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Current Comment

Hope isn't knee-high to a hustle.

It's a wise cork that knows its own pop.

If you would get up in the world, climb.

Never hit a man when he's got you down.

Not every man has the face to raise whiskers.

A man may look for work because of idle curiosity.

Push may get a man in, but he isn't always welcome.

Close friends are not the kind we want in time of need.

An ounce of done is worth more than a ton of going to do.

If you utilize the time wasted in waiting, it is not wasted.

A wise man may conceive an idea that any fool can throttle.

Flirt and the world flirts with you; marry and you sit at home.

The chap who keeps hammering away isn't necessarily a knocker.

To acquire a reputation for singleness a man pays a high price.

The architect of his own fortune is always planning extensions.

One way to raise the heat is to get busy with the carpet heater.

Should an original idea strike some man as would give him headache.

A lazy man's feet leave their imprint on the path of least resistance.

Success comes from good work whether than if due from good luck.

You must sprint if you would catch good looks or cut the other kind.

People talk a good deal about their principles when they mean their prejudices.

The rolling stone gathers no moss—neither does it have to make an uphill fight.

When some people know their duty they manage to stave it off by asking advice.

No wonder that some children never amount to one thing; just look at their parents.

The three degrees in medical treatment are: life, comparative, pick superactive, hell.

Though a man with money has a hard egg, people seldom take others until he be broke.

While it is well to make things go as far as possible we cannot advise stretching the truth.

An additional reason why so many puns are lost is because they are printed on wise and foolish mouths.

Don't be too particular. Many a man has tried to kill two birds with one stone and both birds got away.
Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

By Charles H. Alden, Secretary

The regular monthly March meeting of the Washington State Chapter was held after a dinner at the College Club, Seattle, Wednesday, March 5. The principal business of the meeting was a presentation of a report of the committee on professional charges and practice, which had been at work preparing a schedule of charges based on the recommendations of the American Institute of Architects, which had been previously adopted by the chapter; the committee's schedule going more into detail in defining special services, covered only in a general manner by the institute's recommendations. After considerable discussion, the schedule submitted by the committee, through its chairman, Mr. Cote, was ordered sent to each chapter member for careful consideration, with the expectation of some final action being taken on it at the next regular meeting.

Chas. H. Bebb, who has been connected with the state's architectural work, acting as advisor in the recent state capital competition, gave an account of an interview with the Governor during which the question of the employment of a state architect, as proposed by Governor Lisler, was discussed. This matter was referred by the chapter to the legislative committee.

By request of the members, the secretary, Chas. H. Alden, who had recently returned from San Francisco, after attending a meeting of the San Francisco chapter, gave a brief account of the meeting, the work of the Southern organization in general, and that of the civic center commission of San Francisco. Several photographs and drawings were exhibited, illustrating the present development of the civic center project and of the Panama-Pacific Exposition group.

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Minor Points for a City Beautiful

In continuing the plans for a City Beautiful, there are certain minor matters which should never be lost sight of, because they are highly important. A few may here be enumerated. In the Spring the property owner should see to it that his premises are cleaned up. Old tin cans and other accumulations of the Winter should be removed, not only for sanitary reasons but for the sake of appearances. Weeds should be pulled up, lawns neatly trimmed and the earth in the flower beds spaded and raked. A coat or two of fresh paint adds wonderfully to the looks of things and helps to preserve buildings. To accomplish the proper effect, such work about one's premises should be constant and continuous, rather than spasmodic. Finally one's pride in the looks of things becomes a matter of habit and adds real value to property. Then, again, take a city like Portland, for example, with a population of upwards of 300,000 people, many of whom own their homes. Suppose each one kept up their property along the lines suggested, imagine what a tremendous impression for good it would make upon the minds of newcomers, all of which would redound to the benefit of the city.

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Convention and Exhibition of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast and the Portland Architectural Club

The local architects are giving a great deal of time and attention to the plans under way for the success of the third convention of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, which is to be held in Portland June 9, 10 and 11.

During the convention held in Los Angeles last year the following officers were elected: president, Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland; vice-president, John Bakewell, San Francisco; secretary, M. H. Whitehouse, Portland; treasurer, Myron Hunt, Los Angeles.

Great plans are being made also for the entertainment of the different delegations from the Coast cities. The banquet, held from June 2 to 51 inches, held in the Portland Architectural Club will hold its fifth exhibition jointly with the League, which is a customary thing wherever the League convention is held. For this purpose, the Lipman & Wolfe Company have kindly offered the use of their eighth floor and have assured us that they will do everything in their power to aid us in making it a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." It will be the earnest endeavor of all concerned in this great undertaking to present for inspection the most complete collection of architectural and decorative work ever seen in the West.

All correspondence relative to the exhibit should be addressed to the Exhibition Committee, 247 1-2 Stark street.


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Architects Favor House Bill No. 372

The manifestly unjust methods for selecting architects for public buildings hitherto prevailing, led to the introduction before the recent session of the Oregon Legislature of house bill No. 372. It was presented at the instance of the Oregon Chapter of the A. I. A. Reviewing the purposes of the bill, Architect D. L. Williams, of Portland, is thus quoted:

"Architects invest thousands of dollars in competitions for public buildings out of which they get nothing. We want a plan by which the architect will know the exact terms of the contract, by which every contestant will be given even breaks on information, given out, which provides that the contract must be awarded to the winning architect and which provides that all drawings not used, be returned.

"Other provisions of the bill are that the programme for competition must be prepared by competent professional advisers, that public notice of the competition be given, that the name of the architect who has custody of the drawings be made known to the competitors, that the designs be limited to one and that highly colored perspectives be not accepted or allowed."
OUTLINE OF PLAN TO LIMIT HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS

By D. KNIGHT RARRICKER BOYD.
(In The Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

A number of tall buildings have recently been erected in Philadelphia, several others are now under construction and still others are being projected. Are we to allow this tendency to continue or shall we resolutely face the problem of height restriction, and determine that the time has arrived when we must call a halt on our perpendicular expansion and confine ourselves to a normal lateral growth?

Such high buildings as we have had until recently have been comparatively few. Those just completed and now under way add materially to the number.

In the face of these conditions and in view of the erection of a projected 13-story apartment house on the south side of Rittenhouse Square, herefore given up exclusively to abodes of moderate height, it is not a matter of surprise that a bill to regulate the height of buildings is being prepared for submission to the state Legislature.

The purpose of this article is not to make a plea for the bills, but merely for their restriction to such an extent that in locating these tall buildings a perfect economic balance shall be obtained. And when all other considerations have been taken into account the skyline will also have been improved. Instead of the impression now created of the uplifted arms of a crushed and stiffed conglomeration of buildings appealing to the heavens for more light and air, we should return to the once simple dignity of the occasional spire or tower arresting the eye of the spectator and pointing its thoughts upward.

It has recently been said that the height of the architectural giraffe is limited only by the capacity of the elevator equipment and the pressure on the earth, but it seems to me that the limit will have been reached long before that, when the pressure upon the public patience has reached the crushing point.

In the movement to correct the evils of the skyscraper much has been said about shutting off the light of the heavens and surrounding the air of the streets. This "canyoning" of the streets is rapidly being accomplished, and its baleful results are becoming apparent to all.

It is known that existing drains and sewers are becoming totally inadequate to care for the additional duties imposed upon them in certain sections by the concentration of humanity in tall buildings. Even the possibility of the disasters that may result from the human congestion of some of the streets—in the case, for instance, of an earthquake tremor, an unusual explosion or the complete suspension of either surface or subway traffic—has been pointed out, but without any suggestion of that adequate remedy—the relieving of the streets themselves.

Our modern civic surgeons have made incisions and provided, through subways, additional interior means of circulation, and these same engineers have admirably made diagonal surface or skin-deep cuts through congested districts, but in spite of these our cities are suffering from anemia. They must be given a free circulation by widening the streets, and the streets must be given more air and sunlight by keeping down the heights of buildings.

Suggestions have been made for restricting the height and area of buildings, as, for instance, the offsetting or "stepping" of the facades with each increase in height. Such a scheme, while undoubtedly admitting more light and air to the streets below, does not, however, offer any relief to the congestion of the streets, nor does it effectively place a limit on the building height.

The same objection, but in a less degree, would apply to the proposition that, above an established limit of height, a portion of any building may go up in the form of a tower. An absolute limit of height, as has recently been adopted by some of our larger American cities, may be the surest solution of the whole problem, but it is not an ideal one.

The ideal solution will regulate the height of all buildings in a zone or district to the limit best suited to that particular section, and will in turn limit, within such a district itself, the height of each building in proportion to the width of the street or other open space upon which it faces, as was first done in Washington, Boston and most of the European cities.

Needless to say there would be no lack of light and air around the highest building in the world if it could be erected by itself, or if not planted in too close proximity to another like it; if permanent open spaces surround any one of them there can be no objection to any reasonable height.

Since it seems that we must have some high buildings, we must control them. Since we should have wider streets, let us, therefore, make the height of the buildings and the width of the streets interdependent, proportioning one to the other in such a manner that as the high buildings go up on the opposite sides of the street they must be made to keep further apart than the low ones.

In order to accomplish this two-fold result, it is my proposition that the owner of any piece of ground who desires to erect thereon a high building shall be compelled to dedicate to the city a portion of that property facing the street, for which, of course, the city would have to pay. This means that it is but taken over and paid for by the people who will have to use the street, and who will also occupy the building. Any owner who contemplates erecting on any given street a building which by its very size and nature will attract more people and more business to that particular portion of the street than it can reasonably be expected to accommodate, should be made to furnish a somewhat adequate amount of space, or resemble, in front of it. This rule now obtains in several of our large cities.

I would, therefore, limit the initial height—that is to say, the maximum height at the present regularly established building line—to one and one-quarter times the width of the street or open space upon which the building faces. This would give on a street 50 feet wide a 62 1/2-foot high building (if erected at the usual building line), which would be equivalent to a six-story building used for residential or office purposes or a five-story light manufacturing establishment.

Any building taller than this initial height should be set back so that the cornice or top of its perpendicular face shall not extend above an imaginary line, which might be called the "building and height line."

Now if this imaginary diagonal be drawn from the curb of any of these streets, assuming the sidewalk to be one-quarter the width of the street, to the top of any building which is the limit of height, above mentioned, at
the normal building line and continued into space, it becomes the line of restriction to which I have referred. It is thus apparent that to go up one must go back. This rule, therefore, forces the entire perpendicular face of the building back from each in a fixed proportion to each additional story. The building may go up, which can be roughly figured upon as a two-foot increase in the width of the sidewalk, for each ten-foot story above the initial height. Thus it also reduces the area of every building in proportion to every story in height, and, while it does not absolutely prohibit high buildings, the loss of space, entailed by this ever-increasing restriction on a street of average widths will never sufficiently discourage their erection. To put it in another way, the owner would have to give about two feet of sidewalk to the city for every extra story of its sky he occupies.

As each low building gives way to a higher one, some in five years from now, some in ten, some in thirty, the higher buildings will go back to take their places among their neighbors on the new line of progress, and ipso facto, we shall have the wider streets where wider streets are needed.

It is obvious also that this process of evolution could be taking place in different parts of the same street at the same time. Thus the least used part of the street under prevailing local conditions might remain comparatively narrow, while another portion would become built up and widened automatically.

This is only beginning today to care for the future. And if, for instance, the possible irregular cornice line or uneven frontage line be deemed objectionable from an esthetic or administrative standpoint, it need be borne with by one generation only as a concession to the requirements of the next.

We have had an illustration of this right here in Philadelphia, where the widening process has been going on in Chestnut, Walnut and Arch streets, under compulsion of city ordinances for many years past.

While this is being agitated here and a committee is just being created to consider the feasibility of making similar recommendations in New York, the meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects tomorrow night, at which the subject for discussion is to be "The Regulation of Building Heights," will be a most timely one. R. Clifton Sturgis, vice-president of the American Institute of Architects and president of the Boston Society of Architects, will be the principal speaker, and many prominent persons, including officials of this city and others, have been asked to take part in the discussion which will follow.

### Heights of Buildings in Other Cities

In the past few years many of our cities have adopted limits of height for buildings. These cities and their limits are:

- **Baltimore.**—Fireproof buildings limited to 125 feet, and non-fireproof buildings to 83 feet.
- **Scranton, Pa.**—All buildings limited to 125 feet.
- **Boston.**—Ten and a half times the width of the street: maximum 250 feet.
- **Buffalo, N. Y.**—No greater height than four times the average of feet horizontal dimensions of the building.
- **Chicago.**—Until September, 1911, maximum 280 feet; thereafter, 200 feet.
- **New Orleans.**—The height of the street line shall not exceed two and a half times the width of the widest street on which the building faces, but any portion of the building set back from the street may be increased in height up to two and a half times the distance from the face of such offset to the property line at the opposite side of the nearest street.

- **Cleveland.**—Two and a half times the width of the street, with maximum of 200 feet. Recesses or set-backs to be counted as added to width of street.

- **Indianapolis.**—No regulations as to height of fireproof buildings, except on Monument Place, which is regulated by state law, where no building shall be over 80 feet.

- **Jersey City.**—No building or structure except a church spire, shall exceed in height two and one-half times the width of the widest street upon which it stands.

- **Los Angeles.**—Limit of 150 feet is fixed by city charter. This applies to Class A steel frame buildings. City ordinance fixes the limit of height at 133 feet for reinforced concrete Class A structures.

- **Paterson, N. J.**—Warehouses and stores must not exceed 100 feet in height.

- **Denver.**—Buildings not to exceed 12 stories. Those more than 125 feet to be fireproof.

- **Portland, Or.**—Code of 1911: "No building or other structure hereafter erected, except church spire, shot tower, water tower or smokestack, shall be of a height exceeding 160 feet."

- **Newark, N. J.**—No building shall exceed 200 feet, but if to be used as warehouses or stores for storage or sale of merchandise, shall not exceed 150 feet.

- **St. Louis.**—On streets less than 60 feet, two and a half times the width—maximum 130 feet—except hotels, which are limited arbitrarily to 200 feet. Office buildings may be erected to a height of 250 feet under special conditions.

- **St. Paul, Minn.**—Not more than 29 stories; 280 feet maximum limit.

- **Tacoma, Wash.**—Class A buildings shall not exceed 12 stories or 175 feet if all interior as well as exterior is of fireproof construction, same can be 30 stories, or 200 feet.

- **Washington, D. C.**—In the main the limit is the width of the street plus 20 feet: maximum 130 feet on business streets (160 feet on north side of Pennsylvania avenue), and 155 feet on residence street.

- **Providence, R. I.**—Has height limitation ordinance before council, representing the persistent effort of the local charter, A. I. A., and Cincinnati, O., is proposing to present ordinance of limitation.

### Sea-Shell Windows of the Philippines

Sea shells are used as generally for window panes in the Philippines, and particularly in Manila, as is glass in this country, and the effect of tropical sunlight filtering through the silvery gryness of the shells, softened and gentle, is magnificent. The windows in the main entrance of the Philippine General Hospital, Manila, are probably as fine a modern example of the use of the sea shells as can be obtained. The sea-shell windows may also be seen at their best in the old churches.

Manila alone uses in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 Kara-pek shells each year for windows. The largest-sized shells will square about three inches. These sell for from $1 to $5 per thousand, according to quality. Shells that will form panes of about two square inches sell for anywhere from $1.50 to $3 per thousand, and are used for ordinary purposes, in dwellings, stores and the like. Tests prove the shell panes to be much stronger than glass.
Where America Lags Architecturally

Edmond Hermann, one of the leading architects of United States, recently delivered a lecture before Builders' Exchange of Canton, Ohio, in which he showed where American cities lag architecturally behind those in Europe. He made comparisons that were so favorable to us, due to the varying construction methods and customs of America and Europe, that they are worth quoting. 'The two main periods through which buildings have go to a successful end are: first, their planning and designing, and second, their construction and erection. These two distinct divisions are the same all over the world, but the carrying out of their meaning and purpose is so different from each other in this country and Europe that it pays well to compare them. 'Our first operation, the planning and designing,' is done by the owner with the assistance of a professional adviser. The owner describes in general to his adviser a more or less rough image of the future structure and leaves it to him to work out plans and specifications, according to which the construction and erection cannot be done well without having the planning and designing brought to a successful end it is of the utmost importance that the owner solicit a skilful adviser. 'This advice which we might call architect, or builder, is supposed to understand, not only the construction of buildings, but ought to be conversant with the laws of states, have knowledge of all the material used in every building to the minutest detail, have a true understanding of the different arts and crafts, and last but not least, he must be trained to harmonize beauty with utility. 'All this knowledge is absolutely necessary to the adviser to give the owner the proper service. Why is it then, that when the adviser is equipped with all the afore mentioned knowledge that we do not get the correct result? 'The architects of other nations have to go through a severe training to call themselves architects. If anyone else would undertake to call himself an architect without having the required knowledge he would be liable to prosecution. In our country an architect is in many cases an amateur that has nerve enough to stand up before the people and take advantage of their ignorance and give them services for just a nominal fee that leads the owner into all kinds of trouble, with the final result that the construction of a building is only a make-shift of what it really ought to be. 'The two great institutes of American architects, recognizing these facts, are endeavoring to secure laws which will require every architect to have a license, just the same as licenses are required for doctors, druggists, etc. This will only do away with disreput. 'Under planning and building' we furthermore have to consider the laws which are made to have the buildings constructed according to certain rules and regulations. These rules embody our experience which we have gained by former accidents and which are preventive measures. 'Our second operation, the construction and erection,' is just the same as transferring theory into practice. The plans are turned over to the building contractor with the intention to have him carry out the ideas as laid down on paper. In very few cities of our country plans must be submitted to some building department for approval. In Germany, every plan, whether it is a new building, or a small addition to any dwelling house, or even a stable, must be submitted for approval to the authorities. In every county a learned architect is standing at the head of a department. This architect is called district master. 'The material used in the construction of buildings in Germany are the same materials which we use here. The main difference is that the work is done in a more substantial way, and that it is the endeavor of every owner and builder to build houses that last and will pay better interest in the long run, instead of trying to break records every time a new structure is to be erected. 'In large cities the height of buildings is limited in proportion to the width of the street, and so in any long streets show you all the buildings of the same height, which we call sky-line. This sky-line would be magnificent to look at, but the roofs are constructed under all kinds of angles and are ornamented with chimneys, towers, etc., and to relieve the monotony of this sky-line the main cornice of every house, when it is constructed of wood, must be protected with work about five feet away from the adjoining building on either side to prevent the spreading of fire over to the neighbor's corner. Every roof must be provided with plain gable for inspection of the chimneys, which are regularly cleaned by chimney sweepers, as all the oven, stove, kitchen ranges, etc., are heated by coal or wood, which necessitates a cleaning out of the chimney flues to avoid clogging up. 'In every leading country in Europe the same street regulations are enforced in all building construction. My experience and observation abroad convinces me that we in this country are a long way behind Europe in the matter of regulating and enforcing our regulations in all building construction.

Kind Words for Craftsmen

In an address just given by Dudley McElrath, a well-known architect of Brooklyn, before the Architectural Department of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., being one of a series of lectures arranged by the Brooklyn Chapter, A. I. A., on subjects pertinent to architecture and building, he added this to his practical remarks concerning supervision. 'In performing your work, whatever it is possible to do so, compliment the workman or contractor upon the work being done. We all like to hear nice things said about ourselves and one who only finds fault and never anything to commend is much disliked. You will find that by kind words, when it is possible to give them they will, in the long run, obtain much the better results.'

An Odd Building

Two stories high, 90 feet long and six feet wide, of steel construction, the premises, to be erected at 24-6 Pender-street west at stores and rooms for 8,500 feet, will, when completed, form one of the most popular buildings in the whole Dominion. When Pender-street was widened a line was cut off the north side of the building. The latter were first stored on with goods, to clean out the building that the opening, Mr. Bellow, having been brought in necessary, in order to enlarge the room for the first story. The estimated cost is $8,500, and only small consideration was regarded as insufficient reason for the purpose.
The Profession of Architecture

Professor Reginald Bloomfield, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in a recent address had some interesting things to say on the subject of the position of the architect as a professional man.

"This subject," he declared, "has given ground for a good deal of anxious consideration in the last year or two.

"Adverse verdicts have been given in the courts which appear to saddle us with unfair and impossible responsibilities, and there can be no doubt that the position of a practicing architect today is more difficult than it was forty years ago. He is expected to know a great deal more, and to do a great deal more for his money, than was expected of his predecessors in the halcyon days of the seventies.

"Applied science has developed so fast and in so many directions that it is impossible for an architect to keep pace with every branch of it; and, beside all this, he has his own art to master. For, when all is said and done, the first business of an architect—that which differentiates him from other men—is his power and knowledge of design; and that, in the chaos of modern styles and the kaleidoscope of fashion, is not less, but more, difficult to acquire now than it was 150 years ago, when everybody worked in one manner as a matter of course, and every builder knew the Orders.

"And it is more difficult than it was fifty or sixty years ago, when hygiene was a negligible quantity, electricity as a commercial power unknown, and the builder was a man who vaguely knew something of the practice of building. At the same time, I think there has been an unnecessary scare in this matter. We architects have, and always have had, our responsibilities to our clients, and, provided an architect knows his business, watches his work, and takes due care of his client's interests, I do not think his position is one of greater danger than that of other professional men.

"The pressure of competition is keener than it used to be, and the standard of attainment is higher; but this is due, in the one case, to causes beyond our control, in the other to our own efforts; and what we have to do is, on our part, to qualify ourselves for our responsibilities, and to stimulate in the public a more intelligent appreciation of the services than an architect can and ought to render.

"If the public understood that an architect is an individual with the necessary limits of an individual, and not merely a wholesale entrepreneur on the one hand, or a building policeman on the other, there would be less of the regrettable misunderstandings that sometimes occur in the practice of architecture; but architects should not forget that the only effective passport to the appreciation of the public is the merit of their own personal work, and that if the profession of architecture is to receive a higher recognition in the state than it obtains at present, it can only do so by insuring a high standard of education and attainment among its individual members."

Building Up Trade

If you've got a specialty that will commend itself to builders, make a contract for space and start right in and talk about that specialty. Dwell on its good points, point out its advantages over similar devices, set forth its dominant qualities. And keep right on, week after week, talking about it. If you don't look orders we'll bet you a big red pippin that there is either something better on the market or your specialty isn't worth a kopeck no way.

The Old Gives Way to the New

The building activity in the business section of Portland is particularly noticeable. For several years it has been steadily gaining, and is now more vigorous than ever. Old, ramshackle buildings, good enough in their day and generation for all practical purposes, do not answer, in this modern age. Ground values have increased, and aside from the fact of their out-of-date appearance, rentals no longer represent a proper percentage return on the investment. The laws of necessity and demand required that they should give way to structures demanded in this age. This has sealed the doom of many old-time structures, and their owners have generally become cognizant of the march of events and have torn them away. The process of elimination still continues and will do so until there will not remain a single one of the old landmarks of the past.

But this weeding out process has been greatly accelerated by the action of the City Building Inspector's Department. Acting under the authority of the Building Code, Building Inspector Plummer and his assistants have made rigid inspections of about 200 modern buildings in the fire limits recently. They have discovered that fully one-half have deteriorated to an extent of more than 25 per cent, bringing about condemnation. "Improvements" that could not pass the official inspection and which were not those prescribed by law, have brought about the doom of these ancient structures. These will be razed within a reasonable time, and on their sites will appear modern structures.

To Limit Height of Buildings

The Portland Building Code Revision Committee has decided that hereafter only absolutely fire-proof buildings of most modern construction, without woodwork, that used for handrails only excepted, can be erected in this city to a height of 15 stories, or 200 feet. The limit of 18 stories, or 100 feet, is placed on steel-frame, fire-proof buildings, carrying wooden doors and window casings. Reinforced concrete buildings may reach 10 stories, or 140 feet.

Those recommendations for amendment to the Building Code were laid recently before the City Council. The committee comprises men who are representative of every element in Portland allied to building interests, appointed by Mayor Rushlight.

The opinion of Robert H. Strong, manager of the Corbett estate, said an unrestricted high building craze would result injuriously to the best interests of the city, should a campaign of competitive building get under way. It is the belief of Building Inspector Plummer that the restriction in height to 160 feet, or about two and one-half times the width of streets, is a reasonable one.

Getting To The Front

The many Portland friends of Louis Rosenberg, formerly of this city, now attending Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, are glad to learn that he is still forging ahead. Out of 112 competitors in the first preliminary for the Paris Prize, Mr. Rosenberg was placed fifth. April 5 he competed in the second preliminary, which was a 24-hour design sketch. There were 15 men selected from previous work in addition to the five chosen at this first preliminary. From the second preliminary five men will be picked for the final. The winner will be sent to Paris for two and one-half years. Mr. Rosenberg expects to visit Portland this Summer.
Extracts from the Proceedings of the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the
American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C.,
December, 1912

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor of presenting to you Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth, representing the National Fire Protection Association, who will give us a talk on the proper co-operation between the architects and the association which he represents.

(Proper Co-operation Between the Architects and the National Fire Protection Association, by Franklin H. Wentworth.)

I shall not consume many of the minutes of the available half hour in which I am privileged to talk to you by any specific quotations of statistics, but we cannot really approach this subject as it ought to be approached with any knowledge of the facts. I will, therefore, give you just one or two contrasts, to indicate the magnitude of the problem which we face.

The United States Government, Department of Commerce and Labor, in a recent report, says the average annual per capita fire loss in six European countries is thirty-three cents, while the average annual per capita fire loss in the United States is nearly three dollars.

Glasgow averages in fire loss $325,000 a year. Boston, smaller than Glasgow, averages two millions annually. Berlin's average fire loss is $175,000 annually. Chicago, of the same size as Berlin, averages five millions. Berlin's fire department costs her $300,000 a year. Chicago's fire department costs her three millions. These contrasts are sufficiently startling, and they are not typical merely of the cities which I have mentioned; they are typical of this entire country of ours.

What it is that influences us as a people—that precipitates or permits this tremendous contrast in national housekeeping—for that is all it is—

It is psychological with us. We have been born and bred in a country of unlimited resources and that has bred in us a certain profligacy regarding these resources. Only within the last two or three years has the United States Government given any attention whatever to the conservation of those natural resources still remaining to us.

When our forefathers settled the New England coast they had to cut down and burn beautiful standing pine in order to get at the land to till it. That bred in them, and has continued in us, a feeling that our supply of timber was unlimited—consequently we have never thought of conserving timber. Go out across the country, as I did last year, through Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and you will see thousands and thousands of acres of stump land, land off of which the timber has been cut for forty or fifty years, with no thought whatever of reforestation. If you go on to the Northwest, Oregon and Washington, you will find they are doing the same thing: cutting off the timber there too, in order to get at the land to build it up. That breeds in them, and has been continued in us, a feeling that our supply of timber is unlimited.

Now, that is psychological and that is the reason we have given no attention to these enormous figures of the fire waste, because it has seemed easier to us to build, burn and build again than to adopt those methods of building long ago adopted by the more prudent countries of Europe.

Now, the approach to this problem as we made it nearly twenty years ago was an interesting approach because it showed what we still have to contend with in the minds of the people. Twenty years ago the fire waste in New England was disastrous. The fire waste in certain classes of property was so great that the insurance companies began to decline to insure them at any rates which might be offered. That precipitated an investigation. A little body of engineers got together to inquire into the cause of this disastrous fire waste. They got the statistics from a number of fire insurance companies and they found that most of these fires could be traced to some specific cause. It might be a little glue pot in a shoe factory; it might be the picker room of a cotton mill. There was some little fire using process in the course of manufacture to which sixty per cent of these disastrous fires, which usually consumed the whole factory, could be traced.

It occurred to these engineers that it was not a difficult thing to segregate this special hazard, whatever it might be; to enclose it in a fire-proof room and equip that room with fire-extinguishing apparatus so that fire might be quenched at its inception.

Then they turned to floor area, which in many of these factories was much too great, acres of floor space full of combustible, inflammable materials, especially in a textile factory, so that when a fire occurred in any part of it, it would sweep over this great area and no fire department on earth could hope to cope with it. Therefore they erected across those factories fire walls at certain intervals, dividing them up into fire sections. Stairways were open from basement to roof, elevator walls were open, there were belt openings in the floor anywhere they wanted them; so when a fire occurred on any floor it would have the advantage of a draft to the roof. A wretched condition indeed.

The committee recommended that the elevator wells be stopped off; that the stairways be enclosed, and that the belts be run in towers, taking off the power through small apertures on each floor. The segregation of the special hazard that did the most mischief; dividing up floor areas; scaling up vertical openings so that fire would have to be fought only in the section in which it originated or on the floor on which it originated; are such simple ideas of engineering—such kindergarten ideas—that one stands amazed that they had not been put into operation long before.

But it was because it was psychological, because no one had assumed any responsibility for fire waste. It was assumed no one was interested in checking fire waste except insurance companies! So this tremendous fire waste grew and grew until insurance capital itself refused to bear the load, and that precipitated this investigation.

Immediately these simple engineering suggestions were put in operation, the fire waste began to be checked. It was as if theretofore—for had been considered an act of God, with which it was impious to interfere, and no one had assumed the responsibility.

You know the story Charles Lardner tells of how the first began to eat roast pig in China. I don't know why they kept pigs in China before they ate them (unlike the neighbors!) but they evidently did. The story is of a Chinese country house being burned and pigs being roasted inside it. The next came home and poked around in the room where the pigs and killed them. He "alowed" it was great that they say out West, and passed a decree over the fence to a neighbor, and to his father when he came home, and to
his brother when he came home, and soon it was echoed throughout China that roast pig was a wonderful delicacy, that no one had known anything about. Lamb says in two or three months country houses began to burn all over China!

Then a man with a larger brain than the others conceived the idea that it wasn't necessary to burn a whole country house to have roast pig; that ovens and other things might be devised.

It was the application of that kind of keen and cutting intelligence in New England that began to reduce the disgraceful fire waste. They began segregating the hazards, and dividing floor areas and stopping off floor openings. It soon became clear to this little band of engineers who took up the work that there were no fire prevention standards in this country for anything. Twenty years ago, there was no electrical code; anybody could put wires anyway he pleased and fires began to result. There were no standards for hose couplings, so that when one burning city was appealed to by another and it would go over there with its engines, it couldn't couple its hose to the couplings of the neighboring city. The hose men had never made any attempt to standardize the hose couplings. I heard the other day of a city in Indiana that had a fire and couldn't couple its hose to its own hydrants!

We have standardized those couplings; standardized fire hose and other apparatus, fire doors, fire windows, automatic extinguishers, and so on. Gasoline and gas-saving devices, acetylene gas devices, all these things affecting fire hazard and affecting fire protection, have been standardized.

That little meeting held in New England about 20 years ago of the National Fire Protection Association—which now numbers some three thousand associate and one hundred active members, of which the American Institute of Architects is one—has been responsible for these things. Our committees sit all the time, take cognizance of developments in the electrical industry, developments in all lines of industry, which it must do, naturally, because development in invention and science has been so rapid for the last 25 years that these committees must be alert continually to take up every new development, especially electrical development.

This work was sedulously kept up for 15 years and then one day, at our annual meeting, one of our members arose and called our attention to the fact that while we had been meeting for 15 years and making these standards for checking the fire waste, the fire waste had gone on increasing in geometrical progression! "We are not checking the fire waste," he said, "Why pour our lives into this work when it is coming to nothing? You see it was psychological with us, too; our vision had been limited. But that speech jarred us into a larger realization of our responsibilities. We saw that not only must we continue to make these standards and offer them to the people as we do, but we must attempt to teach the people to adopt them—and that was a big enough job for anybody!"

We had two hundred dollars in the treasury with which to educate the American people. (Laughter.) We thought that would send it all in one splash, so we got out a beautiful bulletin, the most impressive bulletin anyone ever wrote. I am sure, and sent it to every newspaper from Maine to California and it went into editorial waste-baskets from Maine to California. The newspapers didn't know any more about the fire waste than the ordinary citizen was a new idea. Nobody had thought of fire prevention.

We were somewhat discouraged, because we looked to the newspapers to make public opinion—and sometimes they do! The Boston Herald came to our rescue. Mr. Buxton, the editor of the Sunday Herald, sent down to our office and said, "I am amazed at these figures you present. If you will get us up an article for the Sunday Herald we will give you a whole page in this matter. We think it of sufficient public importance to set it out in that way." So we got up this page for Mr. Buxton. He had his staff artist surround it with flames and firemen carrying babies out of four-story windows. You know what a staff artist can do when he sets out to make something impressive! That is the kind of a page the Herald printed, and it did impress the other newspapers of the country.

You have a Committee on Public Education and they will collude with this same thing. The papers will assume that because you are architects the public isn't interested in what you are doing. They thought, because we were engineers, that nobody cared about us. I think if two editors did read our bulletin—I don't think they did, but if they did, those few concluded it was an advance notice of some fire extinguisher advertising again. I know they never suspected we were a body of men innocently trying to do some good in our day and generation.

But they copied this matter from the Herald and we got press clippings, and we wrote the editors complementing them upon their intelligence in seeing the importance of this matter, and we received very gracious replies from many of them saying that they would be glad to co-operate in the work we were doing.

So we began our press bureau. We got about 40 newspapers out of that article in the Herald because the exchanges read it where they would not read our original stuff; and gradually in the last three years since we have been doing this public educational work we have added papers, so that now we have about 150 daily newspapers that get all our bulletins and magazines, and reprint them frequently, and send out in their own cities and have examinations made of fire hazard conditions, and print editorials thereon. So we have got going in this way.

We then began a campaign for the adoption of fire prevention days. The states are doing that all over the country; about thirty states now have regular fire prevention days—usually adopting the date of the Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco or Atlanta conflagrations. Even in Canada they are doing that, following the Toronto fire.

We are also getting fire marshals appointed and thus the states themselves are inquiring into the causes of fires. That is educational and things do not appear to be so hopeless now—we have been pegging along at this three years—as it did when we first began.

We thought we would make an attack on the insane 4th of July. By the morning of the 4th, the horses of the fire departments all over the country were exhausted running to fires caused by firecrackers on the night of the 3rd, so that if a big conflagration should come they couldn't fight it—the horses and men would be worn out. We got out a bulletin declaring against the cannon-cracker and the toy pistol; we pictured the horrors that always follow the Fourth, and sent it to all our members. They took it to the city councils and introduced ordinances—and they didn't pass, because the small boy was loaded up with fire-crackers and the merchants were loaded up with stocks, and they didn't want to be disturbed.

To be concluded in May Number
Residence of H. P. Palmer
D. L. Williams, Architect, Portland, Oregon

Residence of H. P. Palmer
D. L. Williams, Architect, Portland, Oregon

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
April, 1911
Residence of Walter B. Honeyman

D. C. Lewis, Architect; H. Goodman Bloch, Associate, Portland, Oregon

Library

Residence—of Walter B. Honeyman

D. C. Lewis, Architect; H. Goodman Bloch, Associate, Portland, Oregon

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
April, 1913
Dining Room
Residence, Walter B. Honeyman
D. C. Lewis, Architect; H. Goodwin Bockwich, Associate, Portland, Oregon

Living Room
Residence, Walter B. Honeyman
D. C. Lewis, Architect; H. Goodwin Bockwich, Associate, Portland, Oregon
The H. P. Palmer Residence, Etc.

BY JACK DREW.

Interior Decorating Department, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Originality and exclusiveness is nearly always to most people a reason for criticism. Everything we are used to and all things of which we know have become a part of our existence, with the result that we no longer notice them. Even we, personally, are a part of our every day life and continue to be so unless disturbed through some unusual cause.

When we compare the style or manner of building at the present time with the same of many years ago we wonder how it was possible that so many features, at present hardly noticed any more, could have been overlooked, but we forget that in those days people were no worse than nowadays. Have you ever heard the remark passed? Have you ever noticed the looks of surprise when something unusual turns up, and have you ever stopped to consider why people condemn or praise?

A house built and designed like all other houses, which already were built as copies of such constructed before, is apt to be to the liking of most people, for it has become a part of their everyday life and surroundings. Hail! to the architect who designs something exceptional to the old rule of copying and following the everyday routine. Honor to the architect who designed the Palmer residence, and honor to the owner who had the courage to accept the plans! The result has been another feature of attraction to our city of roses, another stepping-stone to make Irvington one of the most beautiful residential sections in our fair city.

A building will always appear to its best advantage when built on the corner of two streets, and, naturally, the architect while planning the house will make use of this to its fullest extent. No better use could have been made of this advantage while building the Palmer residence, and it stands to reason that the side facing south should have been the conservatory or sun-room. When we hear of the sun we naturally feel good and think of flowers, and it is impossible to imagine flowers without happiness.

The exterior of the Palmer residence is strong and severe and entirely in keeping with the nature and climate of the Northwest. It is in a style and period all by itself, reminding you of the feelings and sensations during your first trip "Out West."

The first story of tapestry brick in subdued colors and impressive construction reminds you of the mountainous soil prevailing around this part of the country. The woodwork and trim, through its finish and color, supplying the finishing touches to the aspect, and in the midst of this a glorious sun-room filled with flowers and plants of every description.

"My house is my castle," signifies the main entrance to the house—majestic and impressive, simple and logical in its construction, and no fear that any other door will be taken for the main entrance. Upon entering the foyer hall, the entire impression of severity changes, and we come under the influence of a feeling reminding us of home—home in all its details. In front of us a well-designed and practically laid out staircase, to the left the dining-room and to the right the living room. It is impossible to mistake one room for the other. The living room being on the same level as the entrance hall, is too inviting to be taken for anything else, while the dining room next to the breakfast room and kitchen, with latter's pantry, is built a little higher than the entrance hall, or southern part of the house. The woodwork in the living room is finished partly in more color and natural mahogany in eggshell finish, while the wall covering is of a stripe design in a fawn color. The drapery work, such as window draperies and portieres, is made of an imported cretonne in perfect harmony with the color scheme before mentioned. The specialty-made rug, which is naturally to tone with everything else in this room, supplies an elaboration for the mahogany furniture of a pleasing and comfortable design. Needless to say another attractive feature of this room is the entrance to the conservatory or sun room, separated from the living room by two French doors and side lights. It is impossible to feel gloomy and unhappy amid such surroundings. Plenty of light and a glorious floral effect will always envelop you.

The dining room is in a finish not very often seen. First of all, on account of the more than ordinary expense of construction, and, secondly, on account of its originality. The walls and ceilings are made of a natural mahogany with a beautifully finished panel effect. Not the smallest detail has been overlooked to make this room complete in every respect. Also, the electrical fixtures of special design, finished in dull silver, together with the furniture, are entirely in keeping with the rest of the room. The necessary color effect is obtained with the draperies made of an imported French cretonne, and, notwithstanding, the interior is entirely different from most dining rooms. A homelike and pleasant feeling is with you at all times.

The architect of the Palmer residence, Mr. D. L. Williams, has certainly all reason to be proud of his original work. He shows a perfect knowledge of construction and acquaintance with all building materials. Another good example of this is the breakfast room built in an octagon form, and, like the dining room, entirely finished in wood construction, except for the ceiling which is made of plaster in antique gold finish. All woodwork in this room is of Circassian walnut and it is unnecessary to mention that the effect is elaborate, while at the same time dignified and restful. The draperies are made and designed not only to comply color in this room, but also to act as window shades. The material is of a French gray color with mulberry border design, and the rug also made in an octagon shape to fit the room is of a color to match the draperies.

In selecting the required wallpapers, draperies and rugs, Mrs. Palmer has shown unusual taste and color feeling throughout the entire house. The responsibility of accepting wallpapers and drapery schemes for a house with as many rooms as the Palmer residence has, is no easy task and may easily lead to mistakes and miscalculations, but throughout the entire house an harmonious and pleasant color scheme is noticed.

The second floor and bed rooms and sitting rooms, as well as the dressing room and sleeping places, are unique and individual, and entered from the second floor hall, each being separated from the other. The color scheme of the second floor is naturally a continuation of the main entrance or lower hall.

The billiard room, situated in the lower part of the house, has not been overlooked in trying to obtain a unique and original effect, while the garage separated from the house and containing quarters for the chauffeur is another feature to make the entire residence complete and artistic.

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
Sanitation and Cleanliness
By C.H. Wilder

In a recent speech before the Denver County Medical Association, January 30, 1913, Dr. Harvey L. Wiley, former chief chemist of the United States, among other things, said: "Sometimes I wish that a holocaust would destroy every dwelling in the United States. Then the two death-bringing diseases, tuberculosis and cancer, would be banished."

The average reader considers this remark a trifle exaggerated, and, in reflecting, endeavors to lead himself, not to criticise Dr. Wiley, but to think that this eminent authority did not have time to segregate his, and other apparently immaculate homes, kept spotless under the generalship of one of the cleanest in all the world, with a corps of the most unsavory employés, and after all, not last, but not least, that foot-to-dirt-equally-as-great-a-germ-spreader the unsanitary so-called portable cleaner at her command.

No, Dr. Wiley meant exactly what he said, and, if you are acquainted with the great efforts the different medical societies are making to bring about the home, not beautiful, but sanitary, you will agree with me that Dr. Wiley could and should have said a great deal more.

The home which is kept spotlessly clean by the method which has been in vogue since Pharaoh cleaned the pyramids (the broom and dustpan) coupled together with the carpet sweeper, remind the writer of the boy who scrubbed his face raw with soap and pronounced the job complete merely because he had no means of seeing whether or not the back of his neck needed scrubbing, in that the house looks clean, yet by test is absolutely filthy with those dreaded germs of disease—tuberculosis, meningitis, pneumonia, cataract, smallpox and others without mention, and as in the case of appendicitis the cause must be cut out, so must these dreaded, infinitely small, indetectable germs be taken out and only before they get in. There is only one way to entirely and successfully do this and that is by means of a satisfactory stationary system of air cleaning.

By this means your carpets, rugs, bare floors, walls, ceilings, draperies, mouldings, bedding, mattresses, etc., of not only the home, but schools, churches and all public meeting places are entirely rid of that murderer of the world—DUST.

An eminent physician says: "Were we able to eliminate the communication of germs by the means of dust, nine-tenths of all contagious diseases would disappear." At this point let me take up the matter of the portable, which I have so ungentlemanly-slawed. The carpets and draperies of the home and other buildings we know to be hot beds in the culture of disease germs. The agency which sucks the germ-laden dust out of the carpet is air and this air being inhaled into the machine aspiratory must, and last, but not least, that foot-to-dirt-equally-as-great-a-germ-spreader the unsanitary so-called portable cleaner at her command.

Prove this for yourself, if you possess a portable, call your family physician and have him obtain for you what is known as a petrie, or germ culture plate, hold this plate about five feet from the machine, while it is working, for say a period of ten minutes. Next lay the plate away in a warm, dark drawer for forty-eight hours, at the end of which time take it out, look at it, and—think. In the words of the physician these greenish yellow marks you are looking at spell disease, dissolution, death in the way of tuberculosis, typhoid, meningitis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc.

An instance of the unsanitariness of these little contemporaries is a case brought to my attention of five families chipping in, in order to save expenses, and buying a portable. One of these families had, prior to this time, been visited by the scarlet fever bug and each of the other four families in turn, came down with this dreaded disease. The head of one of the families being a physician his curiosity was aroused. His research ended at this wonderful little unsanitary, labor-saving device so common carried from house to house by scores of unhinging men desirous of obtaining a livelihood and as no phthisic persons desirous of aiding some church or society by cleaning houses with the machine purchased to assist in the cleaning of this church or assembly room. Here the physician found a veritable hot bed of scarlet fever germs.

Surely in this case an ounce of prevention would have been worth, not one, but hundreds of pounds of cure.

The stationary cleaner, displacing a sufficiently large volume of air, eliminates this liability of taking all of these unseen enemies, dust, dirt and other litter from the carpets, draperies, mouldings and furniture by means of a cleaning tool, hose and pipe line connecting the farthest corner of the house to the machine in the basement which in turn throws the bad air out of doors. It also takes the sharp particles of grit, which cut and ruin the carpets, from down deep in the nap and with the exception of a sized, or air-tight carpet, will catch whatever dust, moths, etc., might collect between the carpet and floor.

In selecting a stationary cleaner, especially for the residence, the owner should be very careful. He should always bear in mind, no matter what machine he is considering, that it is a large volume of air, and no other agency at a velocity of at least 2500 feet per minute that does the cleaning and the larger the volume of air per minute at the tool the larger the inrush of dust at the same point. True it is, vacuum has something to do with this inrush of air, but why have more vacuum than necessary? It only increases the power of consumption, the cost of maintenance as the more vacuum you have the more complicated your machinery must be produced to it. Also the more vacuum you have the less efficiency in carrying capacity for the reason that by increasing your vacuum you rarefy your air one-thirtieth for every inch of vacuum (mercury) produced and it is hardly necessary to tell you that air at its natural density has a greater carrying capacity than air reduced one-third as is true with some types of machines. The owner should select a machine as near fool and accident-proof as possible, for the reason that very few men and women are mechanics and it is disgusting to start cleaning and find that the machine required the aid of a mechanic to make certain adjustments in order to start it.

A centrifugal fan is much preferred in that it exhausts more air and is free from the attendant disorders of the pump type, being simpler and more efficient.

Regarding the saving of labor, one owner claims his home is cleaned clean in one-third the time required by the ancient methods. Another says that his wife claims she is able to clean in 19 minutes what formerly required two
hours. But why put it so strongly when, if we can do away with the "women's weapon," the chief home drudgery and have the home absolutely clean, as near surgically as is possible to make it, not twice (Spring and Fall) every day in the year we have provided for the same household as great, if not greater convenience, just as essential if not more so than the best heating, lighting system or any other convenience about the house.

Capital and thought have perfected a wonderful convenience, however, to be appreciated, the public must be educated to realize the fact that the coming years will be years of sanitation and of cleanliness and the stationary cleaner in the one big influence with which to carry on this great work.

Definitions

The Tuce—The one PERFECT cleaner.
To Tuce—To clean by means of the Tuce.
Tuced—A place that has been cleaned by the Tuce.
Tucetics—Those swearing by Tuce.
Tuccitis—The boosting germ—found in all Tucetics.
Tuccess—Female Tuceite.
Tuecarium—The home, made a sanitary, by means of the Tuce.
Gotuce—A phrase meaning "Get there!"—"Sic 'em!"
Tuecache—A severe pain suffered by competitors at the mention of Tuce.

San Francisco Fair Buildings

Splendid progress is being made in construction work for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and thousands of men are now employed on the exposition site at Harbor View. Every one of the 174 exhibit buildings to be erected will be under construction during the coming July and will all be completed within a year from that date.

Orange trees in fruit and blossom will be a prominent factor in the remarkable building to be erected in the concession section of the exposition by Orange Blossom Incorporated, for the sale and manufacture of special candies during the exposition. The building, which has been designed by G. Albert Lansburgh, will cover a space of 60,000 feet and, constructed entirely of orange opalescent glass, will cost $25,000 to complete and furnish.

The executive committee of the exposition has approved the plans for the million dollar auditorium, which is to be erected in San Francisco's civic center, now under construction, and it will be ready by 1915. The auditorium will be of stone and, with the city hall, will set the keynote for the entire civic center.

The City of San Francisco a year ago bonded itself to the extent of $8,300,000 for the creation of the civic center with the construction of a new city hall. The exposition set aside $1,000,000 for the construction of the auditorium, which will house many of the great conventions to be held in San Francisco during the exposition year. The seating capacity is approximately 11,000. There will be minor auditoriums and banquetting halls in the building. It will be the finest of its kind in America. A feature of the main auditorium is to be an octagonal dome of glass, 190 feet in diameter.

George W. Stewart has been appointed musical director of the exposition. He is a resident of Boston, Mass., and was musical director of the St. Louis world's fair. He succeeded in bringing the leading hands of the world to that exposition and will undoubtedly do the same for the nation's celebration in 1915.

Matters of Supreme Moment

With the remarkable exposition about building like now prevailing in Portland, the narrowing of the streets and the great desire to erect high buildings, without proper limitations, are questions of supreme importance.

It is a hopeful sign that architects, real estate men and property owners are evincing an interest and evidently desire to reach a sane and sensible conclusion. Recently there was held at the City Hall a meeting of these interests with the City Building Inspector and the Board of Appeal. (This meeting is referred to elsewhere in this issue.)

In New York and Chicago there is on foot a similar movement, as well as in other cities. One property owner in Portland put the matter in a blunt and common-sense form when he remarked that "no building should be higher than twice the width of the street it fronts." The objections to buildings of irrational altitude are that they interfere seriously with the matters of light and ventilation. These are highly important to be considered where streets are of insufficient width, and a congestion of traffic constantly occurs.

Onyx, Its History and Uses

By E. E. Gilmer

[Continued from March Number]

The New Pedrara quarries are over 3000 acres in extent, and this immense area of land is literally covered with outcroppings of onyx.

The color in Pedrara onyx ranges from virgin white, through the most exquisite tints of green, rose, yellow, brown and some blue appearing at times in delicate lines or veins, again in broad bands, in random flecks, or in cloudlike masses of rich color. It is this infinite variety of wonderful and beautiful mark and tint which lends to Pedrara onyx its chief charm, and places it in a class by itself as a decorative stone.

Marble, even the most expensive granites, when placed in an exposed position soon loses its polish, and becomes stained and streaked with rust, ink, smoke and grease. Once stained, the porous nature of marble causes the disintegration to spread throughout, and it is a well-known fact that stained marble cannot be eradicated. This disadvantage does not appear in Pedrara onyx, whose texture is so fine that it is practically non-absorbent, and is impervious to stains of any kind. Again, its extremely close grain and great hardness make it an equal match for any material, which it holds longer than any other stone.

One of the most beautiful characteristics peculiar to onyx, and especially pronounced in Pedrara onyx, is its translucency, which gives an illusion of depth and greatly enhances the beauty of the stone, since it is not only the coloring and sparkling upon the surface, but all that lies beneath the surface, shaded and harmonized.

Pedrara onyx can be sawed with the grain, across or diagonally. Of course where greater utility is required, as for heavy columns, or pilasters, the stone is cut with the grain. For waists and other purposes, where strength is not an essential feature, onyx is cut across the grain in diagonal to it. The latter method, of course, reveals the wonderful shades and variations of the material.

The following is the report issued in 1904 by the American Institution on Pedrara onyx: "The color ranges from gray to white, from red to violet, from yellow to green, from rose to blue, from brown to black, from the softest pink to the darkest purple, from the bluest blue to the deepest green, from the mildest gray to the brightest white. The minerals in the rock are: Pyrite, Calcite, Feldspar, and Mica. The rock has the hardness of a granite, and its weight is about 135 pounds. It is a beautiful and suitable material for all purposes in a building, from the largest structures down to the smallest. It can be worked with a stone mason's tool, and the cutting and shaping of the stone is easily done with the ordinary working tool."
received distinguished adjective is No. 61,388, which reads, "Two fine slabs of white rose tinted travertine, highly translucent from the New Pedrara quarries on the peninsula of Lower California." The high translucency, marvelous coloring and simple richness of Pedrara onyx render it superior to even the rarest and most expensive grades of marble.

In the commercial world there is a certain three-fold standard by which any factor must be judged before it can be reckoned a success, that is, beauty, durability, economy.

In point of beauty, Pedrara onyx requires no defense. Not without reason has it been called "nature's most beautiful product." Of the rich and infinite variety of its color we have already spoken. This feature makes it possible to harmonize Pedrara onyx with any scheme of decoration, and to use it in conjunction with the different woods and the various imported colored marbles.

On account of its translucency, for artificial decorative lighting effects, Pedrara onyx has wonderful possibilities. Placing lights behind the stone serves to enhance its depth and exquisite color, and brings out its latent beauties.

Durability has reference not only to its lasting qualities but resistance, as well, to the havoc wrought by time and weather. It is quite evident that an object may last a hundred years and have lost all semblance to its original beauty at the end of 10. However, no better proof of the enduring qualities of onyx can be offered than those specimens of ancient art and architecture hitherto referred to, which today are intact and beautiful, when the race which served them is dust. The great hardness of Pedrara onyx, in being one and one-half times harder than marble, its fine texture, and consequent non-absorbent qualities, of course add to its advantages in this respect.

In regard to economy, we do not contend that Pedrara onyx is a cheap material, but it is an economical one. If in installing onyx, the initial investment may exceed that of marble or other material, the results are far superior, from every point of view, that no one regrets the greater expenditure. In connection with the ultimate economy of Pedrara onyx, there is another point well worth dwelling upon.

The Orpheum Theater of Seattle is one of the several costly and beautiful structures in that city where onyx has been utilized. The Moore Theater, also of Seattle, is another striking example of Pedrara onyx used for interior decorative effects. Seattle also boasts two of the handsomest banking buildings in the United States, the Union Savings and Trust Bank and the National Bank of Commerce, in both of which the interior decoration is carried out in Pedrara onyx. In the new L. C. Smith building, 12 stories high, now being erected in Seattle at a cost of one and one-half million dollars, the walls of the first floor, with its stores, corridors and vestibules are to be of Pedrara onyx.

In the new Spreckels' Theater in San Diego, a million-dollar structure, and one of the finest buildings of that character in the United States, the entrance and lobby (representing an expenditure of $20,000) and the walls and ceilings will be illuminated entirely through Pedrara onyx. On stepping into this lobby, one finds almost the realization of the childish dream of a fairy palace. The soft, glowing light, shining through the translucent onyx, summons out of its mysterious depths a rose tinted beautiful colors and markings. The walls, the paneled ceilings, the wainscoting and pilasters all glow with the same mysterious radiance. The magnificent lobby is not only the most unique and beautiful in the United States, but probably in the world.

The Portland Architectural Glee Club

At a meeting held March 26, at the club rooms of the Portland Architectural Club, a glee club was formed. Eleven members were present and they elected officers as follows: William R. Boone, director; H. Goodman Beckwith, president, and Roy Wright, secretary and treasurer. It was decided to meet weekly on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Since the first meeting the membership has grown to twenty.

The club has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Boone, as he is a musician and director of rare ability. He is organist and director of music at the First Congregational Church and has had wonderful success with the Ad Club Quartet, a find of his own.

The several different pieces of music which were ordered have arrived and the club proposes to give their first concert on the evening of the first Friday in May, the night of the annual meeting of the Architectural Club in preparation for its grand concert and minstrel show to be given for the Architectural Convention in June.

The glee club is composed entirely of young men, and as it brings these men together once a week, it has been instrumental in creating a keen interest in the club.

Any young men who desire may join. They are most cordially invited to show up at the club rooms on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. They need not have a fine voice, for all that is asked is that they attend the rehearsals regularly.

Yours for a good time.

When a woman goes into a cigar store with a man she feels much as he does when he has to take lunch with her in a department store restaurant.

The man who tells the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth at all times can never hope to be popular in human society.

Railroad Men in Vaudeville

The Harriman Club, comprising employees of the O.-W. R. & N., Southern Pacific and the Portland, Eugene & Eastern, recently gave a vaudeville entertainment at the auditorium of the Lincoln High School. All the stunts were well done.

Industrial Publications

Roofing Tin, the Taylor Bulletin for the Roofing Trade, for March, is at hand. The cover illustration shows a view of the high-pressure pumping station at Lehigh avenue and Seventh street. This is roofed with forty boxes I C 28X29 "Target and Arrow" roofing tin, made by the N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Idaho Capital Souvenir

Tourtellotte & Hummel, architects of Boise, Idaho, have issued a very handsome souvenir booklet of the new Capitol at Boise, which this firm planned. A brief, but able introductory by J. E. Tourtellotte appears. Among the illustrations we note these of the fourteen members comprising the Capitol Commission and the two architects, J. E. Tourtellotte and C. F. Hummel, as well as exterior and interior views. The souvenir is handsomely printed in fine half-tones on fine book paper, and is well worth preservation.
Richmond Vacuum Cleaner

The "Richmond" is one of the largest and best vacuum cleaning machines in the world sold under the trade name manufactured by the Richmond Radiator Company of New York and Chicago, successors of the McGrun Howells Company, and is distributed in the western territory by the Cameron-Schroth Company of Chicago, with offices in Seattle, Spokane and Portland. Grover McHingh, 608 New York Block, Seattle, and 233 South Howard street, Spokane, is the special Northwestern agent. John H. Niedermark, 603 Board of Trade Building, Portland, is the company's representative for the state of Oregon.

**"Tufbrec" a New Fire-Proof Material**

In the vicinity of Mount Angel, Oregon, there is a deposit, covering hundreds of acres, of a new fire and soundproof building material, to which has been given the name of "tufbrec." It lies at the top of a level plateau, at an elevation of some 1530 feet. In composition and origin, "tufbrec" comprises fragments of volcanic matter, ejected from the earth at a high point of fusion. In cooling, the mass became honeycombed with cells, many of them sealing and containing air. These give the substance its peculiarly valuable qualities as a sound deadener and fire-proof material. Local investors have purchased the deposit, and propose to develop it, placing the product on the market.

**Performs Big Undertaking**

It is a matter upon which progressive Portlanders should congratulate themselves, that, with the city's growth, there are institutions here able to keep up with all demands, and that it is no longer necessary to go outside for help. Special reference is made, in this connection, to the completion of an important order recently filled by the Pacific Iron Works, located at the east end of the Burnside bridge. The Pacific Iron Works recently completed 83 massive cast-iron columns, weighing 160 tons, for the Morgan-Bushong building, now under construction at Seventh and Washington streets. It requires facilities, equipment and skill to make such castings, and the Pacific Iron Works fills all these requirements. Manager Oscar E. Hentzke says present business in his line is excellent, and takes an optimistic view of future prospects.

**Modjeski & Angier, Inspecting Engineers**

Announcement is made that Ralph Modjeski and W. E. Angier, both members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, have opened a branch office as inspecting engineers at suite 407-408 Corbett building, Portland. The firm's work includes inspection of structural steel, cement and other building materials, rails and rolling stock. The firm maintains its main office at 220 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, with branch offices in the Parrott building, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Architects' building, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Modjeski also announces his services as consulting engineer. He is a member also of the British Institute of Civil Engineers. There is no engineer in the United States more favorably known than he, and the magnificent bridge across the Columbia near Portland, erected for the North Bank road, is a lasting monument to his skill.

**Excellent Piece of Work**

While it was fully the intention of the publishers in its recent issue, to have called attention to the excellent work done in the new Hotel Oregon, which structure was featured by the Columbia Wire & Iron Works of Portland, through inadvertence, it was overlooked, which is regret. All the fire escapes, elevator cages and the bronze railings in the hotel office were supplied by this well-known company. They are also supplied with the.

**Trade Notes**

H. B. Shofner, of the Oregon Art Tile Company, from an extended business trip to Vancouver, B. C.

E. A. Philo, of the Oregon Art Tile Company, has returned from a month's trip spent in the Eastern states.

Nitschke & Andrus, modellers, carvers and plaster orators, announce their removal to 309 East Eleventh street, near Hawthorne avenue.

McHolland Bros., 609 F. Everett street were the general contractors on the H. P. Palmer residence shown in this issue.

Architects Farr, MacKenzie & Day, Vancouver, B. C., have moved their office from 526 Granville street to 826 Vancouver Block.

F. T. Crowe, of F. T. Crowe & Company, Seattle, Washington, spent several days in Portland visiting the local office of the company.

Architects Bebb & Mendel, Seattle, Washington, formerly located in the Denny Building, have secured temporary quarters at 118 Haight Building.

Architect B. G. McDougall, of San Francisco, was a recent visitor in Portland on business regarding the new Pittock Block.

B. J. Flynn, of Callaghan & Flynn, was a visitor at their local office. Mr. Flynn has returned from an extended trip East.

D. G. Russell, Sec'y-Treas., and Manager of the Tenino Stone Company, of Tenino, Washington, was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

Charles W. Heil with the J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company, contemplates taking a trip to Hanold in the very near future.

Architect Ellis E. Lawrence has returned from a business trip to San Francisco. While there Mr. Lawrence attended the Architectural Exhibit.

Architects Docthan, Stewart & Davie, Vancouver, B. C., have moved their office from the Arts & Crafts Bldg., to larger quarters in the Power Bldg.

Architect Edgar M. Lazars, of Lazars & Logan, has returned from a two months' trip spent in the Eastern states and his old home at Baltimore.

Denny Renton Clay & Coal Company, Seattle, Washington, will furnish the terra cotta on the Wasco County Court House, at The Dalles, Oregon.

Lippman, Wolfe & Co. furnished the carpets, rugs, draperies, lace curtains and chandeliers for the H. P. Palmer residence shown in this issue.

F. H. Page, representative of M. L. Kline, has returned from a successful business trip to the Cascade country.

I. A. Spear, general manager of the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company, of Spokane, was a recent visitor at their local office.

Roy Peterson, with the firm of Bennes & Hembrough, has returned from a three weeks' trip through California.

O. E. Luiz, manager of the Mission Marble Works, 11th Union avenue, North, has returned from a business trip to San Francisco.
J. H. Spear, president of the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company of Spokane, Washington, was a recent visitor at their local office. Architect James Schack, Seattle, Washington, with offices formerly in the Downs Block, has moved to larger quarters in the new Lippy Building, Third and Columbia streets.

Fred W. Eastman, manager of the Far West Clay Company, Tacoma, Wash., was a recent visitor in Portland on business, Mr. Eastman having just returned from the Brick Manufacturers' Convention held in Chicago.

H. B. Master, of the Publicity Bureau Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers, Youngstown, Ohio, gave an illustrated lecture to the architects at the Architectural Club rooms on Friday evening, March 22.

Specht & Strine, Architects, 116 Behne-Walker Building, has been dissolved, Mr. Strine going to San Diego, Cal. The new firm of Specht & Goulding will continue the business at the present address.

Architect Eimer C. Andrus, Los Angeles, California, has moved his office from the Wright & Callander Bldg. to 619 Higgins Building. Catalogues and samples will be appreciated.

The Newberg Face Brick Company, 803 Oregonian Building, will furnish their famous Newberg Red Face Brick for the City Hall at Newberg, and the High School at Forest Grove.

The Pacific Face Brick Company are furnishing their Colonial Brick for the Ainsworth School, White Plastie Brick for Cohn Bros.' Building Third and Yambell streets, and white dry press for the Platt & Platt Building, Park and Washington streets.

The Laura Baldwin Doolittle Studios, Filers Building, furnished and decorated A. J. Johnson's residence, Corvalis; Dr. Lloyd Irvine's residence and Dr. Belle Ferguson's residence, this city, and is now furnishing and decorating two music rooms for Filers Music Co.


Architect C. A. Riggs, of Spokane, Wash., who has been engaged to prepare plans for the new county buildings for the Inland Empire city, was in Portland recently inspecting the building on the Multnomah Farm, and conferring with Architects Bridges & Webber.

John H. Niedermark, agent of the Richmond Vacuum Cleaning Machines reports the installation of stationary machines in the Failing School. Whitehouse & Fouilloux, Architects, will also install a machine in the new University Club Building now in course of construction at Sixth and Jefferson streets, and one in the Ainsworth School, Portland Heights, F. A. Naramore, Architect.

The Mission Marble Works, 151 Union avenue North, report furnishing the marble for the interior of the Eugene Loan & Savings Bank, Eugene, Oregon, and will furnish the marble for the Morgan Bushong Building, Broadway and Washington, also the marble on the bank building recently finished at Hoquiam, Washington.

The Parrels Manufacturing Company furnished all the mill work in the H. P. Palmer residence shown in this issue. The dining room is finished throughout in San Domingo mahogany and the breakfast room in Circean walnut.

"Why Not a Fireproof School House. a Short Talk on An Important Subject." is the title of a brochure by Ernst Krone, the Portland architect. The title fully conveys the nature of the contents.

Austin Phillips, representative of Nobles & Hoare, Ltd., London, S. E., manufacturers of varnish, was a recent visitor in Portland. Mr. Phillips called on the local representatives of his firm, W. P. Fuller & Company. Mr. Phillips is completing a tour of two years.

PORTLAND.

Recent items selected from the Daily Advance Reports Of The Pacific Coast Architect.

Store Building—L. R. Bailey Co., architects and builders, prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete store building for S. D. Vincent & Co. The building, which will be erected on East Forty-third and Sandy road, will be 90x80 in size and will cost 15,000.

Residence—Architect Charles N. Elliott prepared plans for a $10,000 residence to be erected on East Ninetieth and Washington streets.

Residence—Architect W. L. Mills prepared plans for a two-story $8000 residence for L. W. Lawrence. Will have plaster exterior, brick foundation and trimmings and red tile roof.

Store Building—Architect Lee De Camp prepared the plans for one-story fireproof store building to be erected in the rear of the Empress Theater.

Residence—Architects Specht & Strine prepared the plans for a one-story frame residence for H. P. Barber to cost about $3000.

Residences—Ellis F. Lawrence and Wm. G. Holford, associate architects, are preparing plans for a two-story frame residence to be erected at a cost of $15,000 for Mrs. James Malharky on Seventeenth and Hawthorne Terrace. Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Holford are also preparing plans for a $15,000 residence to be erected on Montgomery Drive for John Keating. Daniel Kern is having the same architects prepare plans for a $55,000 residence to be built on North Fifteenth street in Irvington.

Bungalow—Architect E. E. McClaran prepared plans for a five-room bungalow for Myron Myers to cost about $3000. Business Block—L. K. Kermott of Bend has commissioned Architect Newton C. Gauntt to prepare plans for a two-story brick business block to be erected in that city.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer are preparing plans for a two-story residence for A. A. McDonnell. The first story will be constructed of brick, and the upper stories of stucco and half timber.


Store and Flats—Buttersworth. Stephenson Co. prepared plans for and will erect a two-story frame store and flat building on Twenty-second and Halsey for Charles Hummel.

Bungalow—Arnold Anderson, architect and builder, prepared plans for a six-room bungalow for Alice E. Clark, to cost $3500.

Garage and Store—Architect A. J. McClure prepared plans for a one-story brick building 100x100 in size, to be erected on Twelfth and Alder for D. P. Thompson Co.

