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l List of Advertisers

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The American Architect and Building News

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SOCIETIES

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The Chicago Architectural Club at a meeting Monday, July 23, elected these officers: Second vice-president, Melville P. White; secretary, Walter G. Kohfeldt.

ST. LOUIS ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The St. Louis Architectural Club were the guests of the Hydraulic Press Brick Company at an outing on Saturday, August 4. The St. Louis plant of the company and numerous buildings were visited.

SO. CALIFORNIA CHAPTER A. I. A.

Members of the Southern California Chapter, American Institute of Architects, spent an enjoyable day at the beach Saturday, July 14. It was the second annual outing of the organization.

The dinner was presided over by Alfred F. Rosenheim, President of the Chapter. Speeches were made by W. L. B. Jenney, formerly of Chicago; Architects O. Morgan, John P. Krempel, T. D. Hudson, A. B. Benton, C. H. Brown, Fernand Parmentier; Superintendent of Buildings J. J. Backus, Andrew McNally, of the Pioneer Building Company, and others.

OHIO STATE ASSOCIATION OF BUILDING EXCHANGES.

The State Association of Building Exchanges met in annual convention in Cincinnati, July 23. The following officers were elected: President, S. Rufus Jones, of Dayton; first vice-president, John J. Purington, of East Liverpool; second vice-president, William R. Creer, of Cleveland; secretary, Charles J. King, of Massillon; treasurer, Leopold Kleybolte, of Cincinnati.

Youngstown was selected as the next place for the annual meeting.

PERSONAL MENTION

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The death of Oscar Knebel, one of Rochester's most respected citizens and prominent architects, occurred July 26. Oscar Knebel was born in Neheim Province of Westphalia, Prussia, April 15, 1853. He came to this city in the sixties and attended the High School here subsequently studying architecture under his father, the late Christian Knebel. He succeeded his father in business after the former's death. He was supervising architect of the Federal Building, designed the Rochester News Company Building and Holy Redeemer Church and built the Genesee Brewery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Charles D. Meyer, architect, who died recently, left no will, and his estate will go to his heirs, according to the law of descent. Mrs. Annie M. Meyer, the widow, has executed bond as administratrix.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Foeller, Benton & Schober is the title of a new architectural firm which has been formed by Henry A. Foeller, Perry T. Benton and Max W. Schober. The rooms 6, 7, and 8 in the Fox Block, used heretofore by Mr. Foeller, will be the headquarters of the new firm.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Joseph C. Hornblower and James Rush Marshall, architects in business under the name of Hornblower & Marshall, have sued the George Washington University in the local courts to recover $1,605.64, said to be a balance due them for professional work. The plaintiffs explained to the court that they designed and attended to the construction of the Medical Schools of the University and designed and attended to the construction of certain additions to the hospital buildings of the University.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—At a special town meeting held in Wellesley, July 18, the claim of Peabody & Stearns, a Boston firm of architects, for a bill of $3,129, which they declare is due them for their work on plans for the new high-school, was taken up. At the annual town meeting last March opinions were so divided on the question that nothing definite was done. The new school building has been a bone of contention for more than four years. Then it was thought that a new grammar-school was needed, and accordingly a committee was appointed with Richard Cunningham as chairman. This committee reached a decision that a high-school was needed and announced a competition for plans and specifications. A vote to accept the plans of Peabody & Stearns was passed. At this point the committee suspended operations and the proposed $80,000 building sank into oblivion. Later the citizens revived the question and a new committee was appointed, with Selden L. Brown as chairman. The new organization promptly set aside all the work that had been done by the old committee, and announced that a new competition would be held for plans. At this point the architects whose plans had been accepted demanded remuneration.—*Exchange.*

BOSTON, MASS.—Mayor Fitzgerald has sent in the appointment of Mr. John A. Rooney, of Temple street, as Building Commissioner for the term ending April 30, 1907.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. James E. Hill, architect, is in Europe for the summer.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

AN ELECTRIC SAFETY LAMP.—A type of incandescent lamp designed to give as nearly absolute security against fires or explosions as possible has been devised by Dr. D. Tomassi of Paris, and is described by the *Electrical Review*. The idea is to extinguish the lamp automatically should the protecting globe be broken and to prevent the flying of incandescent particles if the lamp globe itself should be shattered. The method of doing this consists in surrounding the globe of the lamp itself by a second glass covering fitted so as to be airtight. Within this second globe is a switch which normally stands open, but which, when subjected to air pressure, closes the circuit and allows the lamp to light. The lamp is lighted by forcing air into the outer globe, in this way closing the switch. If, then, the outer globe be shattered, the reduction in air pressure which takes place immediately will extinguish the lamp before the inner globe is broken. If, on the other hand, the inner globe breaks, the reduction in pressure of the air in the outer globe, due to the collapse of the inner globe, will open the switch and put the lamp out. In case of an accident of this kind the outer globe will, of course, stop all flying particles and prevent any fire. It is thought that the lamp will have value in mines exposed to explosive gases, in powder magazines and in other places where there is danger of an explosion.

THE HOTEL BELMONT WIRELESS STATION.—The new Hotel Belmont at Forty-second street and Park avenue, New York, which recently opened its doors to the public, will be the first hotel in the world to have a wireless station. The great height of the Belmont, more than 300 feet above street level, its comparative isolation as regards high buildings, and its steel construction make the location excellent for wireless operations. A staff is to be erected on the top of the building to be 150 feet in height. This will make it the highest station in the world.—*Exchange.*

ST. MARK'S CAMPANILE.—After about two years' work on the foundations, the new Campanile of St. Mark, at Venice, is now about five feet above ground. The repairs to the adjoining library of Sansovino are nearly complete and the scaffold is being removed. Repairs are being executed on the opposite side of the Piazza, arches and vaulting being shored up, while the whole is being thoroughly overhauled.—*Builders' Journal.*

KING EDWARD'S WHISTLERS.—A London dispatch states that J. Pierpont Morgan was the purchaser of the Whistler etchings lately sold by King Edward.

MARBLE IN AUSTRALIA.—Consul O. H. Baker, writing from Sydney, says that the marble deposits in New South Wales are the "finest in the world." He tells of the various quarries, some of which are easily worked, without any use of mechanical appliances, giving large-sized blocks of good quality. He asserts that the deposits of variegated marble in New South Wales are among the finest in the world, and if properly worked and developed should give the means of livelihood to thousands of workers in quarrying, carting, working the material, etc., not only for local consumption but for exportation, as is now being done with American marbles, which are keenly competing throughout the Commonwealth with the Italian. Unfortunately for the industry, he says, the quarries are now being worked by bodies of men who have not the funds available to open these quarries and keep on hand a sufficient number of blocks of marble to meet a sudden demand, or the properties belong to men who are too extensively occupied in other directions to allow of their devoting any time to developing this industry, which, if properly worked, would give a better return than many a gold mine. The men are working without the necessary appliances, and they have too much unsuitable machinery, without the expert knowledge of the needs and requirements of the market, and great ignorance as to the purposes to which marble can be applied.

A Town Clock run by Man-power.—"His father was a fine old man who had been to South America, but who was devoting his old age to acting as the works of the clock in the piazza. It was he who rang those many, many bells we heard and puzzled over. Some forty rapid, high-pitched bells at eighteen minutes before one; seven bells of deeper tone at six minutes after three, and so on. Adelaide had asked Archangelo to explain these seeming irregularities, and had learned that the bells were only intended to approximate the hour; that his father was old and occasionally forgot, and rang too little or too much; also, that he was but a man, and that hunger sometimes came gnawing at his vitals at, say, quarter before twelve, whereupon he rang for twelve o'clock and wandered home to his spaghetti. His appetite also accounted for occasional delays in the bell for one o'clock. Suppose Archangelo's mother was late in the cooking of the midday meal. Could his father return to the piazza without his luncheon? And what does a quarter of an hour matter, after all? In Capri it is truly *dolce far niente*."—*Scribner's Magazine.*

BUILDING NEWS.

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

Albany, Ga.—T. W. Smith & Co., Columbus, Ga., it is stated, are preparing plans for office building and warehouse to be erected by F. F. Putney; three stories. 85 x 210 feet, with frontage of 119 feet; pressed brick and granite; three electric elevators.

Albany, N. Y.—Reports state that D. A. Thompson has had plans prepared for a $125,000 orphan asylum building.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Architect Clarence W. Brazer, of 1133 Broadway, New York, has, as the result of a competition, been commissioned to act as the architect for the new stone church for the Trinity Episcopal congregation. Probable complete cost between $50,000 and $75,000. Bids will not be asked before November.

Asheville, N. C.—Reports state that a $300,000 hotel is proposed for the corner of Walnut and Hayward Streets. It will be built by Frank Loughran, of the Swannanoa and Berkeley Hotels.

Atlanta, Ga.—We are advised that B. A. Pugin & Son, of Atlanta, are the architects of the Baptist Tabernacle recently reported to be erected in this city. The same architects are preparing plans for the infirmary to be erected at a cost of $50,000, and the Auditorium to be erected at a cost of $250,000 to $300,000.

Baltimore, Md.—The Fuller Memorial Baptist Church, B. P. Robertson, pastor, 1116 North Fulton Avenue, will erect its new church building at Fulton Avenue and Winchester Street by subcontracts; stone exterior; structural iron and steel; tin and slate roof; sanitary plumbing; heating system. Morris & Clifford, architects, Equitable Building, Calvert and Fayette Streets, will superintend the construction.

Plans have been prepared by Architect J. Evans Sperry, Calvert Building, for the erection of a three-story $100,000 mansion, 40 x 70, at 6 East Eager Street, for the Misses Marburg.

Bangor, Me.—The Tarrantine Club, of Bangor, it is reported, is planning the erection of a new clubhouse on Park Street. It is to have granite foundations and to be constructed of red Harvard brick with white terra cotta trimmings. Cost estimated at $50,000.

Bay City, Mich.—Bids will be received until about September 1 by Clark & Munger, architects, Shearer Block, for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. to cost about $50,000.

Binghamton, N. Y.—E. W. Van Slyke is reported to have submitted to the Board of Education plans for the erection of the Robinson Street School; estimated cost of structure $52,500.

Boston, Mass.—Plans are being prepared by Maginnis, Walsh & Sullivan, 100 Boylston Street, for the new building for hospital purposes to be erected on ground near the present Boston City Hospital, and will be ready for figures about the middle of August. The money for this purpose was given by L. G. Burnham, and the amount is in the neighborhood of $150,000.

It is reported that the Henry H. Cummings Machine & Sub-Target Gun Company intends to erect a $60,000 manufacturing plant on East First Street, South Boston.

Reports state that a large commercial building is to be erected by New York par-

ties at 425 to 435 Broadway, near Dorchester Street. Estimated cost reported to be about $100,000.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Architect Cooper, it is stated, has prepared plans for a large fireproof hotel for the heirs of Nathaniel Wheeler.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Schickel & Ditmars, 111 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, for a $150,000 church, 82 x 191, to be erected on the west side of Hamburg Avenue, from Jefferson to Melrose Streets, for the St. Leonard's congregation.

Jackson & Rosencrans, 31 Union Square, Manhattan, have plans ready for a clubhouse for the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton Street, to be erected on the northeast corner of Meserole and Lorimer Streets, Brooklyn, to cost $110,000. Four stories, brick, terra cotta, concrete, 94 x 53 feet, fireproof, gravel roof, etc.

Schneider Bros., proprietors of the Metropolitan Saenger Hall, it is reported, have secured a site on Rockaway Avenue, south of Pitkin Avenue, and intend to erect there a large amusement hall to cost about $75,000.

CALUMET, MICH.—Architects Charlton & Kuenzli, of Milwaukee, will superintend the construction of a handsome high school building at Calumet, for which they drew the plans. It will be 272 x 60 feet, with a wing 22 x 88 feet of solid brick, three stories, and estimated cost to be $100,000.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA.—The Hotel Rider is to be enlarged and improved. An auditorium to accommodate 125 people will be built near the hotel.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Reports state that the Eastern Expanded Metal Company, Paddock Building, Boston, have purchased property containing 40,000 square feet on Sidney Street, Cambridge, and will erect thereon a large reinforced-concrete factory building. Address G. P. Bullard, President.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—Congress has made an appropriation of $75,000 for the new post office building, the site of which has not yet been selected.

CANON CITY, COLO.—F. S. Granger, it is reported, is planning the erection of a $200,000 resort here.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Harding & Upman, of Washington, D. C., it is stated, have received the commission to make architectural designs for a ten-story office building to be built by C. W. Alderson in Charleston. The structure is to cost $150,000, and will be of fireproof construction.

Eizner & Anderson, Cincinnati, Ohio, it is stated, are preparing plans for a six-story office building to be erected by Coyle & Richardson at a cost of $75,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Proposals are invited by the Board of Public School Commissioners of Charleston, S. C., for plans, drawings and specifications for a modern school building, two stories and a basement high, to be of brick or concrete and iron frame, to accommodate at least 1,000 children, and to cost not less than $30,000 and not more than $35,000, to be located at Charleston, S. C., on a lot about 243 feet front by 175 feet deep. The right is reserved to reject any and all plans, drawings and specifications submitted. Any plans, drawings or specifications accepted by the Board to be paid for at such price as may be agreed upon by the Board. No others to be paid for. The plans, etc., to be sent by October 1, 1906, to Henry P. Archer, Clerk, Board School Commissioners.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Chattanooga Hotel Company, it is reported, will erect a new hotel to cost $500,000 at the corner of Eleventh Street and Georgia Avenue.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Reports state that Emil & Carl Eitel, of the Bismarck Hotel, intend erecting a ten-story hotel at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Randolph Street, to cost $400,000.