Bank Building—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for a bank building for the First Trust and Savings Bank of Roseburg. The building will be two stories high, 30x100 in size, of mission type architecture and will cost about $30,000.

High School—W. B. Bell and J. Terry Wilding, associate architects, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a high school building at Forest Grove. The building will be two stories and basement, having eleven rooms, and will cost about $3500.

Residence—Stokes & Zeller, architects and builders, prepared plans for a two-story Dutch colonial residence, to cost $4500, for John Meyers.

Residence—Architects Jacobberger & Smith are preparing plans for a two-story seven-room frame residence, to cost $2500 for E. Mathies of Arlington, Wash.

Addition, Residence—Parker & Banfield, architects and builders, prepared plans for an addition to the home of A. C. Evans, to cost $800.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer are preparing plans for a two-story colonial residence to be built for Dr. John H. Brown on Montgomery Drive at a cost of $5500.

Residence—Wm. Lawrence has commissioned architects Emil Schacht & Son to prepare plans for a two-story $9000 residence to be built on Twenty-fourth street.

Rest House—Ellis F. Lawrence and Wm. G. Holford, associate architects, prepared plans for a brick rest house and office to be built for the Riverview Cemetery Association.
Business Block—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a one-story brick building 50x190 for Eugene Hotel. Residence—J. H. McLean, prepared plans for a five-room cottage for Samuel Pierce, to cost about $8000.

Business Block—Architects Benn & Hendricks have commissioned a three-story reinforced concrete building measuring 50x60, to be built on Larrabee and East Broadway near Backstrom.

School—School Architect F. A. Naramore prepared plans for an eight-story reinforced concrete school building to be located on East Sixtieth and Powell Valley road.

Residence—Architects Root & Marks are preparing plans for a 2½-story frame residence, to be erected on Portland Heights by the Investors Building and Trust Company for G. Ruff, to cost about $10,000.

Factory—The Investors Building and Trust Company have commissioned Architects Root & Hoos to prepare plans for a five-story factory building 75x100, to be erected on East Eleventh and Flanders streets at a cost of $20,000 for the Modern Confectionery Company.

Office Building—Architects McNaughton & Raymond are preparing the plans for a six-story fireproof building 50x100, to be erected by the Title and Trust Company on Fourth street near Stark.


Garage—Plans were prepared by Architect L. D. Carter for a one-story concrete garage 20x30, to be erected on First and Bancroft by C. H. Feldman.

Store and Apartments—Architect Ernest Kroner is preparing plans for a two-story brick building and apartment building $7000, to be erected by J. R. Ramsey in St. Helens at a cost of $8000.

Store and Hotel—Architect Aaron H. Gould and Engineer W. W. Lucas have prepared plans for a four-story store and hotel building to be erected on First and Jefferson streets by W. W. Miller at a cost of $40,000.

Apartment—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a four-story reinforced concrete apartment house to be built on Nara by Harry Howard.

Residence—Architect Charles W. Eptz prepared plans for a brick veneer bungalow for Dr. C. H. Wheeler, to cost $3500.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to cost $7500, for W. T. G. Thatcher.

Lodge Building—Architects Horroard & Anderson prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete building, to cost about $12,000, for the Lents Lodge No. 188, I. O. O. F.

Residences—Architects H. C. Bell and J. Terry Wilding prepared plans for a four-story brick apartment for A. C. Ruby. The building, which will be located on Third and Montgomery streets, will be 100x100, have forty-five apartments and will cost about $75,000.

Grill Reid Bros., architects, are preparing plans for a grill to be located on Orange-Bush.

School—Architects Parker & Banfield are preparing plans for a four-room frame schoolhouse 60x80 to be built in Parkers at a cost of $10,000.

Dairy Barn—Architects Parker & Banfield prepared plans for a $5200 building, 60x112 in size, for D. J. Fisher.

Residences—Eills F. Lawrence and Wm. G. Holford, associated architects, are preparing plans for two residences to be built out of town, one a bungalow to be erected in Hubbard for R. S. Eshpey, and the other a two-story frame residence for R. S. Cram in Raymond, Wash.

Store and Hotel—Architects Root & Hoos are preparing plans for a four-story reinforced concrete building 100x100, to be erected by the Investors Building and Trust Company on Third and Couch streets, at a cost of $75,000, for A. C. Pike.

Lodge Building—Architect F. J. E. McClaran has been commissioned by the Tillamook I. O. O. F. to prepare plans for a two-story brick store and lodge building 80x191 in size, to cost $25,000.

Lodge Hall—Architect J. J. Clark prepared plans for a two-story lodge for Seaside Lodge No. 88, Knights of Pythias, to be erected at a cost of $3000.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a seven-room residence to be erected on Seventeenth and Klickitat streets for T. G. Mullin.

Residences—Architects Root & Marks are preparing plans for a four-story reinforced concrete residence in Eugene for R. J. Green, to cost $8000.

Residences—Architects Root & Marks are preparing plans for a four-story brick residence for J. J. Seeg, to be built on East Thirty-third and Hancock streets.

Store Building—Architects George A. Roberts is preparing plans for a one-story brick business block to be erected in Roseburg, Ore., by J. W. Perkins at a cost of $12,000.

Residences—Plans are being prepared by Architect Earl A. Roberts for an eight-room brick residence in Roseburg, to cost $4000, for Wm. Bubeloff. Mr. Roberts is also preparing plans for a two-story brick addition $3450 to the Palace laundry on East Tenth and Everett streets.

OREGON

Bungalow—Marshfield. J. N. Eddy of Marshfield is preparing plans for one hundred bungalows—from four to seven rooms, to be erected by a syndicate represented by W. J. Wilsey.

Club House—Eugene. The University W. C. A. have had plans prepared and will erect a bungalow club house to cost about $2500.

Business Block—Eugene W. D. Warmack is having plans prepared for a two-story brick building $18,000, to be used for business purposes.


Library—Marshfield. The Marshfield Public Library Board will make application for an $18,000 appropriation with which to erect a library.

Church—Marshfield. Plans have been prepared for a church building for the Episcopal Congregation. The building will be 50x84 in size, constructed of reinforced concrete and cost $15,000.

Lodge—La Grande. The Fraternal Order of Eagles announce that they will erect a modern business block and lodge here.

School—La Grande. Architect John I. Slater has been commissioned to prepare plans for an eight-room concrete school building to cost $18,000.

Warehouse—Hood River. Stranahan & Clark have begun construction work on a brick warehouse building 40x72 in size.

High School—Halfway. Architect H. R. White of Baker prepared plans for a one-story brick union high school to cost $7500.

Library—Pendleton. The library board will make application to the Carnegie association for a $25,000 appropriation with which to erect a building.


Jail—Astoria. The County Court of Clatsop County is having plans prepared for a two-story fireproof county jail.


Bank Building—Lebanon. The Lebanon National Bank will erect a modern two-story concrete business block.

Business Block—Lebanon. The C. B. Montague estate will erect a concrete building to be occupied by a theater and stores building.

Hotel—Roseburg. The Southern Pacific Company is preparing plans for a $10,000 armory. The building will be constructed of concrete and brick.

Armory—Roseburg. The Roseburg Armory Company will erect a modern the theater building.

Theater—Aurora. The Peoples Amusement Company of Portland is having plans prepared for a modern theater building to be erected in this city.

East Oregon will erect a two-story stone business building.

Hotel Building—Sutherlin. The Sutherlin Wine Company will begin construction on a two-story stone building.

Theater—Aurora. The Peoples Amusement Company of Portland is having plans prepared for a modern theater building to be erected in this city.

Bank Building—Mount, to be erected by the Farmers & Merchants Savings Bank.

Residences—Tolleson. G. N. Morris has begun construction work on a two-story stone business building.

Biilginn—Albany. The Bank and Country Club has been incorporated for $5000 and will erect club buildings in the near future.

Business Block—Sutherlin. The Sutherlin Wine Company will begin construction on a two-story stone building.

Armory—Roseburg. The Roseburg State Armory Company is preparing plans for a $10,000 armory. The building will be constructed of concrete and brick.

School—Canby. Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a school building.

Business Block—Eugene. Architects E. E. Green prepared plans for a $10,000 two-story brick hotel for Dr. C. R. Hamblin.


SEATTLE

Department Store—Architect John Graham is preparing plans for an eight-story addition of reinforced concrete on the Broadway block, to cost $80,000.

Residence—Architect E. E. Green prepared plans for a $10,000 two-story brick veneer residence for Dr. C. R. Hamblin.

Residence—Architect Charles Francis is preparing plans for a two-story brick veneer residence in Yakima.
City Hall—Montecello. Plans have been submitted in competition by Aberdeen architects for a $15,000 addition to the city hall. Elks Home—Aberdeen. The Elks are planning to build a modern four-story fireproof building to cost $75,000. Paper Plant—Opportunity. The inland Empire Paper Company will start work at once on a three-story factory building to cost $75,000. Remodel Hotel—Ellensburg. Wulf & Nelson will remodel the Majestic Hotel at a cost of $13,000.

Iowa City—Lawiston. The Idaho Ice and Cold Storage Company are making arrangements to erect a cold storage warehouse with a capacity of 1,200 tons.

Laundry—Twin Falls. The Troy Laundry Company has started the construction of a brick laundry building 20x125, to cost $30,000.

Hall—Inkom. Architect W. A. Samms of Pocatello has prepared plans for a two-story hall to be built by Mr. Pledger. Hotel—Inkom. G. A. Blanchard will erect a modern 30-room hotel building at a cost of $18,000.


Business Block—Lawiston. John Davies will erect a two-story brick block building at about $15,000. School—Monteur. Bonds for $6700 have been voted with which to erect a school house.

Business Block—Kellogg. A. P. Hutton has begun work on a two-story concrete business block.

School—Chilo. Architect H. Meeney of Spokane has prepared plans for a $5000 school building.

Business Block—Pocatello. Architect W. A. Samms is preparing the plans for a five-story brick business block for Mrs. Dean.

Theater—Orofino. Theo. Fohl will erect a one-story theater building 24x80.

Car Shops—Pocatello. The Oregon Short Line is having plans prepared by its engineers for car shops to be built this summer at a cost of $10,000.

British Columbia

Rooming House—Vancouver. Architect J. G. Price prepared plans for an eight-story Chinese rooming house for W.C. Will. It will be constructed of granite and red pressed brick and have 81 rooms.

Apartment House—Vancouver. David Roberts announces that he will build a modern four-story brick apartment house 50x120 at a cost of $65,000.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architect Wm. P. Gardiner prepared plans for a four-story fireproof apartment house for Barrett & Dean.

Seamen Home—Vancouver. Architects Helyer & Arch are preparing plans for the Robert Scott Memorial Seamen's Home. It will be seven stories, of reinforced concrete and brick, and cost $100,000.

Depot-Store—Vancouver. Architect G. A. Wylows of New York is preparing plans for the Woodward department store. The building will be 126x152 in size and ten stories high.

High School—Thurso. Architect Claude P. Jones of Vancouver has been selected to prepare plans for a high school.

Office Building—Vancouver. Architect A. A. Cox is preparing preliminary plans for a ten-story reinforced concrete building 130x120 for Weller Bros., Ltd., to cost $250,000.

Warehouse—Vancouver. Plans were prepared by Architect H. S. Griffith for a six-story reinforced concrete warehouse and office building to be erected by the National Drug Company at a cost of $150,000.

Provincial Building—Prince Rupert. A. A. Cox, Vancouver, has been commissioned by the provincial government to prepare plans for the provincial building.

Bachelor's Club—Vancouver. Architects Stuart & White prepared plans for a three-story $90,000 club building for W. A. Able.

Old Peoples' Home—Vancouver. Architect R. T. Perry will prepare plans for a $50,000 fireproof building to be erected by the city.


Chinese Buildings—New Westminster. Architect J. F. Watson is preparing plans for a three-story brick building for Lee Din, to cost $50,000, and for two $20,000, also a three-story frame apartment house for R. A. Soong & Co., to cost $20,000.
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PORTLAND ARCHITECTURAL CLUB
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Architectural EXHIBIT Notice

IN JUNE the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast will hold its annual session in Portland. Complete exhibits in detail will require considerable space. Why not have photographic reproductions made of your plans and exhibits? This will add greatly to your space allowance and permit greater latitude as to details. The Angelus Commercial Studio invites the League to avail themselves of the services of this studio assuring the members that any commission intrusted to us will receive the attention this important occasion requires.

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Current Comment

The building record of all Pacific Coast cities is most encouraging.

The paving district yearly grows greater. Coast cities cannot cease their growth.

April's lumber shipments, export and coastwise, out of Portland smashed all previous records.

If not impertinent to inquire, the public would like to know when construction on the new auditorium is to begin.

If clean cinders be used in concrete as it is made it will have a surface that will hold a nail almost as solidly as wood.

In Belgium a unique use is put to concrete in gardens. The concrete is formed into artificial mushrooms and used for garden seats.

A composition of sawdust and magnesium chloride makes a satisfactory artificial wood, adaptable to flooring and general interior woodwork.

A Texas contractor has built a knock-down concrete bungalow, each piece of which is tongued and grooved so that all may be easily put together.

If Portland expects to “get into the game” it is high time actual construction work should begin on the new public dock system. The start is to be made in June.

There is a five-story office building at Galveston, Texas, constructed of unique material. This is a composition of one part cement, two parts sand and four parts oyster shell.

Poles of hollow reinforced concrete, weighing 1,000 pounds, 45 feet in length, are employed in Oklahoma City by the electric power company. By their use overhead wires are readily connected with the underground system.

To repair cracks in the stone foundations of St. Paul’s Cathedral, London, liquefied cement is “shot” through a hose and nozzle by compressed air. The cement is forced into the cracks and in hardening binds the fragments together, thus “healing” the stone.

Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene

August 25-30, 1913, the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene will be held at Buffalo, N. Y. It will be under the patronage of President Woodrow Wilson. There will be scientific exhibits on the subject and commercial exhibits of educational value. The importance of this gathering cannot be overestimated. As advance information truly says: “The man of tomorrow depends upon the child of today, and the child of today, roughy speaking, spends half his waking hours under the influence of school conditions.”

Receives Beautiful Lamp

The Portland Architectural Club is the recipient of an especially beautiful library lamp which will shed its cheerful rays about club headquarters. It is of bronze, artistic in design, and is surmounted with a shade of art glass covering the quadruple cluster of incandescent globes below. The base of the lamp bears a silver plate upon which is inscribed the legend:

Presented by
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IRON AND WIRE WORKS

This handsome lamp was made by the Spokane institution and is deeply appreciated by the members of the Portland Architectural Club.
Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular meeting of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the College Club, Wednesday evening, April 2, with fifteen members present, President Willcox, in the chair. It was an unusual pleasure to have a Spokane member in attendance in the person of Mr. Held, and the presence of Mr. Boone, the oldest member of the Chapter, was greatly appreciated.

Owing to the pressure of business, it was much to be regretted that the special feature of the evening, "Reminiscences," was obliged to be deferred until another meeting, when many interesting bits of architectural anecdote and history are expected to be forthcoming.

It was decided to be impossible to accept the invitation of the National Conference on City Planning to send a delegate to the annual meeting in Chicago during the month of May, owing to the distance of the conference from this city.

A letter from Glenn Brown, secretary of the Institute, was read acknowledging the admission of Messrs. James C. Teague, D. R. Huntington and Albert Held to membership in the Institute.

The application of Mr. Bohne for membership in the Chapter was received. Mr. Bohne having left the Louisville Chapter in good standing, and being already a member of the Institute, was admitted to membership in the Chapter by an unanimous vote.

The Legislative Committee, through its chairman, Mr. Everett, reported that the bill creating the office of State Architect had failed to pass the legislature, and his committee had not found it necessary to act. Mr. Blackwell reported an interview with the Governor in which he had urged upon the Governor the view of the Chapter, that the duties of a state architect, should one be appointed, should be to take charge of the alterations and additions to existing institutions and buildings belonging to the state, but that large and monumental buildings should be left to competition among architects of the state.

Upon the report of Mr. C. F. Goold, chairman of the Exhibition Committee, it was decided to procure if possible a portion of the coming San Francisco Exhibition in conjunction with the Portland Chapter for exhibition in Seattle. If it was the sense of the meeting that not sufficient new material was available for a local spring exhibition, but members were urged to prepare drawings for use later in the year. It was also decided to investigate the possibility of procuring the exhibit sent out by the Town Planning Conference of London.

Mr. Willcox called attention to the new journal of the Institute and urged the members to subscribe, and several members expressed themselves favorably in its behalf.

The first report of the Public Information Committee was read, being a digest of national and local news of importance, the latter the result of an experimental subscription to a press clipping bureau covering the Pacific Northwest. This feature of the Chapter meetings is likely to become permanent, if the reports prove sufficiently interesting.

Mr. Myers, chairman Architectural League of Pacific Coast Committee, reported the Annual Meeting of the League in Portland in June and urged as many members as possible to attend.

Mr. Cote, chairman of Committee on Charges, presented the report of his committee for action, which was taken up section by section and discussed at length. Final action was postponed until a later meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

San Francisco's $15,000,000 Civic Center

Work is forging ahead in the gigantic undertaking of San Francisco's Civic Center. Early in April the improvement was begun, when Mayor Rolph, in the time-honored way, and in the presence of several thousand citizens, turned the first spadeful of earth that marks the excavation for the new City Hall. The Civic Center entails expenditure of approximately $15,000,000 and the giving to San Francisco of a group of monumental buildings second to none in the world.

The City Hall is to cost $3,000,000 and is to be the first of a series of buildings that marks an epoch in the history of a greater San Francisco.

Following close upon the City Hall will come the $1,000,000 Auditorium, the contract for the excavation of which is to be let within two weeks. In addition to these buildings, there will be the $1,000,000 opera house, the plans for which are complete; the new $1,000,000 library and the $1,000,000 state building, the funds for which have just been voted by the legislature.

From now on work is to be rushed as far as possible in the hope that a large part of the Civic Center will be a reality before the Exposition in 1915.

In his speech, Mayor Rolph said that it had taken 28 years to build the former City Hall, and that, while it had been planned at a cost of $1,500,000, it cost $5,700,000. Both the delay and the extra expense, he declared, would not be tolerated in the building of the present structure.

In reciting the history of the Civic Center, the Mayor said that the site of the old City Hall was formerly Yerba Buena Cemetery. It was presented to the city by the state, which held title to the land. The property was auctioned off in old Platt's Hall and brought $50,000. Upon this land, after the cemetery had been removed, was built the City Hall, and that land will now form the plaza for the Civic Center.

A propos of the moving of the Civic Center there is an interesting story that has to do with the moving of the High School of Commerce building from the Civic Center site. It is something of an undertaking, since it is a brick structure, and the largest area space ever moved in this fashion. It will cost $131,000 to get the building to a new site.

At present the building stands upon a temporary foundation of massive beams, and the 100 jack screws, each capable of lifting 50 tons, are being set in place. Within 30 days the moving operation will begin, and it is estimated that two months will be consumed in the journey of two blocks.

To move this large building intact from its present location at Larkin and Grove streets will be a feat of engineering unprecedented. The building weighs 8000 tons and covers a space 130 by 140 feet in area. The slightest miscalculation of strain in lifting the structure and placing it upon the steel rollers along which it will be pulled by three engines probably would result in serious, if not irreparable damage to the schoolhouse.

Among the materials to be used will be 2,000 steel rollers, each two feet in length, 20,000 oak wedges, 100,000 cedar wedges, 1,000,000 feet of lumber, 150 tons of steel and five miles of steel cable. Although the cost of moving will be $131,000, it would cost $800,000 to construct a new building. In case of accident the engineering firm that received the contract is pledged to build a new school.
British Columbia's Forestry Building

Plans were recently filed at Vancouver, B. C., by the Vancouver Exhibition Association with the Civic Building Department for a most unique structure. It is proposed to erect a Forestry building, into which only timber grown in British Columbia will enter as material, in Hastings Park. In design it will be rustic; huge logs, four feet in diameter, will serve as pillars. The gallery and second floor will also be supported by logs, 11 inches in diameter. It will be a valuable object lesson.

Portland afforded the first example of the kind in its Forestry building erected at the time of the Lewis and Clarke Exposition, and Seattle followed suit with a similar structure at the A. Y. P. Exposition.

State Bureau of Mines and Geology

The recent legislature of Oregon authorized the establishment of a state bureau of mines and geology. The Pacific Coast Architect approves of the measure and of the practical men appointed to look after the several departments of the work. It is especially interested in that department devoted to the development of those crude materials found in great quantities all over Oregon which enter so largely into the construction of buildings. T. S. Mann, president of the Oregon Manufacturers Association and manager of the Pacific Stoneware Company, of Portland, is in charge of the department of ceramics. It is an encouraging sign to note that immediate attention will be given to this department. Mr. Mann states that nearly all the building material now used in Portland and other parts of the state can be produced in Oregon. Cement, brick, terra cotta, etc., can readily be manufactured here from native deposits. He says that it is a great economic waste to ship Oregon clay elsewhere to be manufactured into terra cotta and then shipped back to the state. There are undoubtedly great opportunities still awaiting enterprising men in the matter of local manufacture of brick, tile, terra cotta and other things of which clay is the basis. Then again unlimited possibilities lie along the line of building stone, of which a great variety exists in Oregon.

Along these same lines we would like to see the clay and stone interests of all the Pacific coast states similarly developed. In Washington this development has been much greater than in Oregon, and the products are widely known for their excellence.

New York's $10,000,000 Court House

A most remarkable structure will be the new court house to be erected in New York at a cost of $10,000,000. The plans were prepared by Guy Lowell, a young architect, who will be paid $400,000 for his design. The structure in reality comprises two separate circular buildings, one to be placed within the other. The outer building is modeled along the lines of the Colosseum at Rome, with a diameter of 500 feet and a height of five stories, equal to 200 feet. The inner building will be 175 feet in diameter and be eight stories high. This palatial temple of justice will occupy four city blocks and will doubtless be the most impressive building of its kind in America.

Simplicity the True Note

"I would rather have my home comfortable and convenient inside than beautiful outside." That sentiment, expressed with a thousand variations, implies more frequently than argument the gap which too often exists in this country between beauty and utility, particularly in domestic architecture. The gap is unfortunate and it is unnecessary.

It is a far cry from the cottage to the college dormitory or from the city house, built upon a narrow lot and walked against other houses on either side, to the manor house on its broad acres. Yet no matter what the site or class of dwelling the attempt should be made to embody that spirit of domesticity without which the mansion is magnificently mournful and the cottage like anything but a home. This attempt is surely the duty of all those who are striving to raise the standard of our native domestic architecture, of all who would prove that the sacrifice of exterior attractiveness and fitness to interior convenience is quite needless and unwarranted, writes H. T. Lindeberg in "House Beautiful." It is an axiom of architecture that a building should rationally express the purpose for which it was designed, that a church should not look like a theater nor a library like a railroad station. The well-designed house should be significant of, and adapted to the habits and life of its occupants and should obviously express a purpose.

The design of a proper dwelling is based upon structural integrity and honesty of expression; on right proportion and simplicity of outline. It follows no whimsical fashion; it abides no popular style. It is neither fantastic in outline nor frivolous in detail. It pretends to be nothing but what it is, and it therefore contains no qualities which detract from simple dignity.

Build simply, whether a cottage or a castle. That is one of the fundamental laws of domestic architecture. This law applies especially to the architecture of country houses. A large living room is obviously more acceptable to the average family than the same space cut up into a "parlor" and "reception room," and a porte cochere is generally demanded for its name rather than necessity. To avoid pretence, to ignore shams, to prune and cut the superfluous, these are the rules to follow in designing houses of real character.

Building Situation

The review of building conditions on the Pacific Coast reveals some very interesting figures. The totals for the first three months show:

Portland, $2,793,313; Seattle, $2,279,343; Spokane, $232,713; Tacoma, $289,531; Vancouver, B. C., $1,076,363.

The March figures were: Los Angeles, $3,611,215, increase 79.8 per cent; San Francisco, $1,509,667, decrease 38.3 per cent; Boise, Idaho, $70,580, increase 40.7 per cent; Oakland, Cal., $913,027, increase 20.8 per cent; Seattle, $1,470,571, increase 14.7 per cent; Portland, $886,760, decrease 30.2 per cent; San Diego, Calif., $129,014, decrease 8.3 per cent; San Jose, Calif., $63,312, increase 11.8 per cent; Seattle, $768,830, decrease 9.4 per cent; Spokane, $139,320, decrease 27.1 per cent; Stockton, Cal., $84,160; increase 29.3 per cent; Tacoma, $123,124, decrease 15.3 per cent.

The totals for the first quarter of a number of smaller cities and towns show the following:

Edmonton, Alberta, $1,399,278; Eugene, Ore., $1,271,914; Olds, Alberta, $1,108; Seattle, Wash., $1,101; Salem, Ore., $88,153; Victoria, B. C., $1,310,063; At New Westminister, B. C., the March figures were $79,180.
Portland Parks, Present and Prospective

Where Portland has but 653 acres of park properties, Spokane has 950 acres, Seattle 1,000 acres and Los Angeles 3,892 acres. The proportion, per capita, gives Portland one acre for every 400 persons, Spokane 110 to the acre and Seattle 223 to the acre. There are 26 parks in Portland, Washington Park of 193 acres being the largest. Should the proposed measure for the issuance of $2,000,000 in park bonds carry at the June election, a portion of the amount will be applied to the purchase of 630 acres additional of park lands. It is proposed to expend $1,577,000 in all for the purpose, while $129,000 is to be set aside for park buildings and improvements. Then Portland will stand ahead of any other Northwestern city in park acreage. Among the tracts it is proposed to purchase are the following: One tract containing an aggregate of 200 acres and costing $845,000; six tracts of land south of East Stark street containing 325 acres for $821,000; 90 acres for Parkway extension, costing $79,900, and 14 acres for extensions on existing properties at a cost of $88,000.

Portland's parks at present comprise: Macleay, 130 acres; Washington, 193 acres; Governor's Park, 6 acres; North Parkway, 21 acres; South Parkway, 5 acres; Chapman and Lownsdale, 18 acres; Terwilliger Park, 5 acres; Terwilliger Parkway, 75 acres; Fulton Park, 30 acres; Sellwood Park, 15 acres; Kenilworth Park, 9 acres; Brooklyn playground, 1 acre; Ladd Circles, 1 acre; Maple Square, .42 acre; Cypress Square, .42 acre; Orange Square, .42 acre; Mulberry Square, .42 acre; Mount Tabor Park, 170 acres; Laurelhurst Park, 30 acres; Holladay Park, 5 acres; Lincoln Park, 2 acres; Peninsula Park, 17 acres; Patton Avenue Square, 1.3 acres; Gaumais Square, 1.65 acres, and Columbia Park, 30 acres.

During 1913 a number of improvements were made in the various parks, but none of these was extensive. Wired glass replaced the temporary skylight in the Forestry building, and an attempt to adjust the street boundary lines of the grounds resulted in a failure. Very little was done on Macleay Park, but one of the great needs is the acquisition of more land to permit of convenient access to the park up the gulch. In Washington Park various walks were widened for convenience, and the drives treated to a surface application of heavy asphaltic base, California oil, and minor repairs made. Among the needs of this property are wider drives, connection with street system west of the park, extension of the drive to the south boundary, and hence by a southerly route connecting with the proposed parkway extension, more modern comfort facilities, better lighting, more refectory facilities and extension and grading of the children's playgrounds south and west.

In North Parkway two blocks were inclosed by a substantial iron picket fence, all trees were pruned and plans for fitting up the northernmost block for tennis courts were made. At South Parkway a new bandstand was constructed between Jefferson and Columbia streets. The drives in Terwilliger Parkway were shaped up and given an application of crape oil, and several studies of a plan for the Macinaw Gulch playground have been submitted.

At Kenilworth Park the southern half of the upper area was brought to finished grade and seeded, walks were sub-graded and plantations installed on the southern and western borders. A comfort station serving both levels was built. There is yet much work to do in grading, fencing, lighting and construction of walls, fountains and wading pools. Children's apparatus and shelter also are necessary.

Concrete walks are necessary to bring Ladd Circle to a state of completion. It is also proposed that a system of ornamental lighting be established in the park. In Holladay Park a bandstand of more spacious proportions and better design was constructed to replace the older one, which had become dilapidated and in need of repairs. In Lincoln Park iron fencing has been erected, play apparatus put in place and the borders planted with trees and shrubs.

The improvement in none of the parks amounted to much in a large way, for lack of funds to carry out the work.

Nero Set Pace for Modern City Planning

Every youngster knows that Nero fiddled while Rome burned, and the old-time Emperor has gone down into history as a soulless reprobate who was not in good repute with the insurance companies. And now comes a man who has discovered an author person, ye ole Tacitus, who rushes to the rescue of Nero and wants to prove an alibi.

For it is declared by Mr. Tacitus that Nero was really opposed to fires and did a lot to prevent them. The fiddling aside, however, he expressed his regret that when the fire actually started he concluded that he might as well get a little fun out of it anyway, being not particularly concerned about other persons' troubles.

Anyway Nero, according to Tacitus, restricted the height of buildings to 35 feet and other things along the line of city planning according to modern ideas, showing that he wasn't such a back number after all. Here is what Tacitus in his "Annals" says about Nero, who flourished from A. D. 54 to 68: "So much of Rome as was left unoccupied by his mansion was built up, not as it had been after its burning by the Gauls, without any regularity or in any fashion, but with rows of streets according to measurement, with broad thoroughfares, with a restriction on the height of houses, with open spaces and the further addition of colonnades as a protection to the frontage of the blocks of tenements. These colonnades, Nero promised to erect at his own expense and to hand over the open spaces, when cleared of debris, to the landlords. The buildings themselves, to a certain height, were to be constructed solidly—and without wooden beams—of stone from Gabii or Albè, as that material is impervious to fire. And to provide that the water, which individuals had illegally used, might flow in greater abundance in several places for the public use, officers were appointed and every one was to have in the open court the means of stopping a fire. Every building, too, was to be enclosed by its own wall, not by one common to others. These changes, which were liked for their usefulness, added beauty as well to the new city. Some thought, however, that the old arrangement had been more conducive to health, as the narrow streets with the high roofs were not so penetrated with the sun's heat, whereas now the open space, uncovered by any shade, is scorched with a fiercer glow."

And again, Aurellius Victor in his "Roman Emperors," speaking of Trajan, says: "In his reign of Tiber, over-flowing its banks with far greater injury than had been the case under Nerva, destroyed many houses along the shores, and there were terrible earthquakes in many provinces, a fearful plague and a famine. All these misfortunes Trajan promptly relieved and he passed a law which limited the height of houses to 60 feet, that they might be less dangerous in time of fire and in case they should fall, they might be repaired at less expense. For all these benefits he received the name 'Father of His Country.'"
Thoughts on Fire Waste

At the recent meeting of the National Brick Manufacturers Association held at Chicago, Ernest Palmer, of the latter city, delivered an illuminating address on "Our National Fire Waste; Its Cause and Remedy." From this address, published in The Clay Worker, we make the following excerpts:

Let us compare Berlin, which is the same character of city with about the same population and area, with Chicago. The cost of maintaining the Berlin fire department is about $300,000 annually—of Chicago about $3,000,000.

The fire loss for the United States and Canada as reported by the Journal of Commerce for the year 1912 amounts to $285,329,000. We destroy more by fire than does all of Europe. Our fire loss pro rata is from six to twenty times that of any other nation. The actual combustion we indulge in is equivalent to a tax of almost $5 per capita every year. In Italy it is 12 cents, in Germany 10 cents and in all Europe the average is less than 33 cents.

In 192 American cities the average is over $2. In New York there are 12,000 fires each year, and in London, which is over twice as large, there are fewer than 400.

Why, in this country a city of half a million people feels in luck to wind up a year with less than $5,000,000 fire loss? A city of the same size in Europe feels that it has been stricken for its sins if its fires aggregate more than $50,000 a year.

In the group of eleven cities having a population of 400,000 or over, St. Louis had the largest per capita loss, with Boston second, while Chicago was third with a loss of $2.59 per capita. Baltimore, which received a salutary warning from its conflagration in 1904, made the best showing of the cities in this group, with Cleveland next. The average per capita loss of this group of the eleven larger cities is $2.27, which is 15 cents higher than in 1910. (These figures were compiled in 1911.)

The average daily loss throughout the whole country is more than one-half million dollars. We have something like fifteen million buildings in this country, and we clap our wings and crow vociferously about the vast amount of building that we do and our great building booms, and imagine that we are adding wonderfully to our real property.

The fact of the matter is that we have to. If we didn't have a building boom every so often we would soon be living in caves and forests. We burn down now about one-third as much as we build anew each year.

Every week in the year we burn up three public halls, twelve churches, ten schools, two hospitals, two asylums—don't try to remember all of these or you may be in the next one that burns—two colleges, six apartment houses, twenty-six hotels, three department stores, two jails—which could perhaps be filled with incendiaries if all states had good fire marshal laws—110 flat buildings and about 1600 homes.

The excessive difference between the fire waste of Europe and that of the United States is caused by:

First, the difference in the point of view and responsibility of the inhabitants of Europe and those of the United States.

Second, the difference in the regulations governing hazards and hazardous materials and conditions, and in the enforcement of such regulations.

Third, the difference in the construction of buildings.

The third cause of the contrast between Europe and the United States is the difference in the construction of buildings.

If any of you want a task of some difficulty suppose you try to codify the jumble of insufficient and inefficient state and municipal laws respecting the construction of buildings.

We have every variety somewhere in the country, and in many places you will find the typical American condition of careless indifference and inefficient enforcement of even such laws as they have.

Provision for fire control could be and should be incorporated in all building construction. There is no question but that the technical information and experience of this nation is ample to guide the public in reducing the fire danger if they would only understand and use it. We must create a public disposition to study and to get enacted and enforced a rounded program of uniform legislation on this subject.

There are two reasons for constructing non-combustible buildings. One is that they are less apt to burn, and the other is that they are less apt to set fire to their neighbors. Twenty-seven per cent of our fire loss is due to fires spreading beyond the walls in which they started.

In the City of Vienna, Austria, it is said that in two hundred years a fire has not burned beyond the building in which it originated. Can you imagine that possibility in any American city? If it were true Mrs. O'Leary's cow would have something to kick about.

We Americans get a good deal of comfort out of the phrase, "The fire was confined to the building in which it started." That condition should be the rule and not the exception.

It has been said that in America only one building out of every thousand is even moderately fire resisting. This condition exists in a land where fireproof construction has attained the highest perfection.

If any of our large cities had spent one-half of what the fire departments have cost them in the way of better construction of their buildings the greater part of those cities today would be indestructible.

Our public, however, has too long been accustomed to wood and to fire. In pioneer times—and even yet in some parts of this country—there was some sense in using wood. It was the only thing available, but today its use in our cities assumes the role of a bad national habit, and, like all habits, it is hard to overcome.

As a matter of fact, wood is now one of the highest priced building materials.

People are gradually being taught that metal and stones and brick and cement and marble and plaster can be made into just as beautiful forms as can wood. They must also be taught that among these incombustible materials to which we referred distinctions are inevitable.

Of course the ideal material for resistance to fire is burnt clay. Brick walls and terra cotta trimmings best stand the test and are the least damaged in conflagration or ordinary fire.

The modern steel frame building to many present day Americans represents the very epitome of endurance and resistance to time and the elements, but every particle of that steel must be thoroughly and well protected against fire, and there again burnt clay is the most dependable medium. Brick or hollow fireproofing best serve that purpose.

It is easy enough for us to say these things, and it is easy enough for us to understand them and to know that they are true, but it is a difficult matter to get the idea of fireproof construction abroad in the land so thoroughly that the people will demand it of their neighbors.

The city councils throughout the country approach the subject of building ordinances either with indifference or
Architects Hold Annual Election

Friday evening, May 2, the Portland Architectural Club held its annual banquet and election of officers at the Tyrollean room of the Hotel Oregon. This was undoubtedly the most interesting and enjoyable meeting the club has ever held. There were present sixty architects.

The Architectural Glee Club, Mr. Fred Bauer and an entertainer from the Oregon Grill furnished music throughout the evening. There were also numerous interesting and witty talks from various prominent men.

After the dinner the election of officers was held. The president, treasurer and secretary were unanimously re-elected. C. C. Rich was elected vice-president. The officers of the club are: President, Frank Logan; vice-president, C. C. Rich; secretary, Russell E. Collins; treasurer, H. G. Beckwith.

Mr. Lawrence announced the program for the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast convention, which will be held here this June. The plans for the league exhibition, which is to be held in conjunction with the exhibition of the Portland Architectural Club at the same time as the convention, were also discussed.

The members of the Portland Architectural Club Atelier had a debate as to whether the entrance to the new post-office should be on the Park blocks or on Broadway.

The management threw the hotel open for the inspection of the architects.

Secretary Danforth Resigns

At the annual meeting of the Builders Exchange, Portland, held on the evening of May 7th, L. F. Danforth, the secretary, tendered his resignation. The reason assigned was his desire to engage in the contracting business. His successor is yet to be selected.

The following officers were elected: J. S. Seed, general contractor, president; A. W. Kutsche, general contractor, vice-president; F. L. Le Dowx, treasurer, and L. F. Danforth, the present secretary, was re-elected, although he has tendered his resignation.

The directors are: A. W. Kutsche, general contractor; Oscar Wayman, mason contractor; J. S. Seed, general contractor; W. C. Arthur, general contractor; T. J. Wilson, painting contractor; J. Trenchall, general contractor; Robert Bullock, painting contractor; F. X. Le Dowx, general contractor; E. J. Findley, general contractor; J. C. Bayer, sheet metal contractor, and Al Bingham, general contractor.

New Cement Plant

It is reported that the Portland-Beaver Cement Company has let the contract to the Leigh Hunt Engineering Company of Kansas City for the immediate construction at Gold Hill, Ore., of a cement plant. Motive energy will be supplied from a great hydro-electric power plant. The initial capacity will be 1,000 barrels a day. The enterprise is capitalized for $600,000, of which $500,000 will be expended on the plant and equipment and $100,000 placed in the operating fund. All the officers of the new company are practical cement men. The president resigned from a position with the Iowa Portland Cement Company to align himself with the new company. The officers are: J. C. Burch, president; William Schrum, vice-president; C. S. Woody, secretary-treasurer, with Burch, Schrum, Woody, L. H. Adams and John Gochorn members of the board of directors.
The House of the Common Man

By Percy P. Adams.

[Professor Adams is a member of the Civil Engineering faculty of the University of Oregon, which is his Alma Mater and whose grounds he has earned in both the colleges of Liberal Arts and of Science. He is in charge of the University's work in Architecture.]

Architecture is properly a fine art; in fact it is considered by many to be the finest of fine arts. It calls to its service the sculptor, the painter and the composer, not of harmony of sound, but of that more subtle composition—the harmony of line and mass that must be present in any architectural production if it is to endure and afford pleasure.

This conception of architecture is too frequently considered applicable only when the productions are of a costly or monumental character. This is undoubtedly a mistaken idea for a highly civilized people to entertain. The growth of civilization toward the true ideals depends, more than most people realize, upon the widest possible dissemination of the appreciation, if not the gifts, of the so-called fine arts—those arts that "have primarily to do with imagination and taste and that are applied to the production of what is beautiful," such as poetry, music, painting, sculpture and architecture. In America, as Irving has stated it, "literature and the elegant arts must grow side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity," and these "coarse plants of daily necessity" have well nigh choked the more tender plants of the higher arts in many communities.

There are hopeful signs, however, that indicate a deepening appreciation of the value of these tender plants, and they are being cultivated and cared for in a way that has already brought rich rewards, not only to those who have been trying in the garden but also to others who pass that way, and that promises for the future a harvest of enlightenment and joy of living that the workaday world has not often enjoyed.

In the realm of architecture these signs may be observed in a number of places. Most important of all perhaps is the development of the civic taste as manifested in the re-planning of many towns and cities along aesthetic as well as utilitarian lines. Streets and public buildings, boulevards and residences are arranged so as to produce a proper effect of unity and correlation of parts.

The idea seems to be growing obsolete that public buildings should be portioned out to the different sections of a community simply to prevent one section from getting ahead of another in the matter of substantial improvements that will make an increase in the valuation of the neighboring real estate. Civic pride in a unified city is replacing the old sectional selfishness, and the importance of this change as a factor in the elevation of the tone and quality of the civilization of the communities affected can hardly be fully realized by the present generation.

But there is another phase of architectural activity that shows the trend towards better things, and that is the planning and decorating of the home. This is a matter that affects every one, and any one of us may have an opportunity to help in the work of raising the standards of living. But some will say there is nothing of the fine arts in such work because it is the daily necessities that control; for there must be a combination of rooms more or less rigidly adhered to, and the recognition of taste are sadly hampered. This, however, is a narrow view to take, for while we may not be financially able to require the services of the sculptor or the painter, we can secure harmony and beauty of line and composition without sacrificing the daily necessities of convenience and usefulness.

Too many homes are simply thrown together in a haphazard sort of way, whereas a certain amount of thoughtful consideration of the problems involved and intelligent advice would result in the erection of buildings which, however humble, might properly be classed as works of architectural merit. It is not always size, grandeur, costliness and the amount of decorative detail that are required by the architectural composer, for many humble homes are gems of real art in which the subtleties of line and color and artistic propriety produce an effect of pleasure and artistic satisfaction often lacking in more pretentious homes.

In busy, preoccupied lives we often fail to realize that importance of beautiful surroundings, and by beautiful we do not mean necessarily elegant or costly or highly decorated, but rather that appropriateness of each line and feature of the structure, whether of utilitarian or decorative intent. Whether the structure be a mansion, palace or humble cottage, the same beauty and harmony can prevail if the composer will make some conscious effort within himself, or through others, towards the accomplishment of such results, instead of being indifferently content with a haphazard composition in a minor key. Architecture has been well defined as "the attempt to harmonize in one structure the requirements of beauty and utility." It is only by such harmony and the proper subordination of one element to another that true homes can be attained, whether of high or low degree.

And every one of us may have a part in this work of creating beautiful homes if we but make the conscious effort, either as actual composers or at least as appreciators and encouragers of the efforts of others, thus lending our small assistance to the uplift and betterment of the civilization to which we belong—University of Oregon Extension Monitor.

Luncheon Dates Changed

In accordance with a notification sent out by the committee on luncheons, comprising W. H. Graves, W. G. Holford and W. H. Crawford, the date of noonday meetings of the Oregon Technical Club has been changed to Mondays instead of Tuesdays. Under the new arrangement three meetings have been held—May 5, May 12 and May 19. At the first J. T. Thompson, of the Oregon Society of Engineers, presided as chairman, and Prof. E. L. Griffin, of Reed College, was speaker. At the second Robert G. Dickie was chairman and the speaker was Dr. C. S. White. H. A. Whitney was chairman at the third meeting and the speaker was Prof. Jas. B. Kerr. At the meeting to be held May 26 the speaker will be Prof. E. H. McCaldster, of the University of Oregon, with H. S. Wells as chairman. The luncheons are given at the Commercial Club and are proving immensely popular.

Industrial Publications

Roofing Tin, the Taylor bulletin for the roofing trade, published monthly by the N. & G. Taylor Company, Philadelphia, is out for April. A thrilling detective tale, "The Adventure of the Copper Paint," by Sheerluck Holmes would warp a concrete block. It is well illu-strated as usual. "Forty-one 'Concrete' Reasons" is the title of a hand-somely illustrated brochure issued by the Inland Portland Cement Company of Spokane, Wash. It is written by De Witt V. Moore, C. E., member of the American Society of Engineering Contractors. It contains a great deal of valuable information on the subject.
Architects to Give Exhibit

Arrangements have been made by the Vancouver Chapter of the British Columbia Society of Architects to hold an exhibition, beginning June 18, to continue for two weeks. The exhibit will consist of specimens of the architects' better class of work, executed in that section, plans, rendered drawings, photographs, foreign sketches and cartoons for art glass and mural work. There will also be shown a complete exhibit of photographs of buildings now under construction for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. The committee in charge comprises J. R. Putnam, W. T. Whiteway, T. Hooper, A. A. Cox and W. S. Painter.

Dahlstrom Appoints Sales Manager

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, executive offices and factories at Janestown, New York, Mr. James R. Kimball was appointed sales manager, with headquarters at Janestown. Previous to his connection with the Dahlstrom organization, Mr. Kimball was associated with the Art Metal Construction Company, also at Janestown, for more than thirteen years, during which time he respectively filled the positions of district sales manager and special bank salesman. Within the last few years Mr. Kimball designed and personally supervised the sales of practically all the large bank installations made by the latter named concern.

Fire Trap School Buildings

In a recent report the school buildings of many states, Oregon included, are severely condemned because many of them, even in the larger cities and towns, are not of fireproof construction. The report says that while these buildings do not bear the words "built to burn," they might as well do so, for they are largely of wood. It is a shortsighted policy which provides solid, fireproof penitentiaries, for example, to house convicts, who are the enemies of society, on the one hand, while on the other hand school houses where our children are being educated are veritable firetraps. It is right and proper that penitentiaries should be made entirely fireproof, of course, but it is even more highly important that school houses, too, should be fireproof. In the development of a new country wooden buildings of all kinds are erected because that generally is the material nearest at hand, and consequently the more economical. As communities expand and take on more solid conditions the nature of their buildings likewise change, giving way to structures of more permanent and more durable material. These cost far more of course, but their permanency and the reduced cost in insurance more than justify the added expense. All schools, all theaters, all churches, all manufacturing plants, all great department stores and hotels, in fact every kind of building where large numbers of human beings congregate should be of fireproof construction, for human life is the most precious asset of civilization.

Death Announcement

We are in receipt of an announcement of the death of Mr. Charles H. Parsons, first vice-president of the American Hardware Corporation, New Britain, Conn.

Architecture and School Hygiene

"The Relation of School Architecture to School Hygiene" will be one of the important topics on the program at the fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which is to be held at Buffalo August 25th to 30th. A special symposium is being arranged on the subject of school illumination by the Society of Illuminating Engineers. Dr. James Kerr, of London, England, for many years an active member in London Council and an international figure in affairs relating to school hygiene, will read a paper on "The Illumination of Class Rooms," "Recirculation and Ventilation" is the title of the paper to be given by Dr. Luther Gulick, of New York. Other papers on the subject of architecture will be read by Frank Irving Cooper, president of the Boston Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, who will speak on "The Planning of School Houses Against the Fire Hazard," and by Prof. Theodore Hough, of the University of Virginia, on "Some Aspects of the Problem of Ventilation."

Turkish Architecture

Speaking of the Turk, H. G. Dwight says, in the Atlantic Monthly, of Turkish architecture:

"But in architecture and certain forms of decoration he has created a school of his own. It is not only that the Turkish quarter of any Anatolian town is more picturesque than the others; the old palace of the sultans in Constantinople, certain old houses I have seen, the mosques, the theological schools, the tombs, the fountains, of the Turks, are an achievement which deserves a more serious study than has been given it. You may tell me that these things are not Turkish, because they were modeled after Byzantine originals or because Greeks and Persians had much to do with building them. But I shall answer that every architecture was derived from another, in days not so near our own, and that, after all, it was the Turk who created the opportunity for the foreign artist and ordered what he wanted."

Straw Waste as a Lumber Substitute

A substitute for wood made out of straw is attracting considerable attention in Europe, where the steadily increasing price of lumber makes the question one of no small importance, says the New Orleans Picayune. It is fashioned with a single piece of machinery by a process at once simple and inexpensive. The straw waste is first split longitudinally, according to a description given in the Scientific American, and this is done by a special cutting device to destroy the resiliency in the stalk. The ripped material is then placed in the machine, together with certain ingredients, being laid upon a traveling plate. The latter is kept at a certain uniform temperature by means of steam so as to cook the straw and substances associated therewith. When this stage has been carried to the requisite degree, intense pressure is applied, the results of which are to knit or compress the fibres of straw very closely and tightly together to form a homogeneous mass. A pressure of between two and three tons per square inch is required in order to produce the best results, and the fabric issues from the machine in continuous lengths of the required thickness and width, to be sawed as desired. In general appearance the material resembles whitewood. The first experiments were made five years ago.
Entrance to Jinks Room, Bohemian Club
San Francisco, Cal.
Loring P. Richford, Architect

Photo by Lewis A. Winn, San Francisco
Library, Bohemian Club
San Francisco, Cal.
Loring P. Richford, Architect

Reading Room, Bohemian Club
San Francisco, Cal.
Loring P. Richford, Architect
A Student Dining Hall
Russell E. Collins
Portland Architectural Club Atelier
A Student Dining Hall

Clarence A. Tantan
San Francisco Architectural Club Atelier
Brown & Bourgeois, Patrons

A Student Dining Hall

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San Francisco Architectural Club Atelier
Brown & Bourgeois, Patrons

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
May, 1913
SOCIETY OF BEAUX ARTS ARCHITECTS.

LORING P. RIXFORD, Chairman Committee on Education.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION TO S. I. A. A. STUDENTS OF AWARDS MADE IN THE JUDGMENT OF APRIL 26, 1913.

The committee in San Francisco received 39 Projects.

CLASS "B"—IV ANALYTIQUE (Order Problem).

"A VESTIBULE TO A COURT ROOM."  

Author: Knudsen, A.  
Award: M.  
Atelier: Baur.

Whitlowsy, A. C.  
M.  
Baur.

Leonhardt, Carlos  
M.  
Baur.

Krause, L.  
M.  
Brown & Bourgeois.

Heegon, R. M.  
M.  
Allison Davis.

Weston, J. F.  
M.  
Allison Davis.

McLeod, Roy  
M.  
Allison Davis.

Stanton, John  
M.  
Portland Architectural Club.

Barbello, A. E.  
M.  
Portland Architectural Club.

Dresser, S.  
M.  
Nicolaus, R. A.

CLASS "B"—IV PROJET.

"A STUDENTS' DINING HALL."  

Author: Reinecker, C.  
Award: M.  
Atelier: Baur.

Schmidt, C. R.  
M.  
Baur.

Wyckoff, R.  
M.  
Baur.

Brown, Guy  
M.  
Brown & Bourgeois.

Tantan, C. A.  
M.  
Brown & Bourgeois.

De Long, Champs  
M.  
Schadler.

Collins, R. E.  
M.  
Portland Architectural Club.

Genther, F.  
M.  
Carsley.

CLASS "A" AND "B" ARCHAEOLOGY—IV PROJET.  

(PROBLEM IN DESIGN.)  

Author: Meillberg, A.  
Award: M.  
Atelier: Rixford.

The members of the jury were: Messrs. Brown, Baur, Perry, Rixford, Bakewell, Hays, Bourgeois and Howard.

Students who competed in Paris Prize Competition, March 1, 1913:

Author: Ed. T. Erick  
Atelier: Brown.

Chandler J. Harrison  
Brown.

Ernest E. Welhe  
Brown.

Thos. E. Kent  
Brown.

Fred Kramer  
Brown.

Anthony Horstman  
Brown.

Lee Bryant  
Brown.

Carl I. Warnecke  
Brown.

Thos. E. Kent received a mention in vain.

Houston, A City of Progressiveness

In 1912 the city of Houston, with a population of 80,000, decided to step into the forward rank of progressive municipalities. It appropriated $87,000 to send a Mr. Putnam, an ex-patient journalist of that city and a civic reformer abroad. His mission was to acquire original information in the principal European cities, with a view of applying such knowledge to the betterment of Houston.

He visited Glasgow, Hamburg, Berlin, and various other cities, famed for model, progressive, and successful municipal government.

His conclusions are both general and detailed. He urges "more certain continuity of constructive municipal policies" with employment in all responsible positions of technically trained experts. City planning of needed expansion on a well considered basis, embracing extension of facilities for both transportation and city industries, is given a prominent place.

To provide funds for such development he conceives bold and broad financing of bond issues to be of the first importance. He considers necessary larger assessments for cost of improvements on owners of property which will be thereby increased in value. He finds that in Europe a large share of the necessary taxation is secured from incomes.

He believes that public utilities should be owned or controlled by the municipality.

Income so produced should be treated as a source of capital for non-revenue yielding improvements for the public good. Considerations of private profit must be subordinated to the general welfare.

Mr. Putnam advocates the raising of the status and increasing the pay of such officials as shall be employed to carry out these policies.

Commission government is no novelty in Texan cities. The first hand impressions of this last investigator will surely add converts to the plan of entrusting city government to a limited number of specially qualified and responsible men.

Last Word in Schools

A rather remarkable eight-story building has just been completed on Irving Place, New York, says The Ohio Architect, Engineer and Builder. It is a theater with a seating capacity of 500. It has an apartment of seven rooms completely furnished for the special purpose of instruction in domestic science. There is a model institution for teaching banking. There is a factory divided into various rooms, where garments are made; a bookbinding plant and a miniature department store in which girls who aim at positions in the big stores can qualify themselves.

Growing plants make a garden out of the roof of this eight-story building, and on that roof, too, are basketball courts, a gymnasion and shower baths. There is a lunch room where 200 can be accommodated at once.

The question is whether this building is a fancy entertainment workers' club or a building constructed by some philanthropist to carry on experiments. Nothing of the kind. It is a public school of the City of New York just opened at a cost of $350,000. There are 828 instructors, and it can take care of 2000 pupils. It is the last word in public school building construction.

It is only a few years since the average school building consisted of four walls, a few windows, a smoky furnace in the cellar and all under the domination of the political jargon, who was paid better than the principal.
Circassian Walnut Substitutes

One of the world's best known and expensive woods is Circassian walnut, and of it the United States is probably the largest consumer. The high cost of Circassian is due to the scarcity of the beautifully figured variety demanded for interior finish of houses and for furniture, for the tree itself is more widely distributed than almost any other of commercial importance, says the Department of Agriculture.

The demand for the best wood, however, has always out-run the supply. Even in the eighteenth century, when wars in Europe were frequent, so much Circassian walnut was used that there was a great scarcity of the material. This wood was used for gunstocks at that time. Early in the nineteenth century the wood of 12,000 trees was used for this purpose alone. Single trees containing choice burls or fine birdseye figures have sold for more than $3000.

The tree is native to the eastern slopes of the Caucasus and ranges eastward to the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains, from which it extends southward to northern India and the mountains of upper Burma. It has been widely planted in Europe and the United States, in this country under the name of English walnut. The wood grown here, however, has not the qualities demanded by the cabinet and furniture maker. Much of the Circassian walnut now used comes from the Black Sea and other parts of Asia.

According to a circular just published by the forest service the demand for Circassian walnut has resulted in the substitution of other woods. Red gum is often sold as Circassian walnut, and butternut is also similar in general appearance to the less highly figured grades. Many good African, Asian and South American woods resemble Circassian walnut, though none possesses the magnificent figure, delicate tones and velvety texture of the latter. The circular discusses the supply and uses of Circassian walnut, and those who wish to know how possible substitutes may be distinguished can learn from this circular the distinctive marks which the government experts have discovered.
Report of Committee on Education

As read before the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December, 1912.

This committee begs to "report progress" in many of the matters referred to in its report to the convention of 1911. As some members of the Institute may recollect, we announced at that time that we proposed to hold an "Educational Conference," made up of representatives of the several Chapters; this took place, was largely attended, prolonged itself well into the next day, and, whether it was stimulating or not to those who took part, was of the utmost use to the committee, which, as announced, will hold another conference at this convention tonight. The committee is deeply gratified to note that this year other committees will follow the same course. This is all eloquent testimony to the supreme importance of personal association, which is of primary value, not only in committee work, but in education, and it is the enforced lack of such association that leads this committee to oppose the educational scheme of correspondence schools, which, in all good faith and with the best intentions, cannot possibly give the human and gracious elements which are absolutely and primarily essential.

At the Educational Conference of last year it was agreed that the Educational Committee should use its best efforts towards inducing the several Chapters to form Standing Committees on Education, to which matter no objection was raised, we would, of course, be ready to cooperate and offer its services to such committees, in order that there might be more consistent and energetic activity in this direction, and that it might all be co-ordinated, in a way, through the central committee. The response to our appeals has been most gratifying; several education committees have been established where there was none before, and it has been evidence that there is a new activity in this direction. Of course there still remain some Chapters that have taken no action in this matter, and some committees that are apparently content to simply exist.

Last year we noted the work of the Boston Architectural Club as an example of what could be done within one Chapter's jurisdiction; this year we wish to call attention to no less active work elsewhere. In Los Angeles, during the past year, a great architectural exhibition has been held by the Southern California Chapter and the Architectural Club acting jointly, the attendance being over forty thousand in numbers. The Chapter has made an appropriation to the Architectural Club Atelier for the purpose of books and equipment, and as a result of this encouragement and support the Atelier has become so strong that it is practically a third architectural body. There are as many working members as the accommodations will permit, with a waiting list, and the chairman reports that in all probability these accommodations will be doubled in capacity during the winter.

This is an admirable example of the sort of support which a Chapter can give to the educational efforts of the Architectural Clubs and Ateliers with good returns of enthusiasm and effectiveness.

Another instance showing the constructive results that may follow such concentrated Chapter action is found in the report to this committee of the Washington Chapter. Here the question has been taken up of restoring the School of Architecture to George Washington University, and the Chapter has succeeded in bringing about this very desirable end, having by its own exertions raised a guarantee fund to provide for salaries, etc., in case the funds derived from the engineering department proved insufficient. As a result the school has been reopened, with a new faculty, and there are already thirty-three registered students.

The Washington State Chapter also sends a report indicating great activity, with magnificent results. In Seattle definite educational work was begun in the year 1907 with the organizing of an Architectural Club, and a year later of an Atelier, associated with the Beaux Arts Society of New York. In the same year the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast was organized in Portland, Oregon. Amongst other work, this organization succeeded in raising the sum of $1,000 for a scholarship, and after some delay this was first awarded this year. Exhibitions have been held, lectures given, and the registrations have increased from 29 in 1910, to 71 in 1911, and to 114 in 1912.

The Washington State Chapter has been actively at work with the Y. M. C. A. in the establishment of evening classes in architectural drawing, and also of a course of architectural lectures; finally it has approached the University of Washington in the matter of the establishing of a department of art and architecture, and it is understood that the recommendations have been received with much interest by the University authorities, and are now being given careful consideration.

We also desire to call attention to the concerted action that has been taken in Pittsburgh towards furthering the education of draughtsmen. Every architect knows that, however desirable it may be for his men to take part in atelier or other student competitions, there is one serious drawback, and that is the necessity of night work and holiday work that puts a strain on him that, to a certain extent, reduces his efficiency in the office. The problem in the evening classes in design at the Carnegie Technical School were due to be handed in on Monday morning, and it was found that the rush of work on the part of the students in finishing their drawings Saturday and Sunday (both day and night) left the men in no condition for regular work on Monday, while the effect of mental precoccupation as well as of fatigue was observed for several days before.

As a result of the activities of the Committee on Education of the Pittsburgh Chapter an arrangement was made with the Carnegie Technical School for the following: The problems in the classes should be changed to Saturday night. This enforced automatically a cessation of work on Sunday. In addition, the architects agreed to encourage their employees to take the courses and to give them leave of absence at the time of final rendering of the school competitions of not more than two days for any competition, and not more than eight days in any one year.

It seems to this committee that there could hardly be a better example of same co-operation than this, with an underlying spirit of friendly encouragement and assistance, which in its cost to the architect is negligible, and in its stimulus to the student may be incalculable.

We should like to cite one more example of new activity in Kansas City, after much labor by the Committee on Education, action was taken by the Chapter as follows: There existed an Atelier with eight students taking the courses of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects - The Chapter arranged to hire a room for the use of the men throughout the year. In addition to the study of design, courses are to be arranged in mathematics and construction, and monthly lectures on the History of Architecture and the Theory of Design. Also in the Chapter meetings papers are to be read on various phases of the practice and the ethics of the profession. The students are to pay $20 for the eight months' term, which will entitle them to attend all Chapter meetings and all lectures held under its
Extracts from the Proceedings of the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C.,
December, 1912

[CONCLUDED FROM APRIL NUMBER]

But after the 4th, after the trail of fire and death, those ordinances went through on rubber tires. It only needed some prominent citizen's child to be blinded for life by a toy pistol or a cannon-cracker, to remove all opposition to that measure. The work of our organization and the help it has had, has reduced the casualties of the Fourth from 5,000 three years ago to less than a thousand this year. We are going to keep it up and make suggestions which will win the child away from the cannon cracker and the toy pistol, into the arena of sports, pageants and that sort of thing.

Then we got out Christmas bulletins, showing the good citizen something he had never dreamed of before—that if a Christmas candle is held up against a bunch of cotton the cotton will burn! Now he uses asbestos for snow and metallic decorations instead of cotton—he just had to be led. We have to build up in him a consciousness of responsibility for the fire waste.

Similarly after graduation many of you perhaps remember him, a very great preacher and greatly beloved by our people. He used to go every year to the Holy Land and India and study Oriental

Report of Committee on Education

[Continued from Page 63]

auspices. In addition the Chapter has subscribed a sum of money to start an Atelier library.

The committee likes to feel that this activity was very largely stimulated into successful existence by the conference held last year and the assistance and suggestions which this committee has been able to give and which have been so cordially welcomed.

In such practical accomplishment the committee finds a satisfaction quite equal to that of the discussion of theoretical ideals of education.

The extension work for draughtsmen undertaken last year by Columbia and Pennsylvania is being continued with good results; in both cases the students still show an in-\(^2\)vincible propensity towards "bread and butter" courses, and they shun architectural history, aesthetics and cultural studies as they would the plague. How far it would be wise to go towards dragging them into a more well-rounded grouping of studies is problematical, but this committee tentatively suggests that whenever a certificate is worked for and given it might be possible for the universities to adopt the group plan of Princeton and Harvard and prescribe one or two compulsory studies when the others are elective, so that no student could devote himself exclusively to mathematics and construction or to planning and rendering, but that a general balance should be maintained.

The committee was much pleased to find last year that there was a general approval by the architectural schools of some instruction in the practice and the ethics of the profession. Each school had its own idea as to methods and the extent to which the instruction could and should be carried. The committee has gone no further in this matter this year, feeling that with the schools definitely in favor of the idea they could safely be left to work out their solution each according to its own theory.

Similarly with the cross-breeding of knowledge in the engineering and architectural schools. The need of each profession knowing something of the other seems to be generally accepted, and various plans are being experimented with in the different school, which is a most promising fact.

For several years this committee has given consideration to the plan of study formulated by the Architectural League of America, which the league has been endeavoring to develop along lines originally suggested by a committee of the Institute several years ago. The underlying idea was to have a definite outline of work to be accomplished by the students working in various evening classes, and to give credits when any definite portion of the work was successfully completed, the aim of the students to be the acquiring of a complete list of credits which it was hoped might some time be accepted by the Institute as satisfying its educational requirements for membership.

After much consideration we are of the opinion, as a committee, that the schedule is an interesting one, which, if pressed, will develop into a system that will be some stimulus to a certain type of student and so be of some value, but under present conditions is not of great promise. The schedule last proposed was definitely less in certain respects than what would be insisted upon in an accredited school. Manifestly, therefore, the Institute could not well accept it as on a par with the schools which are recognized as furnishing educational opportunities satisfactory to the standard of the Institute.

There is so much pioneer work to be done in getting practical work under way like that referred to above in Kansas City and elsewhere that we can safely leave to the distant future any scheme that is primarily interested in a correlation of the results of education. Let us take care of the instruction; the knowledge will take care of itself.

So as the Institute appears to have been instrumental in starting work along this line, it may properly determine whether in its opinion the work as developed is on the whole worth while. The Institute owes sincere appreciation to many officers of the league for a vast amount of hard work expended on the study of this scheme, and it is to be regretted if effort has in this way been wasted. The work they have done cannot fail, however, to bear some good results, even if indirectly.

Among the various agencies making rather towards the education of the public than the profession none is more efficient than the American Federation of Arts; its activities are numerous, its enthusiasm infectious and we earnestly bespeak for it the unanimonous support and co-operation of the members of the Institute.

(Concluded in June Number)
philosophy, and when he came home his parishioners would see these ideas creeping into his sermons. They didn’t like it very well, but they were so fond of him personally they never bothered him much about it, but they used to twit him. One Summer he came home and landed on the dock, and the customs officer was going through his trunks—you know what a customs officer does to trunks from abroad; that is what he was doing to the Bishop’s trunks. A friend was standing by watching the rum and said, “I suppose you have brought home a lot of new religions that you have to pay duties on?” The Bishop looked rather sadly at him and said, “No, I would never make that mistake; I would never bring home to the American people any religion with duties attached!”

It really doesn’t do much good to preach to us, but our attitude must change toward the man who has a fire. Now, what does this three dollars per capita mean? It means every man, woman and child in the nation pays that; pays three dollars a year. An ordinary family of five pays fifteen dollars a year fire tax. We don’t know we pay it; we don’t realize we pay it because we don’t know how we pay it and because we have been blinded by the foolish notion that the insurance companies pay this enormous tax. What is it? Two hundred and fifty million dollars a year; that $100,000 an hour, $500 a minute—for a ten, twelve, fifteen-year period. Two hundred and fifty million every year! Think what we could do with that money! Why a hundred-thousand-dollar fire in Europe shocks Europe. It is in all the newspapers; they inquire into the cause of it, whether such conditions might exist in their city, who is responsible for it. A hundred-thousand-dollar fire shocks Europe—but if we pick up a paper and don’t find two or three hundred-thousand dollar fires we think there is nothing doing! We have ceased to be shocked by any fire except one attended by a holocaust. We cease to be shocked, because we don’t know we pay for it. If we realize that we pay for it, and how we pay for it—this fifteen dollars a year for a family of five. It is by indirect taxation. You know the French Physicists’ definition of indirect taxation: “the method of getting the most feathers with the least squawking.” We don’t know we are being plucked!