The South Park Commissioners, it is reported, are having plans prepared for two field houses, one to be built in Hardin Square, Twenty-fifth Street and Wentworth Avenue, and the other in North Square, Forty-sixth Place and Princeton Avenue. The buildings will be two-story, and will probably cost about $70,000 each.

Architect William E. Walker, Orchestra Hall Building, 168 Michigan Avenue, let the general contract to Mortimer & Tapper, 723 Postal Telegraph Building, 145 Van Buren Street, for a mercantile building to be built at 1349 to 1353 Wabash

Avenue, for the Merchants Furniture Exchange, represented by J. C. Hill. It will be eight-story, 71 x 171 feet, of reinforced concrete construction, have pressed brick front, gravel roof, steam heat, structural steel, metal skylight, two elevators, and cost $150,000.

Architect L. M. Mitchell, Roanoke Building, has completed revised plans for an apartment building to be built on Grand Boulevard, near Forty-fifth Street, for William T. Woodley, builder, fifth floor Chicago Stock Exchange Building, who will take figures. It will be three-story, 75 x 92 feet, have pressed brick and stone front, tile roof, marble and mosaic work, and cost $50,000.

Architect Anton Charvat, 814 South Ashland Avenue, reports that he is taking figures on a packing plant to be built at Fulton and Green Streets. It will be three-story, 85 x 125 feet, of steel and concrete construction, have pressed brick, iron and plate glass front, composition roof, steam heat and wiring for electric light.

Reports state that H. P. Jaffray, 6249 Kimback Avenue, is preparing plans for a store and office building to be built in Woodlawn. It will be three-story, 60 x 100 feet, and cost $65,000.

Jenney, Mundie & Jensen, 171 La Salle Street, it is stated, are completing plans for the municipal courts building to be built at 148 and 149 Michigan Avenue. It will be twelve-story, 40 x 171 feet, of fireproof construction, and is estimated to cost $500,000.

It is stated that the International Harvester Company intends erecting a fifteen-story building on Michigan Avenue and Harrison Street, to cost $1,000,000.

The American Rolling Mill Corporation, John H. Palmer, President, Marquette Building, 204 Dearborn Street, will build a large rolling mill for the manufacture of bar iron on South Robey Street, 1,000 feet on Canal D, and have a depth of 254 feet. cost to be about $175,000 to $200,000.

Cincinnati, O.—Ezekiel & Bernheim, auctioneers, it is stated, will erect a ten-story fireproof concrete storage warehouse to cost $300,000.

Plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a large suburban hotel, to be kept open the year round. The new hotel will be known as the Blue Grass Inn and be under the management of Mr. C. A. Burkhardt, of the Gibson and Grand Hotels. Werner & Adkins are the architects.

Cleveland, O.—Reports state that plans have been completed by the Murphy Company for erecting a seven-story hotel on East Ninth Street, to cost $75,000.

Davenport, Iowa.—The Putnam heirs, it is reported, are planning the erection of an

eight-story fireproof office building in this city. They are also planning to build a large department store to cover the entire block between Main, Bradie and Second Streets.

DAYTON, O.—Architect F. B. Heathman, 64-5 Davies Block, has completed plans for the $100,000 Masonic Temple to be erected here. The building will be four-story, brick construction.

DECATUR, ILL.—It is reported that the Pythians intend erecting a home here at a cost of $250,000.

DULUTH, MINN.—The Court House Commissioners, it is reported, may change the plans of securing a design for the court house in Duluth and may conclude to call for competitive designs.

EVANSTON, O.—A. L. Pachoud, it is stated, intends erecting a flat to cost $100,000.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—The W. H. Small Grain Company will receive bids for the construction of a large warehouse on Water street. The building is to be of reinforced-concrete.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—It is reported that $60,000 has been raised with which it is proposed erecting a new building for the Union Hospital corporation at Hanover and Prospect Streets.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., N. Y.—It is reported that a syndicate, headed by Edgar Lehman, has purchased the Manhattan Hotel, the property of Henry Hinekel, to erect a new $300,000 hotel on the property.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—J. W. M. Boone is secretary of a company interested in the erection of a seven-story hotel, 300x140 feet.

FOSTORIA, O.—It is reported that arrangements are being made by the Foster estates for the erection of a fifty-room hotel and theater. Estimated cost, $80,000.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—Press reports state that Frederick G. Hall and others are planning the erection of a $200,000 hotel.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Thackston & Son have purchased site and are having plans prepared by J. R. Lawrence for office building to be erected.

HARVEY, N. D.—W. H. Bascom will erect a concrete block building. It will be 25x60. R. J. Haxby & Co., architects, Fargo.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Architects G. P. B. Alderman & Co. will have plans ready in about a week for block on the corner of Cabot and East Streets, Holyoke, Mass., for LeClair & Sabourin. The building will be of pressed brick, five stories high, 60x70 feet. Metal ceilings, tile work, steel beams and girders, etc., required.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Press reports state that an architect has not been selected to prepare plans for high-school building, to be erected at a cost of $100,000; fireproof construction; steam heat; Dr. W. H. Connell, President School Board.

HURON, S. D.—It is reported that the Kent Hotel Company intends erecting a 10-story fireproof hotel at Fourth Street and Dakota Avenue.

Independence, Kan.—Reports state that the Carnegie Library Board has selected, for the new library to be erected at Maple and Sixth Streets, the plans presented by Frederick C. Gunn of Kansas City. The building will be two stories high and of Ionic type.

Iowa City, Ia.—Charles Henry & Son, architects, Akron, O., have plans for a 3-story church building, 82x128 feet, for the M. E. Congregation, C. Clark, pastor. Cost, $50,000.

Ironton, O.—Architects Richards, McCarty & Bulford, Columbus, O., it is reported, have prepared plans and will receive bids until August 30 for the construction of the $120,000 stone and brick, fireproof courthouse, 95 x 125 ft.

Jackson, Miss.—Architect R. H. Hunt, Chattanooga, Tenn., is said to have prepared plans for a $50,000 6-story brick department store building on State and Capitol Streets for Joel F. Johnston.

Reports state that a $115,000 8-story fireproof hotel will be erected here by Joel Johnston.

Jackson, Tenn.—Joseph McWilliams & Co., engineers, Louisville, Ky., have been employed to prepare plans for a modern power and electric-light plant at Jackson to cost $500,000.

Joplin, Mo.—Emil E. Hallenberg, of the staff of Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, architects, St. Louis, has been appointed superintendent of construction of the new $400,000 hotel at Joplin, Mo., which was designed by the above firm.

Junction City, Kan.—Bids are asked by J. B. Callen, Secretary, until 5 P.M., August 13, for the construction, plumbing, heating and electric wiring of a building for the "Geo. Smith Library." Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the secretary or at the office of the architects, J. C. Holland & Squires, Topeka, Kan.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Announcement is made that the Arcade Hotel has accepted plans for erecting a new 5-story hotel here, to cost $75,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—Press reports state that plans and specifications for the new $50,000 high-school building, to be erected at this city, have been accepted by the school board.

Lancaster, N. H.—Architects McLean & Wright, of Boston, it is stated, have prepared plans for the large library building to be erected here and to be known as the William D. Weeks Memorial. The structure to be of limestone and Roman brick.

Lexington, Va.—Reports state that architect has not been selected to prepare plans for library building to be erected at Washington and Lee University.

Little Rock, Ark.—Geo. W. Donaghey, of Conway, it is stated, has been granted a permit to erect a 5 and 3-story office building on Main and Sixth Streets, estimated to cost $80,000.

It is stated that plans are being prepared for a $50,000 addition, which it is proposed erecting to the courthouse.

It is proposed by the Arkansas & Texas Consolidated Ice & Coal Co. to erect an 8-story office building at Second and Main Streets. Plans have been prepared.

It is stated that E. P. Ladd & Co., who recently acquired the property at Main Street and Sixth Avenue, will shortly begin the erection of a modern 4-story brick business block.

The members of the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. G. Wm. Giboney, pastor), it is reported, contemplate erecting a $75,000 edifice.

It is stated that alterations and improvements are to be made to the Hyde block at a cost of about $75,000. Albert Held, Hyde Block, is the architect.

The Odd Fellows, it is reported, have purchased a site at Main and Wall Streets, and will erect a $100,000 building.

Long Branch, N. J.—It is reported that Singfried & Lezchiner, real estate dealers in New York, have bought the former John Daly place at Long Branch, and are planning to erect there a large summer hotel.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The California District Missionary Society of the Methodist Church will erect a hospital. Cost, $100,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Plans by McDonald & Dodd have been adopted and contract will be let at once for building to be erected by the Louisville Realty Company; 180 x 108 feet. Cost, $300,000.

Architects McDonald & Dodd, 600 Equitable Building, have prepared plans for the erection of a brick and steel office building for P. L. Atherton, to cost $220,000.

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CONTENTS

MESSRS. HORGAN & SLATTERY have called our attention to the fact that, in following the newspaper abstracts of the decision rendered in the case of the City of New York's appeal against an award in the architects' favor, we were beguiled into making an unintentional mistatement. Although, as we said, the court sustained the City's appeal, it did not, as we mistakenly asserted, deny the architects' contention that they ought to be accorded a new trial. We regret sincerely having blundered, as it seems to be peculiarly difficult in the case of an erroneous legal statement to associate the correction with the original error with the complete intimacy desirable. It is very unfortunate that this case, which is really an important one, cannot be dissociated from its semi-political concomitants, the disagreeable effect of which is that a mere narration of the history of the case seems to give ground for the assumption that it is referred to because of political motives of one kind or another. As we say, the case is of real importance and we are glad the respondents have furnished us with the full text of the decision which may be found elsewhere in this issue.

THE real point of professional interest is the determining what is "substantial performance" of the obligations an architect assumes when he undertakes to design a building that can be erected at a stated outlay. Mr. Justice Houghton, in the opinion adopted by the majority of the court, gives an admirable statement of the "proper and salutary rule," as he expresses it, that applies to such professional obligation resting upon the architect. "An architect," says the opinion, "employed to furnish plans and specifications for the erection of a building is entitled to remuneration therefor, if they are made in accordance with the directions of the owner. He cannot recover, however, when the owner stipulates that the plans and specifications shall be for a building not to cost over a specified amount, if the plans and specifications made are for a building substantially exceeding that sum." It is unfortunate that it is not legally determined by how large a percentage the builder's estimate may exceed the owner's limit of cost and yet leave the architect in the position of having accomplished that substantial performance of his contract with his client upon which alone rests his right to receive compensation for the labor he has expended. In the case at bar, the court merely determines that "if there was a limitation within which the plaintiff must reasonably come, and within which it was bound to come, the excess cost [nearly fifty per cent.] was so great that it cannot be said that plaintiff substantially performed its contract."

THE same opinion makes another declaration that is of importance to architects and incidentally shows that we had not good ground for intimating, as we did a week or two ago, that a direct selection of an architect, such as that of Mr. Almirall to design the Brooklyn Public Library, might actually be found to be illegal because of certain provisions in the city charter. Apparently the city's solicitors advanced this claim, only to have it denied by Mr. Justice Houghton in these words: "It was not necessary to let the contract for the preparation of plans and specifications for the proposed armory by competitive bidding. The services required scientific knowledge and skill, and that character of service need not be obtained by bids." The acknowledgment from the bench that the practice of architecture requires "scientific knowledge and skill" is as gratifying as it is unusual and induces us to hope that the writer of the opinion may have occasion to write many of the court's opinions in later building cases.

THE desirability of establishing national litoral reservations, to which we referred some months ago, is emphasized by an incident which occurred last week at Oyster Bay, Long Island, a place that enjoys a temporary notoriety as being the summer home of the country's present chief executive. Acting through its properly elected officials, the town caused to be torn down sundry walls and piers which had been built by certain wealthy summer residents, on the theory that their riparian rights extended down to low-water mark, across a public road which skirted high-water mark. The road is rather a right-of-way than a properly built and well maintained road, but such as it is it seems to be secured to the citizens of the town by deed and covenant of a very respectable antiquity. Nevertheless the wealthy owners who are said to be encroachers on public property propose to fight the case.

IT is now plain that the energetic but too often ill-advised District-Attorney for Boston has found he has made another of his spectacular blunders in accusing of fraud in the matter of using cement the sub-contractor who is doing the concrete-work for the Girls' Latin and Normal School buildings in Boston. A careful count of all the cement lying unused at the job, made in the

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as second-class matter.

presence of the various parties interested, disclosed the interesting fact that there was just one-seventh as many bags of cement unused as the District-Attorney in his public letter to the Mayor declared that there were! A careful inspection of the work done by the contractor did not disclose that there was anything amiss with it, but, in spite of this, careful and comprehensive tests were made. The tests, conducted at the Watertown Arsenal, showed that the concrete was properly and honestly prepared and of rather unusual strength, showing a factor-of-safety of five or six at the time the tests were made. Meanwhile the District-Attorney had discovered that the same sub-contractor has been using crushed "pudding-stone" as an aggregate in place of the "trap rock" called for by the specifications, and consequently he publicly admonished the Mayor that the difference in cost of pudding-stone and trap rock should be withheld from the sub-contractor in settling his account. On this point, too, the experts report that the substitution had been made with the approval of the architects and was allowable.

WE are disposed to hold it rather a misfortune that the result of a friendly suit between the regents of the Smithsonian Institution and the executor of the will of the late Harriet Lane Johnston has been a decision by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia that the Smithsonian Institution is "a national gallery of art." For the purpose in hand, the determining whether the Institution may lawfully be made the custodian of Mrs. Johnston's collection of paintings, and for similar "purposes of bequest," perhaps the opinion will do no harm. But we feel strongly that a National Gallery, whenever established, should be absolutely free of all entangling alliances and be in no way dependent upon the restrictions devised by the excellent son of the Duke of Northumberland. Further, we feel as emphatically sure that the first article in the regulations of such National Gallery should assure forever to the directors the right to exhibit permanently or temporarily, to withdraw from exhibition temporarily or permanently, to separate, reclassify, correct ascriptions and have absolute power and freedom—short of sale for profit—in dealing with all or any part of every example of art that may by devise, gift or purchase come into the possession of the National Government. The second article should bar with equal positiveness gifts and bequests that are conditioned on housing in separate rooms, as in the Johnston case, or in special pavilions, as in the Freer case.

PERHAPS one reason why the exhibitions of the T-Square Club, like those of the Pennsylvania Academy of Art, have become so notable is that the managers, having matured their programmes, give themselves ample time in which to carry them out. Barely beyond midsummer and when exhibitors are more likely to be thinking of motor-boats than of stretchers, the T-Square Club announces that in December it will hold its usual annual exhibition. Further than this, it declares that the National Society of Mural Painters, the National Sculpture Society, and the American Society of Landscape Architects will co-operate with it in securing adequate representation of work done in their several fields of endeavor. There will also be a department of Arts and Crafts to which will be admitted the products of the minor arts and handicrafts that properly fall within the classification. With so all-embracing a programme and with ample time for its achievement, the exhibition should be even more than ordinarily interesting.

IT is not often that an architect is made a party to an injunction suit, and it must be rare indeed when the object of the injunction is the restraining of the architect from interfering with the erection of buildings which said architect has designed, and is really desirous of having completed. Mr. Charles M. Anderson, an architect, finds himself in this curious position as regards the erection of two mill-buildings at Towson, Md., the contract cost of which is about one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The builders, Messrs. John Hiltz & Son, are under contract to deliver the buildings complete on October 1, and when, early in June, the union carpenters on the job struck because they were expected to work with non-union hands, the builders promptly declared for the open shop and replaced the strikers with other non-union carpenters. Why this action should have been unsatisfactory to the owners and their architect does not appear: but the latter, acting, presumably, on instructions from his clients, ordered the builders to discharge the non-union workmen and re-employ the strikers. This the builders declined to do, and, to prevent possible interference that would stand in the way of finishing the mills by October 1, sued out a writ of prohibition against the owners and their architect, first filing a bond for five thousand dollars as required by the court.

THE strike of the Stonecutters' Union at the new wing of the New Jersey state-house in Trenton, to which we referred last week, has been compromised and the contractors are free to have the stone dressed at the quarries at the rate of thirty cents per hour in place of having to pay fifty cents to local stonecutters. New Jersey is just now the scene of a variety of efforts on the part of Labor to better its lot. The most curious of these, perhaps, was the strike of the laborers employed on the Hudson County Court-house, in Jersey City, who declared they could not use the wheelbarrows provided by the contractors for the carriage of bricks and mortar, but must use the old-fashioned hod, and struck when the contractors refused to have their work done in so dilatory a way. As the hod-carriers had "affiliations" with other labor-unions they invited these other unionists to "walk out." Finding that their friends were not as staunch as they should be and that the contractors had no trouble in finding plenty of post-graduates in the art of trundling a wheelbarrow who were ready to fill the places they had abandoned, the unfortunate hod-carriers held a meeting, declared the strike off and amended their by-laws, giving it to be understood that hereafter they will be willing to use the barrow on large jobs but that on small jobs the hod must shoulder its way to the front.

REINFORCED-CONCRETE AT THE LONDON CONGRESS.

IN choosing the subject of "Reinforced-Concrete and Its Relation to Fire-Protection," Mr. E. P. Goodrich, M. Am. Soc. C. E., in the paper read by him at the Seventh International Congress of Architects, had in mind the dual conditions necessary to the greatest immunity from fire in large building constructions, particularly where such have varied types of occupancy, together with correspondingly different manufacturing fire-hazards.

The requisites are, first, the employment of the most incombustible materials and the assembling of these elements in such manner as will most effectively limit the spread of fire; secondly, the equipment of the building with such protective and extinguishing apparatus as a wide experience has determined most effective. Either of these essentials alone will accomplish a large measure of results, but to secure a maximum the combination is necessary.

An exemplification of such a combination is the tenant factory community being developed by the Bush Terminal Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A., for which reinforced-concrete has been adopted as the structural part of all buildings. These factories were especially designed to take advantage of all insurance regulations, and thus secure the minimum insurance rates on buildings and contents.

Associations of insurance companies in the United States have had the effect of standardizing requirements. All the most important points thus developed were carefully considered in the design of the Bush factories, which thus were provided with: Special fire-walls, special stair and elevator shafts, waterproof floors, automatic fire-doors, a complete sprinkler equipment, windows of wire-glass in metal frames, etc.

The reinforced-concrete design was prepared with special care as to the fire-resisting qualities of his (Mr. Goodrich's) system of reinforcement, which proved effective and economical, not liable to derangement during construction, and especially advantageous because allowing of the use of special fire-resisting materials at points of greatest danger. The columns, even though built of concrete, were fireproofed with cinder-concrete shells, which served at the same time as a vehicle for the steel reinforcement and as a mould for the construction of the main body of the column.

The building now completed enjoys the lowest rate of fire insurance, both as to structure and contents, accorded any similar risk.

Mr. E. O. Sachs asked to be allowed to make a few remarks on the very valuable paper read. In the first place, he wished to thank Mr. Goodrich for coming over and telling them about one of the biggest buildings in reinforced-concrete erected in the United States recently. In the course of the paper the word "cinder" had been used constantly, and he would like to know the definition of cinder in the United States. Did it come within the term "coke breeze," as used in this country, or was it more used in the definition of "clinker."

Mr. Goodrich said that clinker was the more synonymous word.

Mr. Sachs said that reference had been made to the fact that the fire insurance companies' regulations specified the aggregate which had to be used. They heard constantly of rock and stone aggregates, but they had had experiments showing that clinker aggregates and slag aggregates seemed to have a far higher resistance than these aggregates.

Mr. Goodrich said that the experiments in the United States, as in this country, showed that clinker and coke breeze had a higher resisting point, but the insurance companies thought the rock and stone was equivalent.

Mr. Sachs asked where the aggregate was defined. The fire-office regulations in this country required, he believed, that every part of the aggregate should pass a 1-in. mesh. That was of the utmost importance, as they found in tests and in actual cases of fire that aggregates split and the larger pieces fell off, with the result that the metal became red-hot and the beams deflected.

Mr. Goodrich said the rules did not define the aggregate except that it should be able to pass between the bars, and in no case to be larger than 2 1-2 in.

Mr. Sachs said the object of primary importance, so far as fire-resistance was concerned, was the protection of all metal-work. The metal-work should be protected by a certain number of inches. The number of inches could not be exactly defined by the present state of science, but it would certainly be 2 in. or more. He would say, however, that it was of equal importance on this question of the thickness of the protecting covering that the aggregate should be defined. Further, as safeguards for the actual construction and the additional protection, which could be obtained at practically no expense, was the rounding off of external angles. He offered those three points as being most important ones in relation to fire-protection and reinforced-concrete.

Mr. Max Clarke said he would like to ask the reader of the paper what was the definition of clinker. Mr. Goodrich had told them that this was one of the aggregates which applied, and that cinder was another, but he wanted to get a hard-and-fast definition of clinker. He thought the material to form the aggregate of concrete was one of the subjects which was going to be considered by the Joint Committee on Reinforced-Concrete, and, to him, it appeared that very serious investigation on the point was needed, and it could not be too thorough, as it was now fairly well known, from the experiments conducted by the British Fire Prevention Committee, that light and porous materials were generally the best in case of the outbreak of fire, but not the most satisfactory for strength-giving in construction. For the latter purpose most people would admit that gravel would be used from choice, but it was almost the worst from a fire point of view. Whether some happy combination could be thought of remained to be evolved from the deliberations of those who had the matter in hand, and he would ask the speaker whether such combinations had been worked out at all in America. The Fire Offices Committee in London excepted coke breeze from their list of materials for the aggregate of reinforced-concrete, and he understood the regulations of New York were on the same lines. It was not used as one of the materials, but cinder was. He would like the reader of the paper to give a hard-and-fast definition as to what coke breeze was, and also as to what cinder was, contrasted with clinker. With regard to coke breeze, he knew the Fire Offices Committee objected to it on account of its having a small proportion of unburned coal in it, but, as a matter of fact, they had discovered from experience that unburned coal in the concrete, subjected to 1,800 deg. of heat for three hours, came out just as it was put in, and if any gentleman liked he was at liberty to see the specimens.

Mr. Goodrich said the definitions differed. They tried to exclude materials which were poor. Some engineers allowed soft bituminous-coal ash or clinker to be used. Others required the use only of anthracite material. His personal opinion was that anthracite only should be used. In some cases he had required screening and washing of materials, so as to exclude the fine material which would be nothing more than sand of poor quality, and which would serve to bring the cement into a hard material which would take the place, primarily, of gravel, except that it was more porous. It was almost impossible to exclude unburned coal, and in some cases where tests had been made the unburned coal was 50 per cent. of the clinker, and this was found to be very little affected, except on the surface which was close to the fire. The use of 2 in. or 3 in. of covering was well where it could be done, but it seemed unnecessary in many cases, especially with small material. In any case, the use of a certain amount of unburned coal was almost necessary, and in all probability was not detrimental.

Mr. G. B. Post said it might be of interest to the gentlemen present to know that those in large practice as architects in the United States used ferro-concrete with considerable trepidation, from the fact that there were no established constants which could be employed in computing the strains. They did not know, under different conditions, even what the position of the neutral axis of the beams should be under different loadings. The material itself must be most carefully mixed, and all the ingredients must be perfect, as it was subject to failure. In fact, their opinion of the material was very much like that of the distinguished Mr. Weller with regard to veal pies—they were "werry good things when you knowed the lady as made them." They all looked to the time when they would know more with regard to the subject. Those who were putting up work with enormous rapidity, and who were required constantly to build eight, ten, twelve, or twenty-story buildings in eleven months, were looking forward to the time when they would have more scientific data which would enable them to use the material in a more scientific and less amateurish way. His object in speaking was to say that he had had the honor to be appointed, with Mr. Eames, by the President of the United States a member of an Advisory Board which had been instructed to make extensive tests of all building materials, as well as coal and fuel and various things of that kind. He had urged on the Commission that very careful experi-

[1] As reported in *The Builder*.

ments should be made with regard to reinforced-concrete, so that the same errors would not be found in the calculations with regard to reinforced-concrete which were found in the constants for wood which were determined from experiments and tests carried out on small sections. Fortunately for their country the errors in the loads required by the building laws almost exactly compensated for the deficiency in the constants in the building materials. He did not know whether Congress had made the necessary appropriation for the continuance of these experiments in the last session or not, but if the appropriation had been made he believed that, before the next Congress assembled, America would be able to furnish them with valuable information with regard to the whole subject. There was one other point which was to have most careful and thorough investigation, and that was the question as to whether cement was or was not an efficient protection of steel from corrosion. He had seen steel in small sections in the form of expanded metal used in tabular floor construction which was exposed twelve months to the atmosphere, and which was absolutely destroyed by corrosion. This, of course, might have been an exceptional defect. Another matter not mentioned in the regulations of the Committee which had been brought before them that morning, and which he thought should receive attention, was the danger of electrolysis from the huge free current of electricity in all their great cities.

M. Augustin Rey asked what experiments had been made to show up to what temperature reinforced-concrete was fire-resisting, and he also asked if Mr. Goodrich's system could be employed for industrial buildings several stories in height.

Mr. Goodrich said the question asked was, "To what temperature have the experiments as to the fireproof qualities been pursued?" The actual temperatures found by the use of the melting-point of building materials varied from 1,400 deg. to 2,000 deg. In the Baltimore fire the temperature varied from 1,400 deg. to slightly over 2,000 deg. It was between these limits the tests had been made. He believed that the United States Building Department required that a temperature of 1,800 deg. should be maintained for eight hours. In some cases the temperature was raised and had been maintained at over 2,000 deg., but the usual temperature was from 1,700 deg. to 1,800 deg. Fahr. for several hours. Then the question was asked whether the methods of construction referred to were applied to buildings several stories high, such as working-class dwellings, and so on, and he might say that he had at the present time an office building of eleven stories high, and also several dwellings from three to six stories high, and in San Francisco nearly $1,000,000 worth of work of buildings from one to six stories high.

Mr. A. W. Ruddle (Peterborough) said he had been rather troubled by the statements of the speakers from America. He did not know whether he had made a mistake, but he understood Mr. Goodrich to say that it was unnecessary to use two rods in the reinforcing of steel work.

Mr. Goodrich: Under certain conditions.

Mr. Ruddle said he took it that there was no necessity to obtain any greater external area of the steel, because he understood that the concrete adhered to the steel work, and that the reinforcing in the members which were to give additional strength against tensile strains was given by the adhesion of the concrete to the steel. However, another speaker had raised a point as to whether cement was an adequate protection of steel, and if they coated their steel with any paint they lost at once the adhesion of the concrete to the steel which was to be of so much assistance.