But here is an illustration: Take cotton, for example. Take cotton on the platform, just out of the field. It is insured; that means it is taxed. It is insured in transportation; it pays a tax. It is insured in the warehouse; in the process factory; in the clothing store; in the department store; in the dry goods store; all the way along from the cotton field that cotton bears a high rate of insurance, a tax, and the cost of that tax is merged with the cost of the goods. When you buy a bit of cotton goods you pay it all at once in a lump, but it is concealed in the cost of the goods.

Now, we are doing that, we are bearing this onerous burden of $250,000,000 a year. The Government makes it five hundred millions, because the Government, in its cost, adds fire department maintenance. I don’t do that. I simply speak of a $250,000,000 waste; that we burn; and property burned is gone forever.

Now we have had much help in our publicity work from our active members. One of them is the first active member who took up actively a fire prevention campaign was the National Association of Credit Men. The ordinary citizen never knew about the National Association of Credit Men until it took up this matter of the fire waste. It was simply a body that exchanged notes on the credit of their customers, and yet it was a large organization with 15,000 members. They took up this subject of fire waste because they were interested in their customers knowing well insured and keeping their property from being burned. They took up this matter and the National Association of Credit Men immediately organized into a public pronunciator as an organization that was dealing with great public questions.

Now there is no reason why in the matter of public work—I have just had a conversation with Mr. Boyd and know what his plans are as chairman of this important committee of yours—there is no reason why you should not, as our active member, with all the help we can give, take up this matter as it has been taken up in two chapters in Philadelphia andablend meetings on fire prevention and Boston has had two; those two cities have taken the lead. There is no reason why all the cities— chapters in all the cities should not have a fire prevention evening, considering this important matter, and thus come before the public, not merely as a body interested in your own affairs, but in large public questions as well. and thus make this department the vehicle to carry the news of your profession which the public should know, and which the newspapers will not be interested in because they think they are simply professional questions. You can do that.

All the underwriters in the country maintain engineers, fire prevention engineers, who will be glad to consult with you regarding the fire hazard of your building construction.

I say the people do not realize that they pay this tax, but the manufacturers, the merchants, the men that are beginning to build large structures, do realize that they pay, and realize that a little lack of thought from a fire hazard point of view may saddle them with a constant fixed charge for fire insurance, that they might have avoided if their architect had been keen on this one particular matter. That is a growing sentiment and you must expect to meet it in making your plans, as the country awakens to this enormous drain upon its people. It enters into the cost of living and it is a very considerable factor this drain of two hundred and fifty millions a year.

The underwriters will be glad to cooperate with you. I am not speaking for the insurance companies. The insurance people are contributors to our work but this is not an insurance organization; it is a public organization in every sense of the word, and should come before the people, and does come before the people, as such.

You can use this fire prevention agitation as a vehicle to reach the people in a new aspect, and incidentally tell them truths about your own profession, about which, as you know, they are sadly ignorant, as they are about the fire waste.

Now the principal thing which we have to combat—is the seven minutes which I have left—is the conflagration hazard. The individual fire is not such a drain upon us, for if we give thought to the protection of stairs and elevator wells and those things we can cut down the losses greatly. The thing which impoverishes us is the conflagration, and it is because our cities are unprotected.

When Mr. McFarlane wrote his article for McClure’s on the conflagration hazard in New York, he wrote to me and asked for suggestions as to how the conflagration hazard in New York is going to be met. It was out of our experience, it was such a simple question that I replied rather facetiously, that if he wished to reduce the fire hazard in New York, if he extended the big Pennsylvania Station across to the East River and up to that street and down to the batteries he would reduce the conflagration hazard by building the city from one-fourth conflagration sections by that large fire wall, but to abolish it altogether...
gether was a much easier trick than that. All New York City has to do is to abolish its conflagration hazard, great as it is, is to protect its window openings—that's all. They build fireproof buildings, so-called, and then equip them with wooden window frames and thin window glass. Fire went through such buildings easily in San Francisco, in Chelsea, and in Baltimore. The conflagration would sweep up against the windows, break the panes, burn the frames, and each floor of the building became merely a horizontal flue, full of combustible contents through which the conflagration raged.

But with the adoption of proper window protection, such as proper window shutters (which you can shut— you usually can't; when a fire occurs they are rusted open, in this country) or if you don't have a standard shutter, use metal window frames, wired glass in standard metal frames. Such frames can be so constructed, stayed and locked that they hold that wire glass until a temperature is attained which melts the glass.

Now I do not mean to say that fire could not occur in combustible contents and be so hot that it would not burn out, melt out, this barrier of metal window frames and wired glass, but it would not burn far into another building, similarly equipped, with any kind of a fire department; it arrests the spread of fire until the department gets there and checks it, no matter what the wind may be.

Now a brick, stone or concrete building is a fire wall; it is a fire stop of itself if the fire can be kept out of it. All you have to do is to fortify your windows to attain that object.

What is true of New York City is true of all cities in the country. Even the little cities of the country have houses of brick, stone and concrete, and if those buildings are so protected, particularly if there are streets at right angles through the center, built of brick, stone and concrete, you would have the equivalent of a walled cross fire wall crossing in the center of these small cities.

There is only one thing that can invalidate that proposition and that is wooden shingles. So long as wooden shingles are used, just so long we will have conflagrations.

The wooden shingle is the worst conflagration breeder we have. Not only does it ignite after months of drought immediately a spark alights on it, but it furnishes the flying fire brand, where the wind tears it away and drops it around in different parts of the city. That is what burned Chelsea, the wooden shingle.

Any conflagration will have a more or less clearly defined fire line, and that fire line will, of course, get longer as the conflagration advances; but in Chelsea, with shingle roofs, after the first half hour there was no fire line. People three-quarters ahead of the fire worked like demons to get their goods on carts to save them, but before they could move them they had to flee for their lives; the fire was all about them, the burning shingles dropping on other shingled roofs. People had to flee; firemen had to leave their engines and hose in the street and run. Men, women, children, horses, cats, dogs, chickens, swarms of rats, ran in the streets of Chelsea, forgetting their common enemy. So Chelsea burned.

So it was at Baltimore and San Francisco, as you know, and it is all unnecessary. We can check these conflagrations just as easily as this little group of men checked these factory fires in New England. Desire precedes functioning, the scientists tell us. We must want to do a thing before we develop faculties to do that thing. When we realize this terrible tariff, how it affects us all, how it increases the struggle for livelihood, the tremendous drain on the country that no country, no matter what its resources are, can stand; when we awake and work together for the solution of this problem, when the American Institute of Architects adds its labor and thought to it; when we all realize what it is, the extent of it and how easily we may check this enormous waste; I believe we will begin an era of prosperity finer and better than any of which we have ever yet even dared to dream.

I have delivered an hour's speech in thirty minutes and have talked very rapidly, and can only hope I have been intelligible. Thank you for listening so kindly. (Applause.)

Mr. Lubbers: I should like to suggest that a transcription of Mr. Wentworth's talk be made as soon as possible and in advance of the proceedings of this convention and furnished to the chairman of every sub-committee of the Committee on Public Information through Mr. Boyd's committee.

Motion seconded by Mr. Kohn and unanimously carried.

Mr. Kohn: I move a vote of thanks, Mr. Chairman, to Mr. Wentworth for his very able address.

The President: I should like to second that myself, if nobody else has done so, that a vote of thanks be voted to Mr. Wentworth for his very valuable address: presenting a subject not new to us, he has presented it in such a way that it has become new.

Motion unanimously carried.

Mr. Sturgis: I want to ask your permission to allow Mr. Wentworth to speak just three minutes more and tell us to what extent we may look to insurance companies to back us up when we are trying to build better construction.

Mr. Wentworth: Of course I can't answer for individual insurance companies; they are competing for business and have ideas of their own. But we have received very cordial support from insurance companies as organizations, and many of their special agents and agents are members of our association and get our literature regularly. In America we are saddled with the agency system, which they have not in Europe. In Europe they sell insurance over the counter and the men that sell the insurance make the inspections. In this country we have insurance agents, the business is done through agents who receive a commission on their premiums, and many of those agents know very little about the risks which they insure. That is a very great drawback to the insurance companies' attacking the fire waste as they should attack it. They need to weed out these agents who are only interested in getting their premiums and get them usually through social affiliations, and know nothing of the property which they insure. But I believe that the insurance companies, boards and bureaus, with the realization of what they now have to meet, will be very hospitable to any approaches on the part of architects, and I am sure if you wish in any of your chapters to give consideration to this matter you will find the local board of underwriters very anxious and willing to co-operate, also the local chapter of credit men, most of whom have considered those things. (Applause.)

* * *

Personals

Architects Tourtellotte & Hummel, of Boise, Idaho, have opened an office in this city at 206-7 S. Rochrchild Building.

Architect Lee Le Camp has moved his office from the Selling Building to 501 Empress Building.

Architect H. M. Fischer has moved his office from 329 Henry Building to 101 Sherlock Building.

Architect J. Francis Williams, formerly of the firm of Williams & Truebach, has moved his office from 229 Lumber Exchange Building to 329, same building.
A Resume

Recent items selected from the Daily Advance Reports of The Pacific Coast Architect.

PORTLAND.

Remodeling business block—Architects Sutton & Whitney prepared plans for remodeling a three-story brick building on First and Oak streets, for the Failing Estate, at a cost of $5000.

Fire Station—Battalion Chief Holden prepared plans for a $25,000 fire station, to be erected at the west end of the Steel bridge.

Plans were prepared by Architect Otto Kleeman for a two-story four-flat building, to be erected by Mrs. Emma Riley, East Twenty-seventh and Belmont.

Business block—Architects House & Fourniaux prepared plans for a two-story building, to be erected by the Tremble Estate, on Park and Oak streets. The building will be a two-story reinforced concrete building, 60x50, and will cost about $50,000.

Hospital—Architects Sutton & Whitney have been commissioned to prepare plans for a Country Hospital, to be erected at Astoria, at a cost of about $25,000.

School—Plans were prepared by Architects Emil Schacht & Son for a two-story frame school building, to be erected at Sublimity, at a cost of $6000.


Store and Apartments—Architect Fred A. Leeg prepared plans for a brick combination building, to be erected for him on Fremont and Commercial streets. The building will be a two-story brick, 75x90, and will cost about $12,000.

Store building—Parker & Bensefield, architects and builders, prepared plans for a one-story store building, to be erected on East Twenty-first and Hassalo, for J. C. Michelson.

Residence—E. L. has commissioned Architects Johnson & Mayer to prepare plans for a two-story Swiss chalet, to be erected in Riverwood.

Library—Architect W. F. Tobey has completed plans for a one-story brick library building, to be erected in Albany, Oregon.

School—Plans were prepared by Goodrich & Goodrich for a $7500 school building, for the Willamette School District.

Club building—Architects Claussen & Claussen have been selected to prepare plans for a club building, for the Portland Turn Verein. The building will be a two-story brick, 76x106, and will cost about $40,000.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer are preparing plans for a two and one-half-story, 11-room residence, to be erected on Prospect and Montgomery Drives, for O. R. Menefee.

Remodeling bank—Architects Whitehouse & Fourniaux are preparing plans for remodeling the Lumbermen's National Bank in the Lumbermen building.

Apartment house—Architects Bennes & Hendricks have been commissioned by Dr. C. M. to prepare plans for a $65,000 apartment house. The building will have four stories, 60x60, and will have eight apartments on a floor.

Residence—Plans were prepared by Architects Bennes & Hendricks for a seven-room Dutch colonial residence to cost $35,000, for Gerald Beebe.

School—School Architect F. A. Narathorne prepared plans for an eight-room reinforced concrete school building, to be erected in Cottage Grove, at a cost of $77,000.

Residence—Architects Jakobberger & Smith are preparing plans for a nineroom frame residence to cost $7000, for G. H. Coalter.

Church annex—Architects Jakobberger & Smith are preparing plans for an addition 30x35 in size, to the Midlane Church.

The brick and terra cotta on the Bohemian Club shown in this issue was furnished by the Steiger Terra Cotta & Pottery Works, with offices in the Mills Building, San Francisco.
The Portland Amusement Company had plans prepared by City Architects, and Hendricks for a one-story reinforced concrete theater 50x100, to be erected on Fourth and Burnside streets, at a cost of about $10,000.

Residence—Architect Charles W. Henn prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, stucco exterior, to be erected by Judge Morrow, on Summit Drive, at a cost of about $7000.

Church—Plans were prepared by Architect J. B. Clark for a modern two-story frame residence for Peter Clavis, to cost about $3500.

OREGON.

Apartment house—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford is preparing plans for an apartment house for Bartle-Sweany Company. The building will be three stories, of Spanish tile, and will have 24 apartments, and will cost $35,000.

Pavilion—Estacada. The Portland Railway, Light & Power Company will build a pavilion 40x100, at a cost of $4000.

Library—La Grande. The Carnegie Commission has made an appropriation of $12,500 for a library.

Hotel addition—Independence. W. T. Stein will build a two-story addition to the A. B. Ross, Hotel during the summer. School—Near Yamhill. The Episcopalians will spend $20,000 for school buildings, at Oak Hill Farm, this summer. Paul T. Steckle is to be superintendent of construction.

Lodge—Albany. The Knights of Pythias will erect a two-story lodge, to have a cost of $25,000.

Asylum buildings—State. Architect A. C. Knighton prepared plans for five buildings, to be erected at the State Insane Asylum, at a cost of $500,000.

Hotel—Halsey. The National Bank has purchased a hotel with plans for a two-story, four room building, to cost $10,000.

Church—Oregon City. The Christian Church has had plans prepared for the fabric for a modern church edifice.

Y. M. C. A.—La Grande. A campaign has been started to raise a $25,000 fund with which to erect a club building.

City Hall—Oregon City. A movement has been started for a new city hall. It is planned to erect a four-story reinforced concrete building to house all the city departments.

WASHINGTON.

City Hospital—Seattle. City Architect Daniel Huntington has completed plans for buildings for the Tuberculosis Hospital. These plans are for one and two-story buildings, constructed of tile and faced with brick.


Lodge building—Coffey. The Knights of Pythias are having plans prepared for a two-story brick lodge building 70x100, to cost $14,000.


Factory—Spokane. Architects Keith & Whitehouse are preparing plans for a three-story concrete and brick warehouse, for the James McKee Printing Company, to cost $50,000.

Residence—Spokane. Architect Earl W. Morrison prepared plans and let the contract for a nine-room, $8000 residence of colonial design.

Garage. Plans are being prepared by W. V. Voorhees, for a two-story brick garage, to cost $25,000, to be erected for J. W. Levitt.

Theater—Cosmopolis. Architect C. E. Troutman, of Aberdeen, prepared plans for a theater.

Theater—Spokane. The capitalists propose to erect a modern Class A theater building, to cost not less than $250,000.

Residence—Cheney. Architect Julius A. Zittel, of Spokane, is preparing plans for a building for the State Normal School. The building will be three stories, $25,000, and will be of fire-proof construction, faced with pressed brick and terra cotta.

School—Foster. Architect Stephens & Stephens, Seattle, are preparing plans for a four-room addition to the Foster School, to cost $10,000.

Residence—Seattle. Architect Julian Everett is completing plans for a two-story brick residence to cost $50,000, for Jules Reidelheim.

Remodeling theater—Aberdeen. Harry Chandler announces that he will remodel and enlarge his theater at a cost of $15,000.

Printing shop—Aberdeen. Walsh & Richards are planning to build a two-story brick building 25x100, to be used for a printing shop.

Court House—Seattle. Plans prepared by Architect Warren Goodwin for a $50,000 Courthouse have been approved and bids will be opened June 11.

Hotel—Spokane. Architect C. Harvey Smith is preparing plans for a hotel for M. C. Weir Company. The building will be a five-story reinforced concrete building, 100x100, and will cost $250,000.

Alteration, office building—Seattle. Architect A. J. Russell has completed plans for altering the interior of the Elders building, at a cost of about $30,000.

School—Seattle. Plans have been prepared by School Architect Edgar Blair for a two-story $50,000 brick addition to the West Woodland School, also plans for a two-story reinforced concrete school building, to be erected at Madison Park, at a cost of $75,000.

Hotel annex—Aberdeen. Architect C. E. Troutman prepared plans for a three-story concrete addition 50x60 to the Rockwell Hotel.

Church—Aberdeen. Architect C. E. Troutman prepared plans for an eight-room, two story, school building, to be erected in the West End.

Theater—Toppenish. Joseph Bunnell will build an addition to his theater 45x50 in size.

Residence—Seattle. Architect B. Marcus Preita is preparing plans for a two-story brick building 50x12 for the C. J. W., to cost about $20,000.

IDAHO.
Business block—Troy. T. H. Christie is contemplating the erection of a modern two-story brick business block, 70x120.
Business block—Kooskie. J. L. Gross has begun work on a two-story concrete business block.
Bath-house—Lava Springs. Architect Marcus Grundfor, Pocatello, is preparing plans for a bath-house, to cost about $10,000.
Depot—Plummer. Work has been started on a $12,000 depot for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.
Court House and Jail—Pocatello. Architect W. A. Samms has been commissioned to prepare plans for a two-story addition to the Court House, to cost about $30,000.
Lodge building—Bonners Ferry. Architects Keith & Whitehouse, Spokane, are preparing plans for a two-story brick building for the Knights of Pythias, to cost $15,000.
Store building—Pocatello. A. W. Fisher will erect a one-story concrete store building 30x100.
School—Bonners Ferry. Architects Keith & Whitehouse, Spokane, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a two-story brick school building.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Stores and Apartments—Vancouver. Architect William F. Gardiner prepared plans and let the contract for a four-story store and apartment building, for Barrett & Deane, to cost $350,000.
Office building—Vancouver. W. H. Lucas is contemplating the erection of a 10-story, fire-proof office building 50x120, to cost $200,000.
Theater—Vancouver. Architects Braunt & Leibert are preparing preliminary plans of the proposed theater building, to be erected by Walter Sanford.
School—Victoria. Architect E. E. Watkins prepared plans and let the contract for a $65,000 two-story, eight-room brick school building.
Hotel—Kamloops. Architect W. T. Whiteway prepared plans for a five-story brick hotel building, to cost $250,000, for the Kamloops Hotel Company.
Residence—Vancouver. Plans were prepared and the contract let by Architects McKenzie & Kerr for a $30,000 residence, to be erected for F. L. Buckley.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Bakery—Plans have been completed by Architects Welch & Carey for a two-story brick bakery and stable, to cost $30,000, for Richard J. Whelan.
Store and Rooming House—Architects Edward A. Larsen and David C. Colman have plans prepared for a three-story $10,000 store and rooming house for William Strenli.
Apartment House—Architect Harry Skidmore has revised plans prepared for a six-story brick apartment house for L. B. Barnett, to cost $32,000.
Hotel—Plans are being prepared by Architect Herman Barth for a four-story hotel 52x75, to cost $25,000.
Store and Office—Architects Miller & Colmesnil have prepared plans and let the contract for a three-story store and office building, to cost $60,000, for the Santa Christiana Investment Company.
School—Plans were prepared by Architect William H. Weeks for a one-story, six-room reinforced concrete school, for Maxwell School District.
Apartment House—Architect W. G. Hind prepared plans for a three-story frame apartment house to cost $28,000, for Dr. Clyde S. Payne.
Apartment House—Architect Maxwell G. Bughbee prepared plans for a four-story brick apartment house for Charles Stanton, to cost $60,000.
Residences—Plans were prepared by Architect C. M. Cook for two frame residences to cost $5000 each for J. W. Howard. The same architect also prepared plans for three $5500 residences for Mrs. McCrosey.
Hotel—Plans are being prepared by Architect Charles J. Rousseau for a seven-story steel and reinforced concrete hotel building, to be erected for Hansen and Johnson, at a cost of $70,000.
Church—Architect John J. Foley prepared plans for a $25,000 Catholic Church to be erected at Modesta.
Residence—Architect John Hudson prepared plans for a $30,000, 14-room frame residence to be erected in Berkeley, for Mrs. E. J. Culver.
Apartment House—Architect William H. Weeks completed plans for a seven-story steel and brick apartment house for the Charles C. Judson Estate, to cost $80,000.
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Current Comment

Seattle is shipping sand to Honolulu to be used in concrete.

The highest chimney is in Glasgow, Scotland, and is 474 feet high.

Architecture is made the subject of this beautiful metaphor: "Architecture is frozen music."

The compasses of ships making port at New York, are claimed to be affected by the big steel buildings there.

To overcome frost in the ground, so as to permit excavation for sewers, unslaked lime has been successfully used at West Liberty, Iowa.

By means of machinery to vibrate the surface of freshly laid concrete pavements crushed granite is forced into them to strengthen them by a Texas inventor.

Professor G. A. Reisner, of Harvard, reports that he is solving the mystery of the Sphinx. He has found a temple in the head, 11 by 60 feet, connecting with another temple lower down.

Compliments Portland's Building Inspector

A man in Guthrie, Oklahh'ma, has built a three-story house, circular in form, presenting the general appearance of a cone, each story being smaller than the one beneath. The three rooms on the first floor are shaped like sections of a pie.

The recent tornado at Omaha proved a striking illustration of the necessity to enforce solid construction in buildings. Flimsy structures went down like houses of cards. Had there been more solidly constructed buildings, there would have been less devastation.

The temperature of an oxyacetylene torch equals nearly that of the electric arc—8000 degrees Fahrenheit. The torch is being used with great effect in wrecking concrete buildings in Chicago. The intense heat disintegrates the concrete into globules, which run, similar to water.

Salem's Building Record

Salem, Oregon, expended $614,000 in building improvements last year, which exceeded all previous records. During the first four months of 1913 the total value of new buildings is placed at $143,000. There is much activity along this line, and conservative estimates are to the effect that the 1913 total will approximate $1,000,000.

Seattle Company Invades Portland

The properties of the Western Clay Company, Portland, have been purchased by the Denn-Keaton Clay & Coal Company, of Seattle. Blaine R. Smith, a pioneer in the clay industry, will remain with the new concern as manager. The sales manager is Dan J. Mahler, and Harold S. Smith will be superintendent of the factories located in Portland and at Vancouver, Washington.

Compliments Portland's Building Inspector

A high compliment was recently paid Building Inspector Plummer, of Portland, by the Building Inspector of Louisville, Ky. A letter from the latter states that the Portland official's office performs more work, according to the size of the force employed, than does any other similar department in the United States. The Louisville official is desirous of learning the methods employed in Portland, which make so large a success. In a letter he congratulated Building Inspector Plummer for the excellent showing made by his department in 1913.
Building Statistics Western Cities for April

The American Contractor, of Chicago, recently compiled building statistics from 61 of the more prominent cities of the United States, covering the month of April. For the entire country there was not as heavy a volume of business as for April, 1912, when the grand total of $3,609,265 was reached, while for April, 1913, the amount was $78,188.510. This is a reduction of but 6 per cent, which, when distributed among the cities named in the compilation, makes the average reduction very small. That Portland, Oregon, should show a gain of 81 per cent, is reassuring. We glean the following relative to western cities:

Oakland, $552,499, as compared with $712,788 last April.
Portland, $2,887,885, as compared with $2,905,936 last April.
Salt Lake City, $777,151, as compared with $192,350 last April.
San Francisco, $1,572,020, as compared with $1,916,659 last April.
Seattle, $410,580, as compared with $1,235,230 last April.
Spokane, $198,363, as compared with $193,910 last April.
Tacoma, $160,759, as compared with $121,067 last April.
The figures for the first four months of 1913 and 1912 for the foregoing cities show the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>1912</th>
<th>1913</th>
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<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>$1,121,075</td>
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<td>$1,591,230</td>
<td>$1,903,176</td>
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<td>$683,410</td>
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<td>$8,144,308</td>
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<td>$3,638,780</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spokane</td>
<td>$431,076</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>$2,048,756</td>
<td>$1,427,013</td>
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</tbody>
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Architect Selected for One Million Dollar Alameda County Infirmary Building

The jury of architects, physicians and supervisors on June 10 announced the selection of Charles Peter Weeks, Mutual Bank Bldg., San Francisco, as the architect for the $1,000,000 group of buildings for the Alameda County Infirmary. The selection was made by the jury after several days' deliberation. Twenty-four sets of plans were received and in addition to awarding first prize to Mr. Weeks, which carries with it a commission of six per cent of the cost of the buildings and $5,000 cash, the judges awarded ten prizes of $1,000 each to the following:

J. J. Donovan, Oakland; W. H. Ratcliff, Jr., Berkeley; Kenneth MacDonald, Jr., Righetti & Headman, William Moore, Leo J. Devlin, O'Brien & Warner, A. R. Widdowson Co., of San Francisco; C. W. Dickey, Oakland, and Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore.

Architect Weeks' plans call for a group of Class A buildings of one, two and three stories each, with an administration building in the center and the various wards and hospital buildings arranged in a semi-circle. The thirteen other contestants were as follows:

Palmer, Hornbeest & Jones and Butler & Redman, of New York; Walter D. Reed, Ivan Satterlee and Tarlof Camison, of Oakland; Chessborough & Van Eton, Salt Lake; Maybeck & White, Paff & Co., Doliver & Barth, Ralph Warner Hart, Ward & Blohm, Mitchell & Hodges, John Bauer, all of San Francisco.

Architects Who Will Decide on California's Best School Buildings

A rather difficult task has been assigned to a committee of California architects—that of determining to the satisfaction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction what constitute the best designed school houses in the cities and counties of the state, the selections to be made from plans and photographs submitted by the various school superintendents and principals. The idea is to provide a useful handbook for schools that contemplate new buildings. The following architects have been chosen by Superintendent Hyatt to pass judgment:

Lewis P. Hobart, chairman, San Francisco; Chas. H. Cheney, secretary, San Francisco; Robert Farquhar, Los Angeles; J. J. Donovan, Oakland; J. W. Woollett, State Architect; Chas. S. Kaiser, Sacramento.

Vancouver Architects' Exhibit

The First Annual Exhibition of the Vancouver (B. C.) Chapter of the Society of Architects was opened in the British Columbian city, June 21, 1913, at the Progress Club. A Vancouver paper said well of the event: "As an educational movement and for the development of civic beauty along practical lines, nothing perhaps has ever been undertaken in Vancouver that quite so much absorbs the interest of those interested in architecture and its allied arts."

The exhibition marked a period in the evolution of Vancouver architecture. Quality and beauty, grace and outline, dignity of mass, subtlety of proportion, harmony of color and coherence of composition, were the factors represented by the unity of the public, the architect and the builder, at this exhibition. In these too, were combined public sympathy, the faith of the architect and the loyalty of the builder. A series of evening lectures were given during the exhibit.

An Unusual Undertaking

Early in the month an unusual undertaking was successfully carried out at Vancouver, Washington. An 800-ton concrete power station, the property of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, was jacked up, placed upon rollers and moved for a distance of more than a mile. It was originally erected by the Mount Hood Power Company, whose properties were later acquired by the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company. In its former location it was useless to the latter company, so it was decided to place it on a new site, at the foot of Main street. Its original cost was $11,000 and the price of removal was $500. The contract was finally let to Andrew D. Moodie, of Portland. It was first propelled to the right-of-way of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad. There it remained until permission was given by the latter to cross its tracks and to temporarily clear away a 50-ton wooden span extending across Reserve street. So rapidly did the contractors perform their work, that within less than an hour after the span was taken away, the building had safely crossed its right-of-way. The span was vertically elevated by means of cranes and cables and was afterwards lowered again to its former position. There was not the slightest hitch or mishap in either process. The building included huge transformers, oil cut-outs and other mechanical contrivances.
Third Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast and Fifth Exhibition of the Portland Architectural Club at Portland, Oregon, June 2-21, 1913

During the early days of the month, and while the Portland Rose Festival was at full swing, practically the entire eighth floor of the great Lipman, Wolfe & Company building was given over to a most notable event. It comprised the third annual convention of The Architectural League of the Pacific Coast and the fifth exhibition of the Portland Architectural Club. It was by far one of the best and most comprehensive exhibits ever shown in this section of the country.

The exhibit opened Monday, June 9, to continue for the period of two weeks. It was a representative display, embodying the better of the more recent work of the Pacific Coast architects.

Competitive drawings of several public buildings were shown by Bliss & Faville of San Francisco, as well as the interior of the Oakland Hotel excited much favorable commendation. Among other work shown, executed by San Francisco architects, were the Masonic Temple, Columbia Theatre, Livermore & London insurance building, etc. The Crocker residence, the D. O. Mills Bank in Sacramento and some work for the San Francisco Water Commission, were shown by Willis Polk, of the Bay City. Much interest was shown by visitors in photographs of the Panama Exposition drawings. Other architects making exhibits were B. G. McDougall, L. B. Dutton & Co., Walter H. Parker, George W. Kelham, Bakewell & Brown, Fabre & Bearwall.

The features of setting and landscape work was exemplified in the photographs of Southern California residences, displayed by Elmer Gray and Myron Hunt. The drawings of the Little Theatre, Los Angeles, by Morgan, Walls & Morgan, proved attractive, as did also the drawings by Withey & Davis, Thomas F. Powers and S. B. Marston of handsome homes in Los Angeles and Pasadena.

The hearty co-operation of California, Washington and Oregon architects was most gratifying. The representative work from Seattle architects was shown in the following:

W. Marbury Somervell, Queen Anne Branch Library and Mr. Somervell's country house and grounds; Howells & Stokes, Metropolitan Theatre; John Graham, Farnum building and the Bon Marché; Somervell & Putnam, the Bank of Ottawa, Vancouver Club, Railway Hotel, British Columbia Electric Company's building and the proposed park scheme for the City of Vancouver— all high types of work in the British Columbia city.

Several fine houses were shown by Wilcox & Sayward as well as the Washington Park aqueduct. Carl F. Gould, Wilson and Loss and Willatzen & Byrne exhibited some excellent houses. William W. Keellogg presented attractive interior views of fireplaces, tiling and other work.

From Tacoma, Heath & Gove showed school buildings, Ballard & Hill a Museum of Arts, and M. R. Potter and Dugan & Lewis, residences.

Crutcher & Mahnken, of Spokane, exhibited photographs of the stately campus of the University of Idaho; Keith & Whitehouse, the Spokane Country Club; C. Harvey Smith, apartment houses and residences. The firm of Wilder & White, who competed and won, exhibited its successful drawing for the Washington State Capitol group at Olympia. The drawings also of the other competitors, Bliss & Faville and W. Marbury Somervell, were on exhibition.

Among the exhibits concerning Portland were a portion of the Greater Portland Plans, by E. H. Bennett, of Chicago. Three building architects from Portland, now students in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, together with one other student there, had an exhibit of their school work.

The art school of the Portland Art Association presented an attractive exhibition of paintings and drawings from life. These exemplified the work of the composition class. The $1000 scholarship prize drawings of the Pacific Coast League of Architects attracted a great deal of interest.


A three-day session of the Convention of the Pacific Coast League of Architects opened Tuesday, June 16. The Portland Architectural Club rooms were headquarters.

On the opening day of the convention, President Ellis F. Lawrence submitted his annual report, covering the work accomplished by the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast during the past year. He earnestly advised that the educational work, so fruitful in results, be continued. He took as a favorable indication, the steady and vigorous growth in the number of students enrolled and those working in the several Western ateliers. These have increased from 111 in 1912 to more than 200.

Thirty-six students participated with preliminary sketches, 13 completed final drawings in the $1000 prize offered by the League.

Chandler I. Harrison, of San Francisco, won the annual prize, choosing as his subject, "A Building for the Supreme Court of the United States."

In a communication from Charles R. Alden, Director of Works of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, touching upon the practical application of city planning, he said, among other things:

"The architect, by virtue of his profession, has the vision of the city sensible, practical and beautiful. The architects of the Coast have already applied this gift to the public service in securing city plans embodying these thoughts. It is this opportunity that is presented to the League."

Following the suggestion, a resolution was adopted to appoint a civic development committee, of which Mr. Alden will probably become chairman, the other members being drawn from civic bodies having city plan projects under consideration. Such a committee would become a
valuable auxiliary in the gathering of data and statistics, lantern slides, literature, etc., available for publicity work.

At Tuesday's session Professor Perry of the University of California suggested that schools be established at Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, to carry out the educational idea for architectural students. Each might award prizes to atelier students for their projects, and thus aid in the completion of art training. This did not signify a divorce from the Beaux Arts Society of Architects of New York, he explained, but a working in conjunction therewith. He declared that in the founding of numerous ateliers, much advancement would be made, because the teacher often learned tenfold as much as the student. He referred to the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris, the American Society of Beaux Arts Architects and the School of Architecture at the University of California. He outlined their advantages, making the Ecole des Beaux Arts the premier of all, though each had its peculiar advantages.

Professor Perry was ably seconded by Professor Duval of the Oregon Agricultural College, who reviewed his efforts to secure an Architectural course for his institution. Then followed a general discussion.

The visiting architects were given an automobile trip to Chanticleer at Rooster Rock, on the Columbia, succeeded by a luncheon at the Automobile Club. Then came a baseball game at the Waverly Club with a six o'clock dinner, followed by the return to the city in the launch Emer, in time to witness the electrical parade of the Rose Carnival, in the evening.

Wednesday, June 12, was the final day of the convention. In the evening it was formally brought to a close with a banquet at the Hotel Oregon. Seattle was chosen as the place of meeting for the League next year. A League manager will be selected for exhibits, but definite action was not taken until other cities report as to the manner in which such matters are conducted. Officers chosen for the ensuing year were: Carl S. Gould, of Seattle, president; Myron Hunt, of Los Angeles, vice-president; J. S. Cote, of Seattle, secretary, and W. C. Hayes, of San Francisco, treasurer.

Giving a Brick Man Credit

One of the things that does much to help encourage a man in any effort is to receive proper credit or recognition for his work. Therefore the brick manufacturers should appreciate the attitude taken by Architect Arthur F. Woltersdorf, of Chicago, who in his talk on the advancement of brick architecture at the B. B. A. annual meeting gave the brick man credit for more of the good work in the way of advancing architecture, especially in the ordinary home, than the architect. He did not go into details of any great length as to how and where the brick men deserve credit, but all those who have been boosting brick for home building in their community know pretty well how they have helped the cause along by printing pictures of attractive designs in brick houses and in suggestive plans that embody both beauty and utility without extravagant cost. This encouragement from the architect should stimulate even greater effort on the part of brick manufacturers. It shows what they have done and what they can do, and that already their efforts are being recognized, so let us make this but the beginning of a great work that is to be carried on through years and years and ages and ages until when a man thinks of building a home he will just naturally think of brick, and when thinking of a brick home he will be inspired to add such elements of beauty as will make and keep it attractive as well as the most permanent.

Trenchant Pen of Fitch on American Art

George Fitch, the well-known syndicate humorist, turned his pen to the subject of "Architecture" recently with this result:

"Architecture," wrote Mr. Fitch, "is the art of designing a building which will not only be handsome today, but will be handsome fifty years hence, when the styles have changed.

"There are thousands of handsome structures in America today, but that is largely because we have gotten used to them. There are also thousands of middle-aged buildings which cause the casual observer to sigh for a pair of blinders. Most of these buildings were handsome when they were designed, but the people have recovered from the taste which allowed them to admire their particular varieties of warts, protuberances, bulges, flat work, low-browed porches, and jig-sawed jamborees.

"Architecture is one of the noblest of callings because it produces beauty which makes glad the eye from century to century. The patient architects who designed the cathedrals of Europe eight hundred years ago for two shillings per day have long been dust, but people still travel thousands of miles to view their work and to grow and expand esthetically while gazing into the soaring vaults or pillared naves.

"America is full of frame houses designed by occupants of some violent ward; of modest homes designed by a cutter of cheese; and of mud-colored railroad stations built by a barn-builder who has fallen from his high calling. In time the men who perpetrated these things die but the buildings live on in spite of our beneficiently high fire losses.

"After a good architect has lived around these things for a while he renounces his citizenship with a throbbing cry of pain and flees to Rome to live among the ruins of 2000 years ago when they tried architects for their buildings and hanged them if they didn't suit.

Will Build New Plant

President O. E. Heintz, of the Pacific Iron Works, announces that within six months the plant will be moved to a new site from its present location at the east end of the BURNSIDE BRIDGE. The company has purchased a six-acre tract on the north side of Stullivan's Gulch at East Twenty-Ninth street, east of the plant of the Doernbecher Furniture factory. Here it will erect a steel structural shop 600 by 600; machine shops, 200 by 600, and a pattern shop, 50 by 100. When the new plant is established, the capacity of the Pacific Iron Works will be doubled, and three times as many men employed. The Pacific Iron Works has occupied its present site for 16 years. Under Mr. Heintz' able management it has steadily advanced, and is one of the best known plants of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

Northwestern Summer Festivals

In line with the effort now making to advertise the Pacific Northwest as the Playground of America, the O. W. R. & N. C.'s General Passenger Department has issued a beautifully illustrated folder. It calls attention to the following events: Rose Festival, Portland, June 9-14; Pow Wow, Spokane, June 16-21; Montamara Festo, Tacoma, July 4-8; Golden Potlatch, Seattle, July 16-19.
The Pacific Coast Architect

The Laying of a Tile Floor

Makers of floor tiling are frequently asked by customers for directions for laying the tile, and according to Charles Hill, in the American Architect, the main difficulty in laying a tile floor or border is encountered in doing the work so it does not sound loose or hollow when walking over it. He says there are only a few rules to be observed for best results. These he enumerates as follows: “The tile should be laid upon mortar; about three parts of very coarse sand and one part cement. This mixture should not be too wet, although of sufficient dampness for cement in solution to work up to the top when tile are tapped in place. The mortar bed should be evenly spread so that the four corners of the tile rest firmly. The tile should be tapped in the center, otherwise there will not be an even bed underneath, causing it to sound hollow. Marble tile cannot be floated as encaustic or ceramic tile, for edges rubbing against each other would chip, hence one tile is laid at a time.

California Architectural Commission

A commission to consider the improvement of the architecture and surroundings of all public buildings, whether state, county, municipal or school, has been created by the adoption of Senator Birdsall’s concurrent resolution by the State Legislature. Three legislators from each house, and an advisory committee of sculptors, painters and architects are to constitute the commission. The bill provides as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 16

Relative to the Appointment of a Committee of the Legislature to Consist of Three Senators and Three Assemblies, Which Committee Shall Have Power to Appoint an Advisory Committee of Architects, Sculptors and Painters to Constitute a Commission with a View of Reporting to the Governor Ways and Means of Improving the Standard of Architecture and Painting in the Furnishing, Decoration, Repair and Construction of All State, County, School and Municipal Buildings, Grounds and Public Works Throughout This State.

Whereas, The state and various counties, municipality and school districts thereof have from time to time expended large sums of public moneys for the furnishing, decorating, repairing and construction of various public buildings, structures, works, and grounds; and,

Whereas, Said expenditures have in the past been made without reference to maintaining a definite high standard of architecture, sculpture, and painting; and,

Whereas, The results obtained for such expenditures in many instances, from lack of proper advice or complete investigation, are inadequately planned and much below what the people of this civilized state are entitled to receive; and,

Whereas, The State of California, with its rich heritage of climate and all inspiring scenery is pregnant with an art that should rival ancient Greece and Italy; and,

Whereas, The citizens of this state by their labor and industry, and by the early establishment of an unequalled educational system have advanced to a culture which decoy the improvident and unskillful perpetuation of the makeshifts and temporary and hasty structures which in pioneer times were necessary; and,

Whereas, The citizens of this state are entitled to the development of standards of architecture, sculpture and painting equal to, if not better, than those existing in the eastern and middle western sections of these United States: and,

Whereas, The State of Illinois, the City of New York and other states and municipalities have by the establishment of art commissions and other regulating bodies, definitely taken steps to elevate and maintain such standard of architecture, sculpture and painting: now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly concurring, that a committee of three senators and three members of the Assembly be appointed by the president pro temp. of the Senate and by the speaker of the Assembly, which committee shall have power and it shall be its duty to appoint as advisory members thereof, three architects, a painter, a sculptor, and a lawyer, all of whom are known for their desire to improve standard of architecture, sculpture and painting, which committee shall constitute a commission to investigate and report to the governor, ways and means of improving and elevating throughout this state, the standard of architecture, sculpture and painting on all state, county, school district and municipal buildings, grounds and public works; and the furnishing, decorating and embellishment thereof; and be it further

Resolved, That said report, together with the recommendations of said commission, shall be filed with the governor at least forty days prior to the convening of the forty-second session of the California State Legislature; and be it further

Resolved, That the investigations and report of said commission shall be conducted and made without expense to the state.

Advocates Laying Walls in Cement

The “reckless caprice” of whirling storms, so often figuring in current description, disappears before the trained observer, says the Engineering News. The madness of the storm is discovered to be essentially methodical. Except in a few cases, buildings moved from their foundations (at Omaha) were rotated in a direction opposite to that of the hands of a clock. And the great prime destructive force of the tornado is not the impact of whirling air. It is the explosive force of air confined. A tornado is the low pressure center of a great, whirling whirl of air. When the part vacuum which the storm carries at its heart envelops a building the air within the building presses outward. Windows are great safety valves. Buildings with large auditoriums suffer more than those with small rooms. Solid walls suffer relatively little, but brick walls with an air space between courses are split by the explosive force of the confined air. Mortar-laid walls go down where cement resists.

Recommendations for tornado-proof construction are somewhat as follows:

1. Lay all walls in cement.
2. Do not leave air spaces in brick walls.
3. Provide ample window space.
4. Tie the buildings to foundations and roofs to walls. The rushing air follows the easiest path. It passes to the windows blown out and rather than have the wall lifted to equalize the wind pressure and then dropped back upon the house, or the house itself lifted from its foundations by the upbuilding of the confined air in the basement.
5. Use diagonal bracing wherever possible.

Since these are counsels of good building and irrespective of the peculiar stresses of tornadoes, it will surely pay architects and engineers to take them seriously into consideration. While it seems probable that nothing can resist the tornado’s maximum violence, that violence is exerted in but an insignificant part of the area of a given storm.
THE BEAUTIFUL HOTEL OAKLAND

By Atlee F. Hunt.

Standing not far from the shores of Lake Merritt, the
beauty spot of Oakland, California, is the new Hotel Oak-
land, a monument to the enterprise and civic faith of
the people of the city. There is no hostelry which has
the unique history, no hotel establishment which can boast
that it is the gift of the people of a community to "the stranger
within the gates" and built for the express purpose of en-
tertaining visitors as the people of that community believe
such guests should be entertained.

Any city points with pride to its public buildings, its
parks, its business and commercial enterprises as indicative
of its growth, and is justified in such pride. Municipal
buildings, parks, schools and such like are the product of
much campaigning, the voting of bonds during the enthus-
iasm of a few days or weeks, but the Hotel Oakland repre-
sents far more than this. It represents the continued faith
of the people of Oakland, not for a few weeks or a few
months, but for six long weary years in which there was
much to discourage, much to dishearten and many other
problems to meet and solve. During these same years many
other public matters involving millions of dollars were
cared for. Bonds for new school buildings, a new city
call, a municipal auditorium, park land and the improve-
ment of the same, and bonds for the development of the
waterfront were voted. In the redemption of such bonds
the heaviest burden falls on the large commercial institu-
tions and the large realty holdings. In spite of this, and
in spite of the stringent times during and following the
financial panic of five years ago, the idea of a magnificent
hotel, one which would rank with the finest in the country,
was never lost sight of, and those on whom the heaviest
burden fell for municipal improvements contributed of
their private means in order that the hotel might become
a reality.

The building covers nearly two acres in the heart of the
city, and is situated near to Lake Merritt, as has been al-
ready stated. This lake is fed by the waters of the estuary,
an arm of San Francisco bay, and the shores of the lake
furnish the big recreation center of the city. Here are
tennis courts, bowling greens, flowered walks, a music
amphitheatre, and the lake furnishes ample opportunity for
rowing, canoeing, yachting and motor-boating. The Hotel
Oakland is centrally located for travel of all kinds, and on
the direct line of motor tours through Alameda county.
San Francisco is thirty minutes from the hostelry, and those
who have friends or business in San Francisco are able to
live in an establishment which has the very latest equipment
and appointments with the best of service, in a city that is
noted even in California for its equable climate.

The Hotel Oakland faces the south and is built around
three sides of a central floral court, the arrangement of the
building being such as to give each of its 450 rooms an
outside exposure. Thus the building receives the greatest
amount of natural light and warmth possible. The structure
is eight stories in height with basement, and above the main
floor a wide corridor extends from east to west, and there
is another corridor in each wing, which corridors afford
easy access to all rooms.

The architecture of the building is Italian Renaissance,
and east and west arcades, flanking the main entrance, with
their columns, terra cotta urns filled with flowering plants,
polins and shrubbery, give a most interesting facade. Two
lounges rise above the roof of the central portion of the
building and flank a loggia, which gives a view of the south-
corn portion of Oakland and the island city of Alameda.
The towers themselves offer a range of vision extending
from San Leandro clar, around the estuary, and the eastern water front:

A wide gravel drive sweeps in front of the imposing
main entrance of marble and bronze. Running beneath
the second floor cornice of the building are a number of inset
medallions of stone which offer a relief to the otherwise
plain walls, and wrought iron balconies still further aid
in breaking the surface of the building. Above the first floor
the portion of the building facing the court sets back so as
to give by the usual projecting lines that mark the ma-

ority of hotel and commercial buildings. Here, above the
main entrance and completing the entire sweep of the front
above the arcades, is a roof garden, which adds still further
to the artistic effect of the facade.

A decided feature in the construction of the building is
the manner in which the entire weight of the upper floors
has been carried on giant trusses to the supporting side
walls, so that columns on the first floor have been rendered
entirely unnecessary, save where they have been called into
use for decorative effect.

The entire building is of Class-A construction, absolutely
fireproof throughout. Bliss & Faville, the architects, have
ccontributed a great deal to the convenience of the traveling
public in the thought and study which has entered the de-
signing of the Hotel Oakland.

The Lounge Most Impressive.

Passing through the main entrance into the lounge or
reception room, which corresponds to the old-time hotel
lobby, one secures their first idea of the magnificence of
interior and furnishings which mark the hostelry. This
room faces on the central court and through the immense
windows, reaching from floor to ceiling, a flood of light
enters that accentuates the richness of furniture and deco-

rations. These windows are so arranged that they can easily
be opened, and disappearing into recesses provided in the
walls, thus throwing the lower floor open as a portion of the
floral court.

On warm summer evenings this feature will be greatly
appreciated, and will relieve any heat or closeness that
might be otherwise experienced.

The marble and mosaic floor of the lounge is covered with
hand-tufted rugs specially designed and woven for the
hotel and of beautiful color combinations in brown and old
blue. The walls of the lounge are of soft gray stone and
rise to meet the elliptically vaulted ceiling finished in rich
golds, bronzes and tans, brightened with reds and blues, that
gives a richness of finish most pleasing. There are inter-
secting barrel vaults over the windows and other openings.

Directly facing the main entrance is a turrettv marble
balcony, and there is a mantel and fireplace of the same
marble at the eastern end of the room, where a log fire
grate the incoming guests.

No hangings have been used on the exterior windows of
the lounge, as it is desired to have the natural lighting
rather than depend on any artificial during the daylight
hours, and the awnings on the outside of the huge windows
protect the room from strong sunlight. Hanging baskets of
greenery adorn the walls and windows of the room. The baskets in the windows serve in place of draperies, with the tracery of ferns and trailing plants giving the effect of a conservatory or water garden.

The chandeliers consist of large flat discs of dull gold and blue, studded with a brighter shade of gold and color lamps. The room is furnished in dark dull finished oak, the special feature being the large tables with black and gold marble tops. All furniture, tapestries, hangings and rugs used are of the same color scheme designed by W. Bliss of the firm of architects which designed the building.

To the left of the lounge in the marble corridor leading from the entrance on the west side of the building to the lounge, is located the clerk's desk.

To the right of the reception room is a writing room that for comfort and softness of design make it one of the most popular in the hotel. The wall covering is of figured velour of a deep blue, with the figured design in beaver, the latter being raised sufficiently to give a texture to the walls. The floor is of highly polished oak, with specially woven rugs, and the ceiling of design most handsome on a clouded gold effect, low in tone. The cornice is likewise finished in dull gold, and a black marble mantel adds to the richness of the completed effect.

The furniture in this room consists of writing desks for men and women, a large handsome table for magazines and periodicals and chairs. Rugs, furniture, hangings and cushions are in blue and mauve shades. The writing room looks out upon the floral court, and for those wishing rest and quiet it exactly fits the need.

THE BALL-ROOM A FEATURE.

The real feature of the hotel is the magnificent ivory hall and the center of the social life of the region lying on the east of San Francisco Bay. Since the opening of the hotel the ball-room has been the setting for a large number of social functions, musicals, card parties and teas, and is the scene of many brilliant affairs. When engaged for private balls and similar occasions the approach is naturally through the reception room to the ball-room. Both reception and ball-rooms are of the ordinary, as there has been no gold used in their decoration with the single exception of the chandeliers and wall brackets. This is relief to the fastidious and sets the rooms apart as being something unusual and new. There are only two tones of ivory used in walls and ceiling, these being enriches by the rich hangings of mulberry. The rugs in the reception room are of this same shade. In both wall and ceiling panels there are low relief carvings, as well as on the cornices and columns.

Entering the reception room the guests are ushered to an ante-room, where the men and women part to their respective retiring rooms for the removal of their outer wraps. On their return they meet in the reception room and are greeted by those receiving. This reception room is furnished in dull walnut with settee and chair seats and backs in reed. Mulberry cushions are also used with these same articles of furniture. Two immense pier mirrors set in walnut and gold metal give the women an excellent opportunity of glancing at their gowns before appearing on the ball-room floor. These mirrors are of the Alton period and the gold metal setting drops down over the upper section in a display of moulded ornamentation that is artistic in the extreme.

The ball-room itself is 56 feet wide by 108 feet in length, and is broken by either end by a series of Corinthian columns reaching from floor to ceiling, with sufficient space between them to permit of dancing. These columns serve to shut off those who may be resting, but at the same time allow a perfect view of the dancers.

In the center of the ball-room ceiling is the most gorgeous chandelier in the West, being eight feet in diameter, and of cut crystal and gold colored bronze. It carries sixty lamps. The crystal used was cut in Austria and over forty pieces entered into the construction of the chandelier. There are 30 smaller chandeliers distributed throughout the ceiling and 12 wall brackets. Both lighting fixtures and forget-me-nots in the ball-room are of the Empire period in dull gold, with lamp shades and chair cushions in mulberry.

Dining-Room A Study in Color Harmony.

Tan, gold and green are the dominant shades in the main dining-room with gold and cut crystal in the lighting fixtures. The wall and ceiling decorations are tan and gold on a background of creamy white with the accompanying green brought out in the carpet. This latter is shaded with brown so as to give an effect akin to that of moss-carpeted floor. The furniture is of Circassian walnut. The chairs have cane backs and seats with loose cushions and valances of green haircloth. The introduction of the green in this room was a daring dash of color, but one which has been so carefully handled that it does not offend, but rather livens the room in a manner which is greatly admired.

The glass screens, set in dull gold bronze, which separate the dining-room and the ball-room from the main corridor, are also used in separating the corridor from the lounge and permit of a great deal of diffused lighting from the floral court on which the lounge faces.

The grill room is considered by many to be the handsomest room in the building, with its high ceilinged ceiling, wood paneling in watered oak and hangings of figured velours in blues and browns. The ceiling decorations are in dark reds and blues, so soft in coloring that the effect is that of a rich tapestry. The floor is of dark red mosaic.

Relieving the simple wood paneling of the walls are two large tapestries, copies of two now hanging in the Cluny Museum in France, and which represent the siege of Troy. The furniture is of oak with brown leather coverings. The lighting fixtures are particularly good, being of dull gold and outlined in the blues and reds of the ceiling. This grill room is particularly affected by touring parties, as being less formal than the main dining-room. AUTO TOGS "are quite the thing" here.

CLUB-ROOM AN ATTRACTION FOR MEN.

Comfortable and roomy, pleasing to the eye and as attractive as design can make it, is the club-room and cafe situated a little below the main floor level in the southwest corner of the building. The walls are of boxed oak, paneled from floor to ceiling, the latter being covered one of the later Renaissance. The floor is of red tile and the windows of stained glass with colored metal work. Carved oak columns support the ceiling, and the lighting fixtures are baconeau heads in dull gold with a large centerpiece representing Tan and finished in dull gold bronze.

The hall and corridors of the first floor are of gray stone with marble trimmings, the floors being ivory and marble. Gold and blue ornamentation with specially woven rugs in gray, blue and red rose give a pleasing contrast to the mosaic and marble work. The ceiling lights are of frosted glass half globes set in bronze.

The general furniture for halls and corridors is of oak with colour coverings of old rose, blue and green. The ultra of the straight logs found by the walls and floor is broken in terra cotta parquet and mosaic tiling, and with potted ferns, palms, plants and flowers, and the most effect is one of cool green passages with leading to pleasant, airy, tasteful and really formal and decorated rooms.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.

On the mezzanine floor are the large sample rooms for commercial travelers, the executive offices and the private banquet rooms. One of these rooms seats 400 persons and another 130 persons. These are so arranged that they can be thrown into one. These rooms are completely furnished and decorated with hangings, floor and wall coverings in harmony.

There is still another smaller banquet room handsomely furnished in old English with heavy dull oak furniture and blue carpets and hangings.

Many individual patterns have entered into the furnishings of the regular rooms, there being 12 carpet patterns and 15 patterns of fine draperies and hangings. All furniture, carpets, hangings and rugs are special designs.

In addition to the regular single and double rooms, with and without baths attached, there are several very fine state suites and many parlor suites or apartments for permanent guests. State and parlor suites have their own individual hallways, which open on the main corridors.

The furniture throughout the hotel is of solid mahogany with the exception of some of the state and parlor suites, where other fine woods have been used in order to carry out special period designs. The suites mentioned are divided among the following periods: Sheraton, Hepplewhite, American Colonial, Louis XVI and Louis XV of the Pompeian design.

The close attention to every detail which might add to the comfort of guests is shown in fitting up the ladies’ retiring room in the east wing. This room is fitted up with dressing tables completely equipped with every article for the toilet and large cheval mirrors. The dressing tables are set in front of long panel mirrors extending along one entire wall. Another example of this painstaking care are the crested thermostatic water bottles in each of the living rooms. There is an independent water system which circulates chilled drinking water on every floor. This is drawn off into these water bottles, thereby being kept ice cold at all times.

KITCHEN ARRANGEMENTS UNSURPASSED.

In the culinary department of the hotel there are two separate kitchens and both are fully equipped. The main kitchen is on the first floor between the main dining-room and the grill, giving perfect service to both. There are four service elevators from the basement, which are used in delivering the foods for banquets in the ball-room, the service in the banquet rooms on the mezzanine floor and for extra service in connection with the main dining and grill rooms.

Due to the separate kitchen arrangement in the basement all congestion will be kept away from the regular dining service, even though there be a big banquet in the ball-room and the mezzanine floor rooms are also in use at the same time. Special functions in no wise interfere with the regular patrons of the hotel.

The basement of the hotel covers an entire city block and is almost a city by itself. Here are the mechanical departments of the hotel, butcher shop, store rooms, refrigerator for the storing of meats, fish and vegetables; pastry shops, bakeries, wine cellars, carpenter shop, silver buffing room, baggage rooms, tailor shop, laundry and many other similar departments. There are dining-rooms for the employees, locker rooms and shower rooms for the cooks.

Twenty-four tons of ice in 24 hours is the capacity of the ice-making plant installed in the basement of the Hotel Oakland. This consists of two ammonia compressors with a capacity of 18 tons each, so that the plant, being divided into two units, will not entirely suspend operations in case of breakdown. The ammonia gas passes through these condensors into a pipe condenser and then through a grease extractor before being converted into a liquid. It is cooled during this process and held in a big container before passing into the expansion coils for cooling the brine. These coils surround the brine tank and reduce the temperature of the brine to between six and ten degrees Fahrenheit.

The ice-making machine is divided into 100 compartments, each having a capacity of 50 pounds of ice. These blocks of ice are lifted by a crane and carried to the ice-sawing machine, which cuts them out and they are then stored until needed. An ice-cutting machine cuts up the blocks into two-inch squares for table use, and there are also crushing and shaving machines for preparing the ice for ice cream making and other purposes.

The water used for making the ice is first distilled and then re-boiled, pumped into a pre-cooler, which brings down the temperature to near the freezing point, and is then filtered before entering the compartments in which it is frozen.

After the brine has been used in the ice-making machine it is pumped by a duplicate set of pumps through another brine cooler and is then pumped through the coils in the various refrigerating boxes, there being no ice used for keeping foodstuffs at a low temperature. Some of the brine is utilized in the coils surrounding the tank in which the fresh drinking water is chilled before being pumped through the circulating system to each floor.

The ammonia compressors are steam-operated, while the other machinery used in operating the ice plant is motor driven.

All electric current for light and power is generated on the premises, there being two 100-kilowatt, motor-driven generators for this purpose with a 125-kilowatt Curtis, turbine-driven generator held in reserve. The lighting system of each floor is divided into three sections, and each of the public rooms on the main floor has separate switchboard panels. The wiring throughout the building is the R. C. three-wire system of 110 volts.

Over 6000 Tungsten lamps are used in illuminating the hotel, and include the marquise lights, electroliers and wall brackets on the exterior of the building, and the electroliers over the arcade.

The two generators, which are motor-driven, require a current of 4000. This is the first time that such a high current tension system has been introduced in a public building. The wires are brought in through concrete ducts that absolutely prevent any danger from fire, and the work was installed under special permit from the board of fire underwriters.

The house system of water comes from two sources, one being a well 380 feet below the street level and the other the regular city supply. This water is pumped into a storage tank in the basement, which has a capacity of 30,000 gallons, and then passes through filters with a capacity of 60,000 gallons per hour. From here it is pumped to the roof for that portion of the system that requires an overhead pressure, and the water level is controlled by electrical device. There are two tanks for storing the hot water supply with a total capacity of 15,000 gallons, and the water is kept at 180 degrees Fahrenheit by a thermo-stat regulator.

The opening of this hotel on December 23 last was one of the big social events of the year, prominent social and commercial leaders from the section surrounding San Francisco Bay participating. It marked the realization of the dream of those who worked for great things for the City of Oakland, it was a fitting crown to the energy and perseverance of those who made the hotel possible.
Renaissance Grill, showing tapestries, Hotel Oakland
Oakland, California
Blix & Faville, Architects
San Francisco, Calif.
Lounging Room Entrance, Hotel Oakland
Oakland, California
Bliss & Faville, Architects
San Francisco, Calif.

Club Room and Bar (Hotel Oakland)
Oakland, California
Bliss & Faville, Architects
San Francisco, Calif.
First Floor Plan, Hotel Oakland
Oakland, California
Biss & Faville, Architects
San Francisco, Calif.

Mezzanine Floor Plan, Hotel Oakland
Oakland, California
Biss & Faville, Architects
San Francisco, Calif.
Japanese Roof Curves

The origin of the Japanese roof curve and the ease with which Japanese carpenters can so accurately construct what their architects design, still continue to puzzle Western architects and those interested in the more difficult phases of building construction, says Popular Mechanics. It is freely admitted that the curve of a Japanese temple roof is as difficult a line to draw as man, in his ingenuity, has contrived, but how the Japanese artists themselves succeed so well in reproducing it has never been explained. Modern artists and writers see in these unique and beautiful curves a resemblance to the sagging curves of the primitive ten-used ages ago by the forefathers of the Japanese race who dwelt on the burning plains of China, but there does not appear to be any evidence to support such a conclusion. There is no doubt, however, that the curve is a catenary—the most beautiful, perhaps, of all natural curves, formed by gravitation when a chain or cord is suspended between two points.

Scientific Brick Test Methods

Scientific investigations designed to evolve a thorough and reliable test for brick paving, which, if successful, is expected to completely revolutionize street and road construction work, are being carried on by two seniors in the department of engineering of the University of Washington. These tests are the subject of a graduating thesis which is unique in itself in that it represents a departure from the ordinary methods.

Because of the hearing the final outcome of these experiments has upon the future of road and street building the government is vitally interested in the tests and government engineers have visited the timber testing laboratories where the experiments are being conducted. The two students have obtained the cooperation of a reliable government engineer. Seattle is also interested in the experiments and is furnishing the bricks upon which the tests are being conducted.

The present method of testing brick paving is inadequate, and has often proven inaccurate and unreliable, and therefore if the undergraduates' experiments are successful they are expected to prove an exceptional commercial boon.

—Pacific Builder and Engineer.
City Planning

City planning and the idea that a city should be planned as an architect does a house or a building was the keynote of the speeches made at the annual dinner of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in the Bellevue-Stratford. Although the subject of beautifying municipalities by uniformity in architecture and suitable legislation was the topic of the evening, corrupt and inefficient municipal politics came in for a great deal of attention on the part of Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg, who said that Philadelphia has little to gain by boasting of a city hall that cost $87,000,000 when there are 30-cent politicians in it.

Mayor Blankenburg also said the people of Philadelphia are too provincial in their ideas about insisting on the employment of Philadelphians for important work when better and more experienced persons may be obtained in other sections of the country.

Francis G. Newlands, United States Senator from Nevada, declared that this country was blessed by nature with everything that is beautiful and attractive, but that buildings have been erected that are ugly and abhorrent to the eye.

"Of late years there has been a movement in favor of art," said he, "and all over the country associations of architects, artists, sculptors and engineers have been formed and a federation of arts has brought them into co-operative action.

"They have developed a journalism of their own, devoted to the arts, music, painting, sculpture and architecture, and they have done much to impress the public opinion of the country. Legislation has not kept pace with public sentiment, and political government, whether municipal, state or national, has thus far failed to show full comprehension of the strength of this movement.

"The Burnham plan of Washington, an enlargement of L'Enfant's conception, has been forced upon a reluctant congress by public opinion. City planning has been taken up, and the idea now is growing that a city should be planned just as a house is planned, and not left to an accidental and struggling development. The plans should embody not merely utility, but beauty and recreation in every form. A backward step was taken by the repeal of congress for the Tarsney act, which provided for the competition of architects in government work.

"It was pushed through in an appropriation bill against the will of the senate and the president in the closing days of the last session as a mistaken measure of economy. The senate stood out against it until the prospect of the failure of the sundry civil bill made the senators yield, and President Taft expressed his dissatisfaction with this provision.

"Such legislation should be reversed by laws so generous and broad as to embrace a department of arts at Washington, which, in co-operation with similar organizations in cities and municipalities, would do much to advance the artistic development of the country. In the legislation providing for such a department, the leadership of great architects and artists should be accepted."

The senator expressed the opinion that if New York City had adopted city planning and uniform architecture several years ago, many of that city's abnormal and eccentric buildings would have been spared. He added that as a Democrat he was hopeful of artistic development under President Wilson's administration because Mr. Wilson is a man of culture and artistic temperament. The speaker predicted that in the next twenty years great strides will be noted in the United States in making art inheritance the enjoyment of all and not the privilege of a favored few.

E. A. Price, a member of the Philadelphia Art Jury, spoke of the work it has done in passing 70 submissions, 50 of which exceeded $20,000,000 in value. Walter Cook, of Washington, president of the American Institute of Architects, urged the adoption of competition among architects working on government work.

**Adaptability of Wood for Many Purposes**

Wood, more frequently used than perhaps any other material in house construction, at least in Western America, offers a very wide study. There are a great many varieties of timber used in this country, and they each have certain characteristics which render them especially suitable for use in one building and unsuitable for another.

For heavy framing, such as wooden trusses, girders and posts, a strong timber, and one which can be obtained in large pieces, is required. Georgia pine, Oregon pine, white oak can all be used for such a purpose. Our own Douglas fir is of course popular.

Cypress wood and cedar are best for shingles. For interior finish is chosen a wood which will make a pleasing appearance and which will take a polish, whilst for floors hardness and resistance to wear are the further requirements. For floors oak, hard pine, maple and beech are good, and for the rest of the interior finish any of the hard woods, such as ash, oak, mahogany, chestnut or butternut, are selected.

The toughness and density of wood must be considered in determining the character and size of the details and mouldings.

Hardwoods allow of sharp, thin lines, and therefore of small and delicate mouldings which would be impossible in a softer material. There are also certain kinds of wood, as there are certain kinds of marble, the grain and figure of which is best reserved for decorative purposes and exhibited in boards and panels with simple forms and few mouldings. Timber is generally classified under the heading:

1. Soft or pine wood, and (2) hardwood or leafwood, these again being subdivided into a great number of varieties. The following principles might be given as a guide to the proper selection of wood:

1. Soft timber having straight grain with slight cohesion between the fibres should be used in straight pieces. Allowance should always be made for shrinkage; panels, for example, need freedom of movement to prevent splitting. Joiners' work should be made and lightly put together long before it is wanted, and should only be ghed up finally after the initial shrinkage has taken place.

In constructional work timber may be used under direct compression, tension or transverse stress, but it is not suited to resist shearing along the grain. Where this is unavoidable the joints must be very carefully made.

2. Hardwood having much greater cohesion between the fibres than soft woods, may be used in curved as well as straight pieces. Shrinkage is complicated by the action of the medullary rays, but is generally less than in soft woods.

In constructional work hard wood should always be used where susceptible to shocks, as in warehouse doors and storey posts. Mouldings may be undercut and carving may be rich and deep, there being ample cohesion to render this possible.
Woolworth Building Greatest on Earth

The highest habitable structure on earth is the Woolworth building in New York. So much interest attaches to this remarkable structure, and so widely known is it, that now it is completed, after two and one-half years' construction work, we will give our readers a description of it.

This building is the most wonderful and marvelous piece of constructive engineering ever conceived or undertaken by man. Nearly 30,000 tons of steel were required in erecting the framework. It is said that not a single steel beam that went into this structure remained on the site of the building an hour after its arrival, before it was put in place. It was all brought to the building site practically on the minute, as it was impossible to store the material in the busy streets of lower New York.

Seventeen million bricks were required in the walls. Over 30,000 electric bulbs are used in the lighting of this structure. String less than three feet apart, these bulbs would light the entire 40 miles of water front around Manhattan island.

No other building since the creation of the earth has reached such a height as 910 feet, which is the height of the Woolworth building from its foundation at bed rock to the top of the tower. The Woolworth tower is 76 feet square and 55 stories high. The roof of the main building is 586 feet above the street. This main structure is 29 stories in height and covers a plot of ground approximately 150 feet by 200 feet.

The building contains 27 acres of rentable office space, and about 13 acres more is taken up with elevators and corridors. There is a battery of 28 elevators, 12 of which serve the tower above the main building. Every safety device known is provided, including air cushions, so that there is absolutely no danger, even though the average tenant will be able to get to his office from the street within 30 seconds. It takes just about one minute to go from the ground floor to the top office floor in one of the express elevators.

Some other features which give an idea of the work involved for the architect to plan the building are as follows: 3,000 hollow steel doors, 12 miles of marble trim, 30 miles of plumbing pipe, 3,700 tons of architectural terra cotta trim, 12,900 tons of hollow tile, 8,000 tons of terra cotta partitions.

The expression “absolutely fireproof” if often used in connection with the modern office buildings, but is rarely true. In the case of the Woolworth building, however, it is true. There is not a particle of wood in its construction.

The doors, partitions and trim are all of steel, terra cotta and glass.

One of the most interesting features of the building is the tower, which contains an immense electric light, and which may be seen for many miles around New York. On the forty-fifth story is a spacious observatory, which will soon be the Mecca for thousands of visitors of the metropolis of the country.

The exterior of the building is of creamy white stone and terra cotta, as a combination of the Italian, French and modern renaissance throughout the main part, with Gothic steeples at the roof. The grounds and building are said to have cost Frank Woolworth, the owner, about $2,000,000, and experts in New York office building profits affirm that he will never be able to get in excess of 3 per cent per annum on his investment.

Popularity of Terra Cotta

The architectural terra cotta tile and pottery interests in Chicago are growing in volume and have gained an enviable reputation, says W. D. Gates, secretary of the National Terra Cotta Society. Architects and owners in Chicago have been more insistent for quality of work than have those of other cities, and the result has been that the manufacturers have been stimulated to utmost effort and have made their ware the standard.

The large number of tall buildings erected down town during the last year have been either largely or entirely of terra cotta, and most of them of enameled terra cotta, as also have been the Michigan avenue automobile buildings, the large number of fine apartment buildings and the homes of the city.

This has been occasioned by the imperative need of a material that would wash, a material that would keep clean as long as possible and could at any time be readily cleaned down. The large amount of smoke hanging about the city charged with sulphur gas has, when long continued, a marked influence on building material.

The enamel terra cotta is no more affected by this than is the bottle in which the acid is kept for use in the laboratory or drug store.

The use of the steel skeleton for building necessitates just this kind of covering.

The steel is the bone of the structure and is protected and ornamented by the terra cotta covering. The steel and terra cotta skyscraper, which originated in Chicago, has become famous all over the world. Chicago architects, builders and manufacturers set the pattern for the world, and today their methods influence building methods everywhere.

Architects, builders and manufacturers are beginning to dare to use color. For a long time they held themselves strictly to line and relief work, but they are now adding color, and will more and more and with added effect, and no material lends itself better to this end than terra cotta.

Much use is coming in ornamental work in tiling for exterior use for spots of color and largely for interior work, where it is particularly effective and much more pleasing than any of the other materials there used. It is sanitary, cleanly, beautiful and imperishable. The roofing is also largely made here.

Even in art pottery Chicago is coming to have a reputation. The manufacturers, taking as a motto that "nothing is too good for Chicago," have made ware that has been widely and well received.

Chicago opened the eyes of the world at the fair to the fact that it had art. Its clay workers are and have been active in showing what they could contribute to add to and keep their reputation in this field.

**New Architects**

The California State Board of Architecture has granted certificates to practice architecture to the following: William J. Dodd, of the firm of Haacke & Dodd, 1113 Story building; Ross Montgomery, 465 Trust and Savings building; Karl Keller, 2628 Pasadena avenue, Clinton Young, 390 West Central avenue, Sierra Madre and Haywood, L. Pierce, 151 West Forty third Place Los Angeles, H. Curtis Noble, 519 S. Grand avenue, Los Angeles, Max M. Marston, 532 Laughlin building, Los Angeles, Richard C. Farrell, 165 Carrier building, Los Angeles, Joe D. MacMillan, 910 Ivy street, San Diego.
Another Bed Novelty

President Lawrence Holmes, of the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company, and the inventor of that great modern convenience, has patented and is now manufacturing a new movable upright bed. This may be moved readily to any part of a room, and concealed behind a canopy when not in use. It is unattached, standing on its own base. Hotels and apartment houses, when economy of space is a desideratum, have shown a demand for the new bed. S. B. Cooke, local manager for the company, has the bed on exhibition at the display rooms, suite 429-31 Failing building, and invites public examination. Commendable features regarding this bed include the ease with which it is handled, economy of space, sanitary and absolute safety.

Industrial Publications

"Genuine Economy in Home Building" is the name of a particularly handsome booklet published by the Hydraulic Press Brick Co., of St. Louis, Mo. It is replete with illustrations in color. The covers are printed in shades of red and brown, in similitude to a wall of varicolored brick, producing a striking effect.

Roofing Tin, the Taylor bulletin for the roofing trade, published by the N. & G. Taylor Co., of Philadelphia, for May, is out. It is an interesting number.

An especially attractive booklet, handsomely printed and entitled "Modern Triumphs in Iron and Bronze," has been issued by the Spokane Ornamental Iron & Wire Works. It shows, among others, the entrance to the Washington High School, Portland, entrance, the new City Hall, Lansing, Iowa, the new Public Library, Cleveland, the National City Bank, New York, and many other fine structures. We make mention of such because we have not the space to give an adequate review of this interesting and valuable bulletin.

Patching Concrete Floors

Signs of dintegration and wear in the surfaces of concrete floors occasionally appear, and various methods have been suggested for repairing them. These would naturally be supposed experiments have developed the fact that there are plenty of wrong ways and only one right way. The ordinary method is to make a cement mortar mixed with sand which is placed in the defective surface, which is generally somewhat cut, and then smoothed down with a trowel. The concrete beneath, being dry, absorbs the moisture in the mortar, the latter fails to "set," the surface generally dries out, and results cannot help but be unsatisfactory.

President Leonard C. Wason, of the Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, recently wrote a paper on the subject giving directions for the right way to patch concrete floors. He says:

"Cut down the worn place at least one and a half inches. This cutting should be carried into the strong unbroken concrete and the edges should be cleanly undercut. The bottom of the cut should then be swept out, clean—blown out with compressed air or a pair of bellows, if available, then thoroughly wet and scrubbed with a broom. In this way, small loose particles of broken material, which the chisel has driven into the surface are removed. A grout made of pure cement and water about the consistency of thin cream, should be scrubbed into the pores with a broom or brush, both at the bottom and sides of the cut. Following this a stiffer grout, about the consistency of soft putty, should be thoroughly compressed and worked into the sur-

How to Make Blue Prints

Although it seldom becomes necessary to make additional prints from a blue print, it is possible to do so provided the original print is first converted into one in which the lines are black and the background white. The operation to change the color is neither difficult nor does it require a great amount of time. It is merely necessary that the print be immersed in a solution formed of ¼ ounce of ordinary borax dissolved in 6 ounces of cold water. When the print has blackened, it should be removed and washed thoroughly and placed in a solution of 1/2 ounce of gallic acid, ¼ ounce of tannic acid and 8 ounces of cold water. This will intensify the color and make the print permanent.

Systematization in Building

Construction Details urges that building, as a trade, should be better systematized in the United States than it is. In England the "quantity surveyor" makes an estimate of all material and labor in a building. He compiles "an itemized list covering every particle of material which is to be included in the building and another bill of what, in England, are called 'labors' which includes detailed statements of all the operations which each craftsman employed must use in order to produce the desired result. If, for instance, bricks are to be laid in an ornamental pattern, the extra work thus involved is carefully considered and estimated accurately. The quantity surveyor's bill goes into the most minute detail considering even each mitre in a plaster moulding." The adoption in this country of a similar rule would work advantageously.

A Silicious Wood Preservative

Technical journals have recently mentioned the impregnation of timbers with melted paraffin and naphthalene, but the new Marr process is a great advance on this method. Diatomaceous earth, a silicious material, is ground so fine that ninety-two per cent passes a two-hundred-mesh screen. This is mixed with the melted paraffin and the naphthalene and timbers immersed in the mixture for four hours. As compared with the twelve to twenty-four hours required in creosoting, this is noteworthy. Furthermore, it is an open vat process. The wood is permeated to the center and resists the attack of marine borers and decay besides gaining in resilience. Nails hold better and do not rust nor does the wood become waterlogged. Hardwoods like white oak which resist other treatments yield to this preservative.

The expense is small, for the mixture costs only three cents per pound and less than two pounds of solution are required for each cubic foot of timber.
We have referred in past reports to the very serious questions of the student, the draughtsman and the junior practitioner in their relation to the profession, and therefore indirectly to the Institute. It is generally accepted that even from the moment when he begins the study of architecture the student should feel, or be made to feel, that he has come into some kind of organic relationship to the whole body of architects, and to their official organization. Just how this should be determined, and on what lines, and how it should be put into practice, are questions which apparently open up an infinite vista of conflicting opinions and warring emotions, and since this committee has been unable after three years to unite on any definite recommendations to the Institute, it proposes this year to make the matter a subject for special consideration at the Educational Conference in the hope that the present nebulous condition may so precipitate itself into a definite and coherent form.

This committee has in recent years swept with nervous fingers the whole gamut of formal architectural education, from the solemn basis of the August schools, through the middle register of the architect and his works, to the shrill treble of the clubs, ateliers and those who are to be benefited by "extension courses," that give aid to the injured draughtsman. We desire now to speak of yet another aspect of the educational question which is of great importance, yet at present almost wholly ignored. From time to time we have referred more or less casually to the fact that while we have the most copious and widespread architectural education to be found in any country, we have practically no agencies for the education of craftsmen. The result must be, and is, extremely injurious, if not fatal, to architecture itself. We may on paper create visions that rival those of Coleridge's Kublat Khan; we may on arising from a weary drawing board, our creative task accomplished, say, with Justinian (and believe ourselves in the saying), "Solomon, I have surpassed thee," but when we see our drawings and our designs materialized in three dimensions we realize that, were we buried within their walls, the globe-trotting New Zealander, a century hence, looking for our personal monuments, would hardly say, with Sir Christopher's eulogist, "Circumspice." In the good old days when an architectural monument was a prelude of all the arts, the architect was pretty much at the mercy of the craftsman, and he still is, with a difference: for every bit of sculpture or painting or carving or metal work and joinery, and glass and needle work, when these latter came into play, enhanced the architecture, glorified it, and sometimes redeemed it as well; now either our carving is butchered, our sculpture and painting conceived on lines that defy the architecture, our stained glass deficient of every law of God, man or architect, or it is all reduced to a dead level of technical plausibility, without an atom of feeling or artistry, and we are glad enough to take it this way for the sake of escaping worse.

Every architect knows that the success or failure of his work depends largely on the craftsmen who carry it out and complete it with all its decorative features of form and color, and yet in a nation of 100,000,000 people, with a dozen schools of architecture, practically nothing is done towards educating those same craftsmen, and we either procure the services of foreign trained men, accept toto-rate native work, or go without. Take a case in point: It is decided to build a metropolitan cathedral with little regard to cost: plans are made, what then? If it is to be a great and comprehensive work of art, it needs—and exactly as much as it needs its architect—sculptors, painters, carvers in wood and stone, glass makers, tapestry makers, embroiderers, leather workers. Are there enough schools in America to train all the craftsmen needed on this one monument? Is there one school, and if so, where? One of the foolish arguments against Gothic is that it is quite independent on artist-craftsmen, and as we have none, we must abandon the style: one of the foolish arguments in favor of Classical design is that anybody can learn to carve an acanthus, therefore we had better stick to what we know we can do. Neither argument is sound. If we have no artist-craftsmen, then it would be better for us to close up half the schools that are turning out architects and employ the funds so saved for the training of the only men who can give lift to the architect's designs.

Apart from the industrial arts in their relationship to architecture, their importance in this country where art manufactures or products are as enormously in demand, is too obvious to need demonstration. Nearly all our expert labor in the artistic trades is imported from Europe. We pay large wages to foreign workmen, but refuse to educate our own people so that this financial benefitting may accrue to them. In other words, our prosperity results in benefitting the alien, and we allow our own citizens to degenerate, furnishing no new employment for the rising generation, but fitting it only for those limited callings which are already overstocked, and in which it can command but a minimum wage.

The lack of industrial art education all over this country is nothing less than shocking, and the elementary nature of that which exists is absurd when compared to the importance. Consider, for example, some of the schools of art industries in Paris. These exist in nearly every category: tapestry, weaving, ceramics, horticulture, landscape.

Advertising on Cement Walks

Wishing to extend a cement sidewalk a distance of three or four blocks to the new fair ground and having no fund for the purpose, the town of Hope, Ark., constructed the extension by selling each outlined block of it as advertising space. A plat was made of the walk showing it subdivided into numbered squares. A few of the squares were retained on which to place a short history of the town, giving names of prominent men, various industries, population at different dates and the names of county officers at the time, and the remainder were sold for advertising.

In most cases the advertising was done by forming the letters in the top coat before the final set, but a few of the advertisers furnished aluminum letters and monograms about three inches high. Although the sidewalk has now been laid for some time, the outlines of the letters are said to be as plain as when first made.
gardening, etc., but four in particular single themselves out for special consideration. These are as follows:

Ecole Germain Pilon, producing artists capable of designing and modeling objects to be executed by artisans. It has 115 students, with a budget of $12,000 per annum.

Ecole Boulle, for highly skilled artisans in the furniture trade, with 270 students and a budget of $15,000.

Ecole Estienne, for the several industries of the book and printing trade, with 180 students and a budget of $15,000.

Ecole Bernard Palissy, a school of applied design, with 120 students and a budget of $12,000.

These schools occupy great individual buildings, admirably appointed, and teach every branch of the trade they stand for, the Ecole Estienne covering no less than 17 specialized professions in the printing trade, at an expense to the state of over $550 per student each year. Admission is by competitive examinations, so that the students are of the best type, expensive education not being wasted on incompetent subjects. The boys are admitted between the ages of 13 and 16, the course lasts three or four years and includes a general culture course, as well as courses which are purely technical.

In the very few American vocational schools we have there is usually one class room given to each profession. Bookbinding, which, for example, at the Ecole Estienne is developed into several separate professions, here occupies one room, where the same student is supposedly taught everything knowable in the art in the space of a year or two, and then sent off to command wages one-half those paid workmen imported from France or Germany.

Now, in comparison, and considering only the question of those two branches of work most intimately associated with architects, decorative modeling and painting, what is offered, for example, by New York?

The decorative modelers' trade is governed by a society calling itself The Modelers and Sculptors of America, of which the local branch in New York has 250 members. These are almost exclusively foreigners, a fact significant in itself. The fee varies from $55 to $60 per week. The society admits only a limited number of apprentices. We believe not more than fifteen or twenty at any given time. These apprentices are supposed to pick up what they can learn at the shops during four years, after which they must become journeymen. As they rarely do pick up very much during this time, they discover that they are unable to obtain work at the end of their apprenticeship and have to give up the trade, thus having wasted four years. The only means of instructions for those boys are afforded by Cooper Institute, Pratt Institute, the Mechanics' Institute and the Sculpture Studio of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and the Committee on Education.

The first three of these institutes give the boys simply practice in modeling and drawing from casts: the fourth is this year endeavoring to train them in a knowledge of classical orders, the various styles of modern ornament, the study of natural forms and original composition of ornament.

Praise worthy as these efforts are, they are insufficient. No bow, to grow into an intelligent workman, can abandon all studies at 11 and enter a shop. He must continue his course of general studies while learning the elements of his craft: therefore, a school is necessary until he is at least 16. Again, these classes are so overcrowded that the student can come only every other day, while the system of casting waxes, stuccoing as it is, cannot be productive of good results.

The decorative painters form a part of the general painting establishment, which in New York is divided up into locals by nationalities; the German local, containing about 1,800 journeymen, is said to have the highest standard, and at one time it had some form of instruction for its members. What this was we are unable to find out, but now it has been abolished altogether.

We are told that there is not one American-born journeyman doing commercial painting.

Now if all this is true of architectural modeling and painting it is at least equally true of the other arts, such as wood carving, the making of stained glass and metal work of all kinds. Obviously little is done educationally in any of these directions, and as a consequence when we want really good work we go abroad for it or employ foreign-trained men who have taken up their residence in this country. Some time ago a member of this committee was asked to give a list of artist craftsmen who were competent in design and execution, and who were willing to work with due regard to the architectural profession. They reported that there were two Americans who were doing well as beginners in stained glass, but that it would be safer to go to England, where the ancient tradition in design and workmanship still maintains in a measure. He named two good sculptors in wood, one a Bavarian, one a German; one admirable iron-worker, a German; one goldsmith, an Englishman, and two architectural sculptors, one a Welshman, the other American.

Of course, this is all wrong. There should be an hundred craftsmen in each category, if architectural dreams are to be properly materialized and embellished, and these should be our own people, not imported aliens, however competent they may be.

It should be understood that we are not referring to the sculptor and the painter as architectural allies: we have great men in both categories and their relationship to the profession was considered by the Committee on Allied Arts of last year. We are speaking of the craftsmen whose work enters more intimately into ordinary architectural practice, and so speaking we do not hesitate to say that the present state of things in America is barbarous, uneconomical and in a degree discreditful to the architectural profession.

We do not suggest a remedy. We have none to offer. We beg to call attention to a condition, and to urge each architect individually and each Chapter collectively to consider the situation very seriously, and to do everything possible to remedy a crying disgrace. There are two things that might be done. one by each the architect, the other by the Chapters: The architect might and should exclude from his general contracts everything that calls into play artist-craftsmanship (as many do even now), such as art-metal work of all kinds, stone and wood carving, tiles, mosaic, leaded glass, and then endeavor to place this work in the hands, not of great organizations, but of individual craftsmen. The Chapters might, through committees, interest themselves in local trades schools, offering their assistance to the teachers, giving perhaps small prizes for meritorious original work, and where it was deemed advisable for the teaching of some particular craft, they might be influential in organizing a class in some definite field.

Neither of these suggestions goes to the root of the matter, of course, for this lies much deeper than may be reached by any such panacea, but something must be done, and in default of better, we proffer these suggestions.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH ADAMS CRAM,
EMIL LORCH,
FLOYD WARREN,
C. G. ZANTZINGER,
W. M. PARKER.

Committee on Education.
The Parrott Automatic Gas Water Heater

The Michigan Gas Appliance Company, manufacturers of the Parrott Automatic Water Heater, has opened offices with a demonstrating machine at 127 Elder Street. The heater is the smallest made in the way of an automatic heater, yet it produces a large flow of hot water at a very low running expense. The Parrott heater fills a long-felt want in a finely constructed machine, which is low in initial expense and maintenance.

Personal and Trade Notes

Architects Root & House have moved their offices from 110 Commercial Club Building to 100-12 Yeon Bldg. Architects Cummings & Morcom have opened an office in the Finch Block, Victoria, B. C.

Architect W. S. Duncan has moved from 224 Vernon Drive to 819 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Hunter & Hudson, Engineers, San Francisco, have moved their office from 328 Rialto Building to 729 same building.

Architect H. C. Ferrey, Victoria, B. C., has moved from the Union Club Building to temporary quarters at 229 Sayward Building.

Lewis & Lewis, Architects, formerly at Twenty-second and Upshur Streets, have opened offices at 211 McKay Building, Portland, Ore.

Earl A. Cash, formerly a draftsman with the Hurley-Mason Co., is now with Architect Julius A. Zittel, of Spokane, Wash.

Architect W. T. Whiteway has moved his offices from The Molson's Bank Building to 1100-01 World Building, Vancouver, B. C.

W. E. Denison, of the Steiger Terra Cotta & Pottery Works, San Francisco, has returned from a business trip to Southern California.

Architect Geo. H. Wencyon, 301 London Building, Vancouver, B. C., has departed for London, Eng., where he will engage in his profession.

Architect J. R. Ford, of Eugene, Ore., was a recent visitor in Portland. While in Portland, Mr. Ford was inspecting apartment house construction.

Architect C. A. Meussdorffer, with offices in the Humbolt Bank Building, San Francisco, has returned from spending an outing in the Yosemite Valley.

O. G.Hughson was recently appointed financial secretary and manager of the Builders' Exchange, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of L. F. Danforth.

Mr. Lilley, of Lilley & Thurstoon Co., dealers in building materials, with offices in the Rialto Building, San Francisco, is on an extended trip east.

C. M. Lovested, treasurer of the Spokane Ornamental Iron & Wire Works, of Spokane, Wash., was a recent visitor in Portland, transacting business for his company.

The Denny Renton Clay & Coal Co., Seattle, Wash., has been awarded the contract for brick sufficient to pave 6000 feet of roadway in Kittitas County, near Ellensburg.

H. G. Ellis, a Spokane architect, spent a few days in Portland looking over the Union Stock Yards for Spokane capitalists, who expect to build similar yards in that city.

Milo S. Farwell, formerly a draftsman in the employ of Architects Knighton & Root, of Portland, has been a practicing architect in the city of Victoria, B. C., for the past year.

Architect Frank Wilson Young, junior member of the firm of R. B. Young & Son, Los Angeles, Cal., is on an extended trip through the east, and expects to be gone about a month.

J. A. Fouilhoux, of the architectural firm of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, has been appointed on the committee to redraft the building code of Portland. He replaces Leo Lewis, who recently resigned.

Architects E. S. Hayton & Alexander Cantin have formed a partnership and have opened offices in the Mckinleigh Building, Seattle. They were formerly partners in Madison, before the fire of 1906.

The Washington Brick Lime & Sewer Pipe Co., of Spokane, Wash., will furnish the buff terra cotta and the granite colored brick, which will be used on the third unit of the Washington State Reformatory at Monroe.

The Western Builders Supply Co., Inc., San Francisco, is now situated in its old location before the fire, 130 New Montgomery Street. This firm is one of the pioneer manufacturers' agents and jobbers in San Francisco.

Architect John Parkinson, of the firm of Parkinson & Bergstrom, Los Angeles, is on an extended European trip. Mr. Parkinson expects to be away two or three months. While away he will visit his birthplace at Bolton, England.

The Pratt Building Material Co., with offices in the Hearst Building, San Francisco, is a new concern carrying a general line of building materials. C. F. Pratt, well known in California building circles, is at the head of the new firm.

The terra cotta on the eleven-story Insurance Exchange Building, San Francisco, was furnished and erected by Gladding, McBean & Co.; the terra cotta setting started on April 29 and was completed June 4, being three weeks ahead of schedule.

Clifton Nourse, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa, and Karl Keffer, of New York City, have opened offices for the practice of architecture in the Story Building, Los Angeles, Cal., under the firm name of Nourse & Keffer; manufacturers' samples and catalogs desired.

C. H. Welder, local manager of The Tucu Co., has secured the contract to replace the high vacuum plant in the new Broadway Building with one of the Tucu's plants. He has also received the contract to install a residential plant in the new home of W. C. Bristow.

The Pacific Face Brick Co. has finished the delivery of brick on the Foster & Kleiser theater on Sixth Street. Other buildings on which delivery is now being made are the Wassell Apartments: Fritz Building; Rose City Importing Co.'s building, and the Platt & Platt Building.

J. Brada & Co., through their local representative, Wm. Frese, secured the contract for 20,000 square feet of terrazzo flooring in the Morgan-Bushong Building. Other recent contracts secured by Mr. Frese are for 20,000 sq. ft. in the Mclce Building, Edmonton, and 30,000 sq. ft. in the Stratton Hospital near Edmonton.

The Holmes Disappearing Bed Co., through their local manager, S. B. Cooke, secured the contract to install seventy-seven concealed beds in the R. F. Wassell Apartment House on East Thirteenth and Morrison Streets. The same company also secured the contract for the installation of fifty disappearing beds in the Dr. Wood's Apartment House on Tenth and Hall Streets.

A Resume.

PORTLAND.

Church—Architects Bartlett & Hamill were commissioned to prepare plans for a church building for the First Methodist Church. The building will be of classic design 100x150 in size, and cost about $80,000.

Business—Architects Mr. McNaughton & Raymond prepared plans for a two-story brick business block, to be erected in Eugene for Phil. Benda, of Eugene.

School—Fred A. Lege and George Kupps, Architects, prepared plans for a $100,000 school to be erected in Coos Bay, W. S.
Business Block—Architects Doyle & Patterson have been commissioned for plans for a high rises building to be erected on the Pittlock Block for the Northwestern Electric Company. The building will cost $1,000,000, and will be eight stories high, 200x200 in size, and have reinforced construction.

Residence—Plans for a two-story, ten-room colonial residence, which will be erected for L. M. Courtney at a cost of $5000, will be examined by Architect C. Atkins.

Residence—Architect R. N. Hockenberry is preparing plans for an eight-room, two-story colonial residence with brick and plaster exterior, for Dr. A. J. Brock, to be erected at a cost of $8000.

Remodeling Church—Architect Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for remodeling the St. John's Catholic Church, of Oregon City. The improvements will cost about $3000.

Residence—Architect Earnston designed plans for a modern seven-room country home, to be erected for himself, at his country place near Tigard.

Business Block—Plans prepared by R. N. Hockenberry for a two-story, eight-room semi-colonial residence, to cost $7000, for Dr. L. J. DuBoise.

Church—Plans prepared by R. N. Hockenberry for a $15,000 church to be erected for the Rose City Park Presbyterian Church.

Residence—Architect H. C. Dittrick prepared plans for a two-story, ten-room frame residence, to be erected on Portland Heights, for M. A. Ashley, at a cost of $10,000.

Gymnasium—Stephenson Co. prepared plans for a $3000 bungalow to be erected at Primrose Acres for Johnstone, with some same plans were prepared for a bungalow to be erected for Dick Dittrich at Glenn Harbor.

Residence—Plans were prepared by Architect Earl A. Roberts for an eight-room Swiss chalet, to cost $4000, for Wm. Bechold.

Apartment House—Architect A. C. Dittrick prepared plans for a two-story frame apartment house for D. O'Connell, to cost about $12,000.

Residence—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to cost $6000, for H. S. Johnstone.

Residence—Plans have been prepared by Architects Jacobberger & Smith for a nine-room residence to be erected in Alameda Park for J. H. Gilpin, at a cost of about $10,000.

Factory—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a two-story addition, 86x25, to the Doernbecher Manufacturing Company's plant, to cost $7500.

Residence—Plans were prepared for a two-story frame residence by Architect Arthur J. Machere, to be erected for Mrs. Bertha D. Johnson, of Middleton, Ore.

Garage—Architect O. N. Pierce prepared plans for a one-story concrete garage to be erected for James Kelly on Williams avenue and Failing street.

Store Building—Architect Wenzel Fritsch prepared plans for two buildings to be erected on Hawthorne avenue for F. M. Barnes; one will be a two-story frame store and apartment building, to cost $17,000, the other will be a reinforced concrete theatre building, to cost $10,000.

Business Block—Architect Aaron H. Gould has prepared plans for a four-story brick building to be erected for Ryan in Salem. The building will be 105x165 in size, and will cost about $80,000.

Library—Architects Sutton & Whitney have been commissioned by the Library Board at Hood River to prepare plans, for a modern brick library to cost $17,500.

Gymnasium—Architect Newton C. Guinn prepared plans for a one-story frame building, 46x60, to be erected by the Yakoc School District.

Business Building—Architect Earl A. Roberts is preparing plans for a one-story brick building to be erected for James Newland, of Roseburg, Ore., at a cost of about $5500.

Residence—Plans were prepared by Architect H. M. Fancher for a residence to be erected on Arlington Heights at a cost of $15500.

Residence—Architect John Wilson prepared plans for a $3000 residence for C. H. Watzek, to be erected at Wauna, Ore. Mr. Wilson also prepared plans for a $5000 residence to be erected at Juneau, Alaska, for B. D. Stewart.

School—Architect Wayne L. Mills prepared plans for remodeling and the construction of the addition, the additional story to the Linton School Building, to cost $4500.

for an Office Building—Architect F. C. McLean has been commissioned to prepare plans for a Masonic building to be erected in Tillamook, Ore. The building will be a two-story planned brick building, approximately $35,000.

College Buildings—Architects Bennett & Hendricks have been commissioned to prepare plans for buildings to be erected at the Oregon Agricultural College. There will be a three-story brick building, to cost about $60,000, and a gymnasium 175x150 feet in size. The total cost of the work will be $135,000.

Store Building—Architect A. C. Ewart prepared plans for a one-story brick store building to be erected on Front and Columbia streets for Senator Mulkey.

Theatre—Plans were prepared by Architect Arthur J. Mackre for a six-room theatre to be erected at Canyon City for H. L. Kahl at a cost of $3000.

OREGON.

Business Block—Corvallis, C. D. Darst will erect a one-story concrete business block, 25x100.

Storage Plant—Medford, The Rogue River Fruit & Produce Association has decided to erect a $40,000 cold and dry storage plant this summer.

Church—Monmouth, The Christian Church has decided to build a new church.

Lodge—Albany, Architect Charles H. Berggraf prepared plans for a $30,000 building for the Knights of Pythias. The building will be a two-story brick construction.

Garage—Silverton, S. K. Bergland will begin work on a garage in 25x60 in size.

Theatre—Pendleton, C. F. Colesworthy will erect a modern theatre building with a seating capacity of 600, at an approximate cost of $10,000.

Lodge Building—Tualatin, The Masonic Lodge will start work about June 15 on a lodge building.

School—Springbrook, A school has been prepared for a $5000 school building to be erected by school district No. 56, Yamhill County.

Business Buildings—Juntura, Work has been started on a two-story stone building, to cost $28,000, for William Jones and H. J. Hoffman, is set to be finished next year.

Other buildings to be started are a three-story two-story stone hotel, 30x120, for H. B., Courney; a two-story stone building, 50x100, for M. V. Hari, and a two-story stone building, 55x125, for Irving Honold.

Garage—Condon, Work has been started on a garage, 40x84, being erected for Dr. L. L. Taylor.

Business Block—Salem, R. T. Ryan announces that he will erect a modern four-story brick business block. The building will be 105x165, and will cost about $75,000.

Hotel—Carlton, Architect E. E. Larry, of McMinnville, has been commissioned by A. D. Brooks to prepare plans for the construction of a two-story brick hotel building.

School—Cochrille, The Coquillic school district has purchased property on which to erect a school building in the near future.

WASHINGTON.

School—Tacoma, Architects Heath & Gove prepared plans for a five-room brick school building, to cost $20,000.

School—Spokane, School Architect Robert C. Swett is preparing plans for a four-room brick and concrete school building, to cost about $20,000.

Public Buildings—Sedro-Woolley and Monroe, Architects Saunders & Lawton, Seattle, are preparing plans for $400,000 worth of buildings to be erected at the State Reformatory at Monroe and the Insane Asylum at Sedro-Woolley.

Apartment House—Seattle, Architect James H. Schack has prepared preliminary plans for a six-story apartment house, 120x100, for Bogue & Brown, to cost $225,000.

Hotel—Tacoma, Plans have been started by Heath & Gove for a 16-story hotel building, to be erected for the National Realty Company, at a cost of $600,000.

Hotel—Auburn, Architect V. W. Voorhees, Seattle, is preparing plans for a three-story brick hotel, to cost $20,000 for W. W. Downing.

School—Ephrata, Bonds for $25,000 have been voted with which to erect a modern two-story brick school building.

Lodge Buildings—Ellensburg, Architect Crawford has completed plans for a three-story building for the J. O. O. F.

Bank—Castle Rock, Bezer Bros, prepared plans for a two-story concrete and brick building for the Castle Rock Bank, to cost $35,000.

School—South Cle-Elum, Architects Stephens & Stephens, of Seattle, have prepared plans for a two-story four-room brick school building, to cost $8000.

Business and will comply, W. L. Box will start work at once on a two-story concrete and brick store building.

School—Wilson Creek, Bonds for $20,000 have been voted with which to erect a high school building.
THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

Page 139

Stock Yards—Spokane. Architect H. G. Ellis has been commissioned by W. D. and J. H. Roberts to prepare plans for a stock yards and the necessary buildings.

School—Spokane. Architect W. E. Swaim, of Pullman, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a four-room addition to the North Ward School, to cost $10,000.


Residence—Seattle. Architects Saunders & Lawton are preparing plans for a two-story and one-story reinforced concrete warehouse.

Residence—Seattle. Architects Saunders & Lawton have been commissioned to prepare plans for a four-story concrete and steel warehouse, 80x116, for A. Hambach, to cost $150,000.

Lodge—Bremerton. The Order of Eagles will erect a three-story reinforced concrete building at a cost of $20,000.

Pavilion—Moehls. Architect C. E. Troutman, Aberdeen, prepared plans for a pavilion, 75x175, to be erected by the West Coast Company.

Country Home—Spokane. Architect Herbert E. Smith is preparing plans for ten country homes to be erected for the Country Home Development Company at a cost of from $3300 to $7200 each.

Business Block—Leavenworth. Paul Weigand is having plans prepared for a one-story brick business block, 80x105.

Church—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove are preparing plans for a $20,000 church for the McKinley Park Methodists.

Hotel—Bainbridge Island. Architect Gatos, of Seattle, has prepared plans for a three-story frame apartment building, to cost $40,000.

Residence—Seattle. Architect Ellsworth Storey prepared plans for a six-story apartment building to be erected by R. E. Evans.

Yacht Club—Seattle. Architect John Graham has prepared plans for a two-story club house, to be erected on Bainbridge Island, for the Seattle Yacht Club.

School—Sacramento. Architects Brackett, Levensque & Co., of Spokane, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a $15,000 reinforced concrete school building of six rooms.

City Hall—Collfax. At a meeting of the city council it was decided to build a city hall, to cost $12,000.

Residence—Seattle. Architects Bebb & Mendel have been commissioned to prepare plans for a three-story residence for Mr. Blaine, to cost $100,110. The same architects have prepared plans for a two-story warehouse for the Wenatchee Fruit Growers' Exchange, to cost $40,000.

Business Block—Everett. G. Nicholson will erect a two-story brick building, to cost $20,000.

Warehouse—Seattle. Sears-Roebuck Company is having plans prepared for a nine-story addition to their building. The building will be 120x120, of reinforced concrete construction, and will cost about $1,000,000.

Locomotive Plant—Spokane. Architect John W. Dow, Spokane, prepared plans for a $15,000 store building, to be erected for Berlin Bros.


Commissary Building. The Coast Northern Company will build a commissary building, 30x100 in size.

Warehouse—Tacoma. Architect S. C. Irvin prepared plans and let the contract for a six-story concrete warehouse, 80x100, for the Tacoma Grain Company, to cost $60,000.

School—Stanwood. Plans were prepared by Architect G. C. Kennedy, of Everett, for a brick school building.

IDAHO.

Store—Kellogg. F. P. Webber will erect two concrete store buildings at a cost of $6,000 each.

Hotel—Kellogg. J. D. Conell will erect a twenty-room brick addition to a three-story hotel building.

School—Grangerville. Jack J. Handy has the contract to erect a two-story concrete and brick school building having 14 rooms.

School—Priest River. Bonds for $15,000 have been voted with which to erect a modern school building.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Synagogue—Architect G. R. Lansburgh has plans completed for a synagogue for the First Hebrew Congregation of Oakland. The building will be a steel frame structure faced with tile and stone.

Garage—Plans have been completed by Architect Willis K. Poll & Co. for a reinforced concrete garage to be erected in Oakland by Dr. B. V. Tucker at a cost of $15,000.

Business Block—Plans for the Clare & Moore building have been completed by Architect Nathaniel Mckendell. The building will be two-story, 110x19 feet and will cost $800,000.


Hotel—Architect D. Walker is preparing plans for a seven-story steel frame store and hotel building, to be erected at a cost of $100,000, for H. A. Powell.

Office Building—Plans are being prepared by Architect Norman Coultier for an eight-story bank and office building to cost $200,000.

Apartment House—Architect C. W. Dickey is preparing working drawings for a three-story $60,000 frame apartment for H. F. Purdy.

Commission House—Plans are being prepared by Architect Wm. H. Crim for a one-story reinforced concrete commission house.

Residence—Architect Wm. H. Weeks is preparing plans for a $20,000 country residence to be erected near Los Gatos.

Business Blocks—Architect O. G. Traphagen has been commissioned to prepare plans for a four-story steel frame business block to be erected in Honolulu at a cost of $600,000.

Theatre—Architect G. A. Hansen has started plans for a Class A theatre building to be erected for the Orpheum management company at the cost of $200,000.

Church—Plans were prepared by Architect Ed. V. Foulkes for a $40,000 steel frame church building to be erected for the Bakersfield Congregational Church.

Town Hall—Architect Wm. H. Crim, Jr. has been commissioned to prepare plans for a $100,000 town hall at Los Gatos.

Residence—Architect Henry C. Smith has made plans for a $45,000 brick country residence for J. E. Greene.

Apartment House—Preliminary sketches are being made by Architect G. W. McCall for a six-story apartment house for Major McLean, to cost approximately $60,000.

Residence—Architect Bakewell & Brown are preparing plans for a two-story frame residence for Horace Miller, to cost $20,000.

Residence—Architect Henry C. Smith is preparing plans for a $30,000 country residence to be erected near Redwood City.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hotel—Victoria. Architect Jesse M. Warren is preparing plans for a six-story mill construction hotel for the Victoria Phoenix Brewing Company. Mr. Warren is also preparing plans for a two-story store and apartment house for R. Randell, to cost $12,000.

Hotel—Vancouver. Architect Emil Gunther has completed plans for a ten-story reinforced concrete hotel building, to cost $200,000. The same architect has also completed plans for a six-story reinforced concrete hotel building, to cost $100,000.

Apartment House and Hotel—Victoria. Architect Alfonso A. Farwell is preparing plans for a four-story apartment house, to cost $65,000.

Apartment House—Victoria. Architect Samuel Mache prepared plans for a four-story apartment house, to be erected at a cost of $50,000.


Residence—Victoria. Architect A. M. Miller, Seattle, is preparing plans for a three-story stone and stone residence for A. A. Lewthwaite, to cost $30,000.

Store and Rooms House—New Westminster. Architect J. F. Watson has prepared preliminary plans for a six-story reinforced concrete building, to cost $100,000.

Hospital—Vancouver. Architect A. C. Fox has prepared preliminary plans for a four-story reinforced concrete building, to cost $200,000.

Theatre—Vancouver. Architect J. J. Doornebal is preparing plans for a fireproof theatre building, to cost $22,000.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architect J. J. Donnellan is preparing plans for a fireproof, 10-story, 160-room apartment house, to cost $200,000.

Theatre—Vancouver. Plans are being prepared by Architects J. J. Donnellan & A. A. Farwell, to cost $22,000.
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Wire mesh netting, such as is used in concrete reinforcement, is now being applied in concrete pavements and roadways, as a binding medium. 

Steel needles are now used to perforate the surface of wood to be treated with creosote. They penetrate to the distance of an inch. 

Rolling doors of solid concrete, eight in number, are employed in the new station of the Boston Elevated Railway at the Harvard athletic field. 

City authorities at Glendale, Calif., have erected circular concrete guard walls around trees in the residential portion of the city to protect them from traffic and eliminate the necessity of cutting them down. 

A house constructed most of steel, with concrete foundations and floor, has been designed for the tropics. The little wood used is chemically treated to resist insects. The framing of steel is filled with mosquito netting, between perforated metal sheets, to prevent midges. It is an ideal mosquito and stormproof dwelling. 

A door hinge with wedge-like parts has been invented. As the door opens it is raised from the floor by trip of an arch, doing away with the necessity of thresholds. 

There is an old piece of furniture in the office of a brick company at Long Beach, Calif., it is a center table made entirely of brick. Butted end placed brick constituting the top, while the legs are of two brick. 

The County Court at Lakeview, Oregon, has appropriated money for a concrete foundation that will mark an advance in the architecture of such structures. It will be semi-octagonal in outline and an amphitheater in arrangement. 

W. D. Foss, of Centralia, Wash., has invented and patented a preparation for curing wood so that it will withstand the elements. Mr. Foss is president of the Centralia Wood Preserving Company, recently incorporated, which will manufacture the new compound. 

Vancouver, B. C., Architects Elect Their Officers

The following list of officers were elected at a special general meeting of the Vancouver Chapter of the B. C. Society of Architects held on May 22, under clause 5 of the by-laws:


Suggests More Publicity for Architects and Engineers

While of the recent regular weekly meetings of the Portland Technical Club, Marshall S. Price, a local newspaper reporter, appealed to the members in which equal emphasis was placed on technical and business considerations. Mr. Price made the suggestion that architects and engineers ought to give more publicity to their professions. He believed that proper explanations were given the public, what difficulties would be eliminated at a later moment. He also thought that the technical men of the city should devote more attention to their improvements in a certain manner. 

COAST PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc., Publishers 
TRANSITION, 1722 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 
PUBLISHERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT 
A NEW AND COMPLETE ABSTRACT OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARCHITECTURE AND ART 
VOLUME V, NUMBER 4, JULY, 1913
Tremendous Figures Show Progress

San Francisco's forward march continues steadily and unfalteringly.

Day by day, week by week, month by month a new chapter of progress is written in indelible records of stone and steel.

The city grows and expands in every direction. The hammer of the builder is everywhere, every day, bearing chimes of prosperity. It is the heart of summer and there is no lessening in the activity of new construction.

June has gone, leaving in its trail a new record, a convincing, significant demonstration of what is being done—nearly two and a half million dollars worth of new building in its thirty days.

June's record brings the total value of building work done in the first six months of the year up to the tremendous total of $16,221,001. This is an increase over the first six months of 1912 of $2,038,980.

Such a remarkable record after ten years of building activity unequalled in the history of cities, ten years during which this city has seen the erection of $290,000,000 worth of new buildings, is the best possible proof of the stability of the city's prosperity.

The figures for June building, taken in conjunction with what has been done by San Francisco since the fire, become powerfully significant.

They show that the city has not run out of money or credit. With a loss the greatest in the history of the world, the city came back with rebuilding operations that have amounted to over $235,000,000 since April 18, 1906. For two years after the fire structures erected cost from 25 to 35 per cent more than the original contract price. Since then the work has cost from 10 to 15 per cent more than the contract price, which brings the estimated totals of rebuilding up to $290,000,000, or as much as it has cost the Federal Government to build the Panama Canal.

Nor has it apparently staggered the city for a moment. While the work of building the Panama Canal has been heralded from one end of the earth to the other as a world accomplishment, the citizens of San Francisco have individually and collectively achieved a like result without any particularly great strain.

Here are the figures for the months of June, as a fair basis of comparison the past ten years showing what has been expended both before and after the fire:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1904</th>
<th>1905</th>
<th>1906</th>
<th>1907</th>
<th>1908</th>
<th>1909</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1911</th>
<th>1912</th>
<th>1913</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>$1,516,533</td>
<td>$2,185,605</td>
<td>$2,760,640</td>
<td>$3,278,606</td>
<td>$3,757,606</td>
<td>$4,198,446</td>
<td>$4,586,846</td>
<td>$4,925,970</td>
<td>$5,268,970</td>
<td>$5,654,970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nor are the June figures the result of any fluke. The same results are obtained if a comparison is made of any of the months since the first of January. Taken by months the totals are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,078,990</td>
<td>$2,559,364</td>
<td>$2,471,045</td>
<td>$2,710,520</td>
<td>$2,204,409</td>
<td>$2,949,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$16,221,001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This amount was also an increase of $3,497,800 over the building operations of the first half of the year 1911, when the figures were $12,723,111. If the present rate is kept up throughout the year as has been shown by the first six months, the cost of new structures will exceed those of 1912 by $7,000,000. And that this is very apt to happen is presaged by the fact that downtown structures that are now being planned total a sum over $5,000,000.

Trade Magazines and Their Subscribers

Subscribers to trade journals, many of them, do not realize how very welcome any comment they make is to the editors of the journals to which they subscribe. If they did, they perhaps would be willing to do more suggesting. There may be a few who are of the belief that it is not necessary, and that it should not be necessary, for them to do anything other than subscribe for the paper. This is a very mercenary viewpoint, but, withal, a very natural one. They think, most logically, that so long as there are editors on the job these editors should earn their own salary. But subscribers, in thinking this, fail to realize that the trade journal is different from the other papers which they are in the habit of receiving. They fail to realize, or perhaps they refuse to realize, that the trade paper is a part of their own business establishment and should receive a personal interest similar to that which they put into their own personal business transactions.

It must always be remembered that the value of the trade magazine lies in the observations it gives forth of the business with which it has to do, and that the broader the field from which these observations are drawn, the greater the value of the magazine to its subscribers. It is natural to suppose that incidents arise in the day-to-day running of a business that would be food for good stories, could a writer be on the job to take them in when they occur. These incidents, if they be in the nature of difficulties, and in the manner in which they are met by the subscriber, would be interesting reading, if not educative and suggestive as to the methods of solving business troubles. It is certain that, no matter what they might be about, they would be immensely relished by other brothers in the trade.

Assist, then, in making the trade paper an advertiser of the cures for your troubles. If you have not thought of a panacea applicable to your case, it is always possible to find an editor who has thought of one. Editors are self-appointed doctors of trades. Some are quacks; but there are a few who are really conscientious, and who appreciate the fact that they are not infallible. This kind of editor is always willing to receive criticisms and suggestions from anyone in the trade, and, in fact, is more than glad to have censure or praise from those who can read and appreciate, for better or worse, the matter appearing within the columns of his paper. Get busy, then, and help in making your trade journal a medium that will uplift and assist in the progression of the business that you are in. Remember that in helping the trade as a whole you help yourself. You can not go much faster than the people about you go. And remember this: The trade paper is the best instrument there is to get everybody started. It creates a oneness, a cohesiveness of those within the trade. But in making it a personification of you, your ambitions, your ideals, you must speak through its columns.—Cement World.
High Cost of Brick Houses

A writer in a publication devoted to the manufacture of clay products makes the claim that the high cost for constructing brick buildings is due mainly to the bricklayer. He states that brick, while comparing favorably as to cost of material laid down on the ground, with that of any other material, costs more in the building. In other words, it is not the material that makes brick houses cost more, but the labor that places this material in the building.

Further investigation showed these facts: That bricklayers receive $6 a day of eight hours, with a helper to each bricklayer who receives $4 a day, and with a limit of 1,000 brick per day's work.

"It is the bricklaying that is at the bottom of the entire problem," said one dealer when approached to offer some solution. "The manufacturer has minimized the cost of making his product by the installation of modern methods and machinery, but has overlooked the fellow that puts his product into the walls.

"There is a scarcity of bricklayers now, but if we could turn them out like trade schools turn out printers, carpenters and others, there would be a different story. Look at the electricians! Why, a few years ago it was almost impossible to get a competent electrician at a reasonable price. Today, however, it is different. They are still getting good wages, but they are doing more work and better work."

It was suggested that the union bricklayer argued he was not getting more than a living wage today.

"Let him have his $8 a day," replied the manufacturer. "I don't begrudge him his wages. What I do kick about is the output. He limits himself to 1,000 bricks a day, and yet it is a poor bricklayer who can not put 3,000 brick in a wall every day in the week. That makes quite a difference, doesn't it, when you begin to figure construction cost? Take, for instance, common brick here in Chicago. You can get them laid down on the job for $6 per 1,000. Yet you've got to pay $10 to have them laid in the wall—or $4 per 1,000 more than they cost to manufacture.

"What we want is to have the restrictions taken off the amount of labor a man can do in a day. If he can lay 2,000 brick or more, let him do it. Then, too, there is a question of the rules of the union. Every bricklayer must have a hod carrier, who must be paid $4 a day, yet where there are a dozen bricklayers on the job one or two would be sufficient.

"As it is today, with ten men on the job, the hod carriers are so numerous they get in each other's way, and there is so little for them to do they have a hard time to find an excuse to keep moving."

Our friend struck a keynote when he said the solution was in the trade school that "could turn out bricklayers like the printing schools and other trade schools do.

Investigation, however, shows that there are few trade schools in the country offering a special course to the bricklayer. If every brick manufacturer in the country could be enticed to the pitch of doing a little local missionary work by encouraging young men of their community to get in touch with such schools of like nature, it wouldn't be long before the bricklayers' union would be forced to change some of its restrictions. The law of supply and demand applies to trade and labor just as it does to industries and capital. Scarcity of labor makes labor arrogant and tends to create a monoply in an industry. With the bricklayers' monopoly broken and the doors open to young men who want to learn a pr fitable trade, amicable relations will be possible between the employer and the employee. The bricklayers must continue to care the burden in his right.

The new Chamber of Commerce building at Corrado is the highest inland structure in the United States. From sub-basement to the top of the tower the height is five hundred thirty-five feet, or four hundred ninety-five feet above street level. The lower portion of the building is thirty-four stories above and four stories below street level. The structure contains 5,125,000 cubic feet of space, and cost $2,500,000.

Architectural Jury Selects Best Schools in California for Publication

The jury of prominent architects appointed by the Honorable Edw. Hyatt, State Superintendent of Schools, to advise him in the selection of the best schools of the State, for publication in a new booklet to be sent out to all school trustees and architects, met June 19 at the San Francisco Architectural Club, and were very enthusiastic over the four hundred or more buildings submitted.

From the photographs and drawings exhibited the following schools were declared by the jury to be the best and will be published by the State:

One Room School Buildings—Visalia, plan by N. Y. Davis; Mill Creek, Mendocino County District School, remodeled; outdoor class room, Parada, plan and two photographs by Myron Hunt; two room County School, plans by C. L. Stiles, four room School, plans and two photographs by Theo. C. Kistner; eight room Grammar School, Santa Paula, plan and three elevations; Grammar School, Madera, plan and three elevations; Ben Mc. Dons, Artista, plan and elevations by Wethy & Davis; High School, Monrovia, plan and elevation showing out of door auditorium by Allis & Allison, Northhoff, photographs; Princeton, elevation by Parker & Kenvon; Normal Schools, Los Angeles, plans and perspectives by Allison and Allison, San Jose, plans and two photographs by the State Architect; Santa Barbara, plan by State Architect.

The jury of architect was composed of the following members: Lewis P. Hobart, chairman, Chas. S. Kooces, J. W. Wollett, J. J. Donovan, Chas. H. Cheney and Robert Farquhar (abstent). The judgment was held in conference with the Hon. Edw. Hyatt, who was present.

The school buildings shown are of an extremely low order, particularly the larger schools.

In speaking of recent developments in school building in California, Superintendent Hyatt called attention to the fact that this state has taken very rapid strides in the past five years and that now practically all school buildings up to that time are practically out of date as to convenience and planning.

The purpose of this investigation is to put before the public the best examples erected in the last few years and to give every type of architectural high standing an opportunity to pick out good buildings or give the cause of total disuse of good work. All those feel that much good still remains of this investigation in educating the public and in raising the standard of school building of the west and of the country at large.
Fireproofing Construction

NATHANIEL ELLERY, C. E.

This subject has perhaps been flouted to the public gaze under false interpretation, and more misunderstood, than any other phase of construction. Strangely, so much has been written and said of it, and yet so few have a clear conception of this most vital and important question in all building work. The annual fire losses in America are so tremendous and appalling that it staggering to give proper comprehension of why we continue yearly to feed the flames, to the positive economic loss to the country. Municipalities continue to expend vast sums in fire departments and great water systems, solely to meet the fire demands, and at the same time remain unduly lax in their demand of construction basis quality. If as a fire resisting, the walls were not truthfully say our buildings of today are anywhere near a reasonable fireproof standard. Taken as a whole, we are using construction in our fire limits that is nothing better than a good fire breeder, and yet the notion prevails that so long as some buildings are incombustible, they make them fit as a fire resistant. It is my desire to carefully take up the various matters that enter this line of work, and without technical display, give facts and reasons for the guidance of the owner that may be faced with minor and sometimes unthought of problems of fireproofing may be squarely met and properly treated.

In the history of building development, humans began to crudely shape original structures of poles, then laminated stone and sun-dried bricks, and then fire-burned bricks. Go back to the ancient ruins and see those materials best preserved, and you find them of burnt clay. And through the ages and today, we find the same burnt clay a material of superiority as a fire retardant and a fire resistant. It has gone through fire in its manufacture and is incapable of again assuming the heat it was once subjected to. Ordinarily we divide the materials of construction into combustible and incombustible classes, and the latter class in turn is divided into dangerous and non-dangerous in the heats produced by the ordinary fire. With these divisions there is yet a matter so vital to the owner that it must be given proper consideration, otherwise our stipulation would be totally inadequate to meet a fair presentation of the subject. Reference is made to those materials used which are damaged by ordinary fire and can or can not be replaced at the damaged part or section only. For instance, should you have a building partially destroyed by fire and you desire an adjustment of the insurance, you would require the replacement of the damaged parts equally as good as the original, or as nearly so as practicable. Here, then, if you had walls constructed on the unit basis, that is, materials constituting the walls were of brick or blocks, you may replace the damaged units, while if you had a material as concrete constituting those walls, then to make the job good it would be necessary to tear out the wall to a division line in the work. Later in this article I shall go more deeply into this comparison, that no misunderstanding may result.

Too little attention and study has been given our fire limits, and the certain change at some future date, extending these limits and thus including a vast area of old and newly built, should be faced with fireproofing in this area. Occasionally we note a building here or there erected outside these limits which complies with the laws for building in the restricted district. It shows a highly commendable spirit in the owner, but does he or she realize the positive necessity for an extremely high-class fireproof structure in this instance. The position of the building and its surroundings make the first step in fireproofing the structure. If we may build in a lot or block, and isolate the structure from other buildings, then may we release our attention to strictly fireproof exterior finish and allow of some latitude in damaged materials, such as wood and metal. In a nest of wooden buildings, no chance should be taken, and the best materials and design should enter the work if you hope to be secure against fire. Go into the fire limits of our cities, and where the buildings are closely located, view the lack of fireproofing, and again note the necessity of construction to resist the ravages of conflagration. It is apparent to the casual observer and calls forth criticism of those who study this problem with a view of preventing conditions. Vast quantities of wood enter the construction of the major portion of the interior of most of our buildings, and for this reason the location of the structures has an intimate bearing on the relative fire resisting qualities. Erect a building in the limits or use materials whose interior is wood, and you must provide extra good materials to meet the contingency of conflagration. Build on the edge of the fire limits, and again your risk is incommensurably enhanced. So with supposed fireproof construction without these limits. Uncontrolled and incombustible class and kind of building must be improved in the above positions if we hope to resist the destruction attending a moderate conflagration. In general, we are not measuring up to a standard good business demands in this matter. From the location, we may pass to the use of the building and its arrangements. These points are supremely vital and lead the way to the use of proper fire resisting materials, to be incorporated in building work. Regard, for instance, some buildings that come to your attention, and note if the following conditions are fulfilled:

Plan the office structure along the lines of best practice and make the space into units, so that fire from the inside may only damage materials in that unit, and can not spread. Allow no great chimneys or elevator shafts, stairways, ventilators or pipe vents. Control all openings into courts or light wells, so fire can not get in these flues and make a furnace of the building. All elevator shafts should be closed, stairways at the ground floor should lead directly to the exit of the building, and at each floor line fire doors should be established. The use of wood in the interior finish should be mini-

ized and the windows should be of high grade wire glass. Other buildings should receive special treatment as to arrangements. Warehouses of more than one story should have drains or scuppers, that water may be readily drained from any floor without damage to the other floors. Storerooms should be arranged to preclude interior fire from reaching other stories through rotunda openings or other escape vents leading between floors. In fact, each structure should receive attention in all details as to arrangement to minimize loss by fire, as sometimes the smallest of these may entail heavy loss. Much money may be spent in furnishing supposedly fireproof construction, and a minor item of precaution disregarded, thus risking the expensive work unludly.

We now come to the important item—materials that enter the building work. The frame or structural part constituting ultimate fire resisting quality, or else the value of the whole construction is subjected to failure by fire. Steel, the highest
grade of framing material, has but little resistance to heat and must be protected in order to meet its best service. Encase the steel in a good fireproof material and the scheme of structural work is reached. Leave it to the ravages of heat and it fails utterly.

Many reinforced concrete frames are now being used and they are termed fireproof. Let us here diagnose this particular new chemical material and ascertain its fire-resistant value. Go to a reinforced concrete building while the forms are being stripped, and see the inequality of the deposited material—solid concrete rich in cement, weak concrete, lean of cement, and then rock pockets of little strength value. Is this fire-resisting? Yes, but in the order of the content of cement. The rock pocket is valueless, the lean material has some ability to resist heat, and the good material resists from 500 to 1000 degrees of heat Fahrenheit. To be sure, the depth of affection of the good concrete is limited to a depth of about one inch in the ordinary fire, while the squared-over rock pocket of concrete is worthless. It is now regarded in good practice that the material outside of a column or beam is simply fireproofing, and is not calculated to take any part of the stress of the member. Again, all new chemical material will be expand in sharp angles and will expose the metal of reinforcement to destruction by heat. It is remarkable how rapidly and easily we assign merit to a material without full demonstration of such. Let us take a fire of 1500 degrees Fahrenheit heat, and subject a concrete structure to it, and as the material dehydrates, or the water of crystallization is forced out, we apply the stream from a hose, the pressure of which immediately casts off the inert material, so that if the concrete surface is again exposed to heat, the same action goes on, destroying the material to an irreparable point. This is a most likely situation and may occur at any fire in a concrete building. Did you ever stop to think that the heavy structural timbers in a mill, or slow burning mill constructed building after fire chars the outside, burn hot slowly, and on you remove the char the burning is augmented? Here is a point in common, that concrete is incombustible and wood is combustible; but the materials are destroyed by the same agent. The old-time brick walls used structurally have the highest fire resistance of any of our commercial building materials, and rightfully, for they are made by subjection to a heat of from 2000 to 2800 degrees Fahrenheit. Bricks are made, not destroyed, by heat. How then, as a fire resistant, can we class it with those materials destroyed by ordinary fire heat? You may as well compare the factor of safety of a steel frame to that of reinforced concrete. One technical writer has recently stated that if we applied the same relative factor of safety to reinforced concrete construction as now used in the field, we do to steel construction, the use of concrete would be abolished.

The outer walls of buildings subject to conflagration or external heat should be made of brick, not concrete. Well burned bricks with good mortar withstand the flame. The mortar may give way if an inch from the surface, but this can be raked out and the joint re-pointed. A concrete outer wall subjected to the same heat will dehydrate, or break down in its structure, about one inch, which material cannot be replaced satisfactorily, as a junction of new and old concrete is always a weakness in building work. If that concrete wall had been properly finished and cast, the exterior surface of the material would have spilled and popped off. Again we may recite the experience in San Francisco of the water proofing on the side of a concrete building that recently caught fire and made a splendid blaze on the side of the wall and destroyed a material used to you. A brick wall would act similarly; yes, but the wall of hose is not so porous as the concrete, and therefore made not the heavy water-proofing used to prog the concrete walls. The relative independency of the rock is thus seen; but do you find the rock pockets, and joint cracks of the concrete, all of which are points of leak in the wall of brick? While on the subject of outer walls I can not refrain from calling attention to the superiority of brick and terra cotta for front walls instead of reinforced concrete or stone, from a purely fire damage point of view. In the great fire of San Francisco, terra cotta and brick front walls stood the test wonderfully well, while stone spalled and chipped until it was entirely unserviceable. To properly decorate the front of a concrete or brick building, it is necessary to have a metal lattice, terrazzo and tile. In the past experiments on engraving, both to hide and reveal the various surfaces of buildings, iron, a real retardant, has given good results, and the secret of fireproofing, while concrete, on account of its inequality of density, is very uncertain in its fire protection. Hollow tile may cast off its facing, but being in units is easily repaired. It should, however, be tied to the column or beam so that it will not be stripped from the structural member. Concrete, on the other hand, will certainly dehydrate, and its proper repair means a complete new encasing of the member. It is difficult to clearly ascertain on the work the line of demarcation of the damaged and undamaged concrete, and therefore another uncertainty arises.

For interior partitions we are well acquainted with the old solid brick wall, which was surely substantial and fireproof, but its weight has now precluded its use in this position. In its stead we employ the solid plaster partition, metal lath and plaster, hollow tile, and reinforced concrete. However, the latter is usually too heavy for modern designing. Thus this hollow tile partition with inserted wire mesh between horizontal layers gives rigidity and best stands the heat. Plaster in various forms is certainly a retardant, but it is not very effective, and especially against a moderate fire.

In the better class of buildings now being erected at the coast wood is practically relegated to the past. Metal finish and furniture have now become a part of the modern interior fireproofing scheme. Whenever the idea is put forth of placing the framework and shafts of the building in wood, the outcry is loud and long. I have now passed through several of these buildings, and have often seen the idea of building in wood advocated, and the claims of the wood experts and advocates of the iron and steel ideas are submitted. The idea of placing wood in this position, against the hurricane, and in the midst of a powerful fire, is hardly fair to the iron and steel advocates. It is a peculiar time to have a sprinkler system work resting on a concrete floor—so damaged that it can not make a mark in the water.
for use until a whole new structure of steel had sup
planted the shattered concrete. Had a fire occurred
during this period of change for about two months, it
would have been unhampered by any sprinkler system.
Luckily, this tank was not precipitated through the roof
and floors of the building it served. Many advocates
of various materials for the different parts of a struc-
ture have given profound thought to their proper use,
and again, much commercialism is involved in forcing
a material into a use it is not fitted for. I can not resist
to quote from one of the recent books on reinforced
concrete and note a leading discrepancy. "As concrete
in its manufacture has passed through a period of in-
tense heat, it suffers but little from the further applica-
tion of high temperatures." No one ever heard of con-
crete passing through great heat in its manufacture.
Cement did, but when put with water it undergoes a
chemical change to make the sand and rock ingredients
of the concrete stick together, and when we have the
artificial stone-concrete it is made by adding water, not
fire.

The old reliable brick wall for fire resistance can
not be beaten. The great designers and constructors
know its value and use it in modern construction in
places where best adapted. We have all heard of the
great Woolworth building in New York City. In its
walls 17,000,000 bricks were used and nearly 60,000 tons
of terra cotta and hollow tile. This building is termed
absolutely fireproof and is the acme of such construc-
tion to date. The subject presented is so vast in scope
one can not treat it fully in so short a space, but to
give the general characteristics and some guiding details.
It is well, however, to keep the matter before the build-
ers and owner's vision, that he may profit by the
application of sound fireproofing for construction.

Care of Oak Floors
If one only knows how, nothing is easier than the
care of a well-finished oak floor. Water should never
be used on a waxed or varnished floor. The surface may
safely be wiped with a cloth dampened in tepid water
to remove dirt and dust, but the dampness should be
immediately taken up with a dry cloth.

One of the best mixtures for keeping a floor in good
condition is the use of equal parts of sweet oil, turpen-
tine and vinegar, well mixed and rubbed on the floor
with waste or cotton or woolen or rags. The turpentine
will cut the dirt or grime worked into the finish from
shoes; the sweet oil produces a luster, and the turpentine
promptly dries the moisture.

The above mixture need not be applied oftener than
once a month to insure a floor finish that will resemble
the sheen of a piano.

Should wax finish become worn in spots from hard
usage, a little of this mixture, thoroughly rubbed, will
renew the finish quickly.

The occasional use of a weighted floor brush alone
or with a piece of Brussels carpet placed beneath it, will
assist in keeping the finish of an oak floor in good
condition.

Once a year it is well to use a good floor wax and
rub into the floor with the aid of a brush, with or with-
out a piece of carpet attached. Before the finish is worn
down to the wood, an additional coat of wax should be
applied and thoroughly rubbed.

For School House Construction
The Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., is
sending requests to prominent architects throughout
the country for data to be used in a bulletin on school house
construction.

The information desired consists of the following:
1. Photographs: (a) exterior; (b) special features of
   interior construction and arrangement; (c) special
   rooms as assembly room, gymnasium, manual training,
   domestic science, laboratories, toilets, baths, etc. 2.
   Drawings in black and white of floor plans. 3. De-
   scriptions of special features. 4. Statement of actual
   cost per cubic foot.

These bulletins will be distributed to school men
and architects all over the United States.

San Francisco Architectural Club, 126 Post Street
To the Officers and Members of the Architectural Clubs
of America:

Gentlemen: At the last regular meeting of our club
a committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility
of instituting a system of membership transfers between
the various Architectural Clubs of America. And it is
with this view that we propose the following:

At the present time the Clubs of the Pacific Coast
transfer members in good standing. Any member going
from one city which has an Architectural Club, to an-
other, may become a member of the Club in the latter
city without the payment of an initiation fee, upon presen-
tation of a clearance card from the Secretary of his
former Club.

At this time draughtsmen are continually leaving
one Club to study at the great universities and to work
in the various offices throughout the country. And there
are a great many draughtsmen now in cities on the
Pacific Coast who, if given a chance to transfer, would
in all probability take up their memberships in Clubs
of these cities.

The benefits to be derived from such a system of
membership transfers would be:

(1) A decrease in the resignations of members who
are traveling.
(2) An incentive for members on leave of absence
from their own Clubs to join the Club in whatever city
they may be working.
(3) Assistance to draughtsmen in securing employ-
ment in a strange city.
(4) Membership in Architectural Clubs would be-
come more valuable by reason of this system.
(5) The various Architectural Clubs would be
brought into closer relationship and this might eventu-
ally result in permanent organization of Architectural
Clubs.