Mr. F. E. Harris (Manchester) said that, having been instrumental in putting up a few ferro-concrete buildings in this country, it had been frequently asked him what were the qualities of the external walls in relation to non-conductibility. This was, of course, a matter which did not largely apply in connection with manufacturing premises, and up to the present ferro-concrete had been mainly used for such buildings only. If they were to use ferro-concrete for any purpose other than manufacturing buildings they would want to know among other things whether the walls were good non-conductors. Their colleagues from America and from the Continent would probably have used armored concrete for domestic buildings, and would perhaps be able to tell them what the qualities of the walls were in this connection. There was one other point which struck him. The walls were all right, and the effect was all right for manufacturing premises. They could get sufficient effect from using armored concrete purely and simply, but if they wanted to get any real architectural effect they wanted something more than they got in manufacturing premises. The only way in which they could seem to get that, so far as he had been able to weigh the matter up at present, was by the wasteful use of the material they had, or, as an alternative, to simply use the armored concrete for the columns and floors. His view at present was that they must simply use armored concrete for walls and floors, for he did not see how they could get any architectural effect such as would be agreeable to clients unless they limited their use of the materials for the purposes he had mentioned. There was a flatness about armored concrete which would be objectionable unless they used an excessive amount of material, which, of course, would not be an economical thing to do. He would personally like to have an expression of opinion from their Continental visitors on two points: (1) As to the qualities of ferro-concrete walls for resisting heat and cold, and (2) Whether they found they got a good architectural effect not merely by decorating the outside of the surface, and if so, could they get it economically?

Mr. E. Warren said he would like to introduce a second question with regard to the possibilities of architectural effect, for he was much struck by Professor Cloquet's conclusion dealing with the æsthetic side of the subject. It seemed to him that if they were to deal with plain surfaces in which construction in the architectural sense was absent, they must resort to some merely plastic form of decoration or applied decoration. To be honest, in dealing with this form of construction, he would like to ask those who had considered the use of the material whether any serious attempt had been made to give it a real constructive or architectural expression, because if there was no constructive or architectural expression in the building, it was not architecture at all. There could be no architectural inspiration, and no architectural enthusiasm could be aroused by dealing with a structure in which they could not give any external expression whatever, and in which no constructive problem arose. If any of the distinguished architects from the Continent would inform them as to what experiments had been made in the direction of the real architectural use of this material, they would all be very much the gainers.

M. Louis Cloquet, replying to the points raised as to the architectural treatment of an armored concrete wall, was opposed to the idea of placing ornament on the wall. It would, he thought, be a great mistake to place anything on the face of the building which was not part of the structure. With regard to the conductibility of the wall, they found it well to have two partitions with a closed air-space in between. Reinforced-concrete had been used on the Continent for domestic purposes to some extent. M. Cloquet concluded by referring to the remarks he made in his paper, in which he pointed out that reinforced-concrete would never eliminate from architectural practice the noble and artistic combinations of masonry work.

A paper by M. J. Bassegoda (Barcelona) was here taken as read. The following is an abstract of the paper:

Building in reinforced-concrete does not solve any new problem either in art or construction; it is a composite building of stone and metallic materials, by means of which, profiting by the qualities of the two components, difficulties are more economically solved than could be done with either of them alone.

Economy in the use of reinforced-concrete does not depend on the low price of the materials of which it is composed, which are comparatively dear, but on their accurate combination, which allows of the quantity being reduced. Economy, consequently, has a limit in the maximum coefficient of ironwork and concrete.

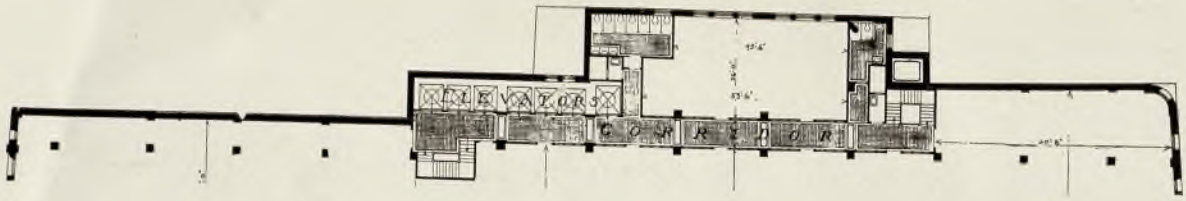
There is no reason why these coefficients, especially that of the concrete, should be higher than in homogeneous constructions, for there are many circumstances, all difficult to foresee, which may produce lower resistances than those which have served as a basis in the calculation; such as quality of the cement, the nature and size of the sand and gravel, and the manipulation and use of the different materials.

This consideration has produced various systems from which cement work has been almost completely eliminated, or in which, at all events, it has not been taken into consideration in the calculation; it is then considered as a simple exterior covering destined to protect the metal against agents which would tend to destroy it, such as oxidation and fire.

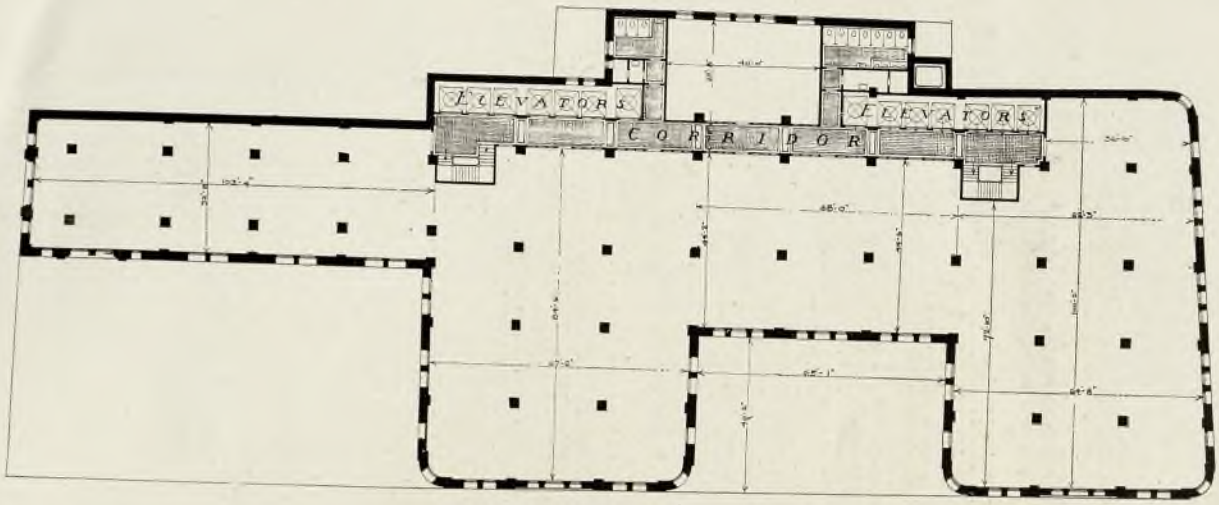
Security reaches its maximum in these systems, but, on the other hand, economy diminishes; it may happen that this kind of masonry may become less economical than other homogeneous kinds, such, for example, as brick laid with cement.

CITY INVESTING CO.'S BUILDING, BROADWAY NEAR CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

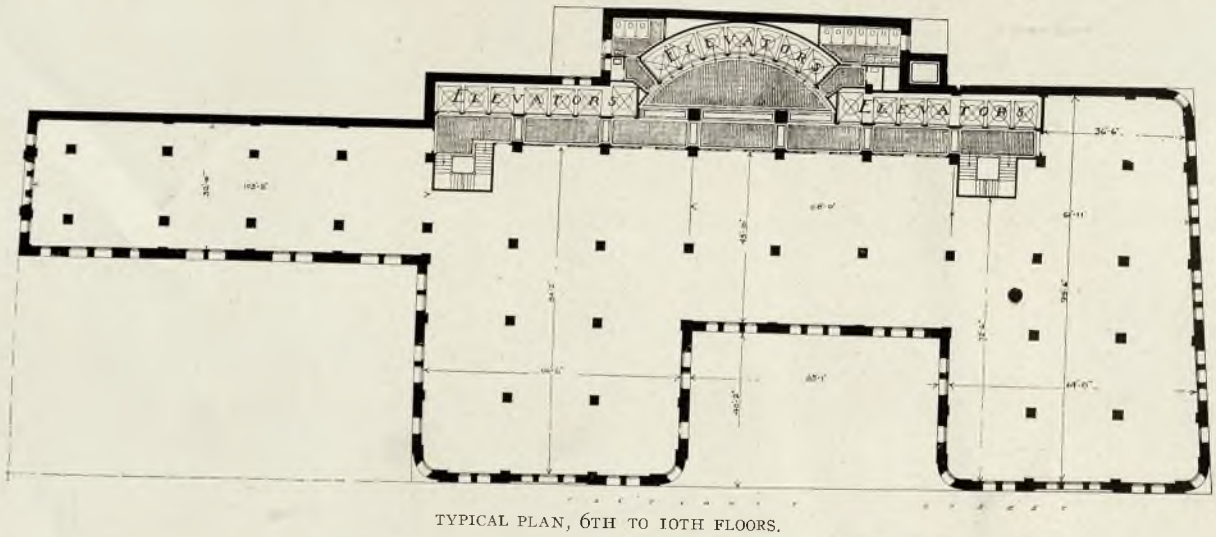
Francis H. Kimball, Architect.



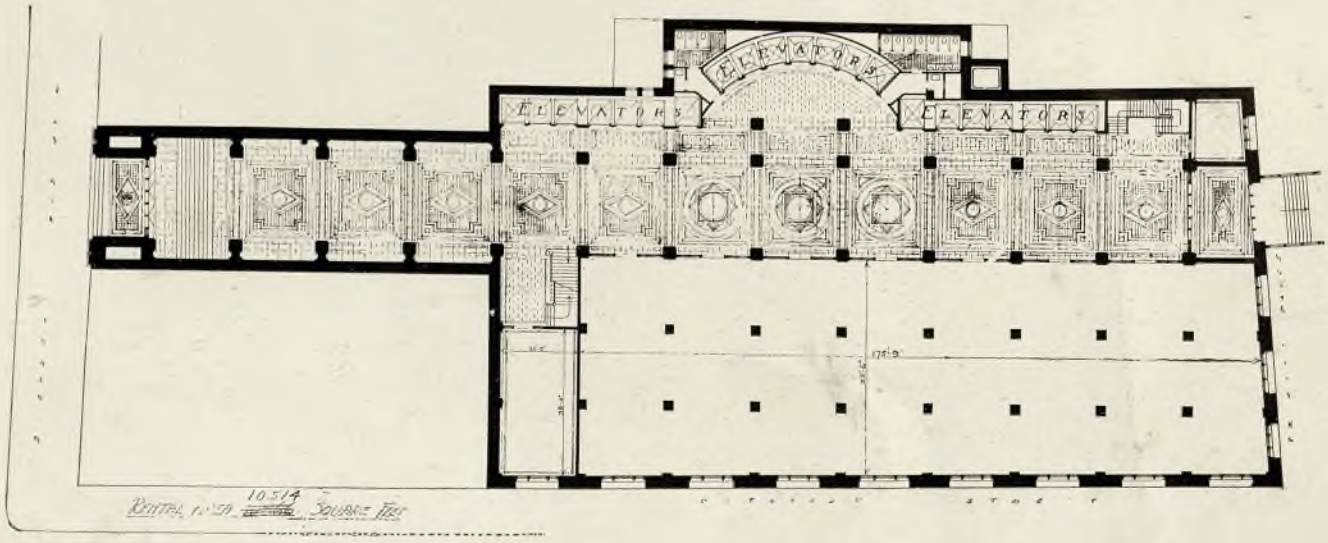
ARRANGEMENT OF ELEVATORS, 19TH TO 25TH FLOORS.



TYPICAL PLAN, 11TH TO 18TH FLOORS.



TYPICAL PLAN, 6TH TO 10TH FLOORS.

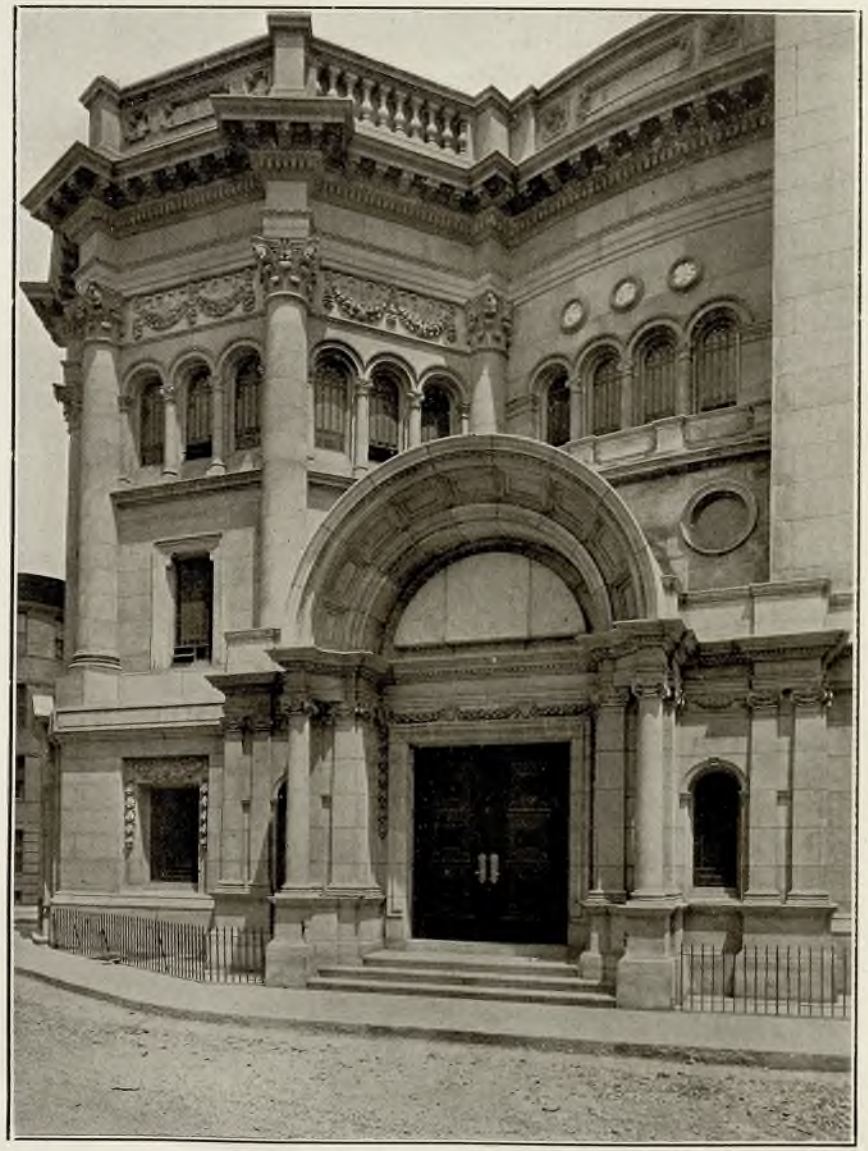


FIRST FLOOR.

PLANS: CITY INVESTING CO.'S BUILDING, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Francis H. Kimball, Architect.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BOSTON, MASS.

Charles Brigham, Architect.



ENTRANCES: CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BOSTON, MASS.

Charles Brigham, Architect.

DOORWAYS OPENING FROM AUDITORIUM: CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BOSTON, MASS.

Charles Brigham, Architect.

LAWN FRONT: HOUSE AT DEDHAM, MASS.

Frank Chouteau Brown, Architect.

ENTRANCE FRONT: HOUSE AT DEDHAM, MASS.

Frank Chouteau Brown, Architect.

HALL AND DINING ROOM: HOUSE AT DEDHAM, MASS.

Frank Chouteau Brown, Architect.

In countries where they have excellent brick which, according to an already old-established custom, they use in very reduced thicknesses, either in the parts which give support or in the parts which are supported (arches and horizontal floorings), one might introduce the system of fortifying these constructions, thus obtaining a greater economy in homogeneous masonry work and in fortified concrete work.

In places where construction in brick does not meet the conditions required, the use of fortified cement offers a real and effective economy over all other systems of construction; an economy which should not be exaggerated whilst admitting coefficients of work very superior to those which experience found to be absolutely safe. One can recommend such systems in which the ironwork is adjusted to be able to resist all external force.

With regard to the artistic point of view of the question, reinforced-concrete has no exclusive form; on the contrary, like every concretion, it takes that which is given to it. The supporting element, covering an empty space, may be straight (beam) or curved (arch); the length of the former is comparatively restricted; the length of the latter can be much extended, as is also the case in homogeneous constructions.

In the straight form, as in the curved, the theoretical limit of reinforced-concrete requires, on account of the weight of the concrete itself, the use of a greater volume of iron in the ironwork than is required in homogeneous metallic constructions. The relation or proportion between the units of resistance and of weight is thirteen times greater in cement than in iron. It follows that in proportion as the absolute dimensions of the works in reinforced-concrete are increased, so must the importance of the iron over the cement be increased also, and in consequence the forms then have the characteristics of metallic constructions, as may be noticed in the large bridges.

On the other hand, in architectonic works, in which it is scarcely ever desired to attain the maximum of possible dimensions, the artistic character must come from the lines, projections. and coloration. With regard to the first the architect can choose freely without any restriction; the second, whatever they may be —mouldings, ornamental decorations, etc.—can also be obtained with ease and comparative economy, but with the drawback that for their execution one must have recourse to moulding, which indicates a limitation of artistic effect to which architectonic art cannot bring itself. With regard to color one cannot admit the only one, that of cement; but, on the contrary, this modern concrete must be treated as the ancients treated it, that is to say, by covering it either altogether or in part with other materials of which the varied coloration permits of obtaining the desired effect, as certain architects and engineers are already doing who have succeeded in using fortified cement in their works with a particularly artistic effect.

Mr. Max Clarke said that in the papers which had been read before the Congress and elsewhere it seemed to have been accepted that the material or combination now known as reinforced-concrete was satisfactory in every respect, and the only remark he saw bearing on this particular point was that by Mr. Henry Adams, where he spoke of failures, and that "nothing succeeds like failure" was not a pleasant feature of the case. No doubt they would all like to learn something by failures, but they were naturally anxious that such failures should occur, if at all, in other people's buildings, and not in their own. Where they did take place they were not made as public as they should be. Of course, it was quite natural for a man not to let his failures be more known about than he could help, but, on the other hand, as Mr. Adams observed, it was only by such failures that they learned something about a full-sized experiment. They had a very large number of minor experiments, but not of the failures in a full-sized experiment, and that was exactly what they wanted. In Switzerland last month he heard a great deal of conversation with regard to the failure of a building at Basle, but he could not learn from anybody what the actual facts of the case were, and he did not suppose that if he went there now he would be able to find out the cause of this particular upset. Bearing all this in mind, it seemed to him that an inquiry in the direction of what failures had taken place and their causes would be desirable. Another matter to which he thought the attention of members connected with this class of construction should be called was whether any data existed as to the life of the steelwork in combination with concrete. Most people knew it was a most difficult thing to make concrete sufficiently close or homogeneous so that it would not allow the passage of air or moisture. If not consolidated enough to make it impervious to these two agents, deterioration might take place in the reinforcing bars, and the structure would lose all the qualities on which its stability depended, and on which the calculations had been based. He took it that this deterioration might also damage the concrete itself, not only the steel rods, for once the steel rods began to rust the rust on them would damage the concrete by expansion, and it would be impossible to ascertain what was the nature and effect of the damage (he was assuming that his premises were correct) before the building was so seriously damaged that collapse might occur. They talked in a light and airy manner about adhesion between Portland-cement concrete and steel-work. They also said that they had seen joists of hoop-iron and other sorts of iron taken out of buildings which had been there for twenty-eight years, and that they could see the original glue on them. That he had done himself; but, on the other hand, he had seen a considerable amount of experimental reinforced-concrete, and he had observed that this concrete did not close itself up to the metal, and that there were a number of interstices which had never been filled. They must presume that they were filled with something, and, if it was not with liquid, it was with some vapor, and this vapor, he took it, would be either damp or dry, depending on the state of the weather. This particular phase of this particular type of construction seemed to him to be the one which wanted thoroughly going into. If they erected a building two stories high suitable for an agricultural laborer's dwelling, it did not make much difference whether it lasted fifty years or not; but if they built a building of the monumental type which was supposed to represent a very considerable sum of money, he took it that it was the duty of those who designed the building, or, at any rate, who advocated the use of this material, to be prepared to show what its life would be. So far as he had been able to ascertain no sufficient inquiry had been devoted to this particular point. They were talking about reinforced-concrete because a certain number of gentlemen, whom he called "patentees," and other people called experts, had put the thing on the market. He thought, as architects, they should not be carried away too rapidly. He would like to add that it was quite possible to stick stuff on to concrete, and he had seen it done abroad. They could cast moulds and place them on buildings, but it was not architecture. It was merely sticking a lot of stuff on to a concrete wall. If they were going to descend to that sort of thing in their architecture, it would be very much better if they had nothing to do with reinforced-concrete at all, for they were going to lose something. One other question he would like to ask, and that was on the subject of cost. No one was able to tell him what the cost of a reinforced-concrete building was. If Mr. Goodrich would append to his paper the cost of the building he had described they would have an idea as to whether it was worth their while to depart from their present methods. He moved:—"That it is the sense of this meeting that an inquiry into the cases of failure in reinforced-concrete and their causes would be most desirable."

The chairman formally seconded the resolution.

Mr. Sachs, in supporting the resolution, said it was really of the utmost importance that they should know what the failures were. He was with the mover in Switzerland, a few weeks ago, when the accident at Basle formed the subject of much discussion, and he made what effort he could to get hold of the actual facts of the case. The facts of that case were available in the form of a report by three Borough Surveyors of three of the principal Swiss cities. It was in the form of a confidential report to the Basle authorities, but, although confidential at the time (for the accident occurred in 1901), the authorities were good enough to say that for the object of scientific research the report could be seen. He had a copy of the report, and he had no doubt but that copies of all such reports would be at the service of a committee dealing with the subject. There was a similar case in Alexandria, Egypt, and two or three cases in the United States, and if really independent reports, and not *ex parte* reports, could be put before an independent committee, such as the Reinforced-Concrete Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects or any similar body, and the causes of failure arrived at and the results summarized, they would be the most valuable lessons they could learn from.

Mr. Henry Adams said that, as one who had suggested a new reading of an old proverb, he would like to support the resolution. They were all agreed that ferro-concrete to be satisfactory should be solid, but they had been told, in the first

place, that the American practice allowed 2½ in. for the aggregate, while the English practice wisely brought them down to 1 in. But neither of these took account of what, to him, was the most important matter of all, and that was the grading of the material to various sizes. This was brought home to him very closely a short time ago, when, after the Fire-Prevention Committee had discovered that broken brick was one of the best, if not the best, materials which could be adopted, a firm in London commenced to manufacture broken brick and screened it to pass a 1-in. mesh. All the smaller material was done away with. They thus threw away what was the most valuable part. If they had simply removed the dust and retained the particles, from ¼ in. to 1 in., he believed they would have obtained a sounder material. When there were alterations and pulling down of buildings and ferro-concrete was exposed, they all knew that spaces did show in the material, and they should not show. If they wanted proper adhesion to the steel they had the concrete solid. He believed that more than one of the failures would be found to arise from the improper mixing of the aggregate, and he looked upon the grading of the material as one of the most important points in connection with it.

Mr. Brownhead asked whether, in discussing that question, they really knew what the subject was before them. They knew what concrete was because they had tests to show just what cement was, but when someone said "reinforced-concrete," he did not know what it was. He did not know what concrete was because they had no standard, and they could not tell by results what would happen with a particular concrete because they had no standard. Therefore they had no reliable information on the subject, and if there was to be an inquiry he would suggest that an endeavor should be made, if possible, to define what concrete was, because concrete might be honestly described as "adulterated cement." That was a very vague term, but all their discussions on the subject were very ethereal and very vague. They wanted some substantial scientific knowledge as to what was the strength of concrete, for at present it was merely a vague term. He had heard concrete described as one of good cement and two of other material, and he had also heard it described as one of cement and twenty of another material. Before they could enter on a scientific discussion on concrete they must define what concrete was.

The Chairman said that from something which had been said it might be in the minds of those present that good practice in America justified the use of 2½-in. stone in armored concrete. It was perfectly true that certain building laws and certain underwriters' rules might permit of such construction, but it was very far from proof that the best architects in America permitted any such construction. The building laws in many States and cities were diverse, but in the principal cities the building laws were coming rapidly to a form in which they prescribed 1 in. or smaller and ¾ in. and smaller in those portions of the concrete which were reinforced with iron. Naturally, in massive concrete, larger stones were permitted. In his own practice, and he thought in that of the majority of architects in America who used armored concrete, it was the absolute rule that in the portions that were reinforced, in the girders especially, the size of the concrete should be 1 in. or less and preferably ¾ in. and less. It was not at all to be assumed that because certain building laws permitted the use of other materials that they were generally employed. It always seemed to him that there were so many sources of possible failure in the use of reinforced-concrete that it ought only to be employed under the most favorable conditions—that was to say, it must be designed by an expert very capable of calculating the strains, and knowing as much about these strains and the way of meeting them as it was possible to know in the present state of the art. In the second place, the drawings and specifications must be of the most rigorous character, and designed in as great detail as was possible before actual construction. In the third place, the materials must not only be wisely chosen, but they must be submitted to rigorous tests, and, in the last place, the depositing of these materials must be done by persons under the most skilful direction and careful supervision. Only under such conditions could they hope to secure a structure in which they could have faith, and with regard to which they could rest with the assurance that it would be what they hoped it would.

The resolution was then carried.

Mr. Sachs said that, as the subject of fire-protection and reinforced-concrete had been so frequently touched upon in the course of the previous discussion, he would propose a resolution which might perhaps seem a little out of place to those who were conversant with the failures of reinforced-concrete in fire, but which he thought might serve as a safeguard to many architects in practice. It was: "That where reinforced-concrete is intended to be fire-resisting the greatest possible care must be taken in the selection of the aggregate, its size, and in the protection of the steel; further, that the aggregate does not exceed what will pass through a 1-in. mesh, and that the thickness of the protection never be less than 2 in." The size of the aggregate was of importance—more important to his mind sometimes than the actual mixture of the aggregate. The protection also was of importance, and the reason why he suggested that 2 in. should be put in the resolution was because so many tried to scamp that protection, and they came across reinforced-concrete buildings in which the protection to the steelwork was supposed to be ½ in., but where they could scrape it off and find that there was not ⅛th of an inch covering.