We would ask that you give this important matter
your consideration at the earliest possible moment.
Upon your approval of same we will submit our plan
for your criticism. Any suggestions you might offer
would be greatly appreciated by

Yours very truly,

S. F. ARCHITECTURAL CLUB,
Address: W. T. GARREN,
Transfer Committee,
Transfer Committee

We will be pleased to hear from any club which
has not received this letter by reason of our not know-
ing their address.
**Fees of the Architect**

In view of the many published statements about the large fee to be received by Gay Lowell, the architect of the new court house for New York, it is interesting to observe the element of uncertainty which attaches to the profit to be derived from an undertaking of this magnitude, says the Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

The cost to an architect of preparing his drawings and specifications and seeing that they are properly carried out, in offices run on the best business basis, is at least one-half of his commission. This, however, applies only to the general class of buildings and not to residential or public and monumental work. The cost is then as high as seventy-five per cent of the architect's commission.

The United States Government prepared a statement which was submitted to Congress (Senate Document No. 916, 62d Congress, second session) which gave the average cost of preparing drawings and specifications alone, exclusive of supervision or any other field expenses, for the years 1905 to 1911, inclusive, to be 0.2 per cent. This was for preparing the drawings for the buildings erected by the United States Government and done by the supervising architect of the Treasury, a man known for his great executive ability, and, therefore, done with the greatest economy possible.

Reports have been submitted by the State Architect of New York showing that the cost to the State for preparing the plans and specifications made in the State Architect's office exceeds 6 per cent. The cost to the New York Central Railroad for preparing the plans for their new station has exceeded 6 per cent. Therefore, an architect who is able to prepare the plans for a $10,000,000 building at a cost to him of less than 6 per cent of the total cost of the building, must run his office in the most economic manner possible and take his chance that the work may cost him more than his entire fee.

It seems to be the general impression in manyuminformed places that an architect makes a few sketches taking a few days of his time and for this work receives an enormous fee. The fact of the matter is that to prepare the plans and carry out the work of a $10,000,000 court house, will require the services of from twenty to thirty high-priced draughtsmen, as well as a number of engineers and specialists on structural work, heating and ventilation, sanitation, mechanical equipment, etc., working for a period of at least five years; will require a large office at a high rental, and with the most economic administration, his work will cost about $450,000. This will leave him about $150,000 profit, or about $30,000 a year.

What business man is there who is willing to head a $10,000,000 corporation with a salary of $30,000 a year? What corporation is there of this size that pays its counsel less than this amount? Such men, however, receive these salaries without investing any of their own money to obtain it. The architect must invest about $450,000 in actual cash paid out to receive his profit of $150,000.

All of the above has nothing to do with the professional training and skill of the architect and for which he receives his compensation. He must, therefore, not only invest his own money and run a large business office with a chance of running it at a loss, but he must give his skill in designing, his knowledge of engineering and construction, and his training in color and detail decoration in order that he may obtain his fee.

Of course, it would be possible for an architect to have his work cost him less than one-half of his commission, and the result would be poorly prepared plans and specifications and inadequate supervision in the erection of the building, which would result in a greater cost of the building, a far greater cost than any saving in the commission paid to the architect. In carrying out the work of the new court house the architect will have to give almost his entire time and attention to this one piece of work and in comparison to the fees or salaries paid to the best men in other professions his compensation will be very small.

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**Architect Hogue on Terra Cotta**

Architect C. J. Hogue, of Portland, who is associated with E. T. Foulkes, strongly favors terra cotta in building construction. In a recent interview Mr. Hogue said:

"In going about Portland since my return I have been surprised at the large number of wood-framed residences with exterior finish of cement mortar on wood or metal lath, and have wondered why terra cotta blocks have not come into more general use for wall construction here as they have in the East.

"It seems to me that in America we have tried to adopt various methods of building from Europe without going far enough into the reasons for them, and that one of these is cement finished exteriors. In England and on the Continent a great many, probably the majority of buildings are finished in cement, and whitened, but the reason is that the bricks are soft in quality and not pleasing in color and they are covered to protect them from the weather and to obtain clean and attractive exteriors. We liked the result and adopted the material and applied it to our wood-framed house without much thought of the future. An inelastic material like cement, concrete, brick or stone is bound to shrink, expand and contract with changes of temperature. In large masses of stone or brick the unit of construction is so small that the cracks are distributed so that they are not noticeable, while in cement construction large cracks will occur in a few places, unless the concrete is so reinforced as to distribute the cracks fairly uniformly over the entire building. Cement mortar on wood framing is not sufficiently reinforced to withstand the expansion and contraction, warping and twisting of the frame in the wide range of temperature and alternate wetting and drying in our northern states.

"Terra cotta lumber as now used for walls, however, offers a material strong enough to carry the floor construction whether of wood or concrete, one which gives a good clinical for the exterior mortar and the interior plaster and which has contraction points at sufficiently close intervals to localize shrinkage cracks. Lath, used in windows and piers under concentrated loads can be reinforced with steel and grouted with cement mortar or concrete to give almost any necessary strength. Houses so constructed are not much more expensive than of framed wood, cheaper than a built of brick, warm in winter and cool in summer, and affords the insulation of the air cells in the blocks, and, essentially if the walls are covered with slate or tile, are practically insulated against external exposure.

"It seems to me to be a material well adapted to our climatic conditions where a cement finished exterior is desired."
Dropping Concrete One Thousand Feet

In providing a concrete lining for the double shaft of the Kingston mine at Globe, Arizona, concrete was successfully dropped into forms one thousand feet below the mixer, reports Popular Mechanics. The lining was applied in successive rings of from 150 to 220 feet in height, beginning at the top. The forms, in 12-inch sections, were placed along the sides, ends, and across the center of the shaft. The concrete was chuted through a four-inch pipe discharging into an ordinary steel bucket suspended from the finished portion of the lining above. A short steel chute, extending from the side of the bucket, delivered the concrete directly into the forms.

† † †

Inspection of Old Buildings

The Los Angeles Board of Public Works has endorsed the project of Chief Inspector of Buildings J. J. Backus, providing for the inspection of buildings which have been long in use and have not kept pace with the existing building ordinance as regards proper equipment and safety precaution. The report of Inspector Backus has been referred to the city council with the recommendation that positions of inspector be created for this purpose. Many old-time structures which have become dangerous through lack of repair must be remodelled to conform to the present building law, and others which are beyond repair will be condemned. An amendment is also proposed to the building ordinance making it unlawful to overload floors, with special reference to buildings used for public or semi-public purposes. Three inspectors are to be added to the building department to look after the proposed work.

† † †

Individual Service

A leading Chicago architect some time ago suggested to the members of the profession that they should be so well acquainted with the work of the more skillful workmen on buildings, such as stone cutters, wood finishers and bricklayers, that they could suggest or insist a particular piece of work be carried out by a certain man or these particular men because the architect was familiar with the man and his work and knew just what the work would be when it was finished. This is a good idea. It is an old idea grown into disuse in the rush of the past few years, but it seems that the men who are most successful are coming back to it. There is nothing like individual service. A Brooklyn architect also makes a good suggestion which, if followed out, will pay many times over the watchfulness it may require at first upon the part of men who have grown away from the good manners of youth. In an address just given by Dudley McGrath, a well-known architect of Brooklyn, before the Architectural Department of Pratt Institute, being one of a series of lectures arranged by the Brooklyn Chapter, A. I. A., on subjects pertinent to architecture and buildings, he added this to his practical remarks concerning superstition: "In performing your work, whenever it is possible to do so, compliment the workman or contractor upon the work being done. We all like to hear nice things said about ourselves and one who only finds fault and never anything to commend is much disliked. You will find that by kind words, when it is possible to do so, you will, in the long run, obtain much the better results."

Local Stone for Postoffice Building

Through the efforts of Congressman A. W. Lafferty, Northwestern quarrymen and stone men have an opportunity afforded them of supplying stone for Portland's new post-office building. The Portland Chamber of Commerce has been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that this is the case. Those interested are securing data from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Supervising Architect in the matter. Inasmuch as $10,000 is to be expended on the structure and it is to be a public building, the stone interests of the Northwest, and of Oregon in particular, are interested that local stone should be used, if possible. This will be a crucial test of the qualities of local stone, and may have a great effect on the development of the industry. The Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association and Stonemasons' Union, represented by L. J. Birion, are co-operating in the movement. A survey of the Northwestern stone industry is in progress, which will result in a report as to possible output and other data. Samples of the various quarry products are to be forwarded to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Allen, through Congressman Lafferty, as well as names of quarry owners.

Local architects incline to the belief that a local stone entirely satisfactory can be found. Price and quality are two important considerations.

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Architects Aid for Rose Festival

At a recent meeting of the interests active in the reorganization and perpetuation of Portland's Annual Rose Festival upon broader lines and wider scope, an unusual feature was presented. President Edgar M. Lazarus, of the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, offered the advisory services, free, of a commission of five architects in the architectural and artistic features of the festival. A local newspaper opines that this "was indicative of the new policy of the professions in Portland to be definitely helpful in public matters."

† † †

Evolving a New School of Architecture

The "Pacific Coast Architect" is in receipt of the Catalogue of the Fifth Exhibition of the Portland Architectural Club, held in this city, last month. The catalogue, like the event it represents, is especially artistic. It will forever serve as a perpetual reminder of that splendid exhibition. The world in general and the Pacific Coast in particular, should welcome, sustain and encourage these annual events. They make for the uplift of humanity and furnish high ideals in art and esthetics. It may not be too broad a prediction to make that the various architectural clubs of American coast and British Columbian cities, through these exhibits, at regular intervals, will gradually develop a school of architecture peculiar to the Great West itself. There are conditions and environments in the West distinct from those in the East, and it is probable that their influence will, by degrees, leave their indelible impress. The evolution of a distinctive school—one sui generis—is but a logical conclusion.

Too much praise cannot be given the officers, members and exhibitors at the recent exhibition, for they have labored in a good cause, and the excellent fruit of their endeavors is in evidence.
Dining Room, Residence W. T. Sesem, Soquel, Cal.
Wood & Fl-bootstrap, Architects.
San Francisco, Cal.

The Hall, Residence W. T. Sesem, Soquel, Cal.
Wood & Fl-bootstrap, Architects.
San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
July 1912
Front Entrance (North), Residence W. T. Sisson
Sequim, Cal.
Ward & Bluhme, Architects.
San Francisco, Cal.

Entrance Porch, Residence W. T. Sisson
Sequim, Cal.
Ward & Bluhme, Architects.
San Francisco, Cal.

Photo by Gahrii-M.
Conservatory and Breakfast Room, Residence, W. T. Scenott,
Soquel, Cal.
Ward & Illione, Architects,
San Francisco, Calif.

Photo by Gabriel Montes


Photo by Gabriel Montes

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
July, 1913
Building for the Supreme Court of the United States

Washington, D.C. Designed, Supervised, and Constructed by

Supreme Court Building

Architect, Cass Gilbert

Photo by Charles Mohr

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
July, 1913
Building for the Supreme Court of the United States

Carl F. Warnecke, Placed First, Signed by Commissioner.

First Medal, S. E. A. A.

Architect: Bourn-Brengman.
Town Planning
By MARK R. DANIELS

The science of town planning has developed as a product of the need of better conditions commercially and esthetically in our rapidly growing communities. It is not, as has been thought by many, a subject taken up only from the standpoint of beautification and adornment, but one that is now being considered from the angles of commercial efficiency, increased and simplified intercommunication, and the enhancement of property values and city income.

It has been established beyond a doubt that the tendency of modern civilization is at present at least toward a concentration of population in the cities, and with this tendency have come traffic problems, transportation problems, questions of public health, and many serious problems to the happy existence of the people. For this reason it has become essential that conditions governing the growth of cities be investigated and studied so that higher efficiency shall be attained in all phases and walks of life.

It is quite evident that in order to thoroughly understand and appreciate the needs of any community, general knowledge of the forces controlling the development and growth of communities is necessary. Problems such as the theoretically correct relative positions of wholesale districts, retail districts, warehouse districts, executive centers, community centers and residential centers, are continually confronting us in the layout of new towns and in the study of means for improving towns and cities already existing and that and other problems are simplified to a degree by a knowledge of the forces directing cities.

The four forces now active in the creation of towns and cities are commerce, politics, manufacturing and social forces. Any one of these, or a combination of any two or more, may initiate or found one town which a town may spring up by process and larger or else all of these forces are present and acting, and our development about some center and growth of population. A town may spring up about a manufacturing industry. In time a re-organized section will be held a community and wholesale district may develop adjacent to the industrial....
establishment of the financial and executive centers. Viewed in a certain light it may be seen, then, that every large city may be divided into various departments, each centered by a group of activity in each well established. The principal problem of town planning is the facilitating of intercommunication between these various centers in such a manner as to give a minimum amount of travel necessary, while preserving and developing as much as possible the esthetic and beautiful side of city life.

Many methods of planning arteries and streets for a town have been developed, all figured to accomplish these results in a manner as nearly theoretically perfect as possible. The three most generally known systems are the radiating system, the checkerboard system and the checkerboard system with superimposed diagonal arteries, which latter combines the merits of the checkerboard system and the radiating system. It has been the general consensus of opinion that the latter is the most efficient as regard intercommunication, but is more extravagant of land and requires costly of operation and maintenance. The tendency of the radiating system such as Paris and Karlsruhe is to develop a strongly centralized area of activity and property values which often results in serious concentration of traffic and does not solve the problem of different centers. The effect of the checkerboard or gridiron system is to develop axial growth, which results in a slightly better distribution of property values and traffic, but results in a great waste of time and energy in intercommunication between centers. Cities such as New York, Philadelphia and Chicago fall in this category. The gridiron system or checkerboard system, with the superimposed diagonals, seems to solve the problem by allowing of direct intercommunication along the diagonals between centers, and at the same time leaving the property enclosed with these diagonals cut in a very regular shape. Washington, D. C., is the most perfect example of such planning and has been maintained by many as the most perfect arrangement for city growth. However, none of these systems has as yet been proven to be the perfect plan.

A plan recently developed by Mr. Griffin, a young Australian architect, for the capital of Australia, seems to be one of the closest approximations to an efficient street system yet devised. In this plan each center has been located with regard to the topographical conditions considered in the light of the purposes to which they were to be put, and direct arteries planned between these centers. About each center was then planned an individual system of streets in just such a manner as they would have been planned had each of these centers in itself been the nucleus for a town of that particular character. For example, the manufacturing center was chosen where the topographical and climatic conditions seemed most advantageous, and about this manufacturing center was planned, in either hexagonal or octagonal shape, a system of streets covering sufficient area to conduct a small population. Similarly, the executive, civic, retail and residential districts were chosen, and about each center was developed a system of streets either on the octagonal or hexagonal layout. As the street system about each center developed and expanded, it merged eventually into the street systems about the other centers. The result was direct intercommunication between centers by the way of main boulevards, with a more or less gyratory or a circular system of street about each center.

The plan accompanying this article is one of a village designed by the author, which might be considered as a single unit in the plan of a large city. This plan was executed for a small town in which it was considered advisable to concentrate the business and executive center in one small area, about which the town should grow. It might, however, be taken as the plan of a strictly residential section in a large city, in which case the central point could be well adapted to some form of adornment consistent with the district.

The plan here shown is what the author terms a "five-point plan," in other words, a plan based upon the intersection of five radiating main arteries. The advantages of such a system are, first, the terminating of each artery by a structure; second, no arteries passing through the center on a straight line, obviating the necessity of going around a central point to continue in one direction; third, the obtuse angles at which streets intersect. Had this plan been executed with six or eight radiating arteries, the angles between these main arteries would be acute, and would also necessitate passing around and about the structure in the center, which, in this instance, is preserved for the courthouse. The esthetic value of such a plan is perhaps the most attractive, for, as may be seen, it is possible to terminate the vista of each and every street with some object such as fountains, parks or public buildings without materially interfering with the flow of traffic, and at the same time obviating the necessity for traffic to turn any acute angles or few angles which are as small as ninety degrees. Upon analysis it will be found that in such a plan seventy-five per cent of the traffic between any points or districts will be accomplished in a distance which is not over fifteen per cent greater than a straight line between these points. In order to accomplish this result in the checkerboard system with the superimposed diagonals, it would be necessary to plan so many diagonals that the area consumed thereby would seem to be almost prohibitive. The objection to such a plan as the one here shown is the concentration of traffic and property values in a very small area. It is the belief of the author that the closest approximation to a perfect city will be the development of a plan based upon the radiating system into the five point intersection and connecting centers by means of these main arteries, and developing the arteries about the centers with a gyratory street system. Such a system permits of the minimum amount of traveling and intercommunication and offers a maximum number of focal points and termini for vistas.

Perhaps there is nothing so uninteresting as an endless street along which are built monotonous rows of buildings. If it is possible to plan a system of streets such that a minimum number of structures may serve to terminate a large number of street shielding their charm along many vistas, no effort should be spared to accomplish such results.

* To Protect Records

In order to protect the valuable records of the government from danger by fire Congress has made an appropriation for the installation of a modern system of auxiliary fire protection for three of the largest buildings occupied by the Department of the Interior in the city of Washington. A committee has been appointed to investigate the relative merits of systems adaptable to the buildings of the Department and to prepare plans and specifications. All communications regarding the subject should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, Washington, D. C.
The Architect and His Work

Work is but the visible expression of the inner feelings of the workman, says "Building Progress." Nature has so endowed us that we work out in permanent form some of the finer feelings of our being. Naturally, we have different modes for expressing our thoughts. The sculptor models his in clay or carves them from stone; the musician expresses his feeling in a flood of melody; the writer puts forth his best efforts in the authorship of books; illustrators and artists draw or paint their fancies, and architects give vent to their feelings, not in the design of buildings, but in creating them out of the rough materials at their command.

An artist draws a pretty picture and his work ends there. His work is judged by the impression that picture makes on those competent to judge art and its works. The architect puts his ideas on paper, and his work is then but commenced. He is judged, not by the layout of the plans, the design of the mechanical installation, or the beauty of the elevations, but on the building itself when it is completed. Very few people see the plans and must of necessity judge the architect by the building he has erected; besides, the owner did not engage him to draw a set of plans. Those are but incidental to the real work, and to guide the workmen. The architect is commissioned first and foremost to erect a building of some kind.

The architect who does not feel for his work and long to give expression to his ideas in enduring form can no more be successful than the musician who plays by rule or note. He might be an architect by profession, but he is not an artist in building, and will rightly take his place among the artisans of his calling.

The artist succeeds because he has no one working with him to help or mar his efforts. The architect, on the other hand, is dependent on others to carry out his ideas, and his success in picking the right men determines the success or failure of an operation. Among the contractors in every line there are artists and artisans, just as there are in the architectural profession. The artists feel for their work, take pride in what they do, and are satisfied only with perfection. Such men are like chords in a harp, which vibrate in sympathy when other chords pitched to the same key are struck, and for the success of the full construction of a building. For the proper working out of the ideas of the artist-architect, the contractor must be in harmony with him, in feelings, in pride and in ambition. In turn, artist-contractors generally have working for them artist workmen, and so the chain of sympathy and harmony is complete, from artist to laborer.

The part played by contractors in the erection of a building can not be over-estimated by the architect. They are the tools by means of which he executes his dreams and carves out his future. Indifferent contractors or workmen can destroy the beauty of the best building ever planned, and the architect will be judged by the work as they leave it, not by the artist's dream he started out to transmute to brick and stone.

It is service, then, mere work or price, that an architect must look for from a contractor. A contractor might be honest and reliable but wholly lacking in artistic taste or sympathy, so that, though willing to do so, he is incapable of carrying out the wishes of the architect. Many an architect has had trouble with just such men, and the result has always been a compromise. And compromises are never satisfactory to any one. Just pick out a supreme bit of architecture anywhere in which every minute detail shows the fine feeling hand of an artist, and fancy what a different result the same building would have been, wrought from the same blue-print, but by inferior workmen. The difference would measure the one short step from the sublime to the ridiculous, for plain ordinary buildings can avoid the tool-marks of the chisel without going on the sensitivities much better than can a building of architectural pretension. It is the contractors that work for an architect who determine his failure or success in the selling and give him his standing in the community. An architect must be a dual personage: an artist by instinct and a builder by training. If he fails in the second capacity, he is as much a failure as though he were no artist; but lack of ability in that line can be, and is, remedied by surrounding himself with builders only who are in harmony and sympathy with his efforts, and can supply the qualities he lacks.

As the architect receives the credit for all good and artistic buildings he erects, conversely he receives the blame for and suffers from the failures on his operations. One architect the writer knows of, in an evil moment, let a contract to an unknown and untried builder. The building fell down before it was completed, killing many and injuring more. Now, the design of that building was all right, and the failure was due to the contractor's inability to carry out the design; yet it was the architect, and the architect alone, who suffered by the failure. As the one in supreme charge, perhaps, that was right, for he should have selected his contractors with greater caution. Nevertheless, it was rough on the architect to be pilloried in all the papers as incompetent and have his business, the effort of a lifetime, ruined by a contractor who escaped without penalty.

Sometimes the architect is swayed by the owner on account of cost, the natural desire of owners being to keep down the cost, and often placing price ahead of service, believing in their innocence that so long as there are plans and specifications to go by, all contractors must do the work alike. That is where a firm stand must be taken by the architect if he is to avoid trouble. When everything else fails, if he will insist upon the owner assuming all responsibility for the finished and stability of the work in case the contractor of his choice are given the work the owner will think twice before signing such a stipulation.

A lesson can be learned about team work by viewing the methods of the biggest and best architects in the country. To gain the privilege of estimating in their offices in the first place, the applicant must prove his right to be considered in the class of reliability, responsibility and quality. Then, by a process of elimination, those who are not in harmony in sympathy with the methods in vogue at that office are dropped from time to time as this last is discovered, so that competition is restricted to those who will do the work, and do it right, and awarded the contract.

Displacing Stairs

Stairs are being displaced in numerous buildings in western cities. In St. Paul, a fifteynight building containing twenty-four apartments is being converted in which an inclined way of place stairs is to be used. It will rise from and a half feet in station, with the steps in the inclined line between floors, making a total rise of the stairway from one to another.
School Ventilation

(A paper read before the City Council by a Local Architect)

Air for schoolrooms and auditoriums should never be passed through furnaces for the reason that furnaces are liable to warp and get out of shape and when this occurs the gas from the combustion of fuel leaks into the fresh air ventilating currents and poisons the air in the schoolrooms and causes a disturbance of the nervous systems in the pupils. They become drowsy, stupid, have headaches, and, if long continued, become infected with catarrh and eventually consumption. It has been stated by eminent authorities that nine-tenths of all cases of catarrh are caused by bad ventilation in schools. Catarrh and consumption are never caused by good ventilation.

Furnaces are installed by two kinds of heating contractors, one dishonest, and one presumably honest. The dishonest heating contractor will install a light-weight furnace and place in faulty ventilating ducts, or ducts of insufficient sizes. The light-weight furnaces will average 1,200 to 1,500 pounds in weight. They usually last one year and do well if they give service that long, but every year they are continued in service from the very start they become a menace to the health of every child attending a school where such a furnace has been installed. True, the furnace may have been installed by an expert in heating and ventilating, and air forced into the different rooms with a large fan driven by the latest electric motor, and the daily papers tell of the wonderful heating and ventilating plant installed by so and so in such and such a school, and the school board fondly believe they have purchased the best possible for the taxpayer and his children. But the truth is they have truly made their school building a breeding-place and hothed for disease. It takes a child of strong constitution to stand the shock of this kind of ventilation. If it came to a question of the survival of the fittest it might be of some value, but most children struggle through it and some of them have the effects with them all their lives of the refined cruelty caused and inflicted by the dishonest but smooth heating and ventilating expert and his wonderful defective apparatus.

The honest furnace, weighing not less than 2,500 to 3,000 pounds, will be installed by the heating contractor who really wants to give value received. This furnace may also have a fan to force the air in the rooms which will also be driven by the latest style electric motor. This furnace is of superlative quality, of superior construction and installed by a heating contractor (who may not know so much when it comes to a scientific explanation of air currents to a listening school board), gives fairly good service, due more to the honesty of the heating contractor for really being honest enough to buy and install a superior furnace built sufficiently strong and substantial to stand the severe strain of the furnace fire without starting the joints so that the combustion gases could not mix with the fresh air ventilating currents going to the school rooms for breathing purposes. While this kind of furnace will give fairly good service it is not wise to install furnace heat, both on account of the risk of poisoning the ventilation and the danger from fire. Also it is the most expensive heating system for fuel. One or two heating seasons supplied in addition will pay the weight of superheat cost of installing a first-class steam-heating plant.

The accepted and authorized system of school ventilation by eminent authorities is the passing of the air currents over steam coils at a temperature of 85 degrees F., reaching the breathing line at a temperature of 68 to 70 degrees F. in the school rooms. The air being forced into the rooms with a fan driven either by an engine or electric motor; thirty cubic feet of fresh air per minute per pupil, being the minimum amount required. One advantage the steam system has over the furnace system is the fact that there is absolutely no chance for the ventilating air currents being poisoned by combustion gases. The steam boiler would be outside the building and many feet away from the fan chamber. The steam being carried to the fan chamber by large steam pipes. There is this danger, however, the air may be overheated, that is to say above 90 degrees; 85 degrees being the most that air to school rooms should be heated. The boiler and steam coils should be of sufficient capacity for heating the air to 85 degrees, allowing thirty cubic feet to each pupil per minute; the air to flow into the rooms at a velocity not exceeding seven feet per second.

If the proper size boiler has been installed with sufficient radiation surface and the air brought at a height from the ground of at least fifteen to twenty feet, an ideal heating and ventilating plant, meeting the approval of every-day practice, will result.

However, notwithstanding, this is not the ideal ventilating system par excellence. The proper way to warm and ventilate a school room is to bring the air direct into the school room through hosed radiators from the outside and sucking the foul air from the school room with a fan—instead of forcing the air into the room with the fan. Just reversing the operation so to speak. The advantage of the direct indirect fan-drawn air is the fact that there is no danger of overheating as the air passes directly into the school room through the radiators and is not warmed to more than 75 to 80 degrees. Consequently the air comes into the school room under more normal conditions, which makes for better health of the pupils than fan-forced air at much higher temperature. Please understand the more air is heated the more it becomes rarefied and expanded; consequently gets away from the very results desired.

By exhaustion sucking the air from school rooms the windows can be opened in warm weather and still the fan draws the foul air from the school room, even when it is practically an open-air school room. You can never do this with a fan system that forces air into the school room. When the windows are closed you can draw your fresh air through the radiators and bring directly and at once to the pupil air heated to the right temperature and do it with less expense than any other system known.

Air for school rooms and places for public assemblages should be brought from a height above the ground to insure its purity from dust.

Air for school purposes should never be warmed more than 85 degrees F., when passing over steam heat coils.

School Ventilation

The ventilating air currents passing over hot iron or steel plates of the furnace to be heated meets with the temperature of the hot plates whatever it may be, and most generally it is as high as fifteen hundred degrees and often more. These hot plates precipitate the oxygen in the air forming oxides of iron on the iron plates. The air being heated to many times the breathing temperature of school rooms cannot answer the need of the health qualities of air, and the air from it before it reaches the school room. This fact alone is the cause of many cases of nose, throat and lung diseases. Then when you add another factor to the overheated air, which is generally lost sight of altogether, and that is the leakage of combustion gases from the combustion chambers of the furnaces, especially light-weight furnaces. This com-
bustion gas from the fire, leaking into the ventilating fresh air currents, adds poison in its most insidious form to the already many times overheated air which is being forced into the school rooms, with a power driven fan. It would be better to have no furnace and no fan, and a simple direct indirect system of steam heating in the school room, with fresh air inlets to radiators, or open windows where the child will get at least ten to fifteen cubic feet of good air per minute, than to get thirty cubic feet of many times overheated, expanded, rarefied, moisture extracted air, poisoned with what gas may leak into the ventilating currents from the combustion.

The air in passing over steam coils in a steam-heating system also comes in contact with the hot radiator plates. As water boils at 212 degrees F., when steam begins to form, it is safe to say the air passes over coils heated to 300 to 500 degrees F., so that in steam-heating systems the ventilating air currents passing over coils, never reach that degree of heat and disturbance and never get poisoned with combustion gas as with the furnace system.

Tests of furnace air entering school rooms should be frequently made to determine whether gas is leaking and mixing with the ventilating fresh air currents, and the furnace joints leak after. Tests should be made of the quality of air entering a school room—quality is just as much of an essential to health as quantity, and it is much better to have pure air even if it is necessary to open the windows to get it.

It has been shown in a number of cities that open-air school rooms have proven highly successful. The pupils using them studying harder, learning more, have better health, and more energy in them than children of closed window, air-heated school rooms. The time has arrived when open-air windows are being installed in new buildings so that the entire window opening can be utilized and the rooms converted into fresh-air school rooms in a moment’s time. The present old style sliding windows permit of only half the window being opened, but it is much better to get the windows half opened and have a half-way fresh-air school room than a poisonous, gas-laden, vitiated-air, closed-window school room.

Poisonous Gases From School House Furnace Heating

Due to the light weight of material used (steel or iron) in the construction of cheap furnaces, the parts becoming loose and will expand, loosening the rods and bolts holding together the fireplace which becomes viscerously defective by the separation between the firebox and hot-air ventilating ducts upon which the hygienic integrity depends, and become badly loosened, warped or broken. As a result the entire occupants of the school room are bathed in an atmosphere of dilute flue gases. This produces the sensation of oppression. Other mental disturbances are said to be typical of acute carbon monoxide poison; causing headache, throat irritations, coughs and even diptheria; also insomnia is caused by this tainted atmosphere.

Flue gases contain especially when the combustion is incomplete, considerable amounts of sulphuric oxide and carbon monoxide, both distinctly poisonous and dangerous gases. The hot air furnace, often praised for its ventilating effects, when properly operated and in perfect condition, may at any moment become a distinct menace to health. The “old school doctors” yet claim that diptheria is induced and augmented by kerosene lamp combustion, which emits the same kinds of gases as an imperfect furnace does.

Air Composition of

Air is not a simple substance, but a chemical mixture. Oxygen and nitrogen are present nearly equally in the proportion; one part oxygen in four parts of nitrogen by weight. Carbo-nic acid gas, the product of all combustion exists in the proportion of three to five parts in ten thousand, in passing, at the pressure of 14.7 atmospheres in the form of vapor varies greatly with the temperature and the exposure of the air to open bodies of water. In addition there are generally present in variable but small quantities, ammonia, sulphurated hydrogen, sulphurous, nitric and nitrous acids, forming organic and inorganic matter, and local impurities. Air also contains ozone which is a peculiar active form of oxygen. Also constituent gases have been found in small quantities.

Air Required for Ventilation

The amount of air required to maintain the standard of purity of the school room can be very easily determined provided we know the amount of carbon and given off in process of respiration. Experiments show that the average production of carbon dioxide by an adult person at rest is about 0.5 cubic feet per hour. If we assume the proportions of this gas as 4 parts to 10,000 in the external air and are to allow 6 parts to 10,000 in an occupied school room, the gain will be two parts in 10,000 or in other words there will be 200,000 cubic feet of carbonic acid, mixed with each cubic foot of fresh air entering the room.

Therefore, if one person gives off 0.5 cubic feet of carbonic acid per hour it will require 0.6 divided by 0.0002 equals 30,000 cubic feet of air per person to keep the air in the room at the standard of purity assumed, that is 6 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000 of air.

Therefore, if the ventilation from artificial means is defective and supplies a heavy percentage of carbonic acid, carbon monoxide, sulphurous and nitrous gases, together with many times over-heated, expanded air, persons in an occupied school room are in constant danger of a breakdown in health causing numerous diseases which in many cases will follow them through life.

Architects Cannot Claim Mechanics’ Lien

According to a decision rendered by Judge McIntosh in the suit of R. McKay Frippe, architect, against H. Clarke, moreover on a lien in connection with the preparation of plans for a residence, an architect in British Columbia, under the existing statutes, cannot recover under a mechanic’s lien.

Mr. Frippe claimed a lien for payment for the preparation of plans and specifications for a residence being erected in Port Grey. His Honor decided adversely to the claimant. Up to the present time it has been assumed that an architect could claim a mechanic’s lien in connection with the work done under mechanical and building construction.

His Honor, in giving judgment, pointed out that the Ontario act was much broader than the British Columbian statute, and that an architect’s claim to a lien would not be successfully established in that province by any opinion.

The point is a new one in British Columbia. A case was heard some time ago where an architect sued for a lien, amounting to some $2000, in connection with the High School building, but the same as to the architects’ standing right to claim a lien was not taken.
New American Architecture

An Interesting Comparison of Some of the Old and Insurgent School of Design

In an interesting article on some of the bold things that Western architects have undertaken on their own initiative, and especially "the out-of-the-ordinary style that has been developed by the Chicago School of Architects," Charles S. White in writing for "Country Life in America," sets out the following parallel column comparison of the ideas of the conventional and "insurgent school" which will interest all house designers professional or otherwise:

Insurgent

(1) Main floor frequently consists of three rooms—living room, dining-room and kitchen. Frequently these three are contained in one large room, with wings for dining-room and kitchen, screened from the living room. The library is usually part of the living room, and all parts of the house are in close inter-relation instead of each being partitioned separately.

(2) Floor plans and elevations are in harmony, that is, the exterior of the building reflects its interior arrangement, so that one viewing the building from outside might guess its interior arrangement.

(3) Rooms are often "articulated," that is, each department of the house is in a separate wing, the kitchen being separated from the dining-room wing, the living room from the kitchen, and so on.

(4) Windows, arranged in groups—usually casements, opening outward.

(5) Windows and window groups are often integral features of the structure. A house is constructed around the windows.

(6) Interior walls and ceilings are usually tinted and treated architecturally with casings, moulded or plain, applied to the walls in patterns dividing each wall into one or more panels. Pictures are used sparingly for decoration, and then in many cases they are murals, applied architecturally.

(7) Furniture is usually designed especially for the house, ordinarily commercial, "ready made" furniture being unadapted to these rooms.

(8) Frequently houses are built on a stone, concrete or wooden base, there being no "water table" or underpinning line between ground and first floor.

(9) Decorative glass is largely used at windows, consisting of conventional, geometric, or flower forms patterned in metal-bar or grille.

(10) Facades are frequently made up of piers, with curtain walls between, pierced by running groups of windows. Horizontal lines of cornices, window sills and window caps are frequently accentuated by extending these lines entirely around the building.

Regular

(1) Any number of rooms is provided, including hall, living room, dining-room, kitchen, reception room and library. Each room is separated from others by partitions, though often connected by means of wide openings.

(2) In the best work of the regular school there is a close relation between the outside and inside of the building, though not so intimate as in insurgent architecture.

(3) The floor plan is usually conceived as a sequence of rooms arranged within a parallelogram with or without wings.

(4) Windows, single or in groups; may consist of ordinary windows, casements, or both.

(5) Windows and window groups float on a background formed by the walls of the house wherever the exigencies of the problem or the fancy of the designer dictate.

(6) Interior walls and ceilings are treated in hundreds of different ways—sometimes with wall paper or tint, frequently with wood panels or beams. Pictures are framed and hung as desired.

(7) Any tasteful furniture may be used, though sometimes furniture is made to order, as in some of the houses.

(8) Houses are of all types, some with and some without an underpinning.

(9) All sorts of windows are used, chiefly plain glass.

(10) Facades are handled in the variety of ways familiar to most observers.

* * *

Inaugurate "Grouch" Meetings

Financial Secretary Hughson, of the Portland Builders' Exchange, has inaugurated a novelty. This he denomimates a "grouch meeting." The first was held July 10th at 8 p.m., characterized on the bulletin board: "One grouch apiece and no back talk." The object was to form a sort of "get-together" session, wherein petty differences might be adjusted to bring about harmony. Director Bullock perpetrated an original poem on the occasion.

* * *

Gothic

The term Gothic is so associated in our minds with the wonderful cathedrals of medieval Europe, with the pointed arch, with foliated circles, with grouped and clustered mouldings, with the ribbed vaulting and the masses of vivid, even though rude carving: the word is so full of meaning in all its associations that it is difficult to realize that the word "Gothic" first appears in English about the close of the seventeenth century, and then as a term of disesteem. It was used scornfully by such men as Evelyn, in his diary, and even Sir Christopher Wren, master architect that he was, seemed to have no appreciation of the medieval worker.

The Renaissance builders had coined the term much earlier. It is curious to read Vasare, where, speaking of the style "invented by the Goths and Vandals who overthrew the Roman Empire," he says: "There arose new architects, who, after the manner of their barbarous nations, erected buildings in that style which we call Gothic."

To us, Gothic seems to mean detail and the manner of building, rather than the principle of construction. It means vertical lines, tracery, the pointed arch carried to great height, whether the weight is suspended on slender piers with the thrust caught and divided by the flying buttress, or if the building be really carried by a more or less solid wall and sturdy piers.

We are told, as to its early developments, that, "like all the other nations of Europe, France, and later England, were trying to solve the same problem, that of placing a stone roof on the thin walls of the early Christian basilicas," though we know many of the early roofs were of wood.

Another authority speaks of the rib vault as the generating principle of Gothic architecture, and gives the prosaic reason for its use, that the rib arch could be constructed practically without centering. So the rib vault was invented in Lombardy as a simple device to economize the use of wood.—Construction Details.
Industrial Publications

A half-tone of the Carnegie Library, at Howard University, Washington, D. C., forms the cover illustration for the June issue of "Roofing Tin," published by the N. and G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia. This structure is roofed with 7,500 square feet of IX "Target and Arrow" roofing tin, manufactured by the N. and G. Taylor Co.

A Lincoln Souvenir

Berger Bros., 186 Broadway, recently exhibited in their window a souvenir of President Lincoln, which attracted much attention. A placard, to which was attached a piece of old-fashioned wall paper, bore this announcement:

"This piece of wall paper is from the room in which Lincoln was assassinated, April 15, 1865, 516 Tenth Street, Washington, D. C. Presented to Mr. Ben Berger, by O. H. Oldroyd, Custodian, who preserved it while repairs were being made to the room."

Another Bed Novelty

President Lawrence Holmes, of the Holmes Disappearing Bed Company, and the inventor of that great modern convenience, has patented and is now manufacturing a new movable upright bed. This may be moved readily to any part of a room, and concealed behind a canopy when not in use. It is unattached, standing on its own base. Hotels and apartment houses, when economy of space is a desideratum, have shown a demand for the new bed. S. B. Cooke, local manager for the company, has the bed on exhibition at the display rooms, suite 422-3-4 Failing Building, and invites public examination. Commendable features regarding this bed include the ease with which it is handled, economy of space, sanitariness and absolute safety.

Favors Bennett Plans

Mayor-elect Albee, of Portland, announces that it will be the policy of the city to follow, as far as practicable, the Bennett Greater Portland Plans in future municipal development. By gradually working along these lines much impetus can be given to carrying out the designs suggested by the Bennett plans during the life of the new commission, which will cover the next four years. After such a start has been made, it is not likely that haphazard lines will be followed in the future. Indeed, it is highly probable that future commissions will continue the same policy. Rome was not built in a day, and although we will never trod in the dust of dead Caesars, Portland will gradually be transformed under the Bennett, and, in a most beautiful city. "Old things shall pass away and all things shall become new." In the evolution, the Greater Portland of the future, in its wonderful natural settings of snow-capped mountains, verdure-covered hills, stretches of fir-clad areas and two magnificent rivers, will make of it the show city of the Pacific Coast. Could opponents to the Bennett plans carried out, see Portland twenty-five years hence as it will be, they would become enthusiastic converts to the idea.

The Man: "What kind of a bungalow can you give me for $3,000?"

Draftsman: "Do you want one to live in or just refer to?"
The American Rolled Gold Company of Providence, R. I., has the contract to place $30,000 in heavy gold leaf upon the copper roof of the tower of the new Woolworth Building, in New York. Cass Gilbert, the architect of the building suggested this lavish adornment.

Plumbers Active for Comfort Stations

The state association of master plumbers of California recently became active in a campaign to secure the establishment of public comfort stations and the installation of sanitary public drinking fountains and other necessities in every city of the golden state. The executive board of that organization, including Frank J. Klimm, president; Edward W. Crowell, vice-president; Wm. F. Wilson, treasurer; Thomas Haverty, William Rowe, Charles H. Julian and John Cahill, trustees, and John L. E. Firmin, secretary, is presenting to every municipality in the state of California, the matter of the importance of adequate sanitary appliances, and particularly the desirability of the establishment of public comfort stations. In a recent communication signed by the executive board, addressed to the mayors of every large city in the United States, it was stated:

"This is most respectfully addressed in the belief that you realize that public conveniences or comfort stations and sanitary public drinking fountains, are sanitary and sanitary necessities; that they exert a powerful influence in the advancement of morality, and that the necessity for these public utilities is proportionate to the density of the population of a community.

"The California Master Plumbers' Association is carrying out a campaign for the purpose of bringing this important subject to the attention of municipal and other authorities throughout the United States, and desires to learn what has been done in your city, and what is in contemplation relative to public convenience stations and drinking fountains."

To this communication the mayors to whom it was addressed was attached a blank form of questions with provisions for answers, which covers every phase of the subject of public convenience stations and drinking fountains. By possessing this data, the state association of California will be able to "show the way" of modern and progressive sanitation in every city of the United States to the municipalities of a state which is favored with an aggressive and progressive association of master plumbers. This action on the part of the California association is one of interest to the whole plumbing industry.

Personals and Trade Notes

C. E. Troutman, an architect of Aberdeen, Wash., was a recent visitor in Portland.

The firm of Reid Brothers, Architects, is now represented in this city by Mr. Watson E. Reid. Their office is as formerly, in the Yeon Building.

Walter Claussen of the architectural firm of Claussen & Claussen is on an extended trip through British Columbia.

Architects Bebb & Mellan have returned to their former location in the Denny Building, Seattle, which was recently partially destroyed by fire. They are in suite 503.

Architect A. P. Merrill, who was formerly located at 728 Tacoma Building, Tacoma, is now located at 411 Savage-Schofield Building.

John M. Godwin, Architect, has opened offices in suit 84, Hinck Building.

Prof. R. H. Dobell, head of the Department of Architecture at the Oregon Agricultural College, was recently in Portland.

The Columbia Brick Works will furnish the partition tile for the Northwestern Bank Building and Pittock Block.

The Oregon Dennisson Block Co. has been awarded the contract for interlocking hollow tile for two dry kilns to be built for the Booth Kelly Lumber Co.

The Oregon Dennisson Block Co. received the contract for the interlocking hollow tile to be used in the warehouse of the Rogue River Fruit & Produce Association at Medford, Ore.

Mr. Drummond, Pacific Coast representative of the N. and G. Taylor Company, Philadelphia, has returned from a successful business trip through the Northwest. Mr. Drummond's headquarters are 725 Chronicle Building, San Francisco.

Architect Lyman Farwell, Los Angeles, Calif., has opened offices at 617 Storey Building. Mr. Farwell was formerly associated with Architect O. P. Denis, with offices in the Fay Building.

Architects Otto H. Neher and C. F. Skilling, Los Angeles, have moved their offices from the Pacific Electric Building to 708-09 Garland Building.

Architect Robert D. Farquhar, with offices in the Van Nuns Building, Los Angeles, is on an extended visit to Italy, France, Spain and the Mediterranean countries, combining pleasure with a study of early European Architecture.

Architect L. C. Mullgardt, with offices in the Chronicle Building, San Francisco, has returned from an extended trip to the Eastern states.

Architect G. Albert Landsbury, with offices in the Gustn Building, San Francisco, has returned from a business trip to Salt Lake.

Thos. Eulgen, President of the Portland Concrete Pile Co., with headquarters in Portland, Oregon, was a recent visitor at their San Francisco office.

Architect Thos. W. Mawson of London, England, is in Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Mawson designed the plans for the improvement of Stanley Park.

Architects Horel and Roberts, Vancouver, B. C., have moved their offices from the Dominion Building to new quarters in the Welton Building.

Architect A. Wesley Eager of the firm of Eager & Eager, Los Angeles, is on a trip to his former home at Hamilton, Ontario. The return journey to Los Angeles will be made by way of South America.

Architect Willis Polk is on a two months tour which will take him to England, France and Spain, as special Portola Commissioner.

Architect Walter D. Reed, with offices in the Oakland Bank Building, Oakland, Calif., has returned from a two weeks vacation spent at Truckee, Calif.

The Tuca Stationary System of Cleaning, which entered the vacuum cleaning field in this territory last September, seems to be meeting with much favor. C. H. Wilder, manager, reports having the contract for the Morgan Building, designed by Messrs. Doyle & Patterson; the Platt Building, designed by Messrs. Whitehouse & Foullinois, and the Broadway Building, designed by Messrs. MacNaught & Raymond, all of this year's construction.
His Job

"How are the plans for your new house coming along?"

"Splendidly. My wife has finally laid out all the cupboards she wants, and now all the architect's got to do is to build the house around them."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Resume

CALIFORNIA

Theater—Berkeley. Architect A. W. Cornelius has plans prepared for a reinforced concrete theater building for Turner & Balduin. The building will be 170x175 feet in size, and cost $150,000.

Shop and Store—San Francisco. Architect Henry Sherwood prepared plans for a two-story frame building and store building for the Native Sons of California. The building will be either four or five stories in height, constructed of reinforced concrete.

Apartments—San Francisco. Architect B. R. Young & Sons are preparing plans for a three-story brick apartment house for Dr. E. C. Manning.

Hotel—Los Angeles. Plans are being prepared by Architect E. W. Bongmeyer for a seven-story hotel for E. Rahin.

Loft Building—Los Angeles. Architect A. F. Rosenblum has prepared plans for a five-story loft building in the Bengea Estates.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Plans are now being prepared by Architects Rousse & Rousse for a four-story brick apartment house for Martin S. Shaw, to cost $60,000.

School—Huntsdon. Architects Stone & Wright of Stockton prepared plans for a one-story $20,000 brick school building.

Bank and Office Building—San Francisco. Working drawings are now being prepared by Architects Stone & Wright for a ten-story steel frame building for the Commercial Savings Bank of Stockton, to cost $150,000.

Office Building—San Francisco. Architect Frederick H. Meyer is preparing working drawings for the eight-story office building for Trowbridge & Perkins. The building will be 67x120 feet in size, steel frame, to cost $200,000.

Library—Redwood City. Architects Vever & Bigler of Los Angeles have been commissioned to prepare plans for a ten-story reinforced concrete hotel with seven hundred rooms for the Oxford Investment Co., at a cost of $700,000.

Residence—Oakland. Architects Milwaukie Bros. are preparing plans for a $25,000 residence for Mrs. A. J. Larkey.

Residence—San Francisco. Plans are being prepared by Architects Bakewell & Brown for a two-story brick viceroy residence for Mrs. L. C. Avanchi.

Physician's Building—San Francisco. Architects Ward & Blomke have prepared preliminary plans for a twelve story building to be used by physicians.

Store and Hotel—Fresno. Architects Swartz, Hotchkin & Swartz have prepared plans for a two-story brick building, 50x100 feet in size, to cost $20,000.

Loft Building—Los Angeles. Architects John C. Austin and W. C. Pennell are preparing plans for a thirteen-story loft building for the Mason Estate.

Residence—San Francisco. Architect Kenneth Hollond Jr. is preparing plans for a $30,000 residence for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pickard.

Warehouse—San Francisco. Plans have been completed by Architects Bakewell & Brown for a three-story brick warehouse building, to cost $55,000, for Orella Pratt Jr.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Plans were prepared by Architect W. G. Hinds for a $150,000 apartment house, 44x58 feet in size, for Mrs. Sarah Pickard.

Office Building—Los Angeles. Architects Morgan, Wells & Morgan are preparing working drawings for a steel frame store and office building, 150x120 feet in size, for Wm. C. Blevens.

Residence—Berkeley. Architect John Hudson Thomas is preparing plans for a $10,000 brick viceroy California residence for Dr. Geo. W. Wight.


Hotel—San Francisco. Architect Edward B. Halls is preparing plans for a ten-story steel and concrete hotel for Frank W. Gately.

Apartments—Sacramento. Architect Wm. Wallace is preparing plans for a three-story apartment house for Mrs. A. G. Johnson.

Residence—Los Angeles. Plans have been prepared by Architect H. Garrett & Farrell for a four-story building, 145x80 feet in size, for the Methodist Hospital Association.

Apartment Houses—San Francisco. Architect Albert Fall prepared plans for a group of five five frame apartment houses to be built for the Metropolitan Investment Co. at a total cost of $900,000.

Churches—Berkeley. Architect James W. Plueck has completed plans for a $150,000 frame and plaster church.

Machine Shop—San Francisco. Plans are being prepared by Architects Welsh & Carey for a machine shop, 25x70 feet in size, of steel and brick construction, for J. P. Ford.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architects Felch & Knudson prepared plans for a $120,000 three-story frame apartment house, 25x125 feet in size.

Garage—Fresno. Architects Swartz, Hotchkin & Swartz are preparing plans for a one-story concrete garage in Mission style, to cost $12,000, for Thomas S. Cline.

Store and Office—Santa Barbara. Architect J. Corlhey Pope prepared plans for a four-story reinforced concrete store and office building, 100x20 feet in size, for John S. Hawley.

Apartments—Fresno. Architects Starchuck & Clark prepared plans for a six apartment house for F. M. Dinsmore.

OREGON

Garage—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a private fireproof garage to be built for Dr. A. J. Carey.

Residence—Architects Root & House prepared plans for a $5,000 residence to be erected in Laurelhurst for the Inverness Building and Trust Co.

Warehouse—Plans were prepared by Engineer Wm. R. Spring for a $100,000 concrete warehouse and central building to be erected at Medford, Oregon, for the Rogue River Fruit and Produce Association.

Business Block. Architect W. B. Bell has been commissioned by Fisher & Thorsen to prepare plans for a three story brick building, 100x100 in size, to be built on upper Washington Street. Will be used for stores and rooms.


School—Plans were prepared by Architect Newton C. Gann for a two-story frame school, to cost $150,000, for School District No. 41, Coos County.

Residence—Architects Foulkes & Hogue prepared plans for a $4,000 residence to be built on Portland Heights for James McKean.

Summer Cottage—Plans were prepared by Architect R. N. Hockenberry for a modern beach cottage to be built for Harry Hackett at Gearhart Park.

Bungalow—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared plans for a five-room rustic riverside bungalow for Ralph Hahn.

Rescue Home—Plans were prepared for the City Building Inspector's office for a group of eleven buildings to be erected for the Louise Rescue Home.

Store Building—Architect E. F. McClaran prepared plans for a two-story brick and concrete building to be built for J. Jacobson at Gresham.

School—Plans were prepared by Architect George R. King for a two-story frame school building to be built at Banks.

Library—Plans were completed by Architects Johnson & Meyer for a Carnegie Library for the city of St. Johns. Will be a two story and basement brick building of Colonial design.

Flat—Architect E. F. McClaran prepared plans for remodeling a two-story frame residence for H. E. Harris.

Residence—Architects Clausen & Clausen prepared plans for a two-story frame oil well residence to be erected in Arlington Heights at a cost of $6,000.

Masonic Temple—Plans are being prepared by Architect C. C. Robbins for a three story $40,000 brick building 80x100 feet, for the McMinnville Masonic Lodge.

Bungalow—Architects Clausen & Clausen prepared plans for a five-room bungalow for Mrs. Lewis S. Allen.

Factory and Office—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a two-story concrete building and office building, 140x20 feet, for the Doerner Manufacturing Co.

Bank Building—The First National Bank of Forest Grove has commissioned Architect W. B. Bell to prepare plans for an 80x200 foot, eight story stone bank and building, to cost $180,000.

Garage and Dance Hall—Architects R. T. Fisher and R. T. Fisher prepared plans for a three story brick building, 141x60 feet, for the Bingen Club.

The building will cost about $60,000.
Bangalows—Architect Earl A. Roberts is preparing plans for two-story, six-room frame buildings to be erected for the Providence Trust Co., in Rose City Park.

School—School Architect F. A. Naramore prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete school building for Bellwood District to cost $40,000. Residence—Plans were prepared by Jacobberger & Smith, Architects, for a two-story, two-story, nine-room frame residence for Robert Liese.
Church—Architects Tourellotte & Hummel are preparing plans for a building for the First Methodist Episcopal Congregation of Roseburg, Ore. Will be a one-story frame and basement frame building and will cost about $15,000.

Residence—Architect Class. W. Ertz prepared plans for a $3500 residence to be erected in East Moreland for S. H. Thatcher. Store Building—Architects Emil Schacht & Son are preparing plans for a one-story brick store building to be erected on Twenty-eighth and Thirteen streets.

School—Architects Tourellotte & Hummel have been commissioned to prepare plans for the Cottage Grove High School. Will be a two-story brick, 66x140 feet, with seven class rooms and will cost $40,000.

Business Block—Corvallis. Architect A. C. Jenkins of Atlanta has prepared plans for a two-story brick building, 100x100 in size, to be erected for Charles Hout.

Business Fond—Astoria. A syndicate composed of F. I. Dunbar, T. R. Davies, E. Z. Ferguson and J. N. Griffin have purchased 140 feet frontage in the business district and will improve it with a four-story business block.


Hotel—Baker. T. A. Barton will erect a two-story brick hotel at an early date.

Hospital—Springfield. Mrs. R. M. Baker is planning to erect a modern three-story hospital building, 38x60 feet in size, at a cost of $100,000.

Bank—Bandon. Architect Benjamin Outline of Marshfield has been commissioned by the First National Bank of Bandon to prepare plans for a two-story reinforced concrete bank building, 42x75 feet in size, to cost $12,000.

School—Metolus. Sweatt & Levesque, Spokane architects, have prepared plans for a concrete fireproof school building to cost $8500.

School—Klamath Falls. Architects Veghte & Co. prepared plans for a school building, 28x36 feet in size, for District No. 41.

School—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a two-room school to be erected near here.

Bank and Hotel—Silverwood. Frank Cofer will erect a two-story brick building to be used for banking and hotel purposes.

Lodge Buildings—Dufur. Architects S. E. Watkins & Son of Newberg have been commissioned to prepare plans for a $14,000 lodge building for the daily O. F. E.

School—Fairview. School District No. 7, Multnomah County, will erect a modern bungalow schoolhouse at a cost of $3500.

Lodge Building—Medford. Architect F. C. Clark has prepared plans for a modern two-story building to be erected for the B. P. O. E. The building will be a two-story brick, 85x85 feet in size, and will cost about $45,000.

School—Culver. Culver school district has voted $6000 bonds with which to erect an eight-room frame school building.

School—Aurora. The Agate Beach school district will cost $3000 schoolhouse.

School—Hillsboro. St. Mathews Church is planning to erect a parochial school on its property here.

School—Gervais. Architect Geo. M. Post of Salem has plans for additions and alterations to the public school building.

WASHINGTON

Remodeling Theater—Seattle. Architect Francis Grant will prepare plans for Remodeling the State Theater at a cost of $70,000.

School—Spokane. Architect Robt. C. Sweatt has completed plans for a $30,000 fireproof school building for Boulevard Park School.

Church—Aberdeen. Architect C. E. Troutman has plans completed for the $15,000 church for the Episcopal Church of St. Andrew.

College Buildings—Pullman. Plans for two fireproof buildings to cost about $30,000 for the Washington State College have been prepared by Prof. Rudolph Werner of the architectural department.

Library—Seattle. Architect W. Marbury Sonnerwell has completed plans for Yessler Memorial Library. The building will be a two-story, concrete and brick structure and will cost $40,000.

Hospital—Tumac. Architect Julian Everett has completed plans for a four-story, 50x100 feet in size, reinforced concrete hospital to cost $40,000.

School—Marcus. Architects Sweatt & Levesque of Spokane have prepared plans for a $45,000 school for the High School—Kapowsin. Architects Heath & Gove, Tacoma, have prepared plans for an $8000 addition to the high school at this place.

School—Castle Rock. The Castle Rock school district has voted bonds for the purpose of erecting a modern high school.


Grain Elevator—Endicott. The Endicott Union Elevator Company will erect a concrete grain elevator.

School—Vancouver. Bonds for $5000 have been voted by school district No. 6 with which to purchase a site for a building.

Hotel—Steilacoom. Architects Mahon & Merrill, Tacoma, are preparing plans for a $4000 depot for the Northern Pacific Railway Co.

School—Newport. School District No. 1 voted an $18,000 bond issue with which to erect a modern school building.

Hotel—Montesano. Plans are being prepared for W. E. Cret for a three-story concrete hotel to cost $35,000.

Theater—Anacortis. Architect F. S. Piper of Bellingham is preparing plans for a fireproof theater, 60x100 feet in size, for J. A. Mathesen, to cost $20,000.

Church—Spokane. Plans have been prepared by Architect Chas. T. Diamond and accepted by the Church of Trustees for a $12,000 church of stone, stucco and half-timber.

Garage—Seattle. Architects Haynes & Curtin have been commissioned to prepare plans to cost $25,000 for the Madison Square Building Co. The building will be three stories, reinforced concrete, 240x200 feet in size.

University Building—Spokane. Architect H. G. Ellis has plans prepared for the first building for Spokane University. The building will be one story, concrete and brick, 60x80 feet in size.

Hall—Centralia. The Salvation Army will erect at once a two-story brick building at a cost of $15,000.

Business Block—Aberdeen. W. P. Whitehead announces that he will begin work soon on a two-story brick building to be used as an undertaking establishment with apartments on the second floor. Cost $21,000.

School—Seattle. School Architect Edgar Blair is preparing plans for a four-room addition to the Warren Avenue school to cost $25,000.

IDAHO

High School—Wallace. Bonds for $55,000 have been voted for the construction of an additional high school building. A two-story brick building, 100x100 feet in size, is planned.

Store—Bonner’s Ferry. J. W. Reid will erect a modern two-story brick department store with a thirty-foot frontage.

Business Block—Troy. M. W. Dunham will begin work soon on a modern two-story brick building 25x0 feet in size.

Elks’ Building—Idaho Falls. The B. P. O. E. will build a $3500 club house. Nelson Porter is chairman of a committee to secure plans.

Elevator—Lewiston. Construction work on a grain elevator with 100,000 bushels capacity will be started at once.

School—Iola. Bonds for $15,000 were voted by Independent School District No. 1 for building a modern school house.

School—Inkom. Bonds for $12,000 have been voted with which to erect a modern school building.

Court House—Moscow. An election will be held July 22 for the purpose of voting on a $110,000 bond issue to be used in the erection of a court house for Latah County.

School Building—Boise. Architects Tourellotte & Hummel have prepared plans for a four-story building for the B. P. O. E.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hotel—Victoria. Architect Leslie M. Warren has plans completed for an eight-story hotel, 75x25 feet in size, for Adams Bros., to cost $56,000.

Hotel Addition—Victoria. Architect W. Ridgeway Wilson has prepared plans for alterations, to cost $10,000, to the Commercial Hotel.


Apartment House—Vancouver, R. C. Coleman will erect a three-story apartment house at a cost of $60,000 from plans prepared by himself.

Residence—Elfinale. Architect R. A. Nicola is preparing plans for a $100,000 residence to be built for a Vancouver capitalist.

Hotel—Huntington. Architect H. Horton of Victoria is preparing plans for a $75,000 hotel building for E. E. Phair.

Factory—Vancouver. The American Can Co. will start work at once on a five-story factory building to cost $85,000.
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If preferred, trip can be reversed, leaving San Francisco at 8:15 a. m. via the coast to Monte Rio and returning along the river and through the valleys, arriving at San Francisco 7:05 p. m. daily and 9:05 p. m. Sunday the same evening.

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The illustrated section of this magazine contains several pages showing the plans of the Lincoln Park High School, Tacoma, Washington, designed by the well known firm of architects, Messrs. Heath & Gove, of Tacoma. They have specified N. & G. Taylor Co.'s Target-and-Arrow for the roof of this building, requiring a carload of over 40,000 lbs., which is already shipped from Philadelphia direct to the building.

This is good evidence of the high reputation this oldtime, handmade roofing tin enjoys. A new and notable feature on the Pacific Coast is the laying of this tin over battens, or wood strips, producing an effective roof treatment, referred to on other pages of this issue.

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Current Comment

Official figures, recently compiled, place the cement production of the United States last year at 83,351,191 barrels, which is a new high record and an increase of more than 3,980,000 barrels in a year.

At Glendale, Calif., a drinking fountain built of cobblestones was moved on tracks with a donkey engine, to a new location several blocks distant. The fountain weighs two and a half tons and is fifteen feet high.

In the Province of Alberta, Canada, there is an odd Ruthenian village. All the houses are built of logs, with doors of woven twigs, swinging on home-made hinges, with wooden hasps for latches. The roofs are of poles and cross-woven wheat straw, treated with pitch. Not a single nail is used, and the doors are of hewn logs.

The total value of new buildings erected in Medford during 1913 will equal $197,000. Civic improvements in the past four years cost $1,854,000. The city now has 20 miles of pave streets, valued at $1,000,000; 30 miles of water mains, worth $250,000; 27 miles of sewers, worth $204,000; 2 miles of storm sewers, worth $25,000; 27 miles of concrete walks, worth $100,000; a 24-mile moun-
tain water gravity system, costing $275,000.

A jeweler at Winona, Minn., after a four-year work, has produced a miniature working mechanical model of his city. It shows all office buildings, bridges, flour mills, churches, factories, river boats, street cars, etc. Tiny manikins and street traffic operated by electricity, give appearance of life and activity. At night the current illuminates the buildings and streets.

Debentures Merged

One of the results of the change from former methods in Portland to the commission form of government, has brought about a merger of the City Plumbing Department with that of the City Building Inspector. The combined offices are under the general supervision of Commissioner Robert G. Dick, while Building Inspector Plummer is actively in control.

“Emotions in Stone”

George A. Bingham, in “The Living Age,” thus beautifully expresses himself relative to emotions in stone:

“Pillars and arches reach heavenward. The whole mass of stonework climbs to din, divine heights; but it does so at the cost of ceaseless stress, almost unbearable effort.”

“When standing in the nave of Notre Dame one has the feeling that demons are lurking in the shadows; I feel sure that the men who built these great temples felt this. Their gargoyles were not mere grotesques, un timely outbreaks of an irrepressible comic spirit. They represented haunting devils.”

“I am repelled at times from these buildings, because they oppress me. I am continually conscious of some vast power which overwhelms me.”

Permanency in Building

An encouraging indication in almost every Western city is the fact that buildings of brick and cheap construction are on the wane. Many of the cities, by reason of sudden access of population, were compelled by sheer force of circumstances, to use the cheapest material accessible — lumber. This tended to a loss of much-room-like growth, and could not, by any means, become stable or permanent. Development of business interests, access of wealth, rendered wooden buildings uneconomical. Where the demon of fire did not do the work of eradicating them, the advancement in value of the site they occupied have forced owners to replace old wooden buildings generally. In their place have been rearvel structures of steel and reinforced concrete. Lumber, for many pur-
poses, is no longer applicable, but the lumber business suffers not a whit, for it is continuous instead. The modern tendency is for proportionate structures. Iron and concrete, brick, terra cotta and natural stone are becoming more and more popular. With them we expect that there will be a yearly lessening chance of conflagrations, and of cause a lessening insurance rate. It is only a question of a few years when American cities will gradually assume that strange opposition in their buildings that serves so distin-
Figures Show Progress

Building construction for the month of July showed a commendable activity in San Francisco. Permits were issued and contracts filed to the extent of $2,055,210 for private construction and contracts were let on the Pan- ama-Pacific Exposition enterprise to the extent of $1,689,815, making in all $3,745,025, exclusive of city and government work. This is against $2,134,237 for the month of June, and $2,067,088 for the month of May, including the same items. Of the $2,055,210 for private construction, $1,257,131 was for brick and concrete construction; $661,025 for frame buildings and $137,053 came under the head of alterations and additions. These figures show that in spite of the depression of business generally there is a considerable activity in the building line such as to indicate that there is faith in the future of the city.

Compared with other years the record for July is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July, 1904</td>
<td>$1,763,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 1905</td>
<td>2,087,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 1906</td>
<td>1,689,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 1907</td>
<td>1,687,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 1908</td>
<td>2,921,152</td>
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<tr>
<td>July, 1909</td>
<td>3,144,482</td>
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<tr>
<td>July, 1910</td>
<td>1,590,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 1911</td>
<td>2,167,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 1912</td>
<td>2,217,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 1913</td>
<td>3,745,025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While $1,689,815 of last month's figures were for the work of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, still the total of private construction runs upwards of two millions. This is a good figure considering that it was vacation period generally and business is dull. From present appearances things ought to look up the last half of the year and assume a more buoyant tone.—San Francisco Pacific Daily Builder.

Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES

New Publications. (List 21—August, 1913.)

BULLETINS.

Bulletin 59—Investigations of detonators and electric detonators, by Clarence Hall and S. P. Howell. 1913. 73 pp., 7 pls., 5 fgs.


TECHNICAL PAPERS.


Technical Paper 42—The prevention of waste of oil and gas from flowing wells in California, with a discussion of special methods used by J. M. Polhard, by Ralph Arnold and V. R. Garfias. 1913. 15 pp., 2 pls., 4 fgs.


MINERS' CIRCULAR.


The Bureau of Mines has copies of these publications for free distribution, but cannot give more than one copy of the same bulletin to one person. Requests for all papers cannot be granted without satisfactory reason. In asking for publications please order them by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

Architects Hold Picnic

The Spokane Architectural Club held its annual picnic at Hayden Lake, August 20. F. P. Rooney was chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements. The other members of the committee were: H. G. Ellis, H. C. Whitehouse, G. F. Schofield, E. V. Price and H. C. Berleson.

év · év

Building More Fire-Proof Homes

Is it not time that the fireproof house receive greater consideration on the part of architects and owners? It so happens that a fireproof house is also one practically free from deterioration. There are no rotting timbers, and coal bills are generally lower than with cheap, inflammable construction.

But it is generally thought that fireproofing entails great expense; that any of the accepted safe materials are beyond the purse of the average home builder. That this is not the case is being proven by numberless examples of fireproof construction now under way, after designs of architects who understand how to keep costs down.