Mr. E. Sewell (Cardiff), in seconding the resolution, said his more particular object in rising was to speak to a portion of the subject which did not seem to have been touched upon. While a good deal of reference had been made to the failure of ferro-concrete, he did not know whether any real experience of such failures had been given. If not, he would like to give an experience of his own of failure in the use of ferro-concrete. He might preface the reference to the failure by the statement that it was a very happy failure and did nobody any harm. In that sense it might tend to illustrate what seemed to him very important possibilities in connection with the use of ferro-concrete by the architect. In passing, he might say that he had two buildings under construction with that material largely in use, but he recognized a very important disadvantage in using it was that most methods of ferro-concrete seemed to be surrounded by the difficulties of royalties and patents. No doubt, that was a very excellent reward to those whose ingenuity had devised the methods, but, at the same time, one could not help feeling that in practice it was a restriction upon the free and extensive use and applicable use which any building material should have in the architect's mind and on his drawings. To refer more particularly to this question of failure, he might say he had to deal with a building where there was an ordinary street frontage. He decided to use ferro-concrete for the main construction for one reason, which was that the party-walls belonging to the neighbors, and for business purposes, it was impossible to interfere with them. He found the convenience very great of being able to construct the girders within his own building instead of having to swing girders and cut into the party-walls. This being his first experience of ferro-concrete, he did not think it would be a proper thing to put the front on to a main street of this material. He thought there were chances, architecturally speaking, in the immense advantage they got from the great cantilever methods. He thought the ferro-concrete cantilever and its treatment might possibly in the future become a feature for architects to give their serious attention to, but in this case he had nothing of that chance; and simply dealing with a flat frontage he came to the conclusion that the frontage of the building must be of hard stone. Then came the question of how the whole of the floors and a great deal of the side walls and the girder construction should be legitimately united to the front portion of the building, and he decided to have some steel anchors and anchor the frontage of hard stonework into the ferro-concrete. They found one morning that the ferro-concrete had taken care of itself. They finished their ferro-concrete eight inches or ten inches from the front itself, and the anchor was to unite it. But on this particular morning the floors got heavily loaded. A very zealous foreman had removed a certain number of struts in the front, and the whole mass was in just that state that it exerted a pressure toward the front. On examination, he found they were something like eight inches or nine inches out of their true plane. The whole of the girders had swelled forward into the front of the building. He did not think they were removed by human agency, but, at any rate, this happy accident had the effect of throwing the girders right into the cavities, and so quite accidentally they got a united building. It suggested to him that there might be great possibility in the architectural adaptation of the material. It was in that sense waxy; they could alter its contours; and he thought by the use of vertically-curved surfaces there were architectural chances. He did not think at this stage ferro-concrete was sufficiently mobile for their requirements, but it was a great field for architectural study. The application of

surface decoration was, of course, quite easily done, and the fact that ferro-concrete was made in wooden sheeting might lead to the sheeting containing some relief which might become decorative.

Mr. Sachs said that if the suggestion in the resolution of the one-inch mesh was not accepted, he would suggest that the motion be taken on general lines, and therefore he amended it so as to read: "That, where reinforced-concrete is intended to be fire-resisting the greatest possible care must be taken as to the nature of the aggregate and its size and also as to the protection of the steel."

The resolution, as amended, was then put to the meeting and carried.

SUBSTANTIAL PERFORMANCE: NEW YORK vs. HORGAN & SLATTERY.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION

First Department, April, 1906.

Morgan J. O'Brien, P. J.
Edward Patterson
Chester B. McLoughlin
Frank C. Laughlin
James W. Houghton, J. J.

Horgan & Slattery,
Respondents,
--against--
The City of New York,
Appellant.
No. 8541

APPEAL by the defendant from a judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of plaintiff, entered in the Clerk's office of the County of New York on the 27th day of June, 1903, upon the verdict of a jury, and from an order denying motion for a new trial entered in said Clerk's office on the 23rd day of June, 1903.

Terrence Farley, for Appellant.
Augustus Van Wyck, for Respondent.

HOUGHTON, J.: The plaintiff is a corporation engaged in the business of making plans and specifications and superintending the erection of buildings as architect. Prior to the 25th day of October, 1900, a site had been duly selected for the erection of the 69th Regiment Armory, between 25th and 26th streets, on Lexington avenue in the City of New York. The Armory Board of that City, consisting at that time of the Mayor, two senior ranking officers of or below the grade of brigadier general, in command of troops of the National Guard quartered in the City of New York, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies (Military Code, Sec. 134, Laws 1898, Chap. 212), by resolution directed the plaintiff to prepare plans and specifications for such armory building so proposed to be erected, with estimated cost thereof. Under this employment preliminary plans and estimates were furnished and approved by resolution of that Board, on the 23rd day of January, 1901, and an appropriation of $500,000 was asked therefor from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York, whose final approval and action were necessary for the raising of funds therefor. On the 8th day of March following, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by resolution, authorized the Armory Commissioners or Board "to take such steps as may be necessary to enter into a contract for the erection of an armory for the 69th Regiment N. G. N. Y. * * * And for the purpose of providing means for the payment thereof, including architect's fees and all incidental expenses connected therewith" the sum of $450,000 was appropriated. Thereafter and on the 3rd day of April following, the Armory Board, by resolution forwarded to the plaintiff, directed it to prepare "detailed plans and specifications in accordance with the plan which has been adopted by the Armory Board and *approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund* for an armory building for the 69th Regiment," and directed that they be submitted for approval to a Committee of that Board appointed therefor. The approval by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund referred to in this resolution was the approval by the resolution of March 8th fixing the cost at and making an appropriation of $450,000.

The testimony discloses that from the 3rd of April to about the middle of June following a large part of the force of plaintiff's office was engaged in making such plans, and during the summer and fall following the principal part of the specifications were completed. After these plans and specifications had been so completed and approved, on the 19th day of November, 1901, by resolution, the Armory Board directed the entering into with plaintiff of a written contract for the preparation of such plans and specifications and the supervision of the construction of such Armory Building. This was done and by such contract it was provided that the plaintiff should receive 5% upon the cost of the erection of the building,—such commission being sub-divided, 1% for preliminary studies and sketches, 2½% for completed plans and general working-drawings and specifications and details and the balance for further working-plans and supervision of erection,—this subdivision being in case of the abandonment or suspension of the work. By this contract it was provided that the plans and specifications for the purpose of enabling accurate and reliable bids or estimates should be completed on or before the 15th day of October, 1901, a date prior to that of the contract itself. The total cost of the building, including architect's fees, it was provided "should be kept well within the sum of $450,000." On these plans, specifications and details bids were asked. None were received within the $450,000, all being in excess thereof and ranging from $666,394, the lowest, to $744,394, the highest, exclusive of architect's fees. By resolution on the 14th day of January, 1902, all of these bids were rejected because in excess of the appropriation. Subsequently and on the 22nd day of July, following, by resolution, the Armory Board rejected the plans of the plaintiff, terminated its employment as architect, and recommended that $100,000 be added to the appropriation and invited competitive plans from certain architects therefor, and the building was subsequently erected at an increased cost, under the plans of other architects. The written contract with plaintiff provided that if the plans and specifications were not satisfactory, the plaintiff would revise and correct the same to conform to suggested requirements; and the plaintiff proved that it had never been requested to revise the plans submitted, so that the building would cost a less amount to erect. This written contract contained the appropriate certificate of the Commissioners and Comptroller as to appropriation and unexpended balance applicable to pay the moneys provided thereby, but no other contract of employment of plaintiff complied with this requirement.

The plaintiff seeks to compel the City to pay for the plans and specifications so furnished, as well as damages for breach of the contract. The first cause of action alleged is for the 2½% on the proposed cost of the building for the plans and specifications, and the second cause of action is for damages for breach of the contract by wrongful discharge.

The complaint states that the original hiring was October 25, 1900, but on the trial the plaintiff was allowed to amend by adding appropriate allegations as to the making of the written contract of November 19, 1901.

The plaintiff recovered 2½% upon $450,000 for the plans and specifications furnished, amounting with interest added, to $11,833.10 as well as $5,000 damages for wrongful discharge and refusal to permit it to complete its contract to superintend the erection of the building and do the work necessary to earn the balance of the 5% stipulated.

The defendant appeals from this judgment, asserting that the Armory Board had no power to make the contract of October 25, 1900, and that plaintiff can recover for no work performed prior to the written contract of November 19, 1901, even after the resolutions of March 8th, and April 3rd; and further asserts that the written contract executed in November was valid, or that the verbal contract arising out of the resolution of April 3rd was good; that plaintiff failed to perform either of them by furnishing plans and specifications according to which the building could be erected within the stipulated sum of $450,000.

We think it must be held, under the doctrine of this court enunciated in Lewis *vs.* The City of New York (106 App. Div. 454), and Keane *vs.* The City of New York (88 App. Div. 542), and Walton *vs.* The Mayor (26 App. Div. 76) that the Armory Board had no power to incur an indebtedness for architect's fees, which the City became liable to pay, until it had been authorized to incur such indebtedness by resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The resolution of those Commissioners, passed March 8th, 1901, did give the Armory Board authority to employ plaintiff, which authority they exercised by their resolution of April 3rd, following, directing plaintiff to prepare detailed plans and specifications for the erection of the proposed armory. It is only for services performed by plaintiff after this time that the City is liable, if it is liable at all.

It was not necessary to let the contract for the preparation of plans and specifications for the proposed armory by competitive bidding. The services required scientific knowledge and skill, and that character of service need not be obtained by bids. (Peterson *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of N. Y., 17 N. Y., 449-453). Nor was it necessary that the Armory Board enter into a written contract with the plaintiff for the performance of such services. That might be done by resolution and subsequent direction.

The plans and specifications were prepared after the 3rd of April, and before the written contract which was not a necessity. If the plaintiff substantially performed its contract, which we think was to furnish plans and specifications for an armory which could be erected within the sum of $450,000, then it is entitled to recover therefor the customary price, which was proven to be 2½% upon the cost of the building. This, however, the plaintiff did not do. The resolution of March 8th, appropriating the money and giving authority to the Armory Board to proceed and hire plaintiff, limited the cost of the building to $450,000. Plaintiff says it did not know of this limitation until the written contract of November after the plans and specifications had been furnished. The resolution was a matter of public record, and the plaintiff was dealing with a municipality and should have ascertained the limitation of cost. Besides, plaintiff's chief architect, prior to April 3rd, in discussing the preliminary plans with the Chairman of the Armory Board Committee to whom he announced that the proposed armory could not be erected short of $600,000, was told by such Chairman that the Board would never allow more than $500,000 at the outside for its erection. This was actual notice of the limitation, which plaintiff's plans and specifications far exceeded. The bids for erection were the final test of the cost, and all of them exceeded the limitation by nearly $200,000. If there was a limitation within which plaintiff must reasonably come, and within which it was bound to come, the excess cost was so great that it cannot be said that plaintiff substantially performed its contract.

An architect employed to furnish plans and specifications for the erection of a building is entitled to remuneration therefor, if they are made in accordance with the directions of the owner. He cannot recover, however, where the owner stipulates that the plans and specifications shall be for a building not to cost over a specified amount, if the plans and specifications made are for a building substantially exceeding that sum. (6 Cyc. 31; Maack *vs.* Schneider, 57 Mo. App. 431; Feltham *vs.* Sharp, 25 So. East Rep. 619, 99 Ga., 260; Ada St. M. E. Church *vs.* Garnsey, 66 Ill. 132).

The plaintiff failed to bring itself within this proper and salutary rule, and, therefore, should not have been permitted to recover under its first cause of action.

There cannot be said to have been an acceptance of the plans and specifications by the Armory Board, notwithstanding they did not meet the restriction as to cost of erection.

That fact could not be determined until the bids were received and it was thus found what the cost would be; and it is quite doubtful if the Armory Board would have the power to bind the city by the acceptance of plans not in conformity with the contract, and the cost stipulated by the commissioners appropriating the money. If any other reason were needed for the reversal of the judgment, it is found in the charge of the court, which was a substantial direction of a verdict for the 2½%,—the defendant being permitted to except to whatever the court said on that subject.

As to the second cause of action, it is manifest that the plaintiff in no sense showed such a substantial performance of its contract as to entitle it to damages for breach of hiring. It furnished no plans and specifications from which an armory costing within $450,000 could be erected, nor did it conform to the plans already made to a building costing within that sum. The Armory Board, therefore, on disclosure of the cost as shown by the bids had the right to reject the plans and to dispense with the plaintiff's services and terminate the contract. Here, too, the court erred in charging the jury that there was no ground for the discharge of the plaintiff, to which the defendant excepted.

The plaintiff complains that it was not asked to alter the plans so that the cost of erecting the building would come within the stipulated amount. It was for the plaintiff to perform its contract and to show that it has so done, before it asks damages for breach by the other party.