The Chicago cement show, held last January, one of the most interesting exhibits was that showing a typical suburban home in full size and built entirely of fireproof material. It was a true concrete house, concrete hollow tile having been used for wall and floor material, and a stucco coat having been applied for the finished surface.

It is commonly believed that a coating of stucco on a good frame renders a house fireproof. This is not the case. The thin protecting shell is no protection from fire within, and its life is limited. But true fireproof construction with approved materials gives perfect security. Stucco on such a foundation is ideal.

As a matter of fact, the house at the cement show was necessarily built only in part. The depth of the booth being 14 feet, the porch, roof and front wall of the house, including a bay with casement windows off the living room, a casement window off the hall and the entrance were all that could be actually constructed. The balance was painted on canvas by one of Chicago's theatrical scene painters, and gave in perspective not only the house, but a typical suburban setting.

The roof of the house is an important feature that is seldom given sufficient consideration. Where houses are built close together, the danger of fire being communicated from house to house is great, where wood shingles are used. There is perhaps nothing cheaper nor better than the wood shingle, if we disregard entirely the danger from fire, and yet this danger is so real today with our crowded city conditions that the makers of fireproof shingles, of cement-asbestos or tile, of clay or cement are finding a ready market.

In order to carry out in every detail the purpose of the house, a fire-proof roof of asbestos shingles was used, and while its cost was found to be practically double that of wood shingles, yet this additional cost must be reckoned as a pure investment, there being no depreciation, and the greater safety bringing a real reduction in the annual fire insurance costs.

The home owner should look well to the materials specified by his architect and used by his contractor when building his house. He should be sure that the walls are well insulated, and preferably that they have a double air space for this means a considerable saving in coal and a more comfortable house through the hot summer.—P. D. Van Vliet.
Lighting Systems

There was a time when the majority of mankind awakened from slumber at 4 in the morning and retired at 8 o'clock in the evening, except on special occasions. Since the great improvement of lighting systems, which has now almost reached perfection, it is safe to say the majority of mankind now awakens at 7 and retires at 11 o'clock, except on special occasions.

Whether the new order of things has resulted in any great benefit is a much debated question. It is sufficient for present purposes, however, that the new order of things is the most acceptable to the majority and that it is probably here to stay.

Lighting systems were first considered a luxury. They are now an absolute necessity. This is the golden age of mankind. There is much to do and much to see in this field of a wonderful development of light. Light has made it possible to do and see a great deal more during the natural lifetime of the present generation than was possible several generations back.

The question as to which system of lighting is the most satisfactory, all things considered, is hardly debatable. Electricity is cleaner, safer, brighter, more convenient and in most cities more economical than any other system of lighting. It is not, however, cheap enough to be of practical use for heating and cooking.

There has been a great deal of improvement since the days of the old horseshoe carbon light. In fact the increased brilliancy has been a little overcome, so that the brightest electric light obtainable, also the brightest gas light obtainable, is actually harmful to the sight unless enclosed in ground glass globes or in other ways arranged to diffuse it.

This brings us down to indirect lighting, by far the most practical lighting system for all interior purposes, domestic or commercial. It was thought that when a light of extreme brilliancy had been invented that all lighting problems had been solved, that every part of a room could be made as light as day, and this is really possible, but not practical.

Observe the daylight in your room. If your room is on the north side of the house no direct rays of the sun enter it. Still during the middle of the day you have ample light of a soft diffused nature. On the south side of the house where the direct rays are admitted you will invariably draw your curtain so that the sun will not shine directly into your eyes. Even the direct rays which strike the wall, floor and furniture are sometimes so brilliant as to cause discomfort.

Place a book in the direct rays of the sun and try to read from it, you will find the light blinding and if continued indefinitely would soon ruin the sight. This easily proves that the most practical light is a diffused or indirect light. Therefore, when you place a miniature sun in the middle of a room receiving direct rays from it and light has made it possible to do and see a great deal more during the natural lifetime of the present generation than was possible several generations back.

To diffuse the light various kinds of opalescent, ground glass and other shades have been made, but all have proved more or less unsatisfactory. Most of them will shade the light from a greater portion of the room and especially the ceiling, casting a very strong glare immediately below the chandelier, so that when you are in the shadow you have not light enough and when you are in the glare the light is too strong.

One day some bright genius solved all the problems as quickly and as easily as Columbus solved the laws of gravitation by standing on egg one day, when the sages and philosophers thought it impossible. This genius simply turned the chandelier upside down, and instead of reflecting the light downward against carpets, tables and other miscellaneous things that absorb instead of reflect light, he shines it against the ceiling, simply requiring that the ceiling be of light color, and lets the light fall in a diffused manner, giving a soft glow to all parts of the room, which creates no shadow except directly below things and not much of that. Simple, isn't it? But like all simple things, it must be done right.

The most practical color for the ceiling is a light cream, although other light colors, such as a very light sky blue, have been used, and given satisfaction, when enough indirect lighting is provided. These inverted chandeliers which look like ornamental hanging flower baskets suspended by chains, are a varying width and design to suit the requirements of each room and the taste of the owner.

To get the proper amount of light is a matter of scientific figuring by a lighting engineer, who carefully computes the amount of light required to properly light a certain sized room of certain decorations and from his scientific figures determines the width and number of the chandeliers (when the room is large), and how far they should be suspended from the ceiling. Indirect wall lights are also used, but these are not as practical as the drop lights or chandeliers from the ceiling, unless a number of them are placed all about the room, which is sometimes done when the ceiling is low. The new tungsten lights now made by several concerns are a great economy over the old style carbon light, not only in the actual amount of current consumed, but by reason of the fact that fewer of them are required for sufficient lighting purposes.

Suburban lighting systems offer many serious problems. There is no individual lighting plant that will not occasionally give some trouble. The most practical individual plant is a little too expensive for the average suburbanite. Sometimes little colonies of houses will go together on a private plant of this nature, sharing the expense to maintain it either equally or in proportion to the number of light outlets in each house. Between acetylene and gasoline gas plants the latter is advised. When an acetylene plant can be made that is absolutely fool proof it has its advantages over a gasoline plant, but no matter how careful a man may be he is apt to leave the enclosure of his plant unheated and thus endangering children or servants are bound to make personal investigation to see where the danger lies of which they have been warned, so much with usual results. The gasoline gas plant offers the advantage of always having the fuel quickly available, and can be used for cooking as well as lighting. Most gasoline gas plants are now arranged with a storage tank in the ground outside of the house.

The arrangement of lights for the interior is not very complicated to discuss at length in a general way, each room providing its own problems. But those few words should be borne in mind.

Always provide something for all electric chandeliers at any given place. Never place a light fixture where it cannot be controlled. Never place a gas fixture where a curtain will blow into it or where it is apt to receive a strong draught from an open window. Always provide a small light for each bureau, piano and washstand and preferably two, one...
on each side. All chandeliers should be on three-way switches, so that only one light can be turned on when desired, such as one light in the dining room by which to set the table, but still so that all the lights can be turned on at will. Writing desks, typewriters, and the like should always have local lights. Never buy very ornate lighting fixtures. It is a constant care to keep them clean and they do not look as well as plain fixtures of neat design. Black iron fixtures should not be used for they absorb the light when they should reflect it.

Harmony in Private Buildings

The legal sides of city planning—the police power to control housing conditions, height of buildings and similar matters that are developing in this age of progress—were discussed by Edward M. Bassett of New York before the recent National Conference on City Planning. In a paper which was heard with interest he said:

"Broad exercise of community control of the use of private property and city streets. The city should have the power to impose restrictions on the use of private land so that the community's needs shall be observed. These needs extend not only to sanitation and safe building construction, but include adaptation of buildings to their surroundings, distances of buildings from and relation to streets and public places, creation of zones for industry, business or residence and prohibition or regulation of unsightly objects. The police power is the power of safeguarding the community. This power is entirely distinct from the right of condemnation. The city by its exercise takes no title from the private owners and makes no compensation."

"The courts have chosen to limit the police powers to health and safety on the ground that a more extensive application would violate the constitution both as to taking without compensation, and without due course of law. Yet no one can doubt that the city of the future will need to enforce harmony of buildings, the setting back of buildings in certain areas, the limitation of heights and to some extent the segregation of residential, business and industrial structures."

"The community cannot carry out any worthy plan if a private owner can build any shape, anywhere and for any purpose. The city architect in many foreign cities has the power to disapprove the plans of unsuitable and inharmonious buildings. Modern German cities like Cologne, Frankfurt and Dusseldorf have planned and restricted their suburbs as to height of buildings, their use and the proportion of private land to be covered."

"It is unthinkable that the city must compensate all of the private owners if reasonable esthetic restrictions are placed on their use of city land. Yet if the police powers cannot be invoked there is no resort but to eminent domain, which always requires compensation. No city can afford to pay money to all private owners to make them respect community rights, and community rights will at some time extend to regulating advertising signs, harmonizing buildings and segregating industries. Progressive legislation is required, and if all else fails, constitutional amendments must be made. These should be general and extend police powers to reasonable esthetic objects, rather than to enumerate the various forms of community necessities."

A German vacuum ice machine of convenient size for household use does away with the need of using dangerous acids and can be operated by hand or a small electric motor.

Coast Architects Honored

Four firms of Pacific Coast architects are included in a list of seven that have been selected by the United States Treasury Department as competitors to furnish the plans for the new Portland, Ore., postoffice. The chosen firms are: Bliss & Faville, San Francisco; Ellis F. Lawrence, Whiteholme & Pointhieux and Doyle & Patterson of Portland; Clinton & Russell, J. H. Friedlander and John Russell Polk of New York.

The Coast architects have just received instructions in regard to what must be included in the plans and general rules governing the competition. The new post-office building will cost $1,000,000 and will be a two-story structure, covering an entire block.

Canadian Architects to Meet in Calgary Next

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has issued the following call for the sixth annual general assembly of the organization to be held in Calgary in September:

"The sixth general assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada will be held at Calgary, Alberta, on September 15 and 16. A very interesting programme is being prepared, which will include matters of interest to every architect in the Dominion."

Every Canadian architect is cordially invited and is welcome at all sessions and entertainments, whether a member of the R. A. I. C. or not.

This is the best opportunity to visit Calgary, the city phenomenal, and the Calgary architects have promised a royal reception.

The programme will be sent early in August to all members of the R. A. I. C. and will contain all the particulars concerning the assembly.

The committee of arrangements of the assembly is composed as follows:


ALCIDE CHAUSSE, Hon. Secretary.

Bricklayer Performs Operation

George Washington, famous leader of revolving armies and first President of his country, has a brand new nose.

The particular George in question is the 16-foot stone statue which stands on the very top of the dome of the court house at Washington, Pa. The delicate surgical operation, replacing a lost feature of his countenance, was made possible by the daring and nerve of Charles Curran, a local brick contractor.

Curran, with his assistants, was making repairs to the dome when he noticed that the nose on the giant statue above him was missing. Taking a ladder and a rope and one assistant he climbed to the top of the statue, where he found that the olfactory organ had been torn away, leaving the father of his country with a decidedly blank expression.

Curran constructed a new nose out of a composition which he himself evolved and which he believes will be as permanent as stone. He then clambered up to the head of the statue and seating himself upon the lofty brow 185 feet above the sidewalk he replaced the lost nose.
Ruskin College

Oxford University is housed in twenty-seven colleges dotted about the ancient city in the heart of Southern England. There is no more beautiful collection of ancient architecture surviving to this day and filling modern uses. The history of about nine hundred years is written in these gray stone colleges and halls.

Among these ancient colleges of stone there stands one of red brick that holds a hundred students. It is but fourteen years since it was founded in honor of John Ruskin, one of the many famous men who loved Oxford as their alma mater. The founder was Walter Vrooman, an American. The new buildings just finished were opened on Washington's last birthday.

To have been graduated from Oxford University has been the hall mark of two hundred generations of students, most of whom belong to the aristocracy of England. Ruskin college was built as "a message from the people of America to the working men of Great Britain." The gift was accepted by and on behalf of plain working men, who were ready enough to give up four years of their life for the higher learning that was there opened to them. They go in and out, shoulder to shoulder, with the sons of the aristocracy, meeting and accompanying them on terms of complete equality, both of them giving testimony to the essential democracy of the England of today.

Ruskin college receives from its students only fifty-two pounds sterling for the college year of forty-four weeks, and gives them board, residence and education.

According to the deed of foundation the course of study covers social and economic subjects, with history, English composition, and courses of lectures on current social and political questions.

Many of the students have passed examinations and have graduated in the school of economics in the university. In the last three years of the 52 men who entered examinations for the diploma 28 had been students of Ruskin College. Twenty-six passed successfully and 16 obtained distinction.

Dr. Slater is the principal. He is, as he should be, an enthusiast for the training of men on the lines of Ruskin College. The professors are recognized authorities on their several subjects, and the education is thorough, from the ground up.

What becomes of your men? Dr. Slater was asked.

"Many become teachers or lecturers at the various working men's educational institutions. Some have written books on economic or social subjects and made names and positions for themselves. Many, however, go back to their former work as mechanics and so on, carrying the inspiration of higher ideals into their old surroundings."  

Victoria Chapter

Victoria Chapter of the British Columbia Association of Architects at its last annual meeting elected the following officers: J. C. M. Keith, president; Major Ridge-way, vice-president; H. Emmus Read, secretary-treasurer; Messrs. P. L. James, E. S. Butler, D. J. B. Uniline, K. Rose and K. B. Spurgin, executive council.

The chapter now numbers 62 full members, 25 associate, and 5 student members. Two of the members have been appointed to act with the building inspector in examining applicants for the position of assistant inspectors, and another member has been engaged in drawing up the program for the Provincial Jubilee hospital competition.

City Planning a Science

City planning is a science. The landscape gardener is but one factor in such work; the engineer is another perfectly necessary factor; the sociologist is another. The business man, the man of affairs, is another. In deed it requires the very best brains of the community to work disinterestedly and unitedly for a common purpose.

No one man can evolve a perfect scheme for the re-modeling of a city. History proves this. Chicago, San Francisco and Portland have equally shown its futility, whereas Washington and Cleveland are splendid examples of the united efforts of able men.

The wise course for any city to adopt is to call in a man who is experienced, and whose judgment is mature to make a careful study and analysis of these rival plans, to get into touch with the various civic organizations to select the best features in the respective designs, and out of them to evolve the most satisfactory and economical treatment; for I cannot too much emphasize the fact that no one man can possibly devise the most satisfactory and complete plan.—Thomas Hawkes, Portland.

Examining Board for Architects Upheld

The Supreme Court of Illinois handed down a decision this week which decides that the State Examining Board for Architects has the right to act for the purposes for which it was created. Last October a committee of the Chicago Architects' Business Association laid before the State Examining Board for Architects a mass of papers tending to show a violation of the law by the proposed construction of a theater, plans of which had been prepared by David Saul Klatzer. Mr. Klatzer sought and obtained from the Superior Court of Cook County, without a hearing, an injunction, including the State Examining Board for Architects from taking action, in the matter, claiming that the law, which gave the examining board the right to revoke licenses, particularly Section 10, was unconstitutional. By the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, rendered this week, this injunction has been dissolved. Now that the question of the authority and legality of the State Examining Board for Architects has been settled, one question, that of the power of the board to act, remains to be settled. The power to act is the only power the board has, through its attorney, Henry P. Hutchen, made application in the court for a mandamus to compel the owners of building and those erecting the same to comply with the law. The court refused to issue the writ and threatened that other suit may be brought for the better enforcement of the building laws of the city and State—October 25th.
In lieu of a report from the Committee to confer with the National Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters, the following letter to the Committee was read by the Secretary before the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects in Washington, D. C., December, 1912. This, and all other Reports will be found in full later in the Journal of the Institute.

NOTE:—See last page for the action taken by the Convention in regard to this "Report."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTERS.

New York, May 29, 1912.

Gentlemen:

At the conference between your Committee and the Committee representing the National Association of Master Plumbers and the National Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters, held on May 20, 1912, at 260 West Broadway, New York City, the undersigned, appointed to prepare and submit to you a statement or brief covering the subject discussed, such brief to be used by you in preparing your report to the American Institute.

The subjects considered were:

1. The evils resulting from the practice of including the Plumbing and Steamfitting in "General Contracts."

2. The injustice of requiring bidders to pay for Plans and Specifications.

3. The problem of placing responsibility for damages caused by defective materials where it justly belongs.

As to eliminating the Plumbing and Heating from General Contracts we submit the following:

1. The number of General Contractors is seldom less than five and sometimes fifteen. Each General Contractor gets estimates from not less than three Plumbers and Steamfitters—sometimes from a dozen or more. The actual cost of each Plumber or Steamfitter who estimates is not less than one-half of one cent of the amount of estimate.

If figured direct for Owner the number of bidders would average five. On a $2000 contract, the cost to "the trade" would be $2000 x ½% or $10.00 x 5, or $50.00.

If figured under General Contractor the number of bidders would average thirty, making the cost to "the trade": $2000 x ½% or $10.00 x 30, or $300.

The average profit on a $2000 contract would not exceed $250. When figured for Owner "the trade" makes $300 net, or 10% on the contract.

2. When figured for General Contractor "the trade" actually loses $80.00.

3. The man who gets the contract makes $240, but it is at the expense of his fellow craftsmen, and "the trade" as a whole is poorer than if the work had not been done.

This is an exaggerated statement. It describes a process that is in continuous operation, and if all the work done by the Plumber and Steamfitter were on the sub-contract basis, there would be no survivals after a few years.

3. Estimates given to General Contractors are not, as a rule, fairly handled. No provision is, or can be, made for their being opened in the presence of bidders and the contract awarded in accordance with fair competitive rules. Usually they are opened as received by the General Contractor or one of his employees, and the figures may be easily obtained by favored competitors. If the General Contractor gets the work, it is seldom that he awards the sub-contract on the merits of the sub-estimates he has received.

4. The favored party is offered the contract at the price of the lowest bidder, or else new bids are obtained, often from new bidders, and not infrequently the lowest final bidder is induced to take the contract at even a lower price by false representations as to the lowest prices of his competitors.

5. There are very few General Contractors in whose offices sub-bids are fairly handled.

The nature of our work is such as to justify and often necessitate our direct contract with the Owner or his immediate representative, the Architect. The General Contractor is not concerned in such changes and betterments as are often made clear to the practical artisan as the work proceeds, and frequently an inferior installation is made because the General Contractor cares only to comply with the specifications.

6. Many General Contractors are unable to properly finance the work they undertake, and depend largely upon their credit to carry it through. In this "credit" they include the sub-contracting Plumber and Steamfitter.

There is scarcely a member of our craft who has not experienced great loss through this condition of the General Contractor's finances. Almost invariably in such work our payments are delayed long after the General Contractor has received them.

It is manifestly unfair that a third party should stand between us and the Owner, with power to embarrass our business by withholding payments.

5. It is reasonable to conclude that the same work done through a General Contractor will cost the Owner more than if done directly for the Owner. In some way the General Contractor will get a profit. If it is made to seem that the building costs less by General Contract, the Owner may be sure that he is getting less in quantity or quality. No Plumber or Steamfitter will do the same work cheaper for a General Contractor (with all the risks and disadvantages) than he would do it for the Owner.

While the evils of sub-contracting are generally recognized among the Master Plumbers and Master Steamfitters, and resolutions have been adopted by both our National Associations reproving the practice, we have no power to compel our members to cut out such business.

Very many, however, refuse absolutely to figure for General Contractors, and among those who thus refuse are many of the most reliable concerns in both branches of the business.

This class is steadily growing, especially among those who do high grade work. The General Contractor is
already dependent upon such concerns in the Plumbing and Steamfitting business as are considered below the average as to business standing and mechanical ability.

It is hoped that the American Institute of Architects, recognizing the practice as a growing evil, tending to degrade the business of the Master Plumber and Master Steamtitter and to foster the kind of work which appears better than it is, will take such action as will commit the profession to an earnest effort to eliminate it.

Such a deliverance by your Society will greatly aid us in securing practical unanimity among our members in their efforts to abolish a practice which we believe to be a serious menace to our business.

Referring to the second subject of our discussion, "the injustice of requiring bidders to pay for plans and specifications," your Committee seemed not to know that this is of frequent occurrence.

We do not object, when taking plans for figuring to making a reasonable deposit, to be returned when plans are returned, nor to paying for additional plans when we need them for additional use after the contract is awarded. Our objection is to the making of a charge for plans which are used only for estimating, before the awarding of the contract. The necessary expense of figuring any job of steamfitting or plumbing is seldom less than 1/5 of the estimate. Competitive bids are obtained for the benefit of the Owner, and it would seem as if if a charge for plans should not be added to the other necessary cost of the bidders. We infer from the statements of your Committee that there is no rule of your society justifying such charges. But since the practice already obtains in some places, and is liable to spread, we would suggest that a resolution of the American Institute covering the matter would prevent the growth of what we believe to be an unfair practice.

The third subject of our discussion, "placing responsibility for damage caused by defective materials," was recognized as a difficult one.

The Owner should not suffer loss because of imperfect materials; nor should the Architect who specifies goods of standard make, it is right that the contractor, who is supposed to be expert and to carefully examine all materials he uses, should be responsible when it is possible for him to detect any defects in the materials, in which it is impossible to discover the defect until the damage is done. This is especially true in regard to cast iron and enameled ware, in which defects, not discoverable under the usual tests, develop within a year from the time of the installation. These goods are generally specified by the Architect, and the Contractor must purchase them as specified. He must guarantee them for one according to the terms of nearly all contracts. No manufacturer of these goods will guarantee them to the contractor except to the extent of furnishing a new fixture, or part of the same, which may be found defective, excluding all cost of damage done and of replacing the defective fixtures, which cost is often from twenty to one hundred times the cost of the bare fixture.

In all such cases the loss should fairly fall upon the manufacturer. But we are unable to get from him a guarantee, except as above stated, and for lack of this we often sustain losses far in excess of all profits.

We believe that the Architects can help to right this great wrong.

If you will put into the contract a clause providing that the Contractor shall deliver to the Architect or Owner a written guarantee from the Manufacturer to make good all damages caused by the defects in the materials of his make upon the job and developing within one year from the date of installation, we can then demand such guarantee from him.

It is quite possible that many Manufacturers will fight such a demand, but some will concede it, and others will quickly follow. It can be shown that the Architects will help us, and once secured, it will place the responsibility where it belongs and be of great benefit to Owners and Contractors.

By direction of the Conference Committee of National Association of Master Plumbers and National Association of Master Steamfitters, I am directed to thank the American Institute of Architects for the privilege of conferring with you on these important matters, and to express the hope that our conference will result in such action as will be of mutual benefit.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JOHN TRAXILOR, EDWARD B. DENNY, Sub-Committee.

NOTE.—Committee appointed by the President to consider the reports of Special Committees, submitted the following recommendations to the Convention, which were adopted with the report of the Committee.

(1) To confer with the National Association of Master Plumbers. Three points are raised:

1st. The letting of contracts in the trades involved apart from the General Contract. This is a broad question, involving equally all trades and also important general considerations in the carrying on of building operations. The practice of a divided contract is not a new one; on the other hand, the practical necessity, under certain conditions, of a general contract, can not be denied. To the Architect it is inevitable that he will cut the work to fit the price just as far as he is able, and, however strict the inspection, its power has a practical limit.

2nd. The letting of contracts to a sub-contractor by the general Contractor, instead of the General Contractor to have a bargain sale of sub-contracts as soon as the general contract is awarded to him, regardless of what sub-bids form the basis of his estimate, can not be too strongly characterized. In the first place, it is unfair to the bona fide sub-bidders, and in the last analysis it is detrimental to the owner's interests, for if a sub-contractor cuts his price for the work, it is inevitable that he will cut the work to fit the price just as far as he is able, and, however strict the inspection, its power has a practical limit.

We believe, therefore, that in this connection lies the problem of very great importance, worthy of the careful study of an institute committee, to wit: the architect's duty toward sub-contractors when work is let under a general contract.

In order to bring this matter before the Convention for an expression of an opinion, we offer the following:

Voted, that it is the sense of the members of the Institute here assembled, that when work is let under a general contract, it is the duty of the architect to endeavor so to carry it on that all portions of the work be let under legitimate processes of competitive estimating to the exclusion of those practices of bidding and trading of sub-bids, which are detrimental alike to the interests of the sub-contractor and the owner.

2d. That contractors should not be enabled nor to be paid for the blue prints used in estimating. We believe that whenever possible, none of the time and trouble and expense, which should be borne directly by the master tradesmen, and not be transferred to the line of methods of obtaining contracts, be to be eventually paid by other bidders or operations. Let the owners pay for what they get and not for what others have got and not paid for.
3d. Responsibility for damage due to use of defective material.

We believe that the contractor can estimate the chances of loss on this as accurately as the material man, and can protect himself by reasonable addition to his estimates to cover labor backed by the guarantees of the material men to replace material.

We recommend that this special committee be continued and that these matters be referred back to it for further consideration and report.

Graduates With Honors

In June, George Howell Jones, son of T. E. Jones, former architect for the Portland School Board, graduated with honors from the Boston Institute of Technology. He will enter upon the practice of his profession in the East—probably New York City.

A New Building Stone

Wooden shanties are probably bound to go in the Christmas Lake and Silver Lake Valleys, Oregon. Stone, supplied by either of a half dozen quarries on Table Mountain, are likely to supplant them. F. R. Bass is their rediscoverer. The stone is a queer material, appearing to be a mixture of clay and sand, as though the stone were in process of formation. It has the peculiarities of being readily cut with saws or chisels when first taken out, and can be shaped into blocks of any form desired with little labor. After exposure the substance hardens and becomes very durable. The quarries are within the Fremont National Forest. Early settlers used the stone to some extent, for fireplaces, chimneys, foundations, etc. Many of these have stood the weather for more than twenty-five years, and are as firm or firmer than ever. Perhaps this stone may become adaptable to wide commercial use in time.

Offers $500 in Prizes

Dorr E. Keasey, the Portland real estate man, interested particularly in Portland Heights' property, has hung up $500 in prizes that may interest building architects. He is desirous of obtaining plans for a number of artistic model houses, appropriate for hillside locations. He has detailed the preparation of the program to the Portland Architectural Club. This organization will contribute several plans itself free, and receive $250 for writing the program. The remaining $250 will be apportioned thus: First prize, $125; second, $75; third, $50. Mr. Keasey will hang upon his office walls all plans presented. Out of the several types of dwellings suitable for precipitous sites thus produced, the buyer of a location for a home on Portland Heights is likely to find one that will appeal to his particular fancy. The idea is to get house plans that appear to have been specially designed for a given location, and not those merely designed by chance. Already there are too many dwellings erected that are architectural eye-sores, in that they are entirely incongruous in present surroundings although they might be entirely congruous if placed in other locations.

The Portland atelier members feel much interest in Mr. Keasey's idea. All plans were originally to have been in by July 15th, but the time has been extended into September. Already it is known that twenty-five designs will be forthcoming. The competition will be under the rules prescribed by the American Institute of Architects.

Tacoma's New High School

The enterprising city of Tacoma, Washington, shows prosperity to the extent that the School Board has recently commissioned Messrs. Heath & Gove, the well known firm of architects, with headquarters in the National Realty Building, Tacoma, Washington, to prepare plans for an extensive structure known as the Lincoln Park High School. This building, now in course of construction, will cost in the neighborhood of $400,000 and occupies a commanding view on the south side of the city. The building and grounds cover a large block and constitute an extensive basement, first and second floor plans, which details are shown in the illustrated section of this issue. A notable feature of this building is that Messrs. Heath & Gove, architects, are setting an example on the Pacific Coast in the method of laying tim roofing over wood strips or battens, creating an artistic heavy rib design. This institution is to be thoroughly equipped in all departments necessary for instruction in various trades, as the present day demands.

Victoria Competition

Architects in the city are busy now with their competitive plans for the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, which have to be in by August 1.

As the plans of the directors contemplate a large group of buildings, the competition is receiving the attention of the profession both in Vancouver and Victoria and there is a prospect of a considerable diversity of design in the plans which will be lodged.

Architects' Fees

The recent decision of a British Columbia magistrate, in effect that an architect cannot claim a mechanic's lien in connection with the preparation of plans for building purposes, comes as a complete surprise to architects throughout British Columbia.

Vancouver architects, especially, are considerably chagrined at the outcome. The case on which the issue was decided involved a building which had already been erected. This leaves the situation all the more embarrassing.

Heretofore it has been generally taken for granted that an architect could claim fees under the mechanic's lien act, in common with others identified with the building trades. The magistrate held that quoted decisions tending to support this belief had not involved the claims of an architect for fees, directly based on the action of a lien.

The architectural profession has always felt that the preparation of plans actually used in subsequent construction work has been of equal importance to the furnishing of materials or labor, and that the same measure of legal protection in enforcing payment of fees should be extended.

A concrete bowstring roof truss is a feature of the recently constructed Bellevue Theater in Paris, France. The truss has a clear span of 69 feet and an overall height of about 15 feet. The top chord approximates a parabola and is connected with the bottom member by six vertical suspenders, spaced about 10 inches on centers. There are no diagonal members to the truss, all provisions for live load being taken up in the transverse connections between trusses.
Breakfast Room, Residence H. H. Hart
Oakland, Calif.
C. W. Dickey, Architect
Oakland, Calif.

Dining Room, Residence H. H. Hart
Oakland, Calif.
C. W. Dickey, Architect
Oakland, Calif.
Music Room, Residence H. H. Hart
Oakland, Calif.

Wall Fountain in Garden, Residence H. H. Hart
Oakland, Calif.

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
August, 1911
Building for the Supreme Court of the United States
Ernest E. With. Elbert Davis. Schenck and Converse
First Mention. S. A. A.
Architect: Bucker Cunningham
CARNEGIE LIBRARY, AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Whitfield & King, Architects, New York City.

A good illustration showing ribbed tin roofing on the building roofed with 1,500 square feet IX "Target & Arrow" roofing tin, manufactured by the N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia.

Showing Details for Ribbed Tin Roofing
By Nettie Ellinum.

Fig. 1 shows the plan of the rib and also a vertical section on XX. All the rest of the figures showing end views are sections on similar lines to XX. The vertical section in Fig. 1 shows that the sides of the ribs are fastened to the rib by driving nails through them at the upper end, so that the seam formed by the side and cap will cover the nail heads. The section at "A" shows the cap attached and seams closed and at "B" the seam malletted down and finished.

Fig. 2 shows a similar seam fastened with cleats in which "A" is the finished seam and "B" the seam in process of construction. Here the cleats are fastened to the side of the rib.

Fig. 3 is similar to Fig. 2, excepting the cleats are fastened to the top of the rib. This I regard as the inferior method when comparing Figs. 2 and 3. When the wind causes much suction the tin roof raises and lowers, and in Fig. 3 the point X becomes a hinge in the cleat, and in time this raising and lowering, possibly slight, depending on the nearness of the nails to the edge of the rib, will by the law of fatigue of metals cause the tin cleat to break, with the result of then having a loose and unfastened tin roof.

Fig. 4 shows a method of applying a tin roof in which there are no seams on the ribs, but the top and sides of the rib covers are locked to the tin between the ribs in the same manner as in ordinary tin roofing. The drawing shows in detail the procedure, excepting no cleats are shown, or when the seam is closed instead of malleted through the sheet. The drawing of the ribs temporarily held in place by large nails as shown, which are withdrawn when it has been tacked and soldered. In Figs. 1, 2 and 3 the rib must be the width of the cover so that the corner can be squared off, not squared so that the edge will not pull out of the cap if left as in "B" of Fig. 3. In Fig. 4 the rib shows a beveled edge which does not affect the laying of the roof as the covering. Here can be used ribs of various widths and uneven edges.

In Fig. 5 is shown a plan in which ribs and the ordinary standing seam between the ribs are used. If it is shown in larger size in Fig. 6 and the standing seam is made finished lower as in the roof shown giving the size and height of the rib and also the number of the rib spaces between height in standing seam.
present a good appearance. This style is usually formed in eight-foot lengths in the cornice break, including the first edge on the high side of the seam, and is put together in the same way as the rib cover of Fig. 4.

Fig. 5 shows a rib of indefinite length, or what may be necessary for the work at hand. This rib is fastened to the roof or floor or any smooth flat surface, and the formed covers of Fig. 4 or the formed strips of "tin roofing" of Figs. 5 and 6 are then put together in the required lengths, using the mentioned rib as a guide. When there are many pieces put together the wood rib at the point where the seams are malleted down (and then soldered before removing) loses its true form. So some way must be devised that will stand this frequent malleting. In Fig. 5 the plan and elevation of the construction rib show one method of reinforcing the rib at the point where the seams would come. The vertical sections Z-Z and Y-Y show the cross section on the plan. The rib is usually screwed down, making it easier to remove without damage to it than when it is nailed. I do not know of any special tool to turn the edges on the sheets, or rather long strips (many sheets), for roofing as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

Some years ago a manufacturer of steel roofing placed on the market (an Ohio manufacturer—Canton, Ohio, I think) a steel roofing having standing seams made as shown finished at "C" of Fig. 7. The edges on both sides of the sheet were the same height, and a pair of tongs with jaws, as I remember them, similar to "D" of Fig. 7 was used to turn the edges (both at once) as at "A." These edges were then turned down with a mallet and a cap hooked to them as at "B." Then, using the tongs again, the seam was squeezed and finished as at "C." The tongs worked in a manner similar to Burritt Double Seammers, although there was only one tong used and necessary. The exact details I do not remember, which at present is immaterial, excepting that in a roof having ribs we used the same tongs to turn edges for a roof which was, I think, similar to Fig. 2 (edges for Figs. 1 and 3 would be the same). But the jaws were not wide enough, so a piece of sheet metal was soldered to one jaw as at "E," of sufficient height to turn the required edge as at "F," the bend "G," having previously been made with a gutter tong having a gauge. The drawing shows the tong bending the edge "F" when it was used as a steel roofing tong.

At other times the edge "F" was bent by hand as in Fig. 8, where this edge is lettered "A." The letters in Figs. 8 and 9 refer to similar letters in Fig. 3. The bend E was turned with the gutter or improvised roofing tongs, and the edge A was turned with a block and mallet as shown in Fig. 8 at A'. This edge or corner of the block was faced with sheet iron to keep a sharp corner. A section of the handle is shown at Fig. 10. Any convenient handle would, however, answer the purpose. One end of the cap before it is edged is shown in Fig. 11. Both the side and end locks are formed in the folder and then the pieces are locked and soldered together to form strips. They are folded as shown in Fig. 12—E" being the edge as folded in the folder and E where it is closed. As E is shown the opposite edge that is formed slightly more than a right angle, so that it can be slipped over the edges of the sides of the rib covers.
In Fig. 13 is shown a half plan and a part elevation of a dome having ribs. The rib cover is formed in the cornice break in the same way as if it was a straight, and then, if desired, pieces are put together in lengths as required; but short pieces can be handled to better advantage, as they are pretty wobblly when crimped.

Fig. 16 shows the edge of the crimped side. Fig. 17 shows the plan of the rib when it tapers toward the top, being narrower at the top than at the bottom, and it is crimped in the same manner as described and applied in the same way as a rib of even width now to be explained.

The sides are then crimped, just one side a little and then the other, until the rib has somewhat the form of a smaller arc than is necessary, as the rib can be stretched easily, but contracted with difficulty. An edge or lap is then turned out as at X of Fig. 15 with the mallet. In this operation care and some experience are necessary, or the edge will be stretched too much and contain many buckles when the tin is ready to be soldered into place over the rib. Here also at times temporary nails are driven until the cover is firmly tacked with solder.

Fig. 14 shows the full size of the crimping on the rib, but is drawn to such a small radius as to be out of proportion, the smaller domes,eldom being of less than a radius of five feet where ribs are used.
not soldered to the nail in the lap there will also be enough expansion and contraction material. The writer has put covers on ribs omitting the lap "N," simply butting the crimped side against the tin roofing and soldering.

Another instance was where a dome was covered with flat locked tin and they later decided to have ribs. The ribs were formed of lath and the side butted against the tin and soldered.

Greatest User of Asbestos

If the United States cannot boast of preeminence in asbestos production, as it can for many other minerals, it is at least a matter of some gratification to know that the bulk of the world's production comes from America and that the Canadian deposits yield by far the larger part of the total. In this, too, the United States benefits, for the nearness and reliability of the Canadian supply, largely owned in the United States, affords the basis of our eventual unquestioned supremacy in the development of asbestos manufactures. Even as it is, there are, according to J. S. Diller of the United States Geological Survey, some valuable deposits and promising prospects in the United States, and these would undoubtedly be much more largely developed were it not for the extent of the Canadian deposits. The domestic production in 1912, according to Mr. Diller, was 4,403 short tons, valued at $87,759, and although this was a decline of 42 per cent in tonnage compared with the output for 1911 it was only 27 per cent less in value, owing to the larger quantity of higher grade asbestos in 1912. Georgia, Vermont and Wyoming are the three States which mine asbestos.

The Canadian exports of asbestos in 1912 amounted to 88,008 tons, of which 71,426 tons, or more than 81 per cent, was imported into the United States. This quantity was 67 per cent of the entire Canadian production.

Asbestos is the most important fire-proofing material known. Its fibrous structure adapts it to a wide range of applications—from woven fabrics, such as theatre curtains and articles of clothing, to asbestos shingles, stucco, plaster, asbestos "wood," and various other forms of building material that render structures thoroughly fireproof. Its lightness, strength, durability and insulating properties against heat and electricity give it special advantages for use in constructing cars and electric motor subways.

The most common uses of asbestos are for asbestos paper, millboard, pipe covering and lagging to inclose heat pipes, furnaces and locomotives in order to prevent loss of heat in transmission. As a non-conductor of heat it may be used not only in the preparation of fireproof safes and vaults, but also for cold storage and cooling structures. Houses made of asbestos materials or coated with asbestos throughout are not only warmer in winter, but cooler in summer.

Free Books

O. P. Hoff, State Labor Commissioner, Salem, Ore., has ready for distribution a booklet, "Outline of Labor Laws of Oregon for the Protection of Labor, 1913," that will be mailed free to anyone sending a postal card requesting the same, giving number of copies wanted, name and address.
Canadian Government Architect to Visit British Columbia

Chief Architect Fyatt, of the public works department, Ottawa, has left for a trip of official inspection which will take him across Canada. Mr. Fyatt will go to Vancouver and return. He will stop at all places where important public works are in progress and look them over.

The chief architect will be away probably for a month or more, and will spend some time for the benefit of his health, as well as attending to his duties.

* * *

New State Architect

George B. McDougall, junior member of the well-known San Francisco firm of architects, has been appointed to the position of state architect, to succeed John W. Wollett, who has resigned. Mr. McDougall has contributed to the architecture of San Francisco many buildings, among which is the Young Men's Christian Association building. This, together with the firm's work for the University of California and the vast amount of commercial work credited to them, has given the new State Architect a wide experience which will fit him for the position of responsibility to which he has been appointed.

* * *

A Draftsman's Details

O what a life
The draftsman leads
In this old world today:
He draws his plans,
He draws his breath,
He also draws his pay.
His weary hours
Are long drawn out.
While waiting for a "raise";
His wizened brow
Is drawn down more,
No increase meets his gaze.
He fills his pen,
Then draws a line.
And mutters, "Things ain't square!
I think I'll chuck";
This bloomin' job
For one with more fertile air.
I glue my nose
Down to my board.
The bloomin' live-long day;
The bloomin' boss
Is standing near.
To see I earn my pay!
The boss, he thinks,
I ought to know
All things from A to Z.
And still be glad
To work for him
Everwhere he now pays me.
This drafting life
Is on the Fritz.
It surely makes me sore!
He "beats" it home
But in the morrow
He comes right back for more.
— A. T. N. in Engineering News

Effective Brick Work

Considered from the point of view of beauty, brick would seem to occupy a unique position among the structural materials available for the erection of beautiful buildings. Further analysis of the following interesting points:

1. Brick is made in so many sizes and shapes, and in such a variety of colors, that it is possible to use almost infinite variety of form and pattern, thus giving full scope to the imagination, ingenuity and skill of the artist, decorator and sculptor.

2. Brick, moreover, is so made in almost every conceivable color and shade, that the paucity of which is unequalled by any other building material, with such a skilful use of color, the brick designer at his task can readily add to his design a hue which the painter gives us in his painting.

3. Brick may also be colored orange in the fact that it requires for its structural efficiency the use of a very considerable amount of material of quite another kind and color, namely, mortar, and further, that this material must of necessity show in the form of a true or a more or less degree in the face of the finished wall. A mistaken idea has prevailed that the mortar joint is a blight that should be suppressed as far as possible, or be colored to match the brick. We find, however, that the designer of today colors the very opportunity afforded by a mortar joint to introduce into his wall another element of color and pattern. The word "texture" has lately come into use in connection with brickwork, and, strange to say, this word has a very plausible application. For the building of interesting brickwork, brick as such is coiled. Just as the weaver, with his thread, of varying sizes and colors, produces a never-ending variety of useful and beautiful fabrics, just so it is possible for the brick builder, with his bricks and joints of various colors and sizes, to weave new ideas and combinations in his work, all in beautiful and paper-like patterns, and this applies to all brick.

4. Just as the fabric changes and develops the eye and at the same time protects one from heat and cold, and performs a thousand other acts, so the beauty of brick, exemplifying true ingenuity and artistic skill, forms also the decorative structure of the buildings erected for his use. Brick, therefore, would seem to fulfill to a very high degree the requirements of an ideal architectural material.

* * *

High Cost of Building

Nothing is more dear to the future, yet so little human wisdom to expect, unmentionable, existing today, will in the event of change for the better. Nowhere can this be seen more appropriately than in the present conditions of the high cost of building. Indeed, somebody's income and all others interested in building are fighting for the future, he helps building conditions, in which conditions, seem all the worse of the event of the war.

Every avenue brings new disappointments instead of a drop in the cost of materials and labor—the man in the street now in building—these conditions were, as before, the worst of the event of the war.

Everything seems to have stood still before it or to have been given away before the times were bought. The building public, in the changing
of both corporations who have the control over material, and unions who control labor. As long as there will be an increased demand for material the cost will also increase. Within the last fifteen years some materials have tripled in cost! Labor, on the other hand, is a great source of worry. Contractors admit their fears in giving estimates, as they are constantly facing probable loss. True, some trades are being underpaid in proportion to others, yet many a workman is receiving a salary far above his worth. No one, of course, begrudges the wages, no matter how much, of the honest, skilful and industrious workman.

However, enumerating these causes does not remedy matters. There are as yet no signs of checking these corporations, nor of correcting the abuses in unions. It, therefore, behooves the building public to cope with the present conditions, forgetting the past and the future and aim to overcome all obstacles in building by calling forth greater skill on the part of the architect and builder and a little self-denial on the part of the owner. Hence, it is not advisable to wait for the uncertain future. Build now. Build within the limit even if it does mean curbing some pet scheme. And last, but not least, employ only the most skilful men of the various trades (who are the cheapest) and insist will be done to help forget that material and labor are the principal causes of the present high cost of building.

National Tube Company, Pittsburg, Pa., desire to announce that commencing August 1, 1913, they will enter the electric conduit field. Having contracted with the National Metal Molding Company and the Safety-Armorite Conduit Company, both of Pittsburg, Pa., to manufacture and sell this product for us as our agents, under their various brands. We have decided to sell this product in the "Pittsburg Basiaq Discount" plan in the same manner as all wrought pipe for other purposes has been sold for the past thirteen years.

Paperweights for Walls

The Chinese are the greatest consumers of old newspapers in the world. The official returns to the custom house at Newchwang state that that port alone in 1911 received 1918 tons of old European newspapers valued at £14,500.

It is not at first easy to discover to what use so much obsolete news can be put. However, we gather that the middle class Chinese prefer newspaper to the native variety as a covering for their walls. It has a greater power of resistance and affords a more effective barrier to the invasion of the vermin that plague Chinese houses.

Moreover, the natives are experts at cutting out of the newspapers waistcoats which they wear next to the skin. These paper waistcoats are said to be the best possible protection against a sudden cold snap. In view of these admirable uses to which European newspapers may be put it is not surprising to learn that the imports of 1911 show a considerable increase in weight.

The value of the import has, however, declined. It is interesting to note the reason for this decline. It is explained by the rapid development of the native newspaper press which has taken place during the last few years. Chinese newspapers are now printed for the most part on paper imported from the United States, so that instead of paying high prices for imported newspapers the Chinese of the interior use the "returns" of the native press for their walls and their waistcoats.—National (Shanghai) Review.

A New Line of Varnishes

W. P. Fuller & Co. intend to place upon the market in the near future a complete line of house and cabinet varnishes of their own manufacture. Based, as they are, on exhaustive tests covering a period of years, these varnishes represent the highest standard of excellence.

A new building has just been erected for the sole purpose of caring for this new line.

Signs of the Times

There was a time—and we have by no means outgrown its effects even yet—when reformatory institutions for wayward youth were expressed only in massive buildings. They were cold, grim, forbidding. A new order is evolving. Instead of vast piles, they are being broken up into units instead of one large structure, gloomy and disquieting; numbers of smaller buildings are becoming the order of the day. These remove occupants from the institutional idea, and give, in its stead, a very fair imitation of a real home.

In Portland an adaptation of this idea is being made in the Fire Department. Instead of a stiff, staid, comfortless place in which the firemen are housed, in one instance, at least, there has been made a refreshing change. A homelike appearing bungalow has been substituted. It serves its purpose well, and should be more generally adopted, especially in the outlying districts where it is perfectly practicable.

Keying an Ad

Keying an "ad" and paying a clerk to keep tab on "inquiries" is good business in a ten-cent mail-order proposition, but doesn't work out on anything bigger. We know a wall-board man who got 480 inquiries from a farm journal "ad," sent out a stack of catalogues and booklets, chased follow-up letters out in one-two-three order and has yet to sell a single foot of the board to any of the idle curios who answered his advertising. The same manufacturer got two inquiries out of an "ad" in a building magazine, but sold both parties.—The Builders' Guide, Philadelphia.

Issues Portfolio for Architects

The Dahlstrom Metal Door Company, Jamestown, N. Y., have just started to distribute to the architectural profession and others interested a portfolio of architectural details of hollow metal door and trim construction.

The value of steel interior finish for high-class buildings is being more and more appreciated by architects, builders, owners and managers. Extended information regarding the best practice in hollow metal door and trim construction and its adaptability to varying designs, conditions and requirements is therefore timely and will serve a useful purpose.

The original drawings for these plates were made by men in their own organization, under the supervision of their Mr. Harry Wilson, and additional plates will be issued from time to time to show new developments in the art.

The portfolio will be sold to parties other than practising architects at $5 each.
Industrial Publications


Spokane Firm Gets Big Contract

Competing with big firms from different Western cities, the Spokane Ornamental Iron and Wire Works Company has secured the contract for the ornamental iron and bronze in the new skyscraper being built by the Pacific States Telephone Company in Portland, Ore. In getting this contract, approximating $40,000, for iron and bronze, they bid against big firms in San Francisco, Chicago, Minneapolis and Seattle. Another contract that came to them, and of which they are proud, is the new Vancouver Club, in Vancouver, B. C. This work is being installed. Still another contract, showing the scope of territory they are covering, is for the new First National Bank Building in Great Falls, Mont. This firm is going after business throughout the entire North-west, and is getting it.

Trade Notes

Architect W. R. B. Wilcox of Seattle was a recent visitor in San Francisco.

Victor S. Person, with L. A. Norris & Co., has returned from spending a two weeks' vacation at Lake Tahoe.

Mr. Haas, with L. A. Norris & Co., has returned from an extensive trip to the Twin Cities.

N. J. Thurston, of Lilley & Thurston, has returned from an extended motor trip to Southern California.

Architects Hodel & Roberts, Vancouver, B. C., have moved from the Dominion Building to suite 901-902 Welton Building.

Architect R. Kimball of Omaha has returned home after spending several days in San Francisco.

Architect B. Lubschez of Seattle has returned home after spending several days in San Francisco on business.

Architect George W. Kelharm, with offices in the Sharon Building, has returned from his vacation spent at Lake Tahoe.

Architect Harry W. Hewitt, Los Angeles, is now associated with A. P. Dennis, with offices at 618-620 Fay Building.

Architect S. Tilden Norton of Los Angeles is on an extended vacation, which he will spend in Alaska, going as far north as Skagway.

The Simplex Window Company have moved from the Crocktor Building to the Underwood Building, 525 Market street.

Architect Chester H. Miller, with offices in the Foxcroft Building, San Francisco, has opened an Oakland office at 315 Pantages Building.

W. F. Dennison, president and manager of the Steiger Terra Cotta and Pottery Works, has returned from a hunting trip to Sierra City.

T. G. Arrowsmith, representing the Hoffman Heater Company of Lorain, Ohio, is on an extended trip through Southern California.

Alto H. Mohr, president of the Mohlrite Company, 249 Minna street, San Francisco, has returned from an extended business trip to the Eastern States.

The Watson Mantle and Tile Company, 437 Market street, San Francisco, have received their new full catalogue and price list from the printer and are sending it to the trade.

The National Architectural and Engineering Company, Inc., have moved their offices from the Guarantee Building to 604 First National Bank Building.

Architect Harvey Partridge Smith, with offices at 332 Blake Block, Oakland, California, is on an extended trip to Chicago, going by Minneapolis, returning via San Antonio, Texas.

Leonard H. Ford has opened an architectural office at 235 Center street, Berkeley, and would like samples and catalogues from material houses.

E. H. Bellows, manager of the Pacific Wall Bed Manufacturing Company, has returned from an extended trip to the Eastern States in the interest of the Wall Bed business.

Mr. Lilley, of Lilley & Thurston, dealers in building materials, has returned from a month's trip spent in the East, visiting the different factories that they represent on the Pacific Coast.

R. N. Nason, of R. N. Nason & Co., the well known paint house, is on an extended tour of the Eastern States. Mr. Nason will return via Winnipeg and Vancouver, B. C.

A. Gehri & Co., Tacoma, Wash., have the contract for the sheet metal and plumbing on the Lincoln Park High School at Tacoma. Heath & Gove, architects.

Architects Heath & Gove, Tacoma, Wash., have awarded the general contract on the Lincoln High School to Olson & Young, general contractors, Tacoma, Wash.

Architects Wright & Rushforth, with offices at 571 California street, announce that they have moved their Vancouver, B. C., offices from 700 Dunsmuir street to 411 Pacific Building, same city.

Architects Swett, Levesque & Co., Spokane, announce that they have opened a branch office at Great Falls, Mont. The manager of the new office would like catalogues and samples from material houses.

Architect Elmore R. Jeffery, Los Angeles, Cal., is on an extended business and pleasure trip to the East. He will visit Minneapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities, returning via the Canadian Pacific route and stopping at Vancouver and other Coast cities.

Architects Paul A. Tuttle and E. L. Hopkins, Los Angeles, Cal., have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Mr. Hopkins will return to the Upper Delta Building and Mr. Tuttle has opened offices at 419 Delta Building. Catalogues and samples from dealers will be appreciated.

G. Arrowsmith, Pacific Coast sales manager for the Hoffman Heater Company of Lorain, Ohio, has made connections with Holbrook, Merrill & Stetzon to handle the Hoffman Heater in California, having just closed an order with him for a coal-fired heater, which consists of the full line, the very latest device they have on the market, controlling the flow of gas direct with the water valve, eliminating all bottle troubles such as other heating companies have to encounter.

CALIFORNIA

Apartment Houses—Values. A. M. and A. K. Company, Manufacturers Building, 625 Market street, San Francisco, have extended their line to include apartment houses, with the introduction of the very latest in design. For an illustrated story describing the "Park Arms," the largest and finest apartment building for the Pacific Coast, see Architectural World & Case, November, page 51. The Bank Building, Davis, Phyfe & Co., are preparing an illustrated catalogue for the "Pine Aches," a new apartment building, to be complemented by the "Sagebrush Club," the largest and finest apartment club in San Francisco. The "Pine Aches," a new apartment building, has prepared a catalogue of the "Canyon Club," the largest and finest apartment club in San Francisco. The "Pine Aches," a new apartment building, has prepared a catalogue of the "Canyon Club," the largest and finest apartment club in San Francisco.
station for the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, to cost $80,000.

Hotel—Architect Thomas O'Connor, San Rafael, Cal., has prepared plans for a two-story brick and reinforced concrete building to cost $150,000.

Theatre—Sacramento. Architect A. W. Cornelius, San Francisco, has prepared plans for a vandellre theatre building for Tur- rist & Dalhuisen, to cost $5,000.

Store and Loft Building—Architects Julius Krall & Son, Phelan Building, have prepared plans for a two-story and basement store and loft building for A. J. Donnel, to cost $10,000.

Apartment House—Architect Arthur Scholz, Phelan Building, has prepared plans for a three-story and basement frame and plaster apartment house for A. Mertet, to cost $12,000.

Synagogue—Oakland. Architect G. A. Lansburgh, Gymn Building, has prepared plans for the new temple for the First Hebrew Congregation, Oakland, Cal.

Town Hall— Burlingame. Architect Charles Peter Wecks, Mutual Savings Bank Building, has prepared plans and specifications for the new town hall to be erected at Burlingame, to cost $30,000.

Residence—Oakland. Architect C. W. McCall, Central Bank Building, Oakland, Cal., has prepared plans for a two-story and basement frame and plaster residence for A. E. Grimwood, to cost $15,000.

Hotel Building—Architect William Wilde, Albany Building, Oakland, has prepared plans for a six-story brick and steel hotel building to be erected at the corner of Post and Franklin streets, Oakland, for Charles Street, to cost $60,000.

Office Building—Architects Willis Polk & Co., Merchants Exchange Building, have prepared plans for a ten-story addition to the Mills Building for D. O. Mills, to cost $500,000.

Hotel Building—Architects Faber & Bearwald, Merchants National Bank, have prepared plans for a five-story and frame concrete building to be built at Seventh and Stevenson streets for Vaysie Brothers, to cost $60,000.

Parish House—Oakland. Architect William A. Newman, Hughes Building, San Francisco, has prepared plans for a one-story frame and plaster parish house to be built on Shafter and Colorado streets, Oakland, for the Olivet Congregational Church, to cost $6,500.

Catholic Church—Dixon, Solano county. The parishioners of the St. Peter's Catholic Church are raising funds for the erection of a new church edifice to cost $25,000 or more.

Lodge Building—Architect William D. Shea, Mansion Building, has prepared plans for a lodge and library building to be built on the north side of Oak street, west of Van Ness avenue, for the Young Men's Institute, to cost $160,000.


County Jail—Santa Rosa. Architect J. W. Dolliver, San Francisco, has accepted for the new county jail to be built of reinforced concrete.

Loft Building—Los Angeles. Architects John C. Austen and W. W. Ford, have prepared plans for a four-story and basement frame building to be erected at the corner of College and Castellar streets, for the French Hospital Association. The building will be of reinforced concrete construction, to cost $50,000.

Apartment House—Architects Righetti & Headman, Phelan Building, have prepared plans for a three-story frame and basement apartment building to be built at the corner of Green and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, for C. Fafill, to cost $12,000.

Residence—Oakland. Architect John H. Thomas, First National Bank Building, Berkeley, has prepared plans for a two-story and basement frame and plaster residence to cost $6,000.

Elks' Building—Berkeley. Architect W. W. Ratchiff, First National Bank Building, Berkeley, has prepared plans for a three-story and basement building to be constructed of reinforced concrete, to cost $120,000.

Building—Sacramento. Architects Scollier & Hoag, Forum Building, Sacramento, have prepared plans for a $50,000 packing plan to be erected for Swanston & Son on the American river north of Broadway.

Infirmary Building—San Rafael. Architect Thomas O'Connor has prepared plans for a two-story and basement brick and steel infirmary building to be erected at North and Railroad, for San Rafael, to cost $12,000.

Bank Building—San Diego. Architect C. C. Kittner has been commissioned to prepare plans for a six-story fireproof structure to be built on the northeast corner of Third street for the Southern California Guarantee Company, to cost $125,000.

Apartment House—Fresno. Architect J. D. Statham is planning an $80,000 apartment house at the corner of Mariposa and A streets, work to commence at once.

Bank Building—Architects Hess & Burger, 310 California street, have prepared plans for a five-story Class C building to contain 60 rooms, to cost $40,000.

Church—Mountain View. Architect John Bauer, Classic Building, San Francisco, has prepared plans for a two-story and basement frame and plasterer country residence for Mrs. Bowman, to cost $5,800.

Apartment House—Architects Falsh & Knoll, Hearth Building, are preparing plans for a six-story and basement Class C apartment house on Sutter street, between Jones and Leavenworth, for J. H. Hyal, to cost $125,000.


Garage—Architect Fred H. Meyer, Bankers Investment Building, San Francisco, has prepared plans for a reinforced concrete garage and automobile sales building on Van Ness avenue, between Geary and Post streets, to cost $100,000.

Power Station—Architect Frederick H. Meyer, Bankers Investment Building, San Francisco, has prepared plans for a 5675-foot steel and frame power station for the San Francisco Gas & Electric Co., to cost $30,000.

Residence—Architect D. C. Coleman, Merchants National Bank Building, has prepared plans for a six-story brick and concrete residence to be erected in Water Side Terrace, Alameda, for W. D. Howe.

Church—Architect Herman Barth, 12 Geary street, has prepared plans for a six-story and basement reinforced concrete garage and sales building on the southeast corner of Van Ness avenue and Pacific street, San Francisco, for Dr. Martin Kretosayner, to cost $16,000.

Church—Architects O'Brien & Werner, Foxcroft Building, San Francisco, have prepared plans for a two-story and basement and attic frame and brick dwelling to be erected on Presidio avenue, between Laurel and Locust streets, San Francisco, for Abbott A. Hanks, to cost $12,000.

Apartment House—Architect Albert Farr, Foxcroft Building, has been commissioned to prepare plans for two apartment houses for the Metropolis Investment Company, at 332 Bush street, to cost about $70,000.


Apartment House—Oakland. Architect C. W. McCall, Central Bank Building, has prepared plans for a six-story and basement steel frame brick apartment house to be erected at Twelfth and Grove streets for the Brugiere estate to cost $70,000.

Store and Hotel Building—Oakland. Architect F. D. Voorhees Central Bank Building, Oakland, has prepared plans for a seven-story steel frame and reinforced concrete and brick hotel building to be erected on Washington and Webster streets, Oakland, for H. A. Powell, to cost $75,000.

Store Building—Oakland. Architect C. W. Dickey, Central Bank Building, Oakland, is preparing plans for a two-story and basement steel and brick store and loft building on Webster street, Oakland, for Joseph King, to cost $12,000.

W. V. C. Building—Oakland. Architect Miss Julia Morgan, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco, has prepared plans for a four-story steel frame and brick walls faced with white pressed brick and terra cotta. The building will be devoted entirely to the association, containing club rooms, assembly hall, gymnasium, putting bath and dining room, and all modern improvements, to cost $12,000.

Residence—Architects Willis Polk & Co., Merchants Exchange Building, have prepared plans for a $40,000 residence for Mr. Albert Hays, to be erected at 2860 Broadway, San Francisco.

Hotel and Store Building—Porterville. Architect George W. Kohl, Sherman Building, San Francisco, has prepared plans for a two-story and basement steel and brick store and hotel building for the Bradley Company, to cost $20,000.

Store and Loft Building—Oakland. Architects Theodore Lenzin, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco, has prepared plans for a two-story and basement steel and brick store and hotel building for the Bradley Company, to cost $20,000.

Club House—Bakersfield. Architect B. B. Wiseman has prepared plans for a two-story and basement building on the corner of Nineteenth and F streets, for the Bakersfield Club, to cost $34,500.

Store Building—Fresno. Architects Swartz, Hotchkiss & Swartz, Rowell Building, Fresno, have prepared plans for a two-
story brick store and tenement house building to be erected on J Street, near Merced, for C. W. Wasse, to cost $10,000.

Apartment House—Architect Frederick H. Meyer, Banker-Investment Building, San Francisco, is preparing plans for a six-story steel frame apartment house to be erected on Sutter and Jones streets for Messrs. Starr & Larsen, to cost $100,000.

Investment Building, First Avenue, Frederick H. Meyer, Banker-Investment Building, has prepared plans for an apartment house for the American Museum of the Museum at Stanford University, to cost $150,000.

Amenity—Architect Lewis P. Holzer, Crocker Building, San Francisco. The preliminary sketches have been approved and the building committee at its last meeting instructed the architect to complete the working drawings, at once for the $25,000 Science Museum to be erected in Golden Gate Park.

Hotel Building—Architect G. A. Lansburgh, Guest House, has prepared plans for erecting a seven-story brick hotel on the southeast corner of Third and J Streets, to cost $150,000.

Delta near Fiftieth, Mr. Shafter, has prepared plans for a three-story and basement hotel building to be erected on Spring Street, with offices on the corner, for S. W. Shafter, to cost $500,000.

Amenity—Architect Thomas H. Wiggins, Building, is preparing plans for a six-story brick hotel to be erected at Oakland for Mr. Tippin, to cost $100,000.

High Street—Los Angeles, Architect George W. Waring, Jr., has prepared plans for a new brick high school building to be erected at High Street.

Hotel Building—Los Angeles, Architect William S. Fairchild, 904 Wright & Cibbe Building, has prepared plans for a six-story and basement Classic style hotel building to be erected on Spring Street, with offices on the corner, for S. W. Shafter, to cost $500,000.

501 Bank Building, has prepared plans for a six-story frame and plate apartment building at 501 California Avenue for W. F. McGowan, to cost $14,000.

High School—Los Angeles, Architect George W. Waring, Jr., has prepared plans for a new brick school building to be erected at High Street.

High School—Los Angeles, Architect Tautle & Hopkins, 130 Wilbur Avenue, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a one-story and basement hotel building to be erected at Wilbur Avenue.

High School—San Francisco, Architect Charles W. Lutz, 701 South Main Street, has prepared plans for a one-story and basement brick building to be erected at 701 South Main Street, for N. O. Anderson.

Store and Lodge Building—Los Angeles, Architect Thomson, 489 Pacific Electric Building, has completed plans for a three-story and basement Classic style building to be erected at San Pedro for the Masonic Temple Association, to cost about $40,000.

High School—Los Angeles, Architect Work & White, 226 Exchange Building, has prepared plans for a Masonic Temple building to be erected at 226 Grand View Avenue, for We Lake Lodge F. & A. M. The building will be four stories and basement.

OREGON

Factory and Office—Portland, Architects Jacobson & Smith, Board of Trade Building, have prepared plans for a four-story and basement building and offices for the Wholesale Produce Manufacturing Company. The building will be 60x160 feet.

Residence—Portland, Architects Chisholm & Lemay, Market Building, have prepared plans for a two-story frame and basement residence, to cost $6,500.

Lodge Building—Dallas, Architects S. E. Wood, and S. B. Newberry, have prepared plans for the I. O. O. F. lodge to be erected at Dallas.

Library—St. Johns, Architects: Johnson & Mayer, Commercial Club Building, Portland, are preparing plans for a Congregational Library to be erected by the city of St. Johns. The building will be a three-story and basement and will be faced with pressed brick.

School Building—Portland, Architects Higginbotham, have prepared plans for a school building that will be two stories and basement, 50x60 feet.

H. A. Masonic—McMinnville, Architect C. R. Rounds, worth Building, Portland, has prepared plans for a two-story lodge building for the A. W. F. Lodge to be erected at McMinnville.

Church Building—Portland, Architects Ewing & Young, have prepared plans for a Congregational style church to be erected on the NW. corner of 12th Avenue and 14th street.

Business Block—Portland Architects Emi Schorr and A. Commonwealth Building, Portland, have prepared plans for a four-story structure to be erected by a local lumber company. The building will be 50x100 feet.

Church Building—Resednings, Architects Vincent & Dison, Rodolf Hall Building, Bank of America building, for the First Methodist Church at 344 West Broadway, to cost $150,000.

School Building—Orchard Grove, Excellent School, Harrison, has prepared plans for a frame school building in the Highland School District.

Business Block—Portland, Architects Emi Schorr and A. Commonwealth Building, Portland, have prepared plans for a six-story frame building to be erected at Portland.

WASHINGTON

Hotel Building—Columbia Bldg., Architect William S. Fairchild, 904 Wright & Cibbe Building, has prepared plans for a six-story and basement Classic style hotel building to be erected on Spring Street, with offices on the corner, for S. W. Shafter, to cost $500,000.

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School Building—Orchard Grove, Excellent School, Harrison, has prepared plans for a frame school building in the Highland School District.
Hotel Building—Seattle. Architect A. Wickersham, Lyon Building, Seattle, has prepared plans for a three-story and basement 95x100-foot brick and milled constructed store and hotel building for the Vesey estate at a cost of about $100,000.

Factory Building—Seattle. Architects Steven & Stevens, New York Block, are preparing plans for a factory addition to the plant of Broderick & Bascom Co. The building will be a one-story 85x210-foot fireproof brick and steel construction.

Depot—Spokane. The O. W. R. & N. Co and the C. M. & P. S. Ry. Co. will erect a Union Depot, four story and basement, 152x300 feet of steel reinforced concrete and brown brick and terra cotta, and will cost about $800,000.


Dormitory—Port Orchard. Architects Heath & Gove, National Realty Building, Tacoma, have prepared plans for a $300,000 dormitory for the Washington Veterans' Home at Port Orchard. The architects have plans ready for a two-story $40,000 brick Episcopal Church at Aberdeen.

School Building—Aberdeen. Architect Watson Vermon, Aberdeen, has had plans accepted for the new $75,000 school building to be erected in that city.

Court House—Valla Walla. Architect Henry Osterman has been commissioned by the county commissioners to prepare plans for a new court house at a cost not to exceed $300,000.

School Building—Auburn. Five rural school districts have consolidated and will build a $25,000 school building in the near future.

Gymnasium—Eatonville. Architects BuPard & Hill, Tacoma, have prepared plans for the new $15,000 gymnasium to be erected at Eatonville.

Church Building—Tacoma. Architects Woodruff & Constable, Fidelity Building, Tacoma, are completing plans for a $20,000 church building for the Holy Communion.

Library—Olympia. The Cornish Library has announced it will build a $25,000 library at Olympia.

Apartment House—Seattle. Architect V. W. Voorhees, Edel Building, Seattle, are preparing plans for a two-story 40x54-foot frame apartment house to be erected on Twelfth Avenue for C. A. Neal at a cost of $80,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Postoffice Sub-Station—Vancouver. Architect A Campbell Hope, Empire Building, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the new post office sub-station to be erected in Mount Pleasant by the Dominion authorities. The building will be fireproof and cost about $100,000.


Garage—Vancouver. Architects Sharpe & Thompson, London Building, have prepared plans for a reinforced concrete garage building in Georgia street. The building will be 60x80 feet and two stories in height, terra cotta exterior.

Residence—Vancouver. Architects Doctor Stewart & Davies, Bower Buildings, have prepared plans for a two-story and basement residence for Dr. J. Milton Jones on Fifteenth avenue, to cost about $6,500.

Residence—Victoria. Architect A. C. Feree has prepared plans for a handsome residence for R. H. Green, to cost $10,000. The same architect prepared plans for a residence for A. W. Reay, to cost $13,500.

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Current Comment

"The successful architect is he who, recognizing the achievements of the honest and reliable contractors, does not hesitate to recommend them to his clients as firms from whom the best results can be expected, thus insuring prompt and efficient service for the owners and architect and a legitimate profit for the contractor."

The Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy, which for many generations has been a great source of revenue to Italians in the money paid by tourists, is reported to be weakening at the foundation. Much work must be done to save it from falling, for water has seeped into the foundation from the River Arno. The water is to be drained off and the base is to be widened and filled to the level of the ground with concrete.

The Society of Architects, London, considering it desirable in the public interest that persons requiring professional aid in architecture should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners, and that steps should be taken to prevent incompetent persons from posing as architects, have to that end drafted "A Bill for the Registration of Architects." This will be presented in due form to Parliament.

The following present some of the reasons for their action in this regard: Architects have the spending in the aggregate of vast sums of public money and the control of matters affecting the life, health, convenience and financial interests of a very large section of the community. The practice of architecture calls for the possession and exercise of many and varied gifts and attainments, elicit among which are artistic sense and feeling, scientific and professional knowledge, practical skill, and business ability. The various architectural bodies publish registers of their members, but the value of these lists of architects as a guide and protection to the public is very considerably discounted by the fact that the public directories necessarily are divided under the title of "architect" without reference to his qualifications, any person who claims that designation, whether justified or not. The proposal for the registration of architects is not a new one, nor does it introduce any new principle. It is merely carrying to its logical conclusion of state registration, the present voluntary system of registration of their members by the various architectural bodies. Registration is in force in several European countries, many of the American States, and a number of our own Dominions, while others are applying for it.

System of Lighting for Surgical Operations

A system of lighting recently perfected appears to solve one of the perplexing problems connected with surgical operations, that of a satisfactory illumination of the operating field. Eight 25-watt tungsten globes, operating on the ordinary street lighting current of 110 volts, and arranged in a 6-foot circle near the ceiling line, throw their light in such a way that the rays from opposite globes intersect at an angle of 45 deg. at the field of operation. This, it is claimed, enables the surgeon to perform delicate manipulations with ease and certainty that were formerly performed under considerable difficulties. The globes are warranted and are carried in elliptical reflectors somewhat similar to those used on automobiles. Since the illumination is placed at the ceiling line there is little heat to interfere with the work of the operator. General illumination of the room is provided for by means of other lights.

University of Michigan Department of Architecture

At the last meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan an important step was taken towards placing the Department of Architecture on a firmer footing. When that department was organized 27 years ago it was under the Department of Engineering for convenience of administration. The action just taken by the Board of Regents makes the Department of Architecture an independent unit, the latter department will admit its students and have complete control of its courses up to and including the major other major departments of colleges of the university. The recognition thus granted the Department of Architecture will be of great advantage in many respects and will help create a new body of men far different from the old system of pure architectural students who were given the title of architect but had no opportunities of learning the art of architecture.
San Francisco Building Operations

Building operations for the month of August in San Francisco were less than for the preceding month of July. Altogether there was a total of recorded contracts and building permits amounting to $1,755,000. This was for private construction only. It was divided as follows: brick, $1,387,000; frame buildings, $71,237; alterations and additions, $144,143; Panama-Pacific contracts, $31,365. To these may be added city work and construction amounting to $1,089,279, making in all a grand total of $2,844,945.

While August was less than June and July, as a general thing August is lax in building activity. Comparative figures from the files of this paper, for private construction outside of the Panama-Pacific work for the last ten years, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Total Contract Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1904</td>
<td>$1,565,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1905</td>
<td>1,579,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1906</td>
<td>3,640,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1907</td>
<td>4,030,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1908</td>
<td>2,597,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1909</td>
<td>2,588,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1910</td>
<td>1,743,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1911</td>
<td>1,686,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1912</td>
<td>1,797,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1913</td>
<td>1,725,801</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will thus be seen that the figures for the last four years have been practically the same for the month of August. So that while things generally have been dull and a general complaint that there is nothing doing, still the fact remains that contracts were let to somebody for about the usual amount of construction. No government work was contracted for during the month of August nor was there any work done by the State within the city limits. Generally speaking the month has been about an average one and the prospects seem to be that the advancing year will bring better business toward the close.—Building and Industrial News.

San Francisco Architect Is Awarded First Prize

Loring P. Rixford has been placed first in the competition for the Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B. C. The prize plans receive a premium of $1,500.

Somervell & Putnam of Vancouver were given second place and James & Davidson of Vancouver, third. The second premium is $1,000 and the third $500.

The awards of the advising architect, J. D. Atchison, of Winnipeg, were adopted by the board of directors of the hospital on the ground that the three sets had most carefully considered the arranging of the hospital to assure convenience of modern hospital design.

In his report Mr. Atchison said: “There were 50 sets of drawings, all of which complied with the requirements of the programme, and many were of such exceptional merit that I had great difficulty in making a final selection. Each of these designs shows that the author has made a careful study of this particular problem as well as the administration and design of hospitals in general. In closing I wish to congratulate you on the number of meritorious designs submitted, as a result no doubt of the conditions of competition as prepared by you.”

It is understood Mr. Rixford’s plan is the most economical, exhibiting besides the fullest knowledge of the site and its possibilities, it has also a dignified front elevation toward the cricket ground.

Tacoma Architects Make Campaign

The local architects have taken up a campaign against the drafting of tentative plans in competition with each other. The matter was brought up at a recent noon-day luncheon attended by nearly all of the architects of the city. Several of the leading men of the profession have already come out as opposed to the system which drains the resources of the architect, usually for naught. They were the first to break the ice and they reported that they had made, if not an enemy, at least an "infring" of the builders who wanted competitive plans without cost. Nevertheless, the other architects of the city have backed them up and also refused to take the job on a competitive basis. As the local architects have not adopted a resolution taking official cognizance of the matter, some of the members of the association are strongly urging that such a step be taken to do away with the tentative plan work altogether. This will probably be brought up at a meeting in the near future.

Best Architectural Work in the United States

The American Federation of Arts recently undertook to ascertain what were the most satisfactory examples of architecture in the United States and to this end invited an expression of opinion from a selected list of persons including members of the Federation, prominent architects and artists, sculptors and others having a reputation for taste. The result of the canvass showed the following twenty public buildings to lead the list, and of this list it will be observed that nine are in New York City:

- Boston Public Library.
- Capitol at Washington.
- New York Public Library.
- Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York.
- Trinity Church, Boston.
- Columbia University Library.
- Congressional Library, Washington.
- J. P. Morgan’s Art Museum, New York.
- Minnesota State House.
- Madison Square Garden.
- St. Patrick’s Cathedral, New York.
- Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York.
- West Point Military Academy.
- White House, Washington.
- New York City Hall.
- University of Virginia.
- Toledo Art Museum.
- Union Station, Washington.
- Pan-American Building, Washington.
- Following the initial twenty is placed the Metropolitans Tower, University Club and Trinity Church in New York City, and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Supreme Court Rules in Favor of Architect

An architect has a lien against a building for which he has been engaged to prepare plans and supervise construction, the same as a laborer or material man, the Supreme Court held in the King County case of A. W. Gould against R. C. McCormick. The question has been in dispute under the Washington statute which gives a lien to a person "performing labor upon or furnishing material used in" the construction of a building.
Style in American Architecture

By R. A.下降

The various followings in architecture today are so many and manifest that he who runs may read. One is unshakable, therefore, to say less about style and styles and half a style than of impulse—or the impulses, for they are legion—behind them, and of the goal to which in devious ways they are all tending. Chaos is the only word that one can justly apply to the quaint and inconsequent concrets in which we have indulged since that monumental moment in the early nineteenth century, when, architecturally, all that has been since the beginning ceased, and that which had never been before on land or sea began. Retrospection carries us back to the decade between 1820 and 1830, and there we find a reasonably firm foothold. Here, at last, at the beginning of the century, we discover actual unanimity, and with some relief we go back century after century, tracing variations, but discovering no precedent for the chaos we have left. We all know what our own Colonial was like: perhaps we do not fully realize how varied it was as between one section and another, but at least we appreciate its simplicity and directness, its honesty, its native refinement and delicacy, its frequent originality. It isn’t the same as English Georgian, sometimes it is distinctly better, and, however humble or colloquial, is marked always by extreme good taste. If anything, it improved during the almost two centuries of colonial growth, and when the nineteenth century opened it was still distinct in its life. There were and are styles. Remember 1850, and all that date commences of structural dishonesty, stylistic barbarism and general ugliness. Here is the debatable period, and we may narrow it; for in 1810 and in 1820, good work was still being done, while in 1840, yes, in 1830, the golden savagery, diluted with shameless artifice, was widely prevalent.

To me, this decade between 1820 and 1830 is one of the great moments in architectural history, for then the first flicker of great art was born. Even then came in EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY architecture, and the NEW ENGLAND style, with its note of excellence; and from the gothic, the eclecticism, the romanticism, the decay of all other styles. These two tendencies are clear and explicit. A new and refined classic with McKim as its protagonist, and a new gothic. The first split up at once into three lines of development: pure classic, beaux-arts and colonial—each vital, brilliant and considerable in varying degrees, and the second and remains more or less, a taking over of the late gothic of England and prolonging it into new fields, sometimes into new beauties. And now two new elements enter, steel frame construction on the one hand and on the other the secessionist. The steel frame is the infant terrible of architecture, but so many of the gents it may grow up to be a serious-minded citizen and a good father. It isn’t that now, it is a menace not only to architecture, but to society; but it is young and is having its fling. If we can’t make it realize that it is a new force, not a substitute, we shall do well. When it contents itself in its own sphere and the municipality says kindly but firmly, “thus far and no further”—the “thus far” being about 125 feet above street level, as in the very wipe Town of Boston, then it may be a good servant. Like all good servants it makes the worst possible master, and when it claims as its highest virtue that it enables us to reproduce the baths at Caracalla, vaults and all, at half the price, of the cathedral of St. Peter in Rome, from thristing arches, and with flying buttresses that may be content beautifully to exist, since they will have no work to do, then it is time to call a halt. The foundation of good architecture is structural integrity, and it doesn’t matter how beautiful a building is, if its columns merely hold the vacant steel column. True vast vaults are plaster on steel frame and expanded metal, then it isn’t architecture, it is mere painting, and it takes its place with the other some painting of the later Renaissance to which we mistakingly apply the name of architecture.

The secessionist—one might8entrepreneul many post-impressionist, cubist, even—to the keynote to be introduced, and in some ways he is the most interesting. Unlike his confreres in Germany, Spain and Scandinavia, he shows himself slick except in honor domestic work—for at heart we are a conservative race; whatever individuals may be doing now is stimulating. His habitat seems to be Chicago and the Pacific Coast. His governing conviction a strongly developed tendency to archaeological forms of any kind. Some of the little houses of the middle West are striking, quite novel, and coordinately clever; some of the work on the Pacific Coast, particularly around Pasadena, is exquisite, no less. Out of the interplay of these two tendencies much of value may arise.

And there you are: three kinds of classic, two kinds of gothic, skeleton frame, and secessionist—all are operative today, each with its strong following; each one admits, consummately clever and improving every day: for there is no architectural retrogression in America, there is steady and starting advance, not only in ability for handling and developing styles, but in that far more important affair, recognition of the fact that styles matter far less than style. From a purely professional standpoint the most encouraging thing is the breadth of opinion, the philosophical insight into the essence of things, the liberality of judgment that marks so many of the architectural profession to-day. All have bored out that architecture is much bigger than its forms, that the fundamental laws are the same for all good styles, and that the things that count are—structural integrity, good taste, restraint, vision and significance. No one now would claim with the chancer of trumpets that the day of victory was about to dawn for the beaux-arts, gothic, or steel-frame styles, or for any other; for that matter, each is contributing something to the mysterious genie that we are brewing, and all we hope is that out of it may come the philosopher’s stone that, touching inert matter, shall turn into refined gold—which by the way is the proper function of architecture and of all the arts.

Chaos then confronts us, in that there is no single architectural following, but legion, and in that fact lies the honor of our art, for neither is society one, nor ever at one with itself. This is one of those great 500-year periods of boiling activity, one of those mutes that periodically divide the vast vibrations of our history, when all things are in flux, when all that has been for four centuries is plunging downward in disintegration, while all that shall be for another equal period is surging upward towards its culmination. I believe all the wondrous new forces now working, hiddenly, or revealing themselves sporadically, will be able to a new synthesis that will have a place in a great epoch of civilization as mindful as ours is modern; as centripetal as ours is centrifugal; as spiritually serene as ours is materially efficient; and that the self-conscious and overpowering, the senseless and the mindless, the violent and the gentle, the ignoble and the noble, the base and the noble, the modern and the eternal, the profane and the sacred, will all blend together, like waves with a national character, a national life that also is great and glorious.

Reduced to its simplest terms, American architecture is seen to have had two epochs: the first, the unorganized, the servile imitation of an obsolete style and the subsequent period, that genius, had formed the essential part of our cultural char-
and its complete disappearance exactly at the time when the serious and conservative nature of the people of the United States gave place with an almost equal suddenness, to a new quality born partly of political independence, partly of new and stimulating natural conditions, partly of the backwash from continental revolution, and above all of the swift working out, at last, of powers latent in the Renaissance-formation itself. Second, the confused activities of many men of minds who had cut loose from tradition become moribund. Communal interests, the sense of solidarity, inherited from the middle ages and persisting in strange new forms even through the Renaissance epoch itself, had yielded to a cre-cent individualism, and architecture, like a good art, followed close at heel.

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**A Glass Building Twelve Stories High**

Something of a decided novelty in the way of a commercial building has just been commenced at the corner of Tenth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, New York City. The architects, Goldwin, Starrett & Van Vleck, have provided the plans for a 12-story skyscraper in which the entire front of the building and its interior sides are to be entirely of glass. In fact, 75 per cent of the walls will be of this material. There will be no openings in the glass facade except those in the front of the building for emergency purposes, but which will not be visible from the street.

Ventilation will be accomplished through a specially devised system of ducts through which will be forced cooled and washed air and let into the offices at whatever temperature the tenants may desire. Humidity will be an unknown quantity, as it will all be washed out of the air, which will be cool, dry and free of all dust. In the winter season this same system will furnish heated air.

Vibration usually noted in buildings, where heavy machinery is operated has practically been eliminated and anti-noise has also received attention in other directions. All floors are to be rubber-tired.

It is estimated that the structure will cost approximately $400,000, of which amount $78,000 will cover the cost of the glass. On the interior the glass will be a specially polished plate and for the exterior surface will be a specially treated plate that will not transmit heat waves into the interior.

In the basement will be a power plant which will be one of the most complete of its kind in the world. There will be express and local elevators of the plunger type and special elevators for various floors. The structure will be known as the Hill Engineering Building and the first four floors will be occupied by the Hill Publishing Company. In its quarters there will be electric machines for opening and sealing mail matter, dictaphones and noiseless typewriters. Another feature of this section of the building will be a contrivance for carrying "copy" between two floors, which is said to do the work of 22 "copy" boys. The mail chutes will be sufficiently large to mail whole sacks of matter instead of one or two letters, which is the average capacity.

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**New Ice Invention**

Consul General Snodgrass in Moscow reports that great interest is being shown in a new invention called "circular ice," which represents a frozen solution of salt of various grades of concentration.

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**Infested Architecture**

Three distinct parasites fasten on our city buildings, confusing their scale, cluttering their base lines, masking their decorations, disheartening in advance to the conscientious architect.

The first is the lettered signboard, made not merely to be seen, but to catch and hold the glance. In some form the sign is a necessary evil. But could it not be reckoned with more boldly by the architects, both in designing elevations and in advising clients after occupation? Some day merchants will come to see that beauty in the wares for sale and in the window schemes for their display calls also for a framing beauty in the whole store front.

The second parasite is the creeping vine. Some buildings deserve it; season by season they need the close mantle of rippling green or the clinging veil of netted mauve, and then the tender. The greater its need for such figure covering, but other buildings, clean cut and pleasantly proportioned, tell a structural story in lines well carried through, or taking the eye with finely wrought textures and detail—these have no need for a kindly covering of blight and defect; they have a right to be seen bare and in their full design.

The last of the three parasites is neither a necessary evil nor an occasionally pleasing risk; it is an abuse, tolerated only for a trifling convenience for the dollars it brings. It is the vendor's booth, lodged in any available nook or corner of any building that the crowd passes. The stands of these petty trafficers in post cards, peanuts and penny candies no more regard the walls they huddle up against than the nests of the plastering mud-wasps regard the carvings on the temples of old Egypt.

European cities have made visitors familiar with the so-called "freeing" of cathedrals and other public buildings. In the days when a city's walls were not for romance, but for service, the same pressure that kept streets narrow and houses overhanging finally forced shops and dwellings against the very sides of the noblest buildings. In these later days with the old walls razed for "ring parks" or left standing far down as documents of early history, the cities have been clearing their important buildings of all that has marred their beauty or concealed their merit of design.

Do we Americans take the hint?—Boston Herald.

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**The Largest Stone Ever Quarried**

What is said to be the largest stone ever quarried is a great monolith in the ruins of Baalbec in Syria. It is 69 feet long, 14 feet broad, and 17 feet deep, and is estimated to weigh 3,500 tons. It is thought by archeological scholars that this huge stone was intended by the ancient builders to adorn the Temple of the Sun near by—now, of course, in ruins.

Here, in one of the walls, which still stand, are to be seen huge slabs of stone, which careful measurements show to be overhanging finally forced shops and dwellings so evenly that only after the most minute search can the joints be found, and when traced it is impossible to thrust the blade of a pocket-knife between them.
Architects Angry Over Hotel Law

Local architects who have made a study of the provisions of the new hotel building law are unanimous in their criticism of that act, and some of them go so far as to declare that it amounts to confiscation of small and shallow lots, whatever the frontage may be, in downtown sections where apartment houses are not considered as suitable to the location.

The new hotel act was prepared by State Senator Burnett, and it went through committees and both houses of the last Legislature and finally received the approval of the Governor June 10th last, but it was never submitted to a committee of architects or structural engineers. Senator Burnett says that as such there was no opposition nor even comment on the bill when it was before the Legislature it was deemed satisfactory to all parties concerned, such as real property owners and architects.

Now that the law has gone into effect, however, many objections are heard against its requirements. The intention of the act is to do for hotels and rooming houses what the tenement house law has done for apartment houses—that is, to assure better sanitation and more light and fresh air, but it seems from statements of architects that the new law, while admittedly commendable, has gone the wrong way about accomplishing the desired results. The architects add that what was wanted in framing the act was requisite technical knowledge and skill.

It is no longer possible to build a hotel downtown and have the entire ground floor occupied as a store or stores, and to have light wells or courts begun at the first story. The act provides that there shall be a yard in the rear of the lot extending from the ground up, and this yard must never be less than seven feet deep, while in most lots it must be twelve feet deep. This means that a lot in the shopping section of the city must have a yard in the rear if a hotel or rooming house is erected above the store. Real estate agents who lease business places say that this enactment cuts the value of small lots downtown, unless such lots can be used for loft buildings, of which there are enough.

In case of a shallow lot with a wide frontage it is said that a court in front or back is the best possible plan for light and air, but this cannot be done, because the rear yard is required, and with the yard deducted there would not be enough ground left for the building and central court. As side or lot-line courts are required to be placed lengthwise, the architect is forbidden from using the same space, as specified in the act crosswise where such a plan would best suit a given lot. On corner lots the store may cover the entire lot, but there must be a yard space from the roof of the store, or second-story joists, so that in such hotel buildings there will be an open space in the street line above the store of at least five feet and ranging as wide as seven feet, according to the length of the lot.

Windows in side walls upon lot lines are prohibited for hotels or rooming houses, and the act has been construed to apply to lots where the owner owns the adjoining lot and has a low building there to insure him light and air for his hotel.

Applications for building permits for hotels and lodging houses must be accompanied with affidavits, giving in full the name and address of the owner. If the application is not made by the owner the statement shall contain the name and address of every person interested in the hotel or lodging house, "either as owner, lessee, or in any representative capacity."

Upon completion of such building or alteration, and the issuance of certificate of occupancy by the building bureau, it is made necessary to get a permit from the Board of Health to occupy the building as a hotel or rooming house. The Board of Health and Board of Works are given power to impose the courts of boards enforcing the act, and fines imposed for violations are made a lien upon the property involved and a cloud on record upon the title.

Every owner, lessee, and person having charge of a hotel or lodging house is required to file with the Board of Health, after giving his name and address and a description of the property by street number and character of the building. In case of a transfer of such building, the grantee must file within thirty days thereafter with the Board of Health a notice of the transfer and the same facts. And when the property passes to will of descent, the executor, administrator, or person of similar character, these names and addresses shall be indexed in the Health Department for public inspection.

Though a State law, the act sets forth that the Board of Health shall provide the necessary books and clerical force necessary to keep this new record, and the expenses shall be paid by the city and county. Finally, an annual license is required to be taken out by hotel and lodging house keepers.

Limit of Skyscrapers Not Yet Reached

By L. C. Blackall

The objections, according to some architects, notably C. H. Blackall of Boston, to the skyscraper building in Boston a building over ten stories are entirely aesthetic. So far as safety is concerned the limit has not been reached even in New York, and in all cities independent of local restrictions, the height of the building has been simply the financial outlay.

Steel construction would appear to have solved the problem, since, if the base is large enough the height of the building may be increased to the degree within the investment will permit. Steel embedded in masonry is as indestructible as anything on earth the important feature consists in the necessity of the plans being followed to the letter and all mechanical work done thoroughly and perfectly. The matter of structural strength has come from externals, but from the steel, and the eagerness of modern construction over the old-fashioned concrete and column idea of utility has long been cemented.

The problem of protection from wind is one of serious import, since plum lines dropped down skyscrapers in the Boston building during heavy winds, which have indicated but a small degree of vibration, in fact, the weight of a skyscraper is so great it contributes largely to its own safety.

Appropriations in the past, made in the construction of skyscrapers, are the distribution of water and heat. How to get water up thirty to forty stories is a thing which preoccupies architect and engineer. To the increase of the future it may be foreseen probable to establish tanks at stated intervals and build the system of piping. The material of these tanks would be a building of extreme height to be found in a problem like the one of Mr. Blackall's idea. Perhaps no claim is made for these electric trams, but we are no better off in an electric way, we are no better off in a means of traveling up and down the town and parks. A common journey over the building, going up one side and coming down on the other.
With respect to protection from fire it would seem that no one should claim that it is impossible to build a structure which would be proof against the effects of fire from within or without. If wood is entirely dispensed with, each story cut off from direct communication with the other, all outside windows equipped with wire glass, sprinklers and automatic fire alarms properly installed, it is claimed the fire hazard may be dismissed as being quite within control.

In addition to the complaint of some people regarding the appearance of a city's skyline is the fashion in some quarters to decree these great structures as lacking in proportion and taste, but it is conceivable that in time architects will evolve plans which will render the skyscraper more acceptable from an aesthetic standpoint.

New York to Have New Skyscraper

A skyscraper whose topmost tower will rise 901 feet above the curb is planned by the Pan-American States Association. Unless plans miscarry, it will be built in this city, constructed wholly of materials from the Latin-American republics, will rest from the Woolworth building the distinction of being the world's tallest habitable structure and will be ready for occupancy with the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in California in 1915.

Such, at least, are the tentative plans of the promoters. Plans and specifications for the structure have been drawn and will be given to a building committee of the association for review and acceptance. Francis H. Kimball, designer of notable downtown skyscrapers, made the plans. The estimated cost of the structure is $9,000,000. The site has not yet been selected. It is intended to erect the building as an enduring monument to Pan-American industry.

The Woolworth building, now the tallest in the world, is 750 feet high; the Metropolitan, its nearest rival, 700 feet:

Five Dollars Each for 50,000 Bricks

How to sell 50,000 bricks at $5 each was told to the Ad Club men at a recent luncheon by Judge Jesse J. Dunn of Oklahoma.

The story of the sale of the bricks was narrated in order to stir the Ad Club men to inaugurating a campaign among the Ad Club men of the United States to raise funds in those States that have not already appropriated amounts for Exposition purposes.

Judge Dunn is the Oklahoma Exposition Commissioner, who came here recently to dedicate a site for that State. Oklahoma did not appropriate through its Legislature and money for Exposition purposes, but the Ad Club men, alive to the necessity of their State making a wide participation at the Exposition, started the plan of selling the bricks.

Judge Dunn told the Ad Club men how they got the bricks and what they intended to do with them. Each brick was sold for $5 and the name of the purchaser stamped on it. The bricks will be brought here and used in the construction of Oklahoma's pavilion at the Exposition. Mean the love of the Fair, the building will be dismantled and the bricks returned to Oklahoma to be used in the building of a school house to commemorate the progressive spirit of Oklahoma's citizens.

The Analogy Between Horse-Racing and Estimating.

By G. Alexander Wright.

May it not truly be said that there is very little difference between horse-racing and bidding on buildings? Are they not "gamblers"? The invitation to figure and the jockey's start are similar; both events arouse a like interest; both hope to win. The odds are long, for there are many entries. There is the usual horse-racing talk about the "dark horse," the "favorite," the "pull," the "inside track," and so forth, none of which is probably ever true, in either case; but it is horse-racing talk.

At last the start is made, and away they go! The bidders and the ponies over the same ground, the same course, and the owners look on and speculate. The primary object is to get ahead of each other, win at any cost, and each competitor does his best to beat the other fellow. If the first jockey in has forgotten or omitted anything, he is disqualified. If the bidder forgets or omits anything, he "gets the contract." It amounts to about the same thing, and the bidder is quite as much of a real sport for he takes his "medicine today and gambles again tomorrow." But this is not what I started out to say, if, perchance, it has had the effect of seriously arresting the reader's attention to a most important subject, some good purpose may yet be served.

And now to be serious: Speaking of estimating in competition, an experienced and well-respected western contractor, recently described to me, with estimating methods to me as "a horse-racer's gamble." Few archi-
tects, if they will look squarely at the facts, can honestly differ with the candid western contractor. Owners, and persons not over kindly disposed toward architects, claim that we know but little about the "cost" of a building; but these same people do not themselves know anything of the mysterious and devions processes involved in the obtaining of a bid, which, unfortunately, they too often think is to be the "cost" of the building. Architects, however, know of these things, and that the word "estimate" or "bid" does not really mean the "cost," when the work is finally completed. Architects, however, seldom deem it their duty to enlighten clients upon such matters, and this is especially so in the case of the architect who, by whatever means he may choose to employ, is able to persuade owners into believing that he can give them cheaper and quicker results than some other architect having offices round the corner.

It is not an unusual circumstance for a contractor to sign up for a job, when even the best of us are morally certain that the work as shown and specified, can never be properly done for the money. But we as architects are paid to see that it is so done, are we not? Why then should we allow an owner, or ourselves, to accept such a bid, and so to place this burden upon any con-
tactor, who, for want of a systematic method, under-estimates his quantities, or, as too often happens, omits something entirely? Some owners (happily not all) are looking for these mistakes, and are ready to seize the advantage, usually in the mistaken idea that they are to get something for nothing. Some architects will be perfectly content with the thought (more is the pity!) that it is none of their business; that it is up to the contractor to look out for himself.

It is well known that under our uncertain system of estimating, by which the contractor is made to take all the chances, these things do and must occur; that they are winked at, and that they cause much unnecessary
trouble. But is this good practice, or sharp practice? Surely our ethics should extend beyond the mere personal enlargements of the contract. It is quite possible that the thousand and one questions, difficulties and extras which occur in the supervision of such a contract, under the present system, can we wonder that contractors are sometimes suspicious?

But, not to dwell too long on this picture, let us seek a practical remedy for removing these and the other similar conditions which make such a picture possible. The individual architect or owner, let it be said, is not solely responsible. The entire trouble lies in our senseless, wasteful, unscientific, and wholly faulty methods of inviting bids, and in the encouragement to gambling which we, who should be the first to condemn, still extend to bidders. That the contractors do not rise up and vanquish these really monstrous forms of wonder to us! Not our business, indeed! It is our business to encourage better and more honorable methods.

The scope and character of our construction has advanced so rapidly and considerably of recent years, that scarcely anything is done now as it was even twenty years ago; and the time now allowed to a contractor for estimating, is altogether too short; conditions are not conducive to accurate results. Without accurate quantities, there can of course be no accurate bids, and with our rough-and-ready guesswork methods, wide differences in bids must necessarily prevail. The lowest bid is usually by no means the most accurate, and frequently it is out of all proportion to the quantity and character of the work under contract. Before the work proceeds very far, the mistake is discovered; then there arises the natural desire of the contractor to save on his contract.

But the difficulties, and sometimes friction, which we meet with upon our buildings in progress are not usually caused by the effort of the lowest bidder (sometimes spoken of by the daily press as the "fortunate" contractor) to make a larger profit than that to which he is entitled; the difficulties are quite as often due to his not unnatural wish to keep his loss on the contract within the smallest possible limit.

Therefore, it is not indisputable that incorrect quantities are in the first place largely responsible for unnecessarily low, and consequently inaccurate bids, which, in their turn, cause so many of the architect's troubles.

Another factor is the too short time allowed to bidders for estimating, while a third and very important factor is found in the fact that our modern methods of construction require special training in order to take off quantities accurately. Few contractors possess these ad
dvantages, and even if they did, fewer still could find the time to put the principles of scientific quantity-taking into profitable effect.

The ridiculous— even the ludicrous —side to our present practices, is the fact that when contractors are invited to submit a bid in dollars and cents in competition, all are asked (often the race-horses) to compete against each other, neck and neck, as to the quantity of material the job will take; and the more careful a bidder is, in making his materials accurately, the less chance he has, under present methods, of getting the job.

The whole business seems absurd to anyone with any pretense to experience in quantity-taking. There can only be a certain amount or quantity of material necessary, and no amount of figuring can make it less; it is folly therefore, for the contractor, in knowing the number of bidders entering a contest of work will all succeed in taking off just the right quantities, one person might, but not a dozen or more.

If some such system could be adopted whereby each bidder would be furnished with a complete detailed list of the exact quantities of materials and labor required (naturally placing all bidders on the same basis), then the competent, careful contractor would get more contracts at proper prices, and so be able to do better work, while the incompetent and the shoe-string bidders would have no chance to become members of our profession, or seek other fields of industry, a result which would prove quite as much of an advantage to architects as it would to the remaining contractors.

It is obvious that some such system must in time replace our present wasteful and primitive method. For no other reason than for the benefits which probably may confer upon both architect and client. It would seem that much good would result, if the Chapters throughout the country gave some consideration to this vital subject, and familiarized their members with the advantages that would follow the adoption of some standardized system or method of estimating upon quantities.

This and other kindred subjects have recently been receiving considera

tion in certain Chapters, while many architects and contractors in different states are well known to favor the adoption of some estimating method, to make the estimates of quantities and figures, which shall become the basis of any contract. This will certainly be done some day, and then we shall all wonder why so much time and labor, and money has been thrown away in the past.

A Dwelling House of Unusual Construction

A dwelling house involving some rather unique features of construction is under way on the ranch of A. N. Macomber, near Hollister, Cal. The house is in the Moorish style of architecture and is located on a patio in the center, with a portico surrounding it, 52x72 feet in size. The house contains an estimated 124x116 feet and 18 of the rooms will be finished in white cedar and barch. One of the most striking features of this residence, which will be of frame with stucco finish, will be an arch roof of Roman bronze, supported by five steel girders.

Different Paint Ingredients

Architects and builders should be familiar with the ingredients of nature. Besides the natural paints sometimes containing volatile thinnings, such as turpentine or benzine. A drier, in oil paints, is generally used in oil paints. This is a compound of lead and manganese, generally both, solubile in all and usually sold under the name of "paint drier." It is a compound with a solution of white lead in rosin or turpentine and benzine. An addition of from 1/2 to 2 per cent of this drier placed in one or two parts makes a drier of 6 or 12 hours; sufficiently to be handled. Paints, however, are not sufficiently thick to be used unless they have been allowed to stand for at least three days.

No more than 10 per cent of any drier or thinner should be used in any paint. Slow-uring paints are more durable than quick-drying ones. For exterior use, one painting a mixture of two parts of lead and one part of muriatic acid is generally used. The addition of an entirely different pigment will greatly increase the number of rust inhibitors in the paint. There must be a constant supply of rust inhibitors, as pigments and wood preservatives are coming rapidly into use.

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First Church of Christ Scientist.

Among the many beautiful examples of ecclesiastical architecture in California, probably the most striking is the First Church of Christ Scientist in San Francisco, of which Mr. Edgar A. Mathews is the architect. Into this building the architect has put his best efforts and the result as it stands today is worthy of considerable notice. To the layman as well as the professional, the color scheme of this church has a peculiar attraction, combining, as it does, the bright, cheerful colors of Spring with the soft warm browns and dull reds of Autumn. The delicate terra cotta ornament is concentrated where it blends most harmoniously on the main facades, while the graceful lines and proportions of the building as a whole are a perpetual delight to the eye. Often as one may see and examine it, it is of that kind of art which does not satiate, but ever reveals some fresh beauty in line.

Viewing the building from the outside, one is attracted first of all to the main brick walls of varying shades of warm gray, yellow, golden brown, etc., with introduction here and there of a red or dark chocolate brown header. The trimmings are of glazed terra cotta where a temperate use has been made of polychrome in the cornice directly under the projecting eaves to the gables and in the upper part of tower. In the large auditorium window upon one side, the rose window in front and the inner portion of front entrances, a restrained use of color has also been made. The brick directly under the terra cotta gable cornice is a warm gray color with small arches over the corbels of a soft dull yellow shade.

The roof, almost as much as the walls, attracts the eye at first glance with its gray green terra cotta tile: the wide projecting eaves to roof and brackets supporting same (which are of copper), giving those splendid lines to the building which count so much in the ensemble. Later this copper is to be touched up here and there with dull gold, greens, blues and reds while the soffit panels between projecting rafters are to have a dull gold background. The main portion of copper however, will be left to weather stain. The front entrance steps are of white marble with panels of brick as a pleasing contrast in the platforms. Side entrance steps to Sunday school room, also walks of brick, form a fitting approach to the building. As a final touch, the color scheme of the exterior has been enriched by bronze fences and gates, bronze lamps and bronze doors to the entrances.

When one steps inside the church a quiet, restful, peace-loving atmosphere pervades him—a blending of colors, the diffusion of light, a harmony of line, the exquisite detail—all lends toward the delicate beauty of the interior. On the painted and sanded walls is a golden hue—the organ screen and low wainscoting trim harmonizing in a light warm gray. The platform furniture likewise, and the pews are in grayed oak. A soft shade of tan in the carpets gives a fitting contrast to these. In the windows is glass of a dull "rippled" quality which produces a warm golden glow throughout the interior and gives a very slight touch of green to the gray oak woodwork.

Beneath the gallery a wainscoted partition of similar gray oak, enhanced by delicate hand-carved ornament, has the effect of a wooden screen constructed across the full width of the building. A similar wainscoting is to be found in the vestibule; the floor being of "Rookwood" tile in a tan set in tile and leather. Between the vestibule and the auditorium the doors are covered with tan leather. Another unique feature is the perforated organ screen made of composition material, strengthened by wire which is worked throughout—this open work allows sound from the organ to be transmitted through. No better acoustics in a church can be found than those in this one—they are exceedingly good. Probably the most noteworthy achievement of the architect in working out solutions was the way in which he solved the lighting problem. The lighting is direct diffused with "Alba" glass and this helps to make what is undoubtedly one of the best lighted auditoriums in the West.

Seats in the Sunday school room are to be settles eight feet long, every other one having a reversible back. The alternate rows only will be fastened to the floor so that one row can be pushed back to the next stationary row, and back reversed, thus providing space for small classes. Of special interest is the symbolic use of the vine—St. John 15, "I am the vine, ye are the branches, etc."—one sees in the bronze gates, main entrance doors, in the pulpit (more properly called "reader's desk") among Christian Science Churches and chair: around arch to platform, around the two large auditorium windows, in the large columns on interior piers, supporting roof, etc.—it is most fittingly and beautifully worked in.

Having viewed the exterior and interior both, instinct registers the lasting impression, one of refinement in line and detail, exquisite blending of the tones and colors, and above all a bright optimistic atmosphere radiates from the building—an impression delightfully refreshing coming as it does from a church set in the midst of rather somber surroundings, and one of which the architect may be justly proud.

Finally, it is a distinct and beautiful acquisition to the architecture of the community.

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Production of Slate in the United States

According to the United States Geological Survey, in an advance chapter on slate, the production of that material in the United States in 1912 was valued at $6,043,318 which was an increase over 1911 of $315,299. Of the amount produced $4,636,185 represented roofing slates, a production of 1,197,288 squares.

The roofing slate industry has shown a general advance since the first report of the Geological Survey in 1879, when the number of squares produced was 367,857, valued at $1,231,221. The record production was in 1902 when 1,435,468 squares were produced and the greatest value was in 1903 when it amounted to $5,435,078.

In 1912 there were produced 2,898,742 square feet of blackboard material and 4,482,571 school slates.

Probably one of the most important economical devices in the slate trade is the machine for splitting the slate. As now produced the making of roofing slate is nearly all done by hand by a dressing gang of three men—a block maker, a splitter and a dresser. The mechanical device does away with the dressing gang and makes the slates, it is claimed, more rapidly, more perfectly and more economically.

Objection to the use of the mechanical slate splitter has been made on the ground that some of the slates are full of ribbons and other defects which would break up the slate under the machine. The ribbons and defects, however, are not a condition of all slate and the defective slates would break under hand-splitting as well as under the machine. Another point in favor of the splitting machine is that it will split blocks which have become somewhat dry through the loss of their quarry water on continued exposure to the air. It is almost impossible to work up slate of this character by hand and it has hitherto always found a place on the dump.
House Foundations

By Arthur C. Clason.

The foundation, while the least seen of any part of the house, is a very important part of its construction. So far as the soil is concerned, the foundation is the base work of the building to settle very bad effects result, and these are usually irreparable, except at great expense. There are well defined rules for figuring out the size of the foundation and the footing under it in proportion to the kind of soil on which the foundation rests and the weight of the building upon it.

The first thing to consider when determining the thickness of the walls or size of the footings is the kind of soil on which the footing are to be built. Redrock is, of course, the very best kind of a foundation, but is seldom found near enough to the surface to be considered. Next to this sand and gravel in its native bed provides the best soil on which to build footings.

In excavating should be taken that more sand is not removed than is needed, making it necessary to fill it under the foundation after it has concrete or gravel. For it is almost impossible, even with careful tamping and soaking with water, to pack down sand and gravel to the same a bed as the native bed before it was disturbed.

While footings are not always put under walls for residence construction, the expense is so little that there is little reason for omitting them, and it is better to include them and be on the safe side. The footings for a frame residence need not be over twenty-four inches wide or thirty inches for a two-story brick house. The thickness of the foundation wall varies according to the material of which it is made and the weight upon it. When the foundation is on clay, clay must be taken in a cold climate that the foundation walls go down below the frost, for if the frost gets under the footings, either during construction or after the house is built, there is no power on earth that will keep the clay from heaving the walls.

For this reason it is a good policy, when the building on top is light in weight, to excavate away from the building about two feet around the house and fill in with sand or gravel. With a full two-story house on top of the foundation or a brick house, this precaution is not necessary, the weight of the building holding the walls firmly in place and preventing the heaving of the clay against them from moving the walls. Sometimes clay is found to be porous, containing a large quantity of water. When this is the case the footings should be very much wider than under other conditions, the width depending upon the exact conditions found. The only way to build a foundation in a marshy place or on quicksand is to drive piles through it on to solid ground, make a reinforced concrete girder across the top of them, and then start the foundation.

Footings are nearly always made of concrete, since they can be made cheaper of this material than any other, and being in one continuous line, serve the purpose better than broken pieces of stone. The foundation walls are usually of concrete, stone or brick. If of concrete, the walls should be solid, and the cheapest way to build it is to pour the material into wooden forms. The lumber and boards used in these forms can afterwards be used in the construction of the building. The use of lightweight wall forms is sometimes used for foundation walls, it is advisable to make them at least ten inches in thickness for a two-story house, twelve inches, and for solid brick or brick veneered houses, sixteen inches, the same dimensions applying to brick foundations. Stone foundations are a little more expensive than concrete foundations in most locations.

Where stone is immediately available and gravel is scarce, stone foundations, under these circumstances, would cost less. If the stone comes from the quarries in regular courses it makes the best wall. Such a wall can be made sixteen inches thick. If the wall is of rubble stone, or small, irregular, broken pieces of stone, the wall should be at least eighteen inches. In either case, cement mortar should be used, and the wall plastered with cement mortar, with a good coat of cement on the outside, and only good brick should be used.

The facing above the grade is an important factor in the appearance of the house. What the face should be should be determined in connection with the materials used for the balance of the house and its colors. Cement blocks are sometimes used above the grade in imitation of stone, although they should never be used below the grade unless they are filled up solid. Cement blocks, of course, do not give a correct imitation of stone, and should not be used with this intention. Concrete walls are sometimes used with a facing above grade of brick or stone veneer, the veneer being four inches thick, backed up with concrete to make the proper thickness of the walls.

Porch foundation should extend at least two and better three feet below grade in very cold climates in order to get below the frost. In any event the foundation for both main house or porch should be below the black dirt. When foundations are put on black dirt, the wall will settle.

* * *

New Armory Plans Will Be Prepared

That the Dominion Government intends losing no time in connection with the provision of the new armories for the Vancouver militia was shown when the firm of Perry & Fowler, Pacific Architects, received a contract from the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, to proceed at once with the preparations of plans for the drill hall structure to be erected on the site recently purchased in Grandview for $250,000 from Alderman McSpadden.

The instructions as received cover details providing accommodation for the Sixth Regiment, eight companies of the Eighteenth Field Ambulance and the Nineteenth Company, Canadian Army Service Corps, with an approximate cost of $800,000. The work will be commenced at once and the architects expect to have it well under way in a short time.

The proposed new armories will have at least three exits, there will be armories and recreation rooms for each company and there will be praise rooms for each regiment. It is also probable that there will be miniature ride ranges provided in the basement. The exact dimensions of the building and its interior arrangements will not be decided on until after a survey of the grounds and discussion with the commanders of the different military units.

Mr. Perry is an officer in the Army Service Corps and now on duty at Vancouver. He is a member of the Society of Architects of London, England, and of the Vancouver Society. Mr. Fowler is one of the member of the Thirty-Third Welsh Regiment. He received the Victoria Decoration, Long Service Medal and St. George's Cross. He is a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a member of the local society.
Illumination for 1915 Fair To Be the Most Wonderful Ever Attempted

The illumination of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will mark an epoch in the development of a rapidly progressing science. The effect of the illumination will be most striking.

When the evening falls myriad lights will scintillate upon the exposition grounds, a thousand beams will flash from tower to tower.

As the visitor enters the exposition grounds after sunset he will seem to be walking in fairyland. Tens of thousands of cut-glass reflecting prisms, termed jewels, will be set in the great triumphal arch at the south entrance of the Court of the Sun and Stars. The huge tower surmounting this, lying directly before the visitor who comes through the main exposition gates, will be one of the most brilliantly illuminated features upon the grounds.

The jewels will reflect the light from searchlights placed upon the roofs of the exhibit palaces and will radiate the diffused light throughout the exposition grounds; they will hurl back the shafts of colored lights from batteries of searchlights moored in the harbor before the esplanade. They will shine and sparkle like a diadem of garnets, rubies, diamonds, emeralds and sapphires. They will be reflected in the crystal fountains, from which also shafts of iridescent light will pierce the falling streams, splashing in the mirrored lagoons like showers of flame from silvered anvils.

The distinguishing feature of the illumination will be that at night there will be no dark shadows; perfect reflections of whole buildings, with all the details of their facades, will be seen in the lagoons upon the grounds. Many millions of candle power will be utilized upon the grounds, and the chief zone of illumination will extend to a height of 125 feet, with a variation of but 5 per cent in the intensity of the light throughout this height. The result will be to bathe the Exposition in a great flood of light, not as brilliant as daylight, but presenting the effect of daylight.

There will be four principal sources of light upon the Exposition grounds, and the maximum of light efficiency will be obtained with the minimum of service and expenditure. These sources are: Illuminated are standards, which will reflect light against the walls of the palaces and buildings; illuminated fountains in the great interior courts; concealed lights to be set within the columns of the encircling colonnades and within the arcades of the towers, and the lighting in the exhibit palaces.

In addition to these four principal sources of light, there will be two auxiliary sources. Upon the roofs of the exhibit palaces will not be visible, nor will their rays be seen passing through the general zone of the illumination, but their shafts of light falling upon thousands of quivering prisms suspended on the towers and turrets of the palaces will be reflected in all the colors of the rainbow. So perfectly and with such delicacy are these reflectors hinged that the slightest wind will shake them. As the light strikes the different prisms color after color will be reflected. Encircling the great central court, the Court of the Sun and Stars, will be a colonnade crowned by towering female figures symbolic of the stars. Each of these figures will support a star-like emblem, which at night will glitter with reflected light, but by day these stars will not be luminous.

The effect of the batteries of scintillators in the harbor will be marvelous. The batteries will go through evolutions of color, forming auroras in the sky and over the Exposition. On clear nights the shafts of light will be visible for forty or fifty miles. At night the visiting fleets will be brilliantly illuminated, and this will add to the superb illumination of the Exposition city itself.

The illuminated arc standards set throughout the grounds will reflect light upon the walls of the palaces and towers. The larger standards will be 35 feet in height and furnished with eight to ten thousand candle-power. Ornamental banners of canvas 8 feet across, and both rain and dust proof, will shade the lights and reflect a soft glow against the walls of the exhibit palaces.

The illuminated fountains in the great court of the Sun and Stars will present a phase of illumination entirely new, as far as Expositions are concerned. From the center of each of two fountains in the court will arise huge columns of dense white glass 70 feet in height and containing lamps of great candle power; from these fountains will issue a window of softly diffused light, which will penetrate to the furthest recess of the court.

The illumination of the facades and mural paintings will be attained by means of concealed lights placed in the backs of the columns of the colonnades. These, to a wonderful degree, will enhance the effect of the mural paintings, the execution of which is in the hands of a number of America's foremost artists. There will be no dark shadows behind the colonnades, except where a purplish shadow is artificially cast into the light for effect.

The lighting in the exhibit palaces will be carried out with the same degree of perfection. Dark shadows will never fall from the rafters of the buildings, as all the light will be reflected. Great ornamented chandeliers, 16 feet in diameter, will be suspended from the roofs of the exhibit palaces. These will necessarily give out direct light, but it will be soft and diffused, since the chandeliers correspond in principle to huge magic lanterns. At night lights shining through the windows of the exhibit palaces will make these great buildings seem full of life.

In its entirety, the illumination will present to night visitors the splendor of the architecture, sculpture, mural paintings and landscaping, so that each phase of the Exposition will lose none of the attractiveness of the daylight presentation. It is proposed to render the spectacle such a one as no man has ever before beheld, and throughout this glowing fairyland there will be nothing to glare or garish. The lighting will be as artistic as the painting, architecture, sculpture or landscaping.

Notice to Architects

The Board of Supervisors of Kern county will receive plans and specifications up to 10 a.m. of October 7, 1913, for an absolute fireproof jail building to be erected at Bakersfield for Kern county. The building is to cost $150,000. Plans must be submitted in conformity with the "Official Notice to Architects." The building is to be a two-story and basement structure and the site is 214 feet square. Plans, elevations and sections must be drawn to the scale of 8 feet to 1 inch and be executed in black and white only. A perspective may be submitted. Specifications must be completed, including plumbing, heating and ventilating. Second and third prizes in the sum of $250 and $125, respectively, are offered to the competing architects. Further information will be found in the Official Notice to Architects.
Conveniences of Modern Kitchens

Ten years ago household equipment usually simply "happened." Men were engaged in perfecting farm and factory machinery, and systematizing the world's industries, and hadn't yet gotten around to providing suitable appliances for the little domestic "factory" which every housewife has running at home.

Nowadays the men who make things have turned their attention to providing the home and especially the kitchen with as efficient labor and time saving appliances and tools as an up-to-date factory can boast. The modern kitchen can be a thing of beauty and a joy even to the woman who works in it, so great have been the improvements made.

Take for instance, the evolution of the fireless cook-stove, a miracle working contrivance which banishes heat, and makes the cooking of the staple foods over the stove watching the slow tedious cooking processes.

Lined with seamless aluminum, rust-proof, tarnish-proof, and durable utensils to use with it, and a cunning contrived steam valve attachment which allows the roasting of meats and foods, the baking of bread and pies, as well as heating and stewing. It is indeed a wonderful convenience.

All that is necessary is to heat the soapstone radiators either on a gas or electric stove and lay them in the fireless cook-stove. Then the food, meats, vegetables, or whatever is to be cooked—cooks just as it is and is forgotten until the clock says it should be done.

It probably isn't known that every branch and variety of the cooking art can be successfully employed with the fireless cook-stove.

Indeed such a great variety of either substantial meals, or light delicate dainties for high-teas, etc., are possible, and that a series of lessons and recipes in fireless cookery is supplied by one manufacturer of fireless cook stoves.

But after all the real reason for their existence lies in the fact that the newer stoves do really mean a farewell to the old method of cooking.

The earlier models of these cookers showed a very cumbersome box that took up a lot of space in a small kitchen, but they have now been reduced to occupy waste space, and some of the latest designs show them swinging on hinges under the kitchen table, where they may be pushed out of sight and out of the way while the rest of the meal is being prepared.

One of the best equipments in which a fireless cook ha-appeared is the latest design of a kitchen cabinet with fireless cooker attached. These cabinets have a wonderful array of step-saving equipment, and are designed to hold an exceptionally large supply of spices, coffee, flour, canned goods and other foods which are used in the natural course of events in the preparation of meals, as well as a large cupboard for kitchen utensils that occupies a minimum amount of space.

Another innovation for kitchen efficiency is a porcelain-coated kitchen table of white porcelain with rounded corners and edges, which is seamless, unbreakable and unchipable, and at once becomes a moulding board for pie baking, or meat board or bread board, for cooking and slicing.

This is far superior to the old wooden table type which became the "catch all" for grease and other substances owing to the surface being scored from burnt dishes while providing no safe way to clean it.

The best thing of all about a kitchen table of this kind is that it can be kept spotlessly clean—really hygienically clean—by wiping off with a hot wet cloth.

While these innovations are the most prominent improvements in kitchen equipment that have appeared, a tour of inspection of any non-renting establishment will show a bewildering array of newly thought out tools and appliances, and many hundreds of little devices for the saving of time and effort.

Terra Cotta Works Visited by S. F. A. C.

On Saturday afternoon, August 16, 1913, the members of the San Francisco Architectural Club and their friends paid a visit to the factory and pottery of Messrs. N. Clark & Sons in Alamedia.

It is the desire of the club this year to visit a number of the works of large industrial concerns with a view to familiarizing its members with the processes of manufacture of the various materials connected and allied with the building trades. Keeping in this desire, Messrs. N. Clark & Sons extended invitations to the members to visit their works.

About 150 gentlemen accepted and were met at the Ferry Building by Mr. Gwynn, the firm's manager, who escorted the members across the bay to Alamedia. A special Southern Pacific Company car was reserved for the club and thence ran right into the works. Arrived there, the party was welcomed by Mr. A. V. Clark and Mr. Phillips, the works managers. Before inspecting the various departments connected with the making of architectural terra cotta and other clay products, the members were gathered together while drafting department where an interesting lecture was given by Mr. Phillips and practical methods of the various stages of manufacture of architectural terra cotta were demonstrated by several of the employees of the firm.

Afterwards they dispersed for a couple of hours throughout the various buildings and viewed the plant and machinery.

The party was therefor hospitably entertained by the firm. After spending a pleasant two and a half hours the company returned to the city.

Before leaving the works, the president of the club, Mr. Harry F. Nye, made a few appropriate remarks and extended to Messrs. N. Clark & Sons a hearty vote of thanks for the opportunity given to inspect the works and for the instructive and entertaining afternoon which everyone thoroughly enjoyed.

Many Conveniences in Modern Homes

Adam Int-Hout, Chicago chemist, has a folding long-above, 20 feet square, with a living porch 8x10 feet, on a wide entrance-porch. It stands in the middle of a 50x50-lot. The house is divided into living-room, kitchen, bathroom, downstairs bedroom, and furnished closets. After a guest has been welcomed into the living-room, the hostess scarcely belts there is no need. The visitor notices the door-way next the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door. To reach the kitchen from the living-room is by leaving the house and pressing the door of the next-door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door. The boudoir turns into the living-room, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door, and a boudoir turning from the entrance door. The table is set for the kitchen by crossing the operation.
The house is heated by a school furnace set in the closet in the center of the house. There is a two-foot space back of the furnace between the kitchen and bathroom. Here are the gas meter, water meter, medicine chest for the bathroom and a chute built to answer for a stationary coal closet. It holds two tons and has the outside window high enough so that the coal may be thrown into it directly from the wagon. The slope is adjusted so the coal falls to the door of the chute, which is directly opposite the door of the furnace. All there is to do is to take out a shovelful as one would from a coal box.

A revolving dust pan is another feature of the furnace.

The kitchen has a stationary laundry tub of porcelain, the top of which forms the drip board of the sink. In the back wall is a kitchen closet, with drawers and swinging doors in the lower part and shelves with glass doors in the upper part. As this cabinet is built into the back wall it would curtail the light ordinarily. This is avoided by making both the front and the back of glass, an arrangement which not only lets the light through, but also cuts down the heat, as it is only necessary to open one of the small outside panes to make the cabinet into a cooler.

There is an upper room 15½ feet square, with north and south glass doors opening on sleeping porches, thus making it cool and totally unlike the ordinary attic room.

This folding bungalow cost about $2,000 and was completed in six weeks. The outside wall is of stucco set on a foundation of concrete.

Concerning Sleeping Porches

"Of course you will have a sleeping porch."

That is a remark which one sometimes hears when mention of a new house is made.

And in many cases the builder is interested in this new idea.

The sleeping porch may be a fad, but it looks very much like a fixture. In some of the suburban communities there are houses specially designed to accommodate sleeping porches and those who live within are not by any means tubercular.

A sleeping porch is a provision for sleeping outdoors in summer at least, and not a few open-air devotees cling to their outdoor sleeping quarters throughout the twelve months; from January to December.

The simplest method of constructing a real sleeping porch in a new house of modest proportions is to construct a generous dormer in the roof on the sheltered side, leaving it entirely open at the front except to a point about two feet above the floor, to which height it should be boarded up. In this way a room of adequate size is formed, without drafts, and requiring only a curtain in front to secure privacy.

A good plan is to shingle the roof and sides and to lay a heavy grade of prepared canvas on the floor. This roofing and deck canvas is waterproof, so strong that it may be walked on freely, comes in widths of thirty and thirty-six inches, is lapped an inch and a half when it is put down, and it is fastened with tacks not more than an inch apart. It is best to give it a coat of paint at once and to keep it painted at intervals throughout the year. Make provision for draining off water which will surely be driven in when hard storms come.

The Modern Window.

Until recently windows have lagged behind in the march of progress. Nearly every feature in building construction has kept pace with modern demands excepting windows. We see exactly the same type of window in houses built yesterday as were used forty years ago.

No house can be properly ventilated with such type of windows. Poor ventilation has been a reproach to our civilization. The home builder has been waiting for a window that would give him and his household healthful ventilation regardless of weather conditions, and that would lift some of the burden of housekeeping off the shoulders of his women folk.

With employers' liability laws growing stricter each year, and with the cost of labor mounting higher, landlords are demanding a window that can be cleaned entirely from inside without danger of accidents—and cleaned quickly and easily.

The Architect has thus been very seriously handicapped in the treatment of his design by reason of the narrow limitations of the old style double hung and casement windows.

All this is now changed by the introduction on this market of the Simplex Window, which allows the architect the fullest scope in the treatment of window openings, there being absolutely no limit to the size of the opening, the number of sashes to the opening, nor the manner of treating the sashes as to their sizes, etc.

In addition to the fullest freedom and latitude allowed the designer in the treatment of his design the Simplex Window sash can be cleaned from inside of the room, eliminating all danger to the cleaner; and the work can be done in one-quarter the time required with the old style window. Thus owners and tenants are spared much expense in labor and all risk of employees falling from window ledges is done away with.

The sashes of the Simplex window can be easily adjusted to give perfect ventilation in any kind of weather.
They can be perfectly screened and shaded because in operating no part of the sash projects into the room. It is simple in construction and has no mechanism that can get out of order. It is weather and burglar proof.

The Simplex Windows do not use weights nor cords in their construction.

Although but little over a year old the Simplex Window is now specified and used by the leading architects of the coast, as will be noted by the following partial list of large buildings which are fully equipped with Simplex Windows: Standard Oil Bldg, Realty Rebuilding Co.'s Bldg, San Christiana Co.'s Bldg, Heil's Business College, Mackenzie Apts., Hogrefe Apts, Buckely Apts, Starr King School, Woodland High School, Beck Hotel, B. Leibes residence, N. B. Livermore residence, F. S. H. residence, 20 schools in Oakland, 2 schools in Richmond, 3 schools in Stockton, 60 portable schools, 20 schools scattered throughout the country.

This article would be too long if it were attempted to give even a partial list of small residences, flats, apartment houses and hotels using the Simplex Windows.

In brick and concrete buildings Simplex Windows cost no more than old style windows hung with weights and cords. It is the only modern, perfect window. Made in metal, also wood. Underwriter label secured.

Architects should send for descriptive circulars, details, etc., from the company, whose offices are in the Underwood Building, 225 Market street, San Francisco.

In closing, a word as to the responsibility of the Simplex Window Company would not be out of order. Our readers are assured of the fact that this company is financed by men of wealth, power and influence, and that the Simplex Window Company is a permanent factor in the building world.

Appropriate Hardware

The selection of the finest hardware for a building is too frequently left to chance, the discretion of the contractor or the nondescript collection which may be found in the average hardware store. As a rule the owner of a fine building is anxious to secure something distinctive in the way of design for his house. He pays for special selected hardwood doors; he spends time, thought and money on the lighting fixtures; but too frequently he puts up with almost anything in the way of locks, escutcheons, knobs and other hardware which is just as prominent as the doors or windows. A little care in selection and a little time spent in ordering would have secured, at probably no greater expense, hardware which would have harmonized with the woodwork, fittings and other decorations and would have been a source of pride to the owner, contractor and architect.

The Italian Archaeological Mission has recently discovered at Cortina, in Crete, a temple to Egyptian divinities. In the interior of the cell in the building were found statues of Jupiter, Serapis, Isis, and Mercury, also fragments of a colossal statue of a woman and the bust of a woman. All are in marble. Several small terra cotta statues were also found, and a flight of steps leading to a subterranean pool where religious ceremonies of purification used to be celebrated. The Mission has found in the interior of the island a large number of hitherto unpublished epigraphic texts.

The Results of Co-Operation

While the Pacific Coast Architect in this current issue has endeavored to illustrate the notable office of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, with a descriptive article, it is gratifying to us to mention an interview that we purposely obtained with N. Clark & Sons, the manufacturers of the architectural terra cotta face brick and glazed roofing tile, which are so dexterously used throughout the exterior of this building, our object being to know more of the cooperation which so manifested itself in this work.

Paradoxical as it may appear to many, we learned that the distinctive and success of this building here in the fact that it was not carried out as per specifications. The work from start to finish was rather a whole hearted endeavor to follow the architect's details and drawings and to crystallize his feelings in clay. It would be difficult to find a building anywhere in which so much pains were taken with the architectural trilles of the building, trilles which go to make perfection. Every little detail has a spirit and meaning all its own. Whether the ornamentation is taken separately or collectively, there is always some delicate and clearly defined in its relationship to the brick. When the work shows an artistic rendering of the clay worker's art from the street line to the roof ridge. The interesting features of the work he not only in taking advantage of the plasticity of the materials involved to create proportionate and beautiful forms but also in them to express his feelings as in the work of early architects.

Coming to the question of color. This is always an alluring attraction to all architects and designers. Perhaps the happiest feature is the restraint here shown. There has been no venturing but rather a yielding to the interests of the building with splendid results.

Not only is the polychrome most beautiful in itself, but it revives the public interest in buildings. The attention of the man in the street is drawn and fixed and he feels that after all there is something more in building than piling up masses of brick and masonry. He learns that brick and terra cotta are materials and building materials. The architect knows that they fulfill the highest requirements when combinations of distinctive or native colors are being sought. By native colors we mean the colors of the materials themselves apart from any definite color scheme obtained by the use of polychrome work.

The perfection of the polychrome as here shown has attracted the attention of experts and the highest praise has been bestowed. Equal care was exercised in every department of the firm and the result is perfect terra cotta, straight, durable, uniform in color and artistic in form.

The firm was enterprising in its efforts to please and such methods added to quality and promptness are the features that have made its reputation and secured for it a large place in the ever growing market for architectural terra cotta on the Pacific Coast and in the Western States.

Heating Dwellings by Electricity

The city of Seattle has recently made provision for heating dwellings by installing electric heating units under the hot water boilers and individual radiators in the houses of those who order the service. The heaters are automatically controlled by a device which cuts off the current when the heat reaches the highest degree and turns it on again when the temperature falls below a certain degree. It is said that these features provide a satisfactory solution of heat for most homes and
Mohrlite Fixtures—and the Reason

When indirect illumination was first introduced, it fell short of the desired results because of the general conditions encountered. Unless the ceiling and side walls were of the proper light shades, the cost per candlepower was prohibitive; therefore indirect lighting was only possible under very favorable conditions.

With the Mohrlite system, any decorative color scheme may be carried out without any fear as to the amount of light absorbed, and, therefore, lessened illumination.

The scientific construction of the Mohrlite is the result of years of study and trials, under every imaginable condition, until today it makes its appearance, heralded as the “perfect light,” and one which will revolutionize artificial lighting. A light of efficiency, with absolute ocular comfort.

Since the introduction of electric lighting, the eyesight of the human race has deteriorated astonishingly. Thirty years ago, for a man to appear in public wearing glasses would subject him to remarks not pleasant, but today fully thirty per cent of the inhabitants of the civilized world wear them. These facts made us think, and the more we thought the more we realized that the present-day artificial lighting was to blame.

We turned to nature and studied her light, and found that the eyes were exposed to reduced intensities of very diffuse light. This, then, was the problem. How to apply these essential characteristics to artificial conditions of modern life. The result was Mohrlite.

A very large proportion of the “tired feeling” so pronounced in city life, and which differs widely from the weariness resulting from a day in the country, is due to the muscle strain in the eyes. It is a great mistake to suppose that the steady use of the eyes under proper light is harmful; on the contrary, it is less harmful and far less fatiguing than the irregular use of the eyes under changing lights.

Artificial light requires a much more careful use than the sunlight. The latter has been filtered through many miles of air before finding its way down to the earth's surface. In this filtering process many of the more harmful rays of light are removed. 'Until the advent of the Mohrlite, the rays of artificial light struck the eyes only a few feet from their source. The extreme rays which lie at either end of that scale which is best seen in the rainbow—the rays outside the red of the rainbow...
With the coming of the Mohr-lite, the problem of correct lighting of art galleries has been solved. It is impossible to describe in print what a beautiful light it gives for this very purpose; the evenness of the light is such that paintings are seen in their true value, from any point of view. And last, but not least, the Mohr-lite glow is the one and only reflecting compound to which an original color can be given. With various colors (or in combination) many hued lighting effects, mingled in perfect unison (like the rainbow) can be accomplished with this glow.

Triumph for Tin Roofing

St. Ignatius Church, San Francisco, was covered with 300 boxes of 14 x 20 Target and Arrow roofing tin manufactured by N. & G. Taylor Company, Philadelphia. The selection of good tin for roofing this handsome church edifice, the finest of its kind west of the Rockies, is one more proof of the high reputation their tin enjoys.

Personals

Architect Alexander Doctor of Vancouver, B. C., was a recent visitor in San Francisco.

Alfred Kuhn, with Loring P. Richford, has returned from an extended vacation spent in the East.

Architect H. M. Bamfield, Pasadena, Cal., has moved his office to room 311 Kendall Building.

Thomas Schultz, formerly of Chicago, is now associated with Thomas & Schneider, art glass manufacturers, 607 Howard street.

Architect A. J. Moe has opened an office over the Folly Theatre, Eugene, Oregon. Mr. Moe was formerly located in Chicago.

Architect R. E. Borhek, with offices in the Savage Schofield Building, Tacoma, Wash., has returned from a vacation spent in the mountains adjacent to Tacoma.

Arthur McPhail, Secretary of Gladding, McPhail & Co., has returned from a four weeks’ motoring trip through Northern California.

E. F. Baum, for the past year with Architect W. W. Bosworth, New York City, is a visitor in San Francisco.

J. W. Hooker, with the Thomas Day Company, has returned, after spending a two weeks’ vacation at Guerneville.

Architect Frederick Hempton has moved his office from San Francisco to room 317 Hunter Building, Los Angeles.

Architect A. M. Edelman, Los Angeles, has returned from a three weeks’ vacation spent at Santa Barbara, San Francisco and Lake Tahoe.

Architect S. Tilden Norton, Los Angeles, has returned from a trip to Seattle, Vancouver, Skagway and other Northwestern cities.

Architect W. J. Whiteway, Vancouver, B. C., has moved his office from the Molson Bank Building to the World Building.

Allen Stroud Company, Limited, Vancouver, B. C., have moved their office from the Welton Building to the Lee Block.

Architects Sharp & Thompson, Vancouver, B. C., have moved their office from 356 Hastings street to 303 London Building.

Carl O. Andersen, in the paint and color department of W. P. Fuller & Co., has returned from a two weeks’ vacation spent at Hilton.

K. J. Davis, president of the Van Emon Elevator Company, San Francisco, was a recent visitor to Portland, Ore., on business.

K. G. Lundstrom, for many years located in Portland, Oregon, in the general contracting business, is now located at 542 Seventh avenue, San Francisco.

Architect S. A. Johnson, formerly of Fresno, Cal., expects soon to open an office in San Francisco.

Architect Charles J. Rousseau has moved his office from the Phealan Building to the Massey Building, 46 Kearny street.

Architects Fabre & Bearward have moved their office from 903 Merchants’ National Bank Building to 136 and 138, same building.

Architect Harvey Partridge Smith, 232 Blake block, Oakland, Cal., has returned from an extended trip east.

The Van Emon Elevator Company, 4836 Natoma street, have thoroughly remodelled and enlarged their office so they will be able to take care of their increasing business.

Architect V. L. Haley, formerly of Los Angeles, has bought an interest in the Peerless Manufacturing Company, San Francisco manufacturers of cement laundry trays.

George P. Fisman has purchased Mr. Cook’s interests in the Van Waters-Stick Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon, manufacturers of the Hester System of store front construction, which is strictly a coast product.

X. Clark & Sons, 116 Natoma street, will furnish the Matt Glaze Terra Cotta for the Warrington and Belle Gracia Apartments, Frederick H. Meyer, architect, and the face brick for the new Polytechnic High School.

V. A. Scharren, head of the Scharren Blair Company, Portland, Oregon, marble and granite manufacturers, has returned from a tour of Germany and the Baltic countries, which he had not seen for many years.

S. B. Cook, 422 Failing Building, Portland, Oregon, has the agency for the United States and Canada for the Universal Bed Company, which manufactures in Portland a disappearing bed under patent by F. J. Eames.

Architect E. F. Young, with offices at 274 Kearney street, has returned, now spending a month’s vacation at his country home in Redwood Valley.

Charles W. Hill, the general representative for the J. D. Ford Manufacturing Company of Portland, Oregon, was a recent visitor in San Francisco. Mr. Hill is visiting California in his “Thirty-Arrow”
The Western Asbestos Magnesia Company, 25 South Park street, has received an order from the U. S. Government for 25,000 square feet of Carey's magnesia flexible cement roofing to cover the mess and drill hall at Angel Island, San Francisco.

Thomas & Scheider, 407 Howard street, have received the contract to furnish the art glass windows for the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Palo Alto, W. J. Weeks architect, and Saint Staetius Catholic Church at Modesto, John J. Foley architect.

N. Clark & Son, 116 Natoma street, have closed the contract to furnish the Matt glazed terra cotta for the new Pittock Block at Portland, Oregon, Doyle & Patterson architects. The extent of this contract approximately is 25 car loads.

The architectural firm of Miller & de Colmesnil has been dissolved and in the future each of the former partners will handle their personal business separately. Mr. Miller and Mr. de Colmesnil will continue to occupy the same office at 727 Market street.

J. A. Drummond, 725 Chronicle Building, Pacific Coast representative for the N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., is on an extended eastern trip. While away Mr. Drummond will call at the home office and will also visit their enlarged plant at Cumberland, Md.

The Interior Metal Manufacturing Company of Jamestown, N. Y., have opened offices at 205 Examiner Building, San Francisco, with C. Edward Ross in charge. This firm manufactures Hollow fireproof steel doors, windows and trim bronze entrance doors and bank fixtures.

D. G. Craig, coast sales manager for the Beaver Company's manufactures of Beaver Board, Buffalo, N. Y., was a recent visitor with their local representatives, Lilley & Thurston Co. Mr. Craig reports that his company have purchased ground at Edmonds, Wash., and are making arrangements for the erection of a factory in the near future.

Gould & Champney, formerly associated but now conducting separate offices in the practice of architecture, Seattle, have won their long drawn suit against R. C. McCormick for services rendered on the New Richmond Hotel, Seattle. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court awarding the architects $7,269.

The court finds that the architects were dismissed without due cause.

CALIFORNIA.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architects Dunn & Kearns, Monadnock Building, have prepared plans for a three-story and basement frame apartment house for M. Byrne. The building will be erected on Webster street, near Pacific, and will cost $40,000.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architects Fallk & Knoll, Hearst Building, have prepared plans for a three-story frame apartment building to be erected on Paseo street, near Fillmore, for William Henke, to cost $15,000.

Apartment House—Los Angeles. Architects M. S. Tager & Co., Trust and Savings Building, have prepared plans for a four-story brick and steel apartment house building for C. C. Hooper. The building will be 32 x 150 feet and will have 110 rooms arranged in two and three room suites.

Apartment House—Los Angeles. Architect L. L. Jones, I. W. Hellman Building, has prepared plans for a three-story apartment house building to cost $30,000 for J. P. Peet.


Exhibit Building—San Francisco. Architects Reggotti & Headman. Phelan Building, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a show bank which will be erected on the Exhibition Section of the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition for the Swiss Society. The building will cost about $100,000.


Hotel Building—San Francisco. Architect C. A. Meusdonfer, Humboldt Bank Building, has prepared plans for a five-story and basement reinforced concrete building which will be erected at the corner of Col. Fallon and the south side of Market street, near Brady.

Packaging House—San Francisco. Architect Smith O'Brien, Humboldt Bank Building, has completed working drawings for a three-story and basement reinforced concrete building, to be erected for the Frank Peterson Company, on Harrison street, near Fourth, to cost $50,000.

Residence—Architect O'Brien & Werner, Foxcroft Building, are preparing plans for a residence and basement frame and brick residence to be erected for Abbot A. Hanks on Pacific avenue, near Laurel. When completed the house will cost about $12,000.

Store and Hotel Building—San Francisco. Architect Arthur T. Ehrnpfort, 251 Kearny street, has prepared plans for a four-story and basement store and hotel building which is to be erected at the corner of Olive and Kearny streets.

Theatre Building—Kansas City, Mo. Architect G. Albert Launsberg, 709 Mission street, San Francisco, has just completed working drawings for a Class A theatre building, which will be erected for the Orpheum Circuit at a cost of $300,000.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architects W. W. H. Redliff, Jr., First National Bank Building, Berkeley, has prepared plans for the construction of a two-story and basement frame residence to be erected in Santa Clara Wood for Miss C. Coen, cost $10,000.

Hotel Addition—San Francisco. Architect C. H. Skidmore, Foxcroft Building, has prepared plans for a four-story and basement reinforced concrete apartment house, which is to be erected on Post street, near Larkin, for S. Zusanin, to cost $80,000.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architects Frank S. Holland, 101 Fourth street, Berkeley, has designed plans for a two-story and basement frame apartment house to be erected on Fillmore street, near Hayes. Cost $10,000.

Hotel Building—San Francisco. Architect Kenneth MacDonald, Holbrook Building, is preparing plans for an eight story and basement brick and steel hotel building, which will be erected for Kenneth Lloyd on Sutter street, west of Taylor. Building will cost, when completed, $50,000.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architects Ross & Burgeen, 310 California street, have prepared plans for a four-story and basement reinforced concrete apartment house, which is to be erected on Post street, near Fourth, for H. A. George, to cost $50,000.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architect G. Scholz, Phelan Building, has prepared plans for a three-story and basement frame apartment house to be erected on Fulton street, near Gough, for F. Mertens, to cost $30,000.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architects DcDouglas Bros., Russ Building, have prepared plans for a three-story and basement frame apartment house to be erected on California street, near Broadway, for W. F. Roberts. When completed the building will cost $30,000.

Hotel and Store Building—San Francisco. Architects Faber & Beazley, Merchants' National Bank Building, have completed plans for a five-story and basement steel and reinforced concrete hotel and store building to be erected for Mr. Yavasie, the building to cost about $80,000.

Hotel—San Francisco. Architects MacDonald & MacDonald, Holbrook Building, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a large addition to the Union Square Hotel and plans for a modern residence and restaurant, construction will be of reinforced concrete and cost about $150,000.

Theatre and Stores—San Francisco. Architects Rousseau & Rouse, Monadnock Building, have completed plans for a Class A theatre and store building to be erected on Broadway, west of Grant avenue, for Nellie Harris, to cost $40,000.

Office Building—Oakland. Architect C. N. Barlow, Albion Building, Oakland, has finished plans for a nine-story Class A building to be erected by Morris & Miller at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. Estimated cost of building $150,000.

Office Building—San Francisco. Architects Chas. W. McCall, Central Bank Building, have completed plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected on the corner of Tong and Grant avenue.

Office Building—Oakland. Architect W. C. Dickey, Central Bank Building, has prepared plans for the remodeling of the store building at the corner of the corner of Thirteenth and Clay streets. The remodeling will cost $28,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECTURE

OREGON

WAPPINGER—Buildings—Bartholomew & Higginson, Architects. Completed the new Catholic Church building, the contractor for which is J. W. Kerr, for $15,000. The site is on the school lot.

PORTLAND.—Buildings—Architects, Condon & Lord, 100 N. Mckinley St. Have completed plans for a new building for the Portland School of Commerce, a high school, and the cost will be about $20,000. Designs for this building have been submitted to the school board, and the contract will be let soon.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver.—Buildings—Architects, Smith & Wilson, 140 Beach St. Have completed plans for a new building for the Vancouver School of Practical Art, to be erected at 120 Beach St., and the cost will be about $25,000.
Apartment House—Victoria. Architect C. E. Wadkins has prepared plans for a $45,000 apartment house to be erected at Cook and Collision streets.

School Building—Vancouver. The Parish of the Holy Rosary will soon decide whether to go ahead with the $100,000 school building plans prepared by Architects Tegna & Vicena.

Hotel Building—Victoria. Architects Coates & Fleet have prepared plans for a three-story hotel and store building to be erected at Duncan for E. Stock.

Museum—Victoria. Architect F. M. Rattenbury has prepared plans for the new Government Museum building. The building will be of fireproof construction with stone exterior, 90x260 feet.

Bank—Vancouver. Architect E. S. Mitton, 413 Granville street, has prepared plans for the Japan Trust Company for the erection of the two-story reinforced concrete and brick building on Powell street.

Armory—Victoria. Architect W. Ridgeway Wilson has prepared plans for the Victoria Armoury building that will be two stories and basement, 100x250 feet, to cost about $250,000.

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Agents Wanted for Unoccupied Territory
An Architect's Fees

In view of the many published statements about the large fee to be received by Guy Lowell, the architect of the new court house for New York, it is interesting to observe the element of uncertainty which attaches to the profit to be derived from an undertaking of this magnitude.

The cost to an architect of preparing his drawings and specifications and seeing that they are properly carried out, in offices run on the best business basis, is at least one-half of his commission, says the Philadelphia Ledger. This, however, applies only to the general class of buildings and not to residential or public and monumental work. The cost is then as high as 75 per cent of the architect's commission.

The United States government prepared a statement which was submitted in congress (senate document No. 916, 62nd congress, second session) which gave the average cost of preparing drawings and specifications alone, exclusive of superintendence or any other field expenses, for the years 1905 to 1911, inclusive, to be 12 per cent. This was for preparing the drawings for the buildings erected by the United States government and done by the supervising architect of the treasury, a man known for his great executive ability, and, therefore, done with the greatest economy possible.

Reports have been submitted by the state architect of New York showing that the cost to the state for preparing the plans and specifications made in the state architect's office exceeds 6 per cent. The cost to the New York Central railway for preparing the plans for their new station has exceeded 6 per cent. Therefore, an architect who is able to prepare the plans for a $10,000,000 building at a cost to him of less than 6 per cent of the total cost of the building, must run his office in the most economic manner possible and take his chance that the work may cost him more than his entire fee.

It seems to be the general impression among not informed places that an architect makes a few weeks' taking a few days of his time and for this work receives an enormous fee. The fact is the matter is that to prepare the plans and carry out the work at a $10,000,000 court house, will require the services of from 20 to 30 high priced draughtsmen, as well as a number of engineers and specialists on structural work, heating and ventilation, sanitation, mechanical equipment etc., working for a period of at least five years, and requiring their office at a high rental, and with the most economical administration, his work will cost about $47,000. He will leave him about $10,000 profit, or about 20 per cent.

What business man is there who is going to invest a $10,000,000 corporation with a salary of $40,000 a year? What corporation is there of this size that pays the counsel less than this amount? Such men, however, receive
these salaries without investing any of their own money to obtain it. The architect must invest about $450,000 in actual cash paid out to receive his profit of $150,000.

All of the above has nothing to do with the professional training and skill of the architect and for which he receives his compensation. He must, therefore, not only invest his own money and run a large business office with a chance of running it at a loss, but he must give his skill to the designing, his knowledge of engineering and construction, and his training in sculpture and mural decoration in order that he may obtain his fee.

Of course, it would be possible for an architect to have his work cost him less than one-half of his commission, and the result would be poorly prepared plans and specifications and inadequate superintendence of the erection of the building, which would result in a greater cost of the building, a far greater cost than any saving in the commission paid to the architect. In carrying out the work of the new court house, the architect will have to give almost his entire time and attention to this one piece of work and in comparison to the fees or salaries paid to the best men in other professions, his compensation will be very small.

Recent statistics indicate a marked increase in exports of lumber from the United States to the Orient. More than a quarter of a million feet of American woods are reported as being used in Samoa, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Heretofore, it is said, raw materials have been made up into finished articles in the United States, almost without exception and exported as such. With the discovery by American manufacturers in the Philippines that they could import United States woods and make them up with profit there, wood-using factories were built. Pacific coast woods, in consequence, are in many cases taking the place of the native woods.

**Repairing Holes in Concrete Ceilings**

Where it becomes necessary to repair a ceiling that has a hole caused by the falling out of some of the concrete, the following method, described by the Concrete Cement Age, will prove satisfactory. The method is to pour a thin grout through a hole drilled through the concrete, the grout being kept in place until its sets by a light panel supported with an upright from the floor. The upright can be of such length as to be spring lightly in place, or it may be wedged up from the floor.

**Costly European Moving-Picture Theaters**

The popularity of moving pictures in London and Berlin is shown by the expensive theaters being erected for their display. A theater recently opened in London cost $633,000, and has a first-class restaurant and well furnished foyer approached by a marble staircase. The interior decorations, in a style described as neo-Greek, are in cream and gold, with carpets and upholsteries of a soft tint of chrysanthemum bronze.

The finest moving-picture theater in Berlin stands in the heart of the fashionable residence section of the capital. The design is that of a Greek temple, and the trimming is in gold and ivory. The roof is removable, so that the audience may have only the stars overhead on pleasant nights.

**San Francisco Building Operations**

Builders, as well as other business men, complain of dull times. Yet when the figures of contracts let and permits issued for the month are totaled up, September has shown about an average mark. Perhaps it is the general lassitude of affairs and the low margin at which contractors work that is accountable in some degree for the air of inactivity. September has about averaged with the previous months of the year. For private construction the total for the month amounts to $2,237,164. This is divided into the following: For brick and concrete construction, $1,090,092, frame building, $629,415; alterations and additions, $301,361; Panama-Pacific contracts, $200,586. To this may be added city construction work to the amount of $125,230; street and sewer work, $41,685, and U. S. Government work, within the city limits, amounting to $31,740, making a grand total of $2,438,129.

Compared with other years the record for September since 1903 has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Figures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 1904</td>
<td>$699,580</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1905</td>
<td>1,417,104</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1906</td>
<td>1,341,106</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1907</td>
<td>2,562,184</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1908</td>
<td>3,287,771</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1909</td>
<td>1,724,083</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1910</td>
<td>1,433,747</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1911</td>
<td>2,100,653</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 1912</td>
<td>1,886,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1913</td>
<td>2,231,764</td>
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</tbody>
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It will thus be seen that the total of figures compares favorably with other years outside of what might be called the reconstruction period. It is about time for a reaction in business conditions and it looks that by the end of the year that conditions will be more favorable for the builder as well as everybody else.—Building and Industrial News.

**Building in This City Shows Big Increase**

Building construction in ninety cities for September shows an increase in the aggregate of 5 per cent over the corresponding month a year ago, according to figures compiled by the Construction News. In San Francisco there was a gain of 28 per cent for the month. During September, 1913, there were 386 permits issued calling for buildings, the estimated cost of which was $2,273,723. This compares with 344 permits issued during the same month last year for buildings costing $1,783,145.

In Oakland building operations showed an increase of 45 per cent for the month. The number of permits issued in Oakland during September of this year was 354. These were for buildings valued at $456,425, as compared with 309 permits last year for structures costing $839,440.

A number of building contractors of San Diego are agitating a plan for licensing contractors in that city, claiming that such a procedure would eliminate the irresponsible contractor and raise the standards of contracting. The movement is an outcome of the situation that has prevailed in San Diego for a short period during which time it is said a number of contractors have failed to complete their contracts and have found it advisable to change their location, leaving unfinished work behind. The plan is being discussed by members of the builders' exchange.
The Organized Contractors of San Francisco

By W. M. HAGUE,
(Secretary of the General Contractors Association.)

For many years the building business of San Francisco has suffered from a lack of proper organized effort on the part of the building contractors. The many bad practices and evils existing among a certain class of contractors have been allowed to go unnoticed. The unions have been allowed to adopt arbitrary rules, get higher wages here than in any other city in the United States and impose working conditions which have done much to retard the building industry of this city. The legitimate contractors have suffered from the bad business practices of their competitors.

During the last two years marked progress has been made among the general contractors and the specialization contractors in their various lines to organize along fair and legitimate lines, with the object of improving conditions all around, and the result is beginning to be felt. It is safe to say that the legitimate architect who has suffered from the bad practices of many of his competitors would be glad to see the contractors taking a firm stand against such methods, and the time will undoubtedly come when such a stand will be taken. To accomplish this result, however, we require closer cooperation between the architects and the contractors. This has not yet been brought about, but we find that in almost every case in the United States the architects and contractors meet together at least once a month, either through the building of the general meeting, or by the special meetings, and much good has resulted.

The local Chapter of Architects and the General Contractors' Association, through committees, have several times met to discuss the evils of the building business, but in no practical effort has yet been made to bring the two together. This is partly owing to the attitude of many architects in assuming that there are no interests in common, and owing to this feeling on the part of the general contractors they have not sought, through their organizations, to force themselves and their objects before the local Chapter of Architects. The results accomplished by closer relationship between the architects and builders in other cities have been most flattering, and both parties have benefited. Undoubtedly the time will come when this will be the change of attitude on the part of the architects. It may be, however, that such a time will not be reached until the General Contractors' Association has made more progress in rooting out the evils which have be-come their business up to the present time.

Some three and a half years ago an important step was taken in the formation of the Associated General Building Contractors, an organization composed of general contractors who sought to improve the conditions of the building industry. Some seventy of the best general contractors in this city formed the organization in the course of a year, and later amalgamated with the old Builders' Association, which was an organization controlled also by general contractors. The amalgamated body at once incorporated under the name of "General Contractors' Association," and afterwards closed a lease with the Sharon Estate Company for headquarters in a building to be erected on the northeast corner of New Montgomery and Jessie streets, now known as the "Sharon Building." On the ground floor of this building are now to be found the finest building industry head quarters in the United States. They are a credit to the city, and speak louder than words for the success of the General Contractors' Association since its incorporation.

Today the association has a membership of 150 stockholders (general contractors), and over 500 associate members (specialty contractors, material men, etc.).

While the general contractors have thus boldly built up a splendid organization, which is the strongest of its kind in the West, there is another organization, which is perhaps a still greater boon in the general promotion of the building business in the city. I allude to the Building Trades Council. This body was organized about three years ago, and is the central body of the building business, and is composed of three delegates from each affiliated association, of which there are twelve at this time. These delegates meet in regular meeting once a month, and hold as many special meetings as the business of the manipulation requires. It has proved the most effective organization of contractors in this city has ever had, in dealing with the housing situation particularly. While the body has as a whole been closest upon the Radford building and as the most powerful building body at the time, it has nevertheless several times been called upon to take a firm and positive stand against organized labor. On several occasions when its power has been brought to bear upon the Building Trades Council, there has never been any question of the advisability of the point at issue in each case. The paper has been carried by the Building Trades Council.

A notable case in point is that of the recent settlement of the difficulty with the Housing Engineer's Union. This particular union had a clause in its working rules providing that the men should receive $5.00 a day for an eight-hour day, but common practice in the city, and all other large cities, from time immemorial, has been that the housing engineer should get up an estimate for his engine in time to commence work at eight o'clock, and while this clause was inserted in the by-laws of this union they had never sought to enforce it, as in many cases it would not be practicable owing to the fact that mechanics in practically all trades work eight hours and receive eight hours pay.

Some six weeks ago the building engineers desired that they should get time and a half for the time they spent in going up steam and cool off a twenty-four hour engine in that effect on the contractors employing them. These men insisted that the steel erectors, who had, of course, worked on the old working rules, and could not be allowed to work well after eight o'clock, be allowed to work with the housing engineers. The demand practically meant an increase of a $1.15 a day, which would have made the housing engineer the highest paid mechanic on the building.

The contractors' attitude made the union that much more noticeable of their desire that these conditions being the custom in this city for many years past. The unions claimed that they had been subjected to this for three years previously and that it could not be carried over night at any price. went to the great Pacific Employers and the local Council of Arbitration, and made their representations. The Housing Engineer's Union wrote letters to the building contractors, to the men working for them, and to the men working on other accounts, asking them to work at eight o'clock in the morning, and put the contractors in a position where they could work eight hours per day. As a result the contractors wrote back to the members of the Housing Engineers' Association, the largest of the labor unions in the State, and the result was a meeting of the housing engineers and the building contractors, at which they agreed to work eight hours a day, on the condition that the union should do likewise and not demand a change in the working rules.

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
the engineers' eight-hour rule without further notice. The Building Trades Employers' Association being unable to adjust the difficulty, a referendum vote was taken in each affiliated association to lock out the building industry on Monday morning, September 22nd. All preparations were at once made to establish the lockout effectively from the time of its commencement. The demand of the Employers' Association was that the men return to work under the old conditions and that ninety days' notice of the proposed change in working conditions be given by the Building Trades Council, and the employers absolutely refused to recede from this position or to change their demand in any respect whatever. The result was that at the ninth hour, namely, Friday, September 19th, Mr. McCarthy and his committee at nine o'clock in the evening appeared in the office of the Building Trades Employers' Association in the Pacific Building, and signed an agreement conceding the demand.

This controversy decided (it is to be hoped for all time) the important principle of recognition by the Building Trades Council of the authority of the Building Trades Employers' Association as the central body of the building business, and one which the council must deal with and recognize. It also decided that such matters must in future be arbitrated, and that unless days' notice must be given by any union or the proposed change in working conditions. Had the Building Trade Council not receded from its position there is no question but that the building industry of San Francisco would have been effectively tied up for a period which it is hard to forsee, and the final alternative of "open shop" or the strike must have been necessary. In city is to be congratulated that this controversy was peacefully settled, and that the principle of right and fair dealing on the part of the union was driven home to the Building Trades Council.

Strikes, lockouts or boycotts are always an expensive thing for either party to the controversy, and if the contractors continue to build up their organizations and their central body there is no reason why the union labor problem, which has been a menace to the welfare of this city, can not be dealt with effectively and peaceably.

A practice of the unions and the Building Trade Council, which the contractors in their various associations are seeking to abolish, is the citation of employers to appear either before the union or the Building Trades Council. Controversies where the two parties at loggerheads are now being turned over to the arbitration of the contractor at interest, and the unions are being made to deal with the Employer's Association instead of being allowed to deal with the contractor individually, as in the past. This is particularly true of the General Contractors' Association. All controversies in that body between a stockholder and any union are now promptly turned into the secretary's office and adjustment made through the writer and the business agent. If necessary, the Arbitration Committee of the association is called on to deal with the difficulty and to meet with a committee from the union. This, however, seldom happens. In the past year in performing any duties a large number of such cases have been settled, and it generally happens that the dispute can be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties concerned with very little trouble and in a very short space of time.

This principle of collective bargaining which the unions have effectively enforced in this city for many years past must be granted to the employers. It frequently happens, even yet, that a business agent will refuse to deal with the Employers' Association. In such cases, however, it simply means that the business agent knows he has no case, and is simply arbitrarily trying, through the power which he thinks his union has, to enforce some demand which he knows is not right. The contractors propose to insist upon the principle of collective bargaining which the unions have so ruthlessly enforced in the past.

Unfortunately, not all of the different crafts of the building business which are organized at this time are in accord with the policy of the Building Trades Employers' Association and its affiliated associations. Several associations not affiliated with the Building Trades Employers' Association have agreements with their unions, some of which are more or less effective. A close observer of the results obtained by such agreements, not only in this city but elsewhere throughout the United States, is bound to come to the conclusion that there is no ultimate benefit to be gained by them, and such agreements are frequently misused to create a combination as distinctly in restraint of trade but not always amenable to the law.

When such agreements are entered into they become binding upon the employers, but nearly all unions throughout the country having agreements with their employers have failed on their end of the contract when an issue arose.

It may be well to remark in passing that no association affiliated with the Building Trades Employers' Association has any agreement with its union. This does not mean that there is any lack of harmony between the two, but rather that the policy of agreements with unions is discouraged by the Employers' Association, and this policy was only adopted after a very careful and thorough review of the results obtained here and elsewhere in the past through the medium of such written agreements.

The general contractor is, to a certain extent, the key to organized effort in the building industry of this city. For many years he had really no organization worthy of the name, and it was said that it was impossible to get them together in a strong association which would operate on broad and legitimate lines for the protection of the contractors and the contractors, and yet, however, all such efforts depend entirely upon the manner in which they are undertaken and the policy which may be adopted. Today the general contractors in their association stand together as never before in the history of the city, and they stand for what is right and just and against the many evils which have beset the business of recent years. To overcome these evils, however, is a herculean task, which can only be accomplished by steady, consistent effort, which may have to cover a period of several more years before it can be said that the general contracting business of this city is on a legitimate basis. In the final accomplishments of the results aimed at there is no question that the architect will become the key to the situation, and sooner or later a determined, concentrated and amalgamated effort between the General Contractors' Association and the local San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects must be made to stamp out the illegitimate architect and the illegitimate general contractor. Such practices as the peddling of bids by the architect to the contractor, the substitution of inferior materials, etc., must be entirely eradicated. This has already been accomplished in many cities of this country, and will eventually be brought about in San Francisco.

The adoption of the present lien law some two years
The Great Clay Products Industry

The great magnitude of the clay products industry of the United States is shown in a chart just issued, compiled by Jefferson Millington of the United States Geological Survey. This chart shows a total value of $12,828,178 for 1912, which is an increase of $268,784 over figures for 1911. These products comprise the various varieties of brick, drain and sewer tile, water main and sewer, terra cotta, tile, fire brick, and other clay products, the various building bricks, representing the greater value, with a total of $13,425,819. The number of building bricks manufactured was 16,281,142.

Ohio led the states in the value of clay products with an output amounting to $3,491,348, or over one-fifth the total production for the United States. Pro-ducts was second, with a production valued at $3, 577,221. New Jersey third, with $1,898,833, and 10th, with $1,210,376. Eight states produced clay products in 1912 to a value exceeding $1,000,000.

Ancient Persian Brick

Mr. Alexander Biggs reported at the Academy of Inscription and Literature that the Persian brick used at this time had been recently found in excavations. The bricks proved to contain over five times as much secure in the mixtures than the bricks of foreign manufacture.

Icicle Refrigerator Uses Old Way of Cooling

A new type of refrigerator using an old method of cooling has recently been perfected and is intended particularly for buildings where it is necessary to keep fresh vegetables in good condition. This refrigerator consists of a cylinder of galvanized iron, covered with asbestos, and filled with a special substance to absorb and conduct the heat of the air. Refrigeration is accomplished by a small hole in the top of the cylinder through which the water enters. This water, when the air is wet, will absorb heat from the cylinder and pass it through the brick, thus keeping the interior of the brick and the air in it cold. The ice is thus formed in the cylinder, and the cold is preserved by the brick, which is said to be sufficient to keep the preservation of fresh fruit, meat, vegetables, or ice cubes.

Exports of Clay Products

The exports of domestic clay products from the United States in 1912 were valued at $1,021,118, or 8.84 per cent. of the production. The exports of 1912 were valued at $1,202,318, or 8.89 per cent. of the production.

Composition Floors

In 1866, Stanislas Sorel, a French engineer, patented this composition, in line with and about the same time patented the cement by a German, in which a slag is poured into a mold and which is of a nature similar to the concrete concrete, but having zinc in its base. This Sorel stone, as it was formerly called, has found a large use in Germany and elsewhere in Europe, principally for laying sanitary floors, countertops, and plate bearing slabs.

Its secret lies in the setting of a definite mixture of this material; the chemical properties acting best when a mixture is poured through a period of days, is much preferred to a quick set. For instance, I have laid floors that set in a half hour's time. This is laid very much like the chemical action takes place in finally setting up.

In Europe most of the floors are aerial, laid on wood floors when in a clean place after being finished. The first set of the floor is laid on a bed of concrete cement age.

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In Europe most of the floors are aerial, laid on wood floors when in a clean place after being finished. The first set of the floor is laid on a bed of concrete cement age.
“Law of 1872” Inoperative

A recent court decision declaring inoperative the law of 1872 requiring architectural competitions on public buildings has just been brought to the attention of the committee appointed by the Southern California Chapter of the American Association of Architects to arrange for a suit to test the validity of the law. Mr. J. E. Allison, chairman of the committee, has just ascertained the facts in the case. The court holds that the law of 1872 has been in effect repealed by subsequent acts of the legislature regulating the manner of letting contracts. This is in line with the opinion given by Attorney General Webb in response to an inquiry by the state superintendent of schools. Following is a statement of the case prepared by Mr. Allison:

“Architect John J. Donavan of Oakland was employed by the board of education of Sacramento by direct appointment to design and prepare plans and specifications for a school building to cost approximately $200,000. Some citizens had a lower court issue an injunction restraining the board of education, county school superintendent, auditor and treasurer from making payments to the architect employed. This injunction was issued on the ground that the board of education had not complied with the law of 1872 in making a contract with the architect for this work in as much as they alleged that the board did not advertise for plans and specifications.

“The trial to dissolve the injunction was tried at Sacramento August 6 before Judge Wood of the superior court. The restraining order was dissolved on the ground that subdivision 22, section 1617, of the Political Code replaced the Act of 1872 in spirit by the fact that this section 1617 relieved the board from requiring a bond from architects submitting drawings and specifications; and further, the judge stated, that there was no specific way in which the board could advertise for plans and specifications, continuing further that section 1617, namely, the elimination of the bond, repealed the law of 1872 in its entirety because furnishing a bond was the purpose of the law and it was not to advertise for plans and specifications that the Act of 1872 was framed.

“The sole question before the court was whether or not the Act of 1872, page 925, was repealed. The contention of the attorneys for the architect was based on the following propositions: First, that by subsequent acts, the same was repealed as to state school boards, by the Act of March 23, 1876 (Statutes of 1876, page 427), and the Act of March 23, 1901 (Statutes of 1901, page 641), and the acts of 1909 and 1911. Second, the board, as to counties the same as were repealed by the county government act. As to municipalities, the same was repealed by municipal corporation act adopted in 1909 (Statutes of 1909, page 27). As to school districts, the same was repealed by subdivision 22, section 1617, of the Political Code, and subdivision 11 of section 1743 of the same code.

“Where the legislature has enacted subdivisions with relation to special subjects, such as school districts, these special provisions are not affected by general laws. This opinion supports the opinion of Attorney General Webb, dated December 6, 1912, hearing on the same question.”—Southwest Contractor and Mfg.

Model Houses for Workingmen

Homes that workingmen can purchase at a total cost of 83 cents a day are about to be built in Queens. Plans for 150 such buildings have been prepared and for them there are already 600 applicants. The idea is that of Dr. Joseph Caccavajo, a civil engineer, and authority on housing problems, who has the co-operation of several of the large industrial concerns recently located in Long Island City. The scheme is not a philanthropic one but has for its object the making of profits while supplying workingmen with livable homes at low cost.

Dr. Caccavajo, discussing the scheme, said recently that he proposes to construct two-story brick, stone or hollow tile houses of the type familiarly known as Philadelphia houses, containing six rooms and bath, which the wage earner can purchase on the same basis as though he were paying rent. These houses will be far superior to the best types of England, Belgium and Germany, where so much thought has been given to the proper housing of workingmen. Cottages will range in price to meet the incomes of purchasers and it will be possible for workingmen to buy homes for a price as low as 68 cents a day, which with taxes, water and fire insurance, will bring the total cost up to 83 cents.

The only conditions to be exacted are that those purchasing the houses shall be of good moral character; that they have been steadily employed for a period of not less than five years; that their present employers recommend them as men or women who can be depended upon to meet their obligations that there shall be at least one, and preferably more children to each family, and that the general health of the members of the family shall be good.

The first group of buildings will be built in Long Island City, where the growth of industrial plants has created a demand for homes for workers. That group will contain about 150 houses. They will be one-family houses with at least three bedrooms, a living-room, kitchen and bath. The cheaper houses will be built in rows and the more expensive will be of the semi-detached type, with gardens on three sides.

What the Smoke Nuisance Costs

It is stated on good authority that the smoke nuisance costs the American people nearly $50,000,000 every year. This figure includes losses of all kinds, for which the deterioration of materials of various kinds is probably the greatest. But the one item of economic value to the American public is the faces of the big modern buildings annually from their coating of smoke and soot is of importance, as may be understood after a little observation in almost any large city during the springs or summers. A European artist who visited this country recently was quoted as saying that American cities would be more beautiful if there were no smoke to tone down the sharp outlines of the buildings and reduce their bright coloring to a soft, pleasing gray. But this ultra artistic view is not likely to make much of an appeal to the arms of buildings who have to foot the annual cleaning bill.

Just what this bill must be is indicated by the elaborate and costly procedure necessary in cleaning a skyscraper. The work is all done by hand from a scaffold swung by ropes from the corners of the building. This scaffold is under the control of the workmen as they do the cleaning, being shifted up or down as required by the ropes which run through blocks at the top. The work begins at the top, and a strip from 12 to 16 feet wide is cleaned down the face of the building to the bottom. **Steps to Wear Forever**

By mixing cellulose with concrete a Paris architect succeeded in building a stairway in a public building that seems to defy wear despite its use by thousands of persons daily.
The scaffold is then drawn back to the top of the building and shifted into position for the next stage. This process being continued until all the faces of the building are cleaned. Soap and water are not sufficient for this purpose, and it is necessary to use an acid to eat the mixture of smoke, soot, and shine. Ordinarily, hydrochloric acid is used, mixed, half-and-half, with water. To get an idea of the amount of dirt that collects on a building in the course of a year it is only necessary to note the difference between the washed and unwashed portions in the building. Where a building is faced with glazed terra cotta such a mixture removes the dirt readily and completely, and even in the suit for cleaning may run anywhere from $500 to $2,000. If a building is faced with granite or stone of any kind, the process of cleaning it becomes much more complicated and expensive, since the dirt sinks into the pores of the stone. Some such buildings have been cleaned by being hosed over every month of their surface with lime-steel wire brushes while others have had a microscopic layer of stone removed by sand blasting. The cost by either method running into thousands of dollars in the case of a large building.

Heating and Warming in Germany

A sensational report recently issued by the U.S. Government from Washington describes some points in current German practice. It is stated that modern methods of installing hot water and steam heating were brought to Germany from America, but that the German heating engineers now have themselves to be far ahead of the United States both in theory and practice. At the larger technical schools, notably at Charlottenburg, Hanover, and Dantzig, regular courses in heating and ventilating engineering have been added to the curricula, and degrees corresponding to bachelor of science and doctor of science are granted. Scientific study has enabled Germans to compete in this industry with foreigners not only in Germany, but in most other countries where tariff restrictions are not too great. The hot-water apparatus used in South America, Australia, Russia, and the Orient is almost exclusively German.

The German designers have derived much advantage from careful and theoretical study of the subject, particularly in respect to the cost of laying out steam and hot water systems. An accurate knowledge of efficiencies and capacities of various sizes of pipes suitable to a given scheme enables them often to reduce the factor of safety in their estimates and consequently to plan their schemes with a minimum cost for materials. On the question of prices for boilers and radiators it was stated that boilers for warming residences by hot steam and water systems are sold on a basis of heating surface. The average price is $100 to 700 per square metre (10 sq. ft.) heating surface. Radiators on the same basis costs from 65 to 700 per square metre heating surface, while an additional 20 per cent of initial cost was made to cover the cost of installation.

Applying Calcimine Evenly

When applying calcimine, a comb or brush is to be made, and put in the different layers of paint at right angles. The first coat, which is composed of fine ridges for grain, is allowed to dry before the next is applied, and the three ridges hold the color between them. Thus, the coloring to be on the surface is to be covered evenly and harmoniously. Contributed by Jas. M. Kangly, Portland, Ore.

Quicksand Frozen in Building Work

Quicksand was encountered in the basement of a large building in Ithaca, N.Y., and the difficulty it presented was equal to removing pipes into the sand. The walls were made of a large mass of sand, and at the front of the building almost 6 ft. high. These were held by trench being connected to a supply heater. The method worked admirably, and was much cheaper than that of permanently setting had been sunk.

Restricting the Heights of Buildings

At press of the discussion which has been given in the Bostonian in the past with regard to limiting the heights of buildings in New York City, Robert Slade Cooke, president of the Fifth Avenue Association, which gathered much data on the subject and placed it before the newly formed commission is ready to issue the mortality of building the height of buildings in the city, and expresses strong views which may be of public interest. After computing upon the height to which buildings are permitted in many of the leading cities of this country, for conditions of some of the larger cities as follows:

As America is the home of the skyscraper, the limits of building heights in such cities are placed by law, higher than in the great cities of Europe. Britain permits a maximum height of 22 feet, but no building can rise higher than the width of the street. The maximum height possible in Cologne and in Dusseldorf, known as the world's cities, is 65 feet, 6 inches. Munich allows the line at a building having a ground floor and four stories, not counting a mansard.

Frankfort, Germany, is divided into zones, the maximum height for buildings varying from 39 feet to 71 inches to 65 feet 6 inches in the inner ring to a maximum height has been fixed at 70 feet.

In London, according to the building act of 1904, a street under 50 feet wide all buildings are limited in height to the width of the street. In others more than 90 feet wide no building can be put up which rises more than 90 feet into the air. In Berlin, 55, the law restricts the height of buildings subject to a proviso that a line drawn upward at an angle of 45 degrees from the edge of the premises will meet no restrictions.

Paris does not permit a facade higher than 50 feet, while in Rome the height limit is 50 feet. Vienna has a minimum height requirement of 48 feet.

Taking into consideration all these limitations which have been thrown to restrict new building construction in these world cities doesn't seem to be the case in New York City, the tallest building in the future to erect under 400,000 square feet will be the building of which Wilkinson will be the developer. The height of this building is 450 feet and the base 80 feet, which views favors and awe the wonder of architecture.
Carrara Marble and Where It Comes From

One of the oldest industries of the Old World is the quarrying of Carrara marble in Italy. Contrary to general belief, the Carrara Mountains of Apuan Alps are not composed entirely of marble, although deposits occur throughout the group, which extends nearly parallel with the coast for about 40 miles from Aulla, on the river Magra, to Lucca. Undoubtedly the largest and best deposits are at or near Carrara, where there are four hundred and ninety-five quarries out of a total of seven hundred and twenty-two in the entire district in active operation. The product of these Carrara quarries has been known for centuries throughout the civilized world; and although other marble has been sought and many deposits discovered and developed in other countries, no superior or equal of the Carrara product has yet been found. This is shown by the fact that the demand is steadily increasing, despite the advanced cost of production of recent years, which has caused higher prices. In fact, the demand for certain quantities of Carrara marble is often greater than the supply.

Artificial floorings are now being made out of sawdust concrete. The cement used consists of a solution of magnesium chloride to which pulverized magnesium is added. The sawdust is then used in any desired quantity. Floors manufactured in this way are more resilient than concrete, and are not good conductors of heat. They wear well, and do not burn, charring under the fire test.

White Terra Cotta

Apparently white terra cotta is becoming a favorite building material in New York. A number of the more recent structures have more or less of it, not only in their ornamentation, but in the principal walls. The use of white and cream terra cotta was made notable on the Woolworth building, the largest office building in the world. All the exterior decorations of the Hotel McAlpin, the greatest hotel in the world, are white and cream terra cotta.

At Madison avenue and Twenty-fifth street an office building is in process of erection which is all white terra cotta above the second or third floor. The decorative features are very elaborate and the building itself is not unlike marble in appearance.

On Forty-second street, near Broadway, a high building is going up, the upper portion of which is white terra cotta, and the scheme of decoration is very attractive. Of course, there are many others in which white terra cotta is used very extensively and gives the building a distinction otherwise unobtainable, and the decorations possible with terra cotta far exceed those with any other material, while permanency is no longer in doubt. Expensive preservative applications are never required when terra cotta is used, while marble and some other varieties of building stone are often found to be deteriorating after a few years and some preservative process is necessary to prevent destruction.

With fireproof partitions and floors, brick walls, with terra cotta outside, the modern building is an example of the encasing of a steel frame in an indestructible clay envelope, guaranteeing immunity from fire and freedom from the dangerous weathering processes to which all stone buildings are subject, particularly in the damp climate which characterizes New York.

Free Hand Book For Architects

A well edited book, bound in leather, is being compiled for distribution among the California Architects. It will contain all the State Building Laws and Acts up to date thoroughly revised, also the Building Ordinances of Los Angeles and San Francisco, together with a complete directory of Architects in the state.

The book will be off the press in January and any Architect desiring a copy may have it without cost or obligation by writing H. A. Arentz, 408 Byrne Building, Los Angeles, Cal., at as early date as possible.

Any Architect having changed his address or expects to soon, should write the above in order to make the new Directory complete and up to date.

New Architects for Portland Postoffice

Senator Lane proposes to introduce a bill amending the law providing for the Portland postoffice building so that it may be built to accommodate other government offices. He will endeavor to have provision made for a new building eight stories high instead of that of two stories proposed by the supervising architect. The competing architects selected in place of the original list who refused to conform to the department program are Louis Hohart, San Francisco; Goodrich & Goodrich, Portland; James G. Roger, Griffin & Wynkoop, Stein & Fellheimer, and Clinton Russell of New York.

Stucco Finish Causes Worry

Considerable discussion is taking place in Cincinnati architectural circles, as well as among some owners of homes of a certain type, as to the causes which brought about defects in stucco construction on brick, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. It leaked out yesterday that one owner of a handsome residence in East Walnut Hills, completed last year at a cost of $35,000, must spend at least $10,000 this year in putting a brick veneer about the house. Near by is another costly home of the same exterior style, which was occupied for the first time last year. There were some crevices in the brick, and putting on the finish, which was apparent at the time, but since the warm weather has set in, chunks of the cement surface have fallen away from the brick walls, leaving the home in an unsightly appearance. Architects and contractors, who have made a special investigation, found that in many instances a part of the brick surface was torn away with the cement. This has caused a controversy to arise as to whether the brick has not had something to do with the trouble of the owners.

Both houses were finished just before winter set in. Some of the architects believe there were small crevices in the cement finish, which permitted water to seep under the surface and freeze, and when warm weather came something had to give way. The fact that the break took with it part of the brick surface was a surprise to those who have investigated the situation. One architect contended that machine-made brick have not given the same results as those made by hand, when used in connection with a cement finish. No fault, it is said, has been found with stucco work when applied on lathing, although many owners do not like this method, preferring to have a brick for surfacing with cement. The subject will no doubt be thoroughly investigated by the architects, as many are partial to this type of architecture. Some of the craft state they were not paid sufficiently to make a set of plans, superintend the construction and also give the workmen a course in cement work.
Living Room, Residence Mrs. Lawrence Myers, San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. Sylvain Schmitzacher, Architect.

Sitting Room, Residence Mrs. Lawrence Myers, San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. Sylvain Schmitzacher, Architect.
Residence Mr. Edward Holmes, Belvedere, Cal.
Mr. Albert Farr, Architect, San Francisco, Cal.

Hall, Residence Mr. Edward Holmes, Belvedere, Cal.
Mr. Albert Farr, Architect, San Francisco, Cal.
Living Room, Residence Mr. Edward Holmes, Berkeley, Cal.
Mr. Victor Cline, Architect, San Francisco, Cal.

Living Room, Residence Mr. Ellis H. Holmes, Berkeley, Cal.
Mr. Albert B. Rice, Architect, San Francisco, Cal.
ELks' Building, Berkeley, Calif.
Mr. Walter H. Ketchum, Jr., Architect, Berkeley, Calif.

Second Floor Plan, ELks' Building, Berkeley, Calif.
Mr. Walter H. Ketchum, Jr., Architect, Berkeley, Calif.
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
The Octagon, Washington, D. C.
OFFICERS FOR 1913

President
Walter Cook, New York, N. Y.
R. Chipston Sturgis, Boston, Mass.
Frank C. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.

For One Year
A. F. Rosenheim, 615 H. W. Helshman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Thomas R. Kimball, McCague Building, Omaha, Neb.
Milton B. Melody, Jr., 139 S. Fifteenth St., Phila-
delphia, Pa.

For Two Years
Irving K. Pond, Steinway Hall, Chicago, 10
John M. Donaldson, Pennoitt Building, Denver, Colo.
Edward A. Crane, 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphi-a, Pa.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Geo. B. McDoungall, Russ Building, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Sylvain Schnaittacher, First National Bank Build-
ing, San Francisco, Cal.
Chairman of Committee on Public Information, George B. McDoungall, 225 Montgomery Street.
Date of Meetings, third Thursday of each month, annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1884—President, John C. Austin, Wright and Caliaet building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, Fernand Parmentier, Byrne Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pen
ell, Byrne Building, Los Angeles.
Date of Meetings, second Tuesday (except July and August), (Los Angeles).

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Edgar M. Ladazas, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore.

San Francisco Chapter A. I. A.

The regular meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Tait-Zinkand Cafe, on Thursday evening, September 18th, 1913. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by Mr. Geo. B. McDoungall.

Members present were:
Geo. B. McDoungall, President
Edgar A. Mathews, First Vice-President
Sylvain Schnaittacher, Second Vice-President
Wm. B. Mosser, Secretary

Cannon, Edward W.
Derke, August R.
Headman, August G.
Joseph, Bernard J.
Lienenstein, Milton
Ludquist, John O.
O'Brien, Matthew

MINUTES

The minutes of the regular meeting of August 28th, 1913, were read and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Sub-Committee on Public Information.
Mr. Mosser for the Committee. The report of the Committee had been presented to the members of the Board of Directors and also to the members of the five daily papers and had advised them that the Chapter’s Committee would be glad to furnish them with any information regarding professional matters and also to have the real estate editors or anyone else who would designate, put on the subscription list of the Journal of the A. I. A., so that the press might be kept informed as to matters concerning the professional profession.

A response had been received from the San Francis-co Chronicle, designating the editor and also the editor of the Real Estate Department to receive copies of the Journal. The Chapter authorized the Committee to have two copies mailed as requested.

Sub-Committee on Competitions, A. I. A.

Mr. Mosser, a member of this Committee, reported that a particularly vigorous program was carried on by the San Francisco Committee and that the Board of Directors, had been held in that city. That competition had been held for a city Hall in Merrill, however, under unfavorable conditions.

Mr. Mosser also reported to the proposed competition in the Portland District, one which a program had been issued, and for participation in which there had been two regular bars from Portland, four from eastern cities, and one from San Francisco. He advised that the San Francisco form would be used, and it had brought the nature of the program to the attention of the Board of Directors and the Committee on Competitions before the present action was taken.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For Three Years
Bert L. Fenner, 160 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
C. Grant Laulague, 27 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
H. Van Green Mageragle, 7 West 38th St., New York, N. Y.

Auditors
Thomas J. D. Fuller, 805 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
Robert Stead, 905 9th St., Washington, D. C.

Secretary, Harrison A. Whitney, 912 Lewis Building, Portland, Ore.
Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Geo. M. Kay, Secretary.

Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month (Portland), annual, October.

Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Chas. H. Allen, Curt Building, Seattle. Notice will be sent on all communications to W. L. Loveless (209 Columbia Building, Seattle.)

Date of Meetings, first Wednesday (except July and August and September), at Seattle excepting in spring at Tacoma, annual, November.
accordance with the code, the program was subsequently withdrawn. A letter was also read from Glenn Brown, Secretary of the Institute, which gave a statement relative to the same matter.

Architectural League and Education Committee.

This Committee had nothing to report.

San Francisco Building Laws Committee.

As meetings had not been resumed since the vacation period, the Committee made no report.

Committee on Commercial Bodies.

No report.

Publicity Committee.

Mr. Welsh read a written report, which was ordered received and placed on file, and to be taken up later for discussion.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee on Legislation.

Nothing to report.

Committee on Buildings in the Civic Center.

Mr. Mooser, Chairman of this Committee, made the statement that no program had as yet been issued in the matter of the competition for the Public Library, although the statement had been made that the reason a limited competition was to be held, was owing to the necessity of saving time.

Education Committee on Practice.

In the absence of Mr. C. P. Weeks, no report was made.

City Beautiful Convention.

Mr. Vogel, for this Committee, stated that there had been no meeting of the Committee and that he wished further information as to the purpose of the Committee.

Committee to Consider Communication From Housing Association.

Mr. Mooser stated that the Committee had not been able to hold a meeting, therefore had nothing to report.

COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were received and ordered placed on file:

From Glenn Brown, Secy. A. I. A., letter enclosing copy of the report of the Committee on Architectural Exhibit at the P. P. I. E.; from Theodore Hardee, Chief of Liberal Arts of the Exposition, in regard to the above report; from Glenn Brown, regarding program of competition for a U. S. Postoffice in Portland, Ore.; from Mayor Rolph, acknowledging Chapter’s communication containing resolutions passed at the meeting of August 28th; from the Chicago Architects’ Business Association, in regard to uniform size for architectural publications; and from the Washington Chapter, A. I. A., list of nominees for Officers and Directors of the Institute for the ensuing year; also copy of proposed Amendment to the By-Laws to be acted upon by the Forty-seventh Convention; and Arguments which prompted the Washington Chapter to propose the amendment.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

In the matter of the requirements of the Board of Public Works as to data to be furnished for Class “A,” “B” and “C” buildings it was duly moved, seconded and carried that the Chapter endorse the position taken by the Board of Public Works in this matter; and the Secretary was directed to so notify the Board.

NEW BUSINESS

In the matter of the communication from the Chicago Architects’ Business Association, the Secretary was directed to sign the petition as requested.

In the matter of the communication from the Washington Chapter, A. I. A., relative to the endorsement of officers of the Institute for the ensuing year, on motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Secretary was directed to advise the Washington Chapter that the San Francisco Chapter endorses the candidacy of Octavins Morgan of Los Angeles, for the office of Director of the Institute.

After some discussion, on motion made, seconded and carried, the Chapter went on record as endorsing the publication of the Hand Book for Architects and Builders, published by Harry A. Arenz, Byrne Building, Los Angeles.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. T. J. Welsh and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Committee of Publicity has for a period of two years called the attention of the Chapter to the fact, that by reason of indifference and lack of interest, the work that should go to the Architectural profession is now being done by contractors, and others, with the result that many are losing business, and many draughtsmen are idle.

RESOLVED, That the members of this Chapter who are members of the State Board of Architecture together with our President, wake up and take energetic steps to prosecute persons who are practicing Architecture without a license, and if necessary, to employ special counsel.

Thos. J. Welsh, J. Patterson Ross, Albert Schroeper.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the motion was carried for reconsideration. After some discussion the resolution was readopted, and the Secretary was directed to send a copy to the State Board of Architecture, and a Committee of three was to be appointed by the Chair to ascertain and report on the conditions mentioned as existing, concerning the architectural work of the City of San Rafael, County of Marin, as mentioned in the report of the Publicity Committee. Messrs. T. J. Welsh, F. T. Shea, and Milton Lichenstein were appointed members of this Committee.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

The next order of business was the nomination of officers for the ensuing year. The following were placed in nomination in accordance with the By-Laws, and duly declared the nominees to be voted upon at the annual meeting in October:

President..............................................W. B. Faville
Vice-President.................................E. A. Mathews
Secretary-Treasurer..........................Sylvain Schmittacher
Trustee........................................Henry A. Schulze
Trustee........................................Geo. B. McDougall

ADDITIONAL BUSINESS

Announcement was made by Mr. Mooser that a movement was on foot to bring a Convention of Architects to this city during the 1915 Exposition. Also that at some future meeting Mr. G. A. Wright would take the opportunity of giving the Chapter a talk on “Quantity Surveying.” Other interesting discussions of usual matters concerning the welfare of the Chapter continued until adjournment was taken at 11:25 p. m.
Edgar A. Matthews Appointed

Governor Names San Francisco to State Architectural Board.

Governor Johnston has appointed Edgar A. Matthews of San Francisco a member of the State Board of Architecture, for the northern district. Vice Leonard Deane resigned.

The Northern District Board, California State Board of Architecture, following the precedent set by the Southern District Board, will hold its formal examinations in the Department of Architecture at the State University, Berkeley, California. The regular examination of the Board for the appointment of candidates will be held at the Puebl Building as formerly. The Board has in course of preparation a pamphlet giving all necessary information to applicants for certificates to practice architecture, by applying to the California State Board of Architecture, 1930-1919, Puebl Building, San Francisco, California. A list of architectural books is given in the pamphlet and the books are valuable at the rooms of the Board for reference.

Los Angeles Architects Meet

The regular monthly meetings of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects have been resumed after the summer vacation, the first meeting having been held Wednesday evening, September 10th. President John C. Austin presided and there was a large attendance.

A motion was started to have the law of 1872 declared unconstitutional and a committee composed of J. E. Allison, H. M. Patterson and Howard W. Condit was appointed to secure the services of a competent attorney and institute a friendly suit. The law of 1872 compels school boards to hold competitions to secure plan for school buildings, and its provisions have been very aggravating to the profession. The Attorney General of California has ruled that the law has been rendered null and void by subsequent legislation and the members of the chapter are confident that they can secure such a decision in court.

The nomination of Mr. John C. Austin for a fellowship in the Institute in recognition of meritorious work was unanimously approved. The San Francisco and Southern California Chapters have united in nominating Mr. Octavius Morgan for a director of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. A. H. Roosevelt has been the represeative of the Pacific Coast on the directorate, in term expiring this month.

The legislative committee was instructed to confer with Mr. J. J. Backus, city inspector of buildings, and urge that no change be made in the present city building ordinance governing the inspection of reinforced concrete work. Mr. Backus stated that he asked the city council to reconsider the ordinance because he felt it was unsatisfactory, and it was.

Texas Architects to Meet

The Texas State Association of Architects will hold their annual convention at Dallas, Texas, the latter part of October, date set to be determined.

Washington Chapter A. I. A. Holds First Meeting

The first meeting of the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects opened Wednesday night with a dinner given by the Southern Athletic Club. Following the dinner, President C. J. Thompson, president, Mr. W. L. Epling, treasurer, Mr. E. L. Huffman, secretary and Mr. R. L. Lane, honorary secretary, discussed various problems of interest to the chapter, the session ending with a social hour.

B. C. Society of Architects Hold Annual Meeting

At the annual general meeting of the B. C. Society of Architects, Vancouver Chapter of the society, the following gentlemen were elected as the new executive and council for the year 1912:

Mr. C. J. Thompson, president,
Mr. W. L. Epling, vice-president,
Mr. E. L. Huffman, secretary and Mr. R. L. Lane, honorary secretary.

Home Furnishings.

By ROSALIE G. MENDEL.

"Yourself as you think to be in other things, but don't expect freedom in furnishing the home. Furniture and sylvan decorations are a right by one and another's privilege. —Charles Petitet.

An illusion is often better than an original thought and the above advice is Watson for those who associate dreaming or reproducing the aboriginal royal ladies.

There is something elusive and far better than express between the words "Furniture" and "Home." Home is the combination of things and feelings which the architect can not supply, but is achieved by the wearing influence of the former woman.

Weber defines "Home" as our dwelling place, and without furniture, we have nothing. It is a suggestive element in making a home a natural "Residence." Of course, you must follow certain fundamental principles of home craft, and be ever keenly alive to the necessity of true comfort and making the home helpful. Many people have in mind the same furniture a long time or simply, well-arranged eccentricity is a good investment.

It is a modern conception that successful men can keep furniture, but can not be too expressive that that opinion is not an accurate one to-day. Furniture makes a home more attractive than a bare, and careful selection ever looking in view, that furniture is not bought for but for the future.

The selection of furniture should be made with the understanding that the selection must be as much a joy to the man who furnishes, that makes something of the period that all the pieces must work well in the room.

The home room is the heart of the home and should be occupied with the things that are beautiful and artistic, and the life of the home. The room is a show case, a stage for the home. Furnishers are most thet create tone and are interested accordingly.
An open fireplace always gives an air of cheeriness to the room. Low bookcases filled with well-bound books on either side of the fireplace improve the appearance of the room. Growing ferns in hard-wood jardinières can be placed so as to add a decorative effect.

Mulberry, soft tans, rose, and grays are good neutral backgrounds for the wall and the same shades predominate in the furnishings. This is the season for velvets, plushes and brocades and tapestries. There is a strong tendency to make the living room more luxurious, but that does not infer the acquisition of useless furniture. Elegance and comfort are shown in the over-stuffed furniture. Sunfast velvets are used for upholstery purposes with some of the chairs relieved with a bit of tapestry, but the harmony of color is maintained throughout.

The carpets are usually the strongest color note in the room. Chinese and Japanese effects are probably responsible for the use of lacquered furniture. Lace shades of fancy net take the place of former lace curtains. Overdrapes of soft materials with valances are used over the shades. If the rug is plain, the hangings are figured; if figured the hangings are usually plain.

A convenient little table called the Washington Irving table is an acquisition to the library. This has an adjustable book stand which closes down so the table can be used for any purpose. Flower stands have shelves underneath for magazines. The library tables are no longer placed in the center of the room, but wherever they look best. The furniture in a recently furnished home was after Chippendale, the coverings and draperies selected were in mulberry velvet. The high-backed chairs were covered so match. The rug was a beautiful specimen of an old Chinese rug in dull colors with Chinese characteristics in the border.

Although velvets and heavy materials are used, linens, cretonnes, chintzes are used in the town house as well as the country home. The craze for Chinese and Chippendale effects can be found in these materials in beautiful soft colors. These materials come from the cheapest up to $5.00 a yard, and there is a wide variety to choose from. The sun-fast and washable fabrics are so-called for, that nearly all goods are guaranteed to have this quality. What a blessing to have non-fadeable wall papers, upholster goods and hangings! "What shall I use for curtains?" is so frequently asked; fillet net is both durable and effective. As also are the plain nets, scrim, casement window materials and soft silks.

American people are so hospitable that with them the chief interest centers around the dining room, and for that reason it should be designed so as to foster the utmost spirit of geniality and good cheer. The selection of the furniture is best if simply designed, but solid in its construction. Plain materials are best for window draperies in the dining room. Blue is always used to good advantage in both the simple as well as the most elaborate type of a dining room. There has been a radical departure in dining room furniture. Adams and Sheraton periods are still used, but there is a revival of the Queen Anne and William and Mary periods, not only in oak, but also in mahogany. A pleasing change has been made in the display of china and glass cabinet. The glinting show case with mirror back and glass shelves, sometimes glaringly enhanced with the suspension of electric lights, has been substituted by cabinet-lined with dark soft silk entering into harmony with the general scheme of the room, and the glass-saw, a boom off to better advantage on the wooden shelves which replace the glass ones. Consoles are often substituted for sideboards. A dining room table which many will find convenient has an adjustable top which can be taken off at a moment's notice, so that the entire room can be used for other purposes.

A dining room of special good taste was papered in Chinese paper with silver background designed in blue figures. The hangings were blue velour over plain shades. A plain blue hand tufted rug was used and Chinese Chippendale furniture. The centerpiece on the table was of old silver handled blue. The walls were free of all dust-collecting old useless ornaments.

Another dining room in the William and Mary period was furnished in antique oak with inlay of ebony. The chairs were upholstered in Spanish leather and had handsome gilt etching on the backs. The rug was in dull rose colors, as also were the hangings.

In chamber furniture the Adams period predominates. Cane inserts on beds, bureaus and seat furniture are seen so often they are becoming commonplace. Dull finished American walnut in exact reproduction of old pieces is much in demand. The craze for antiques continues, but there are so many excellent reproductions that the new seems old to us. Bedroom furniture is usually in old oak, Circaaslan walnut, mahogany, birds-eye maple, enameled woods or painted furniture. Many bedroom suites in the Jacobean period in mahogany are noted. A new addition to the Jacobean bedroom pieces is the chair-longue with adjustable back upholstered to match the color schemes in the room. We have come to the conclusion that wooden beds are as sanitary as metal ones and possibly of far more graceful lines. Formerly the salability of a bureau depended upon the size of the mirror, but a multitude of mirrors are exact reproductions of the old ones; the mirrors are very small. Just like the kind your great-grandmother used to use. Highboys and low-boys are used by some instead of chiffoniers, adding to the quaintness of the room. Much attention is paid to the handles of the bureaus and other articles, so instead of just ordinary wooden knobs they are in exact harmony with the rest of the furniture. Painted furniture is nothing new, for as early as 1750 the Dutch used painted furniture. Then the demand was so great that the dealers bought up all the supplies, using the painted panels for cabinet work. Enameled furniture with delicate decorations and cane paneling is a happy inspiration in bedroom furnishings.

A bedroom set, consisting of bureau, bed, desk, sewing table, dressing table, chairs, chiffer and table, was finished in grey enamel decorated with wreaths of old-fashioned delicate pink and blue flowers. This was used in a room which was papered in pale rose with a stenciled border to match the floral decoration. A two-tone plain rose-colored rug was used. Velvets, cretonnes, gay splashes of pink and blue flowers were combined with coarse mercerized thread on linen, and used for the hangings of bureau and bed covers, upholstered cushions, lamp shades and window seat. The curtains were beaded with insertion of lace and reached just to the sill. Of course you can carry out the dominant note of rose in soft silk instead of linen, if you prefer. Two new shades used in bedroom decoration are water green and apricot color.

With a little ingenuity the bedroom, more than any other room, at a small outlay, can be made most attractive.

Floor Coverings.

Three things called dear are, when justly estimated, the cheapest. Beautiful forms and compositions are not made by chance, nor can they ever, in any material, be made at small expense.—Ruskin.

Rugs may come and rugs may go, but the oriental rug will never cease to be a source of luxurious home adorn-
There is a special home-grade rug in the possession of real rugs. So much interest centers in it. From whence did it come? What was its origin? The design? What strange scenes has it beheld in its many wanderings? What are the mystic secrets woven in its harmonious colors?

The oriental rug is no longer regarded as a luxury, but rather as an absolute necessity to the home. It is unequalled for its durability and other properties. It is possible to obtain rugs cheaper than a few years ago. The Khiva is an ideal rug for the library or hall in the average-size home to 800 and less. The predominating color is a rich red which adds a richness to the atmosphere. Samark rugs come in many requiring hand service.

The rugs of China and India are more sought after than ever and may be purchased at nearly the same amount as a good Persian or English rug. One of the most valuable Chinese rugs in the world is in the Morgan collection and cost $300,000. The Chinese rugs are usually rich in fancies and strong in coloring.

The modern Wilton rug is a good substitute for the oriental. Popular taste inclines toward the one color rug with shaded borders and harmonizing with the given era's color scheme.

Do not buy conspicuous colors in floor covering, as you will tire of them quickly. There is an ever increasing demand for blues, browns, gray, and mono., though since you can have your carpets dyed to order any shade you select can be easily obtained.

Austrian, English and Dutch hand-tufted rugs are excellent in value, toned colors, giving warmth to the room, and are in good taste.

I saw one of the New England styles the other day which had a black background with conventional floral design, giving a color and rich ornament which is so much desired.

Plain rugs or Persian mixtures are suitable for the dining room. There are Amorini for scenes, Smyrna rugs in a variety of sizes and styles in which is a moderate priced rug.

Seamless-Thunder are all wool and not for their rich and luxurious colors. They bring in the English and American, Scotch wool air rugs in new color combinations.

Plain texture of small pattern rugs are best for bedrooms. Small rugs are more sanitary for they can be so easily cleaned.

"Rag" seems a very ordinary name for some of the artistic hand-brushed rugs which are full of good color. The rag rugs fit in well with the Colonial decorative scheme so much evidence now. Rag rugs render good service because they are reversible and can be washed. "Smyrna" is a word we hear more and more in these days of enlightenment and we really realize that the artistic rugs not only can withstand modern sanitary ideas in home furnishing. Cheap rugs, cheap in material, are dear at any price, but if one watches closely