It is quite evident that the plaintiff performed a large amount of work for which it would be just that it should receive some compensation, and we have endeavored to find some ground upon which plaintiff could recover the fair value of the work and labor which it performed. The resolution of March 8th empowered the armory board to employ an architect. By the resolution of April 3rd, that Board employed plaintiff. It was necessary for the Armory Board to obtain accurate information with respect to the kind of armory that should be erected. Preliminary sketches might and might not be accurate with respect to disclosing the cost. Plaintiffs did a large amount of work in elaborating the ideas of the Armory Board with respect to the proposed armory and finally by its labors demonstrated that the building could not be erected within the sum provided. The necessity for a larger appropriation was finally recognized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and they increased it and the Armory in the end was erected at about the cost called for by plaintiff's plans. The work performed by the plaintiff was of value to the Armory Board, and thus to the City, in the final determination as to the style and character of the Armory. Equitably it would seem that the plaintiff can and should be permitted to recover the value of these services performed up to the time of receipt of the bids,—not, however, upon any percentage as to cost of erection, but upon a *quantum meruit* for the actual value of the services in fact performed. It is probable that this sum ought to be limited to the usual charge for preliminary sketches, which would be only one per cent. We do not mean to hold that the plaintiff is entitled to absolutely recover the 2½% upon the cost of erection, or a sum equal to that amount; but if it can recover at all, it should be permitted to recover what it paid out to its clerks and assistants in preparing the plans and specifications, together with a reasonable compensation for the time spent by its chief architects and the advice which they gave to the Armory Board.

The judgment and order should be reversed and a new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.

McLaughlin and Laughlin, J. J., concur.

ILLUSTRATIONS

CITY INVESTING CO.'S BUILDING, BROADWAY, NEAR CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. FRANCIS H. KIMBALL, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PLANS OF THE SAME.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BOSTON, MASS. MR. CHARLES BRIGHAM, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

ENTRANCE TO THE SAME.

DOORWAYS OPENING FROM AUDITORIUM OF THE SAME.

HOUSE AT DEDHAM, MASS. MR. FRANK CHOUTEAU BROWN, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

LAWN-FRONT OF THE SAME.

HALL AND DINING-ROOM OF THE SAME.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

AUDITORIUM: CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BOSTON, MASS. MR. CHARLES BRIGHAM, ARCHITECT.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

San Francisco Labor Temple.—The Building Trades Council of San Francisco has had plans made for a new Labor Temple to be erected in this city, which will be one of the handsomest and best equipped structures of its kind in the United States. The council has acquired the site on the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Guerrero streets, 90 x 140 feet, which will be entirely occupied by the building, a three-story Ionic temple. The first floor will be arranged for the main office of the council, offices for members of the council and also for the use of business agents of affiliated unions, reading and billiard rooms, and an assembly room in the rear. The two upper floors will contain ten large assembly halls, with committee and ante rooms, and a pressroom equipped and fitted for the exclusive use of reporters and news gatherers. The exterior will be made attractive by large Ionic columns, the harmonious symmetry in the arrangement of windows and trimmings, lending the whole a tone of soft, but pleasing architectural beauty. The cost of the building is estimated at $75,000, and P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, states that it will be finished and ready for occupancy in four months. E. J. Vogel has been selected as the architect for this important work.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

POSITIONS WANTED.

WANTED—With architect or contractor, position as draughtsman, or to have charge of office, do drafting and some designing; two years experience railroad surveying and mapping, and two at maintenance and accounting; references given; age 22; I. C. S. student. E. S. W., 16 Morris St., Auburn, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED — Architectural draughtsman, American (30), desires engagement; 10 years experience in New York City offices; competent on working drawings from sketches; good clerk of works; superintending fine country work a specialty; salary desired, $25, $30. Address 4-B, care American Architect.

CHIEF ENGINEER for reinforced concrete firm desires to undertake work in this line for architects and contractors. Estimates, drawings and specifications at reasonable rates. Address 6-A, care American Architect. (1598-1601)

POSITIONS OPEN.

WANTED two thoroughly experienced draughtsmen for general office work; one must be competent in details of fireproof construction and general first-class work, the other must be experienced designer and competent in coloring and perspective work. Address 4-A, care American Architect. (1596-1598)

ARCHITECTURAL draftsman wanted; thoroughly competent detailer with references. Field, Hinchman & Smith. 710 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Mich. (1597 tf)

TRACER WANTED—A New York architect wants a young man who can trace well, knows something about structural detailing, and has had at least one year's experience in a good city office. Address 5-B, care American Architect. (1597)

Manila, P. I.—Reports state that a new million-dollar hotel is to be built here on a site already purchased. Ground covers 350,000 square feet. The building will be 300 feet long, with two wings. Steel and concrete construction. Fire and earthquake proof.

Mansfield, O.—Colonel Andrews will spend about $50,000 in remodeling the Southern Hotel. Architects from the office of Vernon Redding are preparing plans.

Maurier, N. J.—The Barber Asphalt Co., 114 Liberty Street, Manhattan, it is reported, is taking bids on a brick and steel building to be erected at Maurier, 60x250 feet. W. D. Sewall, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa., is the company's engineer.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Lakeville Traction Company, Thomas Taggart, Indianapolis, Ind., President, has bought 84 acres of land at Lake View, on which will be built hotel and amusement buildings.

Meriden, Conn.—The committee of citizens appointed to consider the matter of a new post-office building for Meriden, has decided to go ahead with the appropriation of $140,000.

Middletown, Ohio.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Peters, Burns & Pretzinger, Reibold Building, Dayton, for the erection of a $62,000 brick and stone high-school for the Board of Education.

Minneapolis, Minn.—It is stated that a modern tuberculosis hospital on Lake Street and the river will be erected by George H. and George C. Christian.

Reports state that Yerxa Bros. have filed plans for a six-story brick building which they propose to erect at 427-29 Nicollet Avenue, at a cost of $100,000.

Mishawaka, Ind.—Architect Harry H. Richards, Chicago, has been engaged to prepare plans for a modern hotel to be built at Mishawaka for the Mishawaka Public Improvement Company. It will be in the Mission style, four-story, 110 x 113 feet, of fireproof steel construction, have pressed brick and stone exterior, copper cornice, tile roof, tile floors, marble stircase, concrete foundation, the latest improvements, and cost $100,000. The plans will be ready in about a month.

Narragansett Pier, R. I.—Press reports state that plans have been prepared for a two-million-dollar hotel to be erected here.

Natchitoches, La.—Bids marked "Proposal for Building" and addressed to B. C. Caldwell will be received until August 15 for the erection of a two-story-and-basement wing to the main building of the State Normal School, according to plans and specifications which can be had at the office of Favrot & Livaudais, Ltd., architects, 839 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

Nevada, Mo.—County Commissioners, it is stated, have approved plans of R. G. Kirsch, architect, St. Louis, for the new courthouse, the cost of which will be about $75,000.

Newark, N. J.—The Public Service Corporation, of Newark, is taking figures on buildings to be erected at Front and Lombardy Streets, Newark, from plans by the company's engineer. Brick, steel, fireproof.

New Britain, Conn.—Press reports state that architects have been requested to submit plans to the New Haven School Board for a $70,000 schoolhouse which will accommodate 1,000 children.

New Orleans, La.—Anthony Fabacher has adopted plans by Keenan & Weiss for proposed addition to building. The plans

call for an addition 24 x 63 feet, with marble and plate-glass front, the first floor to have a pressed-steel ceiling.

Plans and specifications have been submitted to the courthouse commission by F. W. Brown, A. T. E. Brown, and P. T. Marye for proposed $200,000 courthouse. Two sets of plans have been submitted, one calling for concrete and one for steel-frame construction.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a large building here to be used for general garrison purposes. Several hundred thousand dollars are reported available for the purpose.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bids will soon be advertised for the new Nineteenth Precinct Police Station, which the Police Department is to erect on the south side of Thirtieth Street, 263 feet east of Seventh Avenue, at a cost of $154,000. The exterior will be of brick and granite, with bluestone coping, felt and gravel roof, steam heat, iron stairways, etc. R. Thomas Shore, 3-5 West Twenty-ninth Street, is the architect. The drawings show a massive edifice four stories and mezzanine floor, of castellated design. Entrance is through an archway into a central court.

The New York Edison Company, 55 Duane Street, through their engineering department, Thomas E. Murray, Chas. F. Hoppe, architect, is taking estimates for a brick, stone, steel, rotary and battery room station, at 100 Water Street and 134 Pearl Street.

The J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, have received the contract for the steel and iron work for the twelve-story store and loft building, 42 x 98.9 feet, which B. S. Castles is to erect at 39 to 41 West Thirty-eighth Street, at an estimated cost of $200,000. Fountain & Choate, 114 East Twenty-third Street, are general contractors, and Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout, 244 Fifth Avenue, architects.

Raymond F. Almirall, 51 Chambers Street, is taking estimates on a brick, stone, and steel fireproof building for the Home for the Aged, in the Bronx.

Plans are being prepared by C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Avenue, for a new public school to be erected in Irving Place. The city has secured a plot on the east side of Irving Place, 79 feet south of Seventeenth Street.

Pasquale Lauria, 244 Mott Street, it is stated, will build on the south side of Twenty-fourth Street, 225 feet west of First Avenue, a six-story 39-family flat, 50 x 85.9, to cost $50,000. Chas. M. Straub, 122 Bowery, is preparing plans.

Harry T. Howell, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, it is reported, is preparing plans for one six-story elevator apartment house, 122 feet front by 100 feet deep, on the southeast corner Tremont Avenue and Crotona Parkway, Bronx, for Rose and Jerry Altieri, owners, 1573 Fulton Avenue; cost $160,000.

George Fred Pelham, 503 Fifth Avenue, is preparing plans for a six-story 34-family flat, 50 x 87.11 feet, for Charles I. Weinstein, 81 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to be erected at 37-41 West Ninety-eighth Street, to cost $55,000.

B. W. Levitan, 20 West Thirty-first Street, is making plans for a six-story 22-family flat, 110.11 x 75, for Harris & Siegal, 60 Liberty Street, on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue, to cost $150,000.

Press reports state that plans are now in preparation for the erection of a new Assay Office, on the present site of the old structure, 30 Wall Street. It is probable that a comparatively low building will be put up, as an administration building, with a taller building in the rear for the transaction of necessary assay work. The purpose will be to make the design conform with the architecture of the new Custom House, in lower Broadway.

Plans have been filed for a two-story car station house to be erected at Twelfth Avenue and Forty-second Street, for the New York City Street Railway Company, at a cost of about $100,000.

Plans will soon be ready for contractors by Architects Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, 170 Fifth Avenue, for new St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, to be erected at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. It has been necessary to make alterations in these plans, and the architects are now at work on them.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Knight & Collins for an eleven-story brick loft, 50 x 92.10 feet, for the American Felt Company, of 110 East Thirteenth Street, to be erected on Thirteenth Street, 114 and 116 East. Cost, $210,000.

Plans have been filed for an eight-story commercial building to be erected at 13 West Thirty-fourth Street for Bonwit-Teller Company, at a cost of $120,000.

It is reported that the Church of Corpus Christi, Rev. John H. Dooley, pastor, will build a three-story brick and stone parish house and school building on One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Broadway. F. A. de Meuron, architect, 87 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y., is now taking estimates on separate contracts.

Plans have been filed for the enlargement of the Osborne Apartment House at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The addition to be eleven stories in the front and fifteen stories in the rear. Estimated cost of improvements to be about $125,000.

Norfolk, Va.—It is reported Thompson & Dundy, owners of Luna Park, Coney Island, will spend $250,000 in erecting a new hotel and amusement annex at Virginia Beach.

Louis E. Jallade, of New York, N. Y., has been commissioned to prepare plans for $300,000 naval Y. M. C. A. building.

Oakland, Cal.—The Charles Newman Hotel Company, it is reported, intends erecting a hotel on Lake Merritt, and has received $75,000 toward the project. J. Arnold Robinson is representing the company.

The plans of W. J. Miller, architect, for the new county jail have been accepted. Construction will start at once. The building will cost $225,000.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—It is reported that Architect Van Meter is drawing plans for erection of three story and basement business building 80 x 140 feet for J. M. Eberle.

It is reported that the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, J. F. Hinckley, St. Louis, Mo., chief engineer, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, J. B. Berry, Chicago, Ill., chief engineer, are completing arrangements for the erection of $300,000 union depot.

Blaine County Commissioners have rejected all bids for the erection of courthouse as being too high. A new architect will be selected and new plans prepared.

Omaha, Neb.—Architect McDonald is preparing plans for the First Christian Church to be erected at Twenty-sixth and Harney Streets. It will be of brick, 66 x 100. Cost, $40,000.

Plans for the $45,000 temple for the congregation of Temple Israel at Park Avenue and Jackson Street, Frederick Cohn, rabbi, 1302 Park Avenue, have been prepared by Architect John Latenser, Bee Building.

Paducah, Ky.—Colonel Frank S. Murphy, it is reported, will expend $75,000 or improvements to the Palmer House.

Pawtucket, R. I.—The congregation of the Swedish Congregational Church, in Elm Street, is considering plans looking toward the erection of a new edifice. The plans have been prepared.

Payette Lake, Idaho.—Reports state that a $50,000 summer hotel is to be built here.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Superintendent of Buildings Cook has been directed by the Board of Education to prepare plans for the erection of six elementary schools, at a cost of $670,000.

The Building Committee of the Y. M. C. A. (John W. Pepper, Chairman), it is stated, is considering plans for the building which it is proposed erecting at Arch and Broad Streets, at a cost of $500,000.

Chas. Balderston, 411 Walnut Street, it is stated, is preparing plans for a bakery to be erected at 56, 57 Market and Ludlow Streets at a cost of $200,000, for the Kolb Bakeries.

Louis Burk, it is stated, is having plans prepared by E. P. Simon, 1229 Walnut Street, for a colonial residence which he intends erecting at Broad and Jefferson Streets, at a cost of $100,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect E. V. Seeler, Real Estate Trust Building, for the erection of a $300,000 six-story office and publishing building at Juniper and Filbert Streets, for the *Evening Bulletin*. Address architect.

Wynne, Prince & Co., it is stated, have engaged E. Allen Wilson to prepare plans for a four-story stone and brick apartment house, to be erected at Fifty-second and Columbia Streets, at a cost of $150,000.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—It is stated that plans have been prepared for an eight-story office building to be erected at Second and Main Streets, by the Arkansas & Texas Consolidated Ice & Coal Company.

It is reported that Architect H. J. Harker has completed plans for a new house of worship, to be erected by the congregation of the Immanuel Baptist Church.

Pittsburg, Pa.—James L. Quigg and Frank E. Smith have been chosen chairman and secretary of the committee which is looking after getting a site and plans for the proposed labor temple to cost $50,000.

The Oliver Iron & Steel Company has been granted a permit to erect a one and three-story brick and steel nut factory between South Thirteenth and South Twelfth Streets, at a cost of $50,000.

The trustees of the Athalia Daly Home for Working Girls and Women have bought a $20,000 site in Gross Street, East End, as the site for a $100,000 six-story fireproof brick hotel, to contain 200 rooms. Plans will be drawn at once. Address James I. Buchanan, president Pittsburg Trust Company, or James R. Mellon, City Deposit Bank, East End, treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

Richmond, Va.—Reports state that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway contemplates erecting a general office building as soon as site is secured. Address Garrison, Richmond, Va.

It is reported that the members of the Y. M. C. A. intend erecting an $80,000 building.

Rochester, N. Y.—It is stated that a permit has been issued to the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company to erect an addition to his plant in University Avenue, at a cost of $50,000.

Rock Island, Ill.—O. Z. Cerwin, of Moline, it is reported, is preparing plans for a $150,000 building for the Rock Island Safety Deposit Company. L. S. McCabe and S. J. Collins, owners.

Louis P. Best, it is announced, has secured a site and will erect a building costing about $125,000, to be used as a department store.

Saginaw, Mich.—S. R. Badgley, of Cleveland, O., is preparing plans for a $35,000 Baptist Church to be erected at Saginaw.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Phil S. O'Mara, it is stated, has secured a site on Richards Street and will erect an auditorium costing about $80,000.

It is stated that a new 450-room hotel is to be built after the plans of L. H. Sutherland, Chicago, Ill.

San Antonio, Tex.—According to reports, plans are being prepared by Harvey L. Page, Moore Building, for a $250,000 addition to the Hot Wells Hotel.

George Bucklan, it is announced, plans the erection of a modern four-story brick hotel building.

Press reports state that Alfred Giles, Soledad Block, has prepared plans for additions to Menger Hotel, to cost $100,000.

San Francisco, Cal.—Plans are being perfected for a hotel to be erected on Sutter and Gough Streets, to contain about 300 rooms. Gustav Mann, manager of the Hotel Majestic, may be able to give further information.

The Building Trades Council of San Francisco is contemplating the erection of a labor temple, 90 x 140 feet, at Fourteenth and Guerrero Streets, at a cost of $75,000.

Reports state that a temporary two-story city-hall building will be erected at Mission and Eighth Streets, at a cost of $150,000.

Announcement is made that the new Toy Hotel will be erected on the former Union Square. It will have 450 rooms and cost about $500,000.

Ferry & Clas, architects, 419 Broadway, have nearly completed plans for the eight-story steel business block to be erected in San Francisco by the Pabst Brewing Company to replace their destroyed building.

H. Gutzeit will erect a three-story building at Sixteenth and Guerrero Streets, which will be 170 x 150 feet. Cost, about $100,000.

Reports state that the Building Trades Council, of San Francisco, will erect a labor temple, at a cost of $75,000.—E. J. Vogel is architect.

The Western Meat Company will erect a building, 275x138 ft., at Sixth and Townsend Streets, at a cost of $125,000.—Herbert B. Maggs is architect.

T. S. Williams will erect an eight-story steel building at Third and Mission Streets, at a cost of $150,000.—Clinton Day is architect.

George S. Fife has accepted plans for the erection of a fifteen-story office and store building at Market, Drumm and California Streets. Estimated cost, $400,000.—Edward J. Vogel is architect.

The Louis Roesch Company, printers, will erect a plant 120x200 ft., at Mission and Fifteenth Streets, to cost $100,000. E. A. Hermann is architect.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Three new public school buildings are to be erected here. Commissioner of Public Works Vedder can inform.

Sewell's Point, Va.—The Massachusetts Commission, Boston, Mass., is arranging for site on which to locate State building on the exposition grounds, plans for which have been prepared by John Davalle.

Shawnee, Okla.—It is stated that W. F. Callahan is having plans prepared for the erection of a four-story addition to Norwood Hotel.

Spadra, Ark.—Reports state that extensive improvements will be made to the plant recently purchased by Guy M. Mallon, 411 Carlisle Building, and Herman Jurgens, both of Cincinnati, O. Cost, $100,000.

Spokane, Wash.—We are advised that July will show a material increase in building operations in Spokane, and that the aggregate of the building permits will be over the $500,000 mark, against $12,000 for June and $362,436 for May. Every architect in the city has all the work he can take care of, and bonuses are being paid to carpenters and brick masons, the last named receiving from 30 cents to $1 a day more than the regular union schedule. Those in touch with the situation are of the opinion that the season will be carried late into the fall and early winter.

Eric Benson, it is stated, will erect a three-story brick apartment house to cost $50,000.

Probably the most important announcement of the month, we are advised, is that August Paulson, of Wallace, Ida., one of the owners of the Hercules mine, will expend $750,000 in the remodeling of the Marion block, at Riverside Avenue and Stevens Street, in this city. The structure is to be ten stories high and will have a frontage of 150 feet in Riverside Avenue and 100 feet in Stevens Street. J. K. Dow is preparing plans for the building, upon which work will begin in September.

M. T. Hartson, postmaster of Spokane, has been advised by Supervising Architect Taylor, of Washington, D. C., that contracts for the $500,000 federal building, to be erected in Spokane, will probably not be awarded until next spring, and that work may not begin until June, 1907.

The First Presbyterian Church will erect a building, to cost $75,000, next fall, at Second Avenue and Jefferson Street. Plans will be prepared next month, and it is expected to award the contract for the construction work the latter part of August. The corporation already has $58,000 toward the building fund.

Announcement is made that the Rose Automobile Company will erect a garage in Spokane to cost $50,000. The structure will be three stories high, and the plant will include facilities for repair work, though, it is said, no machines will be manufactured.

Fifty thousand dollars will be expended on building this year by the People's Gas Company, controlled by eastern parties, on its plot of land on Cataldo Avenue, between Columbus and Superior Streets, recently leased from the Great Northern Railway for a term of forty years. A tank having a capacity of 200,000 pounds will be erected at once, the rest of the building being delayed until the end of August.

Spokane is to have another hotel, to cost $50,000, the owners being J. M. Corbet and Walter Ogden. It will be three stories high with full basement and have a frontage of 80 feet in Howard Street and contain 100 rooms. A ten-foot veranda will extend across the front of the building and will be walled in glass. Work has begun on the excavation, and the contract for the structure will be awarded early in August. The building is to be ready before the end of the year.

Springfield, Mass.—Geo. A. Whitney is reported to have selected New York architects to prepare plans for the erection of a $130,000 theater on Worthington Street.

Kendall, Taylor & Stevens, architects, are at work on plans for a $275,000 maternity hospital to be erected on High Street, Springfield, by Daniel B. Wesson.

The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, it is reported, are planning the erection of an eight-story office building in this city. Plans are being prepared.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Chas. E. Colton, Kirk Building, it is stated, has prepared plans for an apartment house which it is proposed erecting on James Street, at a cost of about $300,000.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Business Men's League, it is reported, contemplates inviting competitive plans for the $300,000 hotel soon to be erected in St. Joseph.

Dr. Jacob Gieger, it is stated, has under consideration the erection of a $100,000 business building at Fifth and Francis Streets.

St. Louis, Mo.—Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 have been voted for the new insane asylum; also $800,000 for hospitals.

The John L. Boland Book & Stationery Company, it is reported, will erect a large factory building, 100 x 100 feet, at Locust and Eighteenth Streets.

A new school building will be erected at Natural Bridge Road and Fair Avenue, at a cost of about $50,000.

Press reports state that a new ten-story apartment house will be erected at the southeast corner of Laclede Avenue and King's Highway, at the cost of about $400,000. Address the Revere Realty Company.

The Hall Realty Company contemplates erecting a $125,000 nine-story business building at Seventh and St. Charles Streets.

It is reported that plans have been completed for the new Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company buildings, which will soon be erected on Locust Street and Washington Avenue at a cost of $2,500,000.

It is stated that the plans prepared by Building Commissioner James A. Smith for the Central Police District Station have been approved. The building is to be located on Twelfth Street and the estimated cost is to be $100,000. No contracts have been awarded. Address Board of Police Commissioners.

John D. Davis, August Gehney, Charles M. Polk, and others, have incorporated the Joliet Realty Company, capital stock, $1,250,000, for the purpose of erecting a nine or ten-story fireproof office building.—Mauran, Russell & Garden, architects, 721 Olive Street.

Plans have been completed for the new $450,000 theatre and hotel which will be erected at Sixth and Walnut Streets by the Lyric Amusement Company. J. L. Howard is the architect. Contracts for material will be let in the fall. The building will be eleven stories high, 98x135. It will be fireproof and modern in every detail.

The Heno Real Estate Company is about to commence the erection of an eight-story brick mercantile building, costing $95,000, at 501-507 North Seventh Street.

Arrangements are being made by the Sisters of Mercy for the erection of a hospital and convent at Cook Avenue and Page Boulevard. Address Sister Superior.

Architects Mauran, Russell & Garden are preparing plans for a large building to be erected here for Butler Bros., of Chicago. It will be nine story, of fireproof steel construction, with pressed brick exterior and gravel roof. Cost to be $2,000,000.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Brayton Engineering Company has received the contract for Dr. R. Schiffman's factory and warehouse on West Sixth Street. It will be of reinforced-concrete, fireproof, and will cost about $75,000. James A. McLeod, 640 Endicott Street, is the architect.

TACOMA, WASH.—Officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Tacoma are planning the erection of a handsome building for the use of the association, to cost about $150,000.

TOPEKA, KAN.—The Knights and Ladies of Security Lodge, it is stated, are contemplating the erection of a $100,000 building here.

TULSA, I. T.—Plans have been completed by C. M. Roquette, St. Louis, Mo., for proposed depot for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad; 135 x 30 feet; pressed brick, with stone trimmings.

WACO, TEX.—It is reported that Praetorians purchased a site and plan the erection of a $40,000 temple; plans have been adopted for erection of three-story art building to cost $75,000. Address H. D. Wade, secretary of Business Men's League.

WARREN, R. I.—The Warren Manufacturing Company, of Warren, is to erect a new mill in that town. The building will be three stories and basement, 100 x 300 feet, brick, mill construction, approximate cost, $150,000.

WARRENTON, N. C.—Frank P. Milburn & Co., Home Life Building, Washington, D. C., have been commissioned to prepare plans for courthouse to be erected by Warren County; concrete foundation; brick walls. As soon as plans are completed bids will be asked for the construction.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bids are asked by B. Stanley Simmons, architect, 931 F Street, N. W., Washington, until August 15, for the construction of a home for the Elks on H Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, N. W. Approximate cost, $125,000.

E. C. Brainerd, 1410 G Street, N. W., as agent for Charles E. Foster, 908 G Street, N. W., has commissioned B. Stanley Simmons, archietct, 931 F Street, N. W., to prepare plans and specifications for eight-story fireproof office building at 1331 and 1333 G Street, N. W.

A permit has been issued to Gen. John A. Johnson for a four-story brick dwelling at 2111 Q Street, N. W; architect, L. Morris; builder, John S. Larcombe; cost, $40,000.

Reports state that plans are under way for a large shoe shop to be erected in this city at an estimated cost of $5,000,000, by Robert Lawrence, of Boston, Mass.

WAYCROSS, GA.—Architect T. W. Smith, Columbus, Ga., has prepared plans for the $100,000 hotel building to be erected for the Waycross Hotel Company.

WEATHERFORD, TEX.—Reports state that the Grand Trustees of the Knights of Pythias of Texas have had plans prepared by Architect Page, Houston, Tex., for the erection of three buildings; main building to be erected now and other two later on. Architect Page will receive bids for erection of $65,000 main building, 107 x 213 feet, to be of stone and strictly fireproof.

WELLINGTON, KAN.—Architect U. G. Charles, Wichita, will prepare plans for a handsome three-story hotel, 50 x 130 feet, to be erected by Wellington capitalists.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Giesey & Faris, Masonic Temple, for the erection of a $75,000 two and a half story residence, 61 x 88, for John A. Howard.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Henry E. Bonitz, architect, I. O. O. F. Building, it is stated, has prepared plans for a four-story store and office building, 65x100 ft., for J. F. Garrell, to cost $55,000.

It is reported that the erection of a $200,000 hotel is being considered, and W. A. Dick is promoting the enterprise.

WILSON MILLS, O.—Bids are asked by J. Willson, clerk of the Board of Education of Mayfield Township School District, Wilson Mills, until noon, August 21, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary to complete a four-story school building at Mayfield Center.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Willard M. Bacon, 27 Kilby Street, has been chosen architect of the new $70,000 high-school building in Winthrop.

WORCESTER, MASS.—The Fuller & Delano Company, 452 Main Street, it is stated, has been engaged to prepare plans for the $60,000 building to be erected at the Worcester Insane Hospital, at Bloomingdale.

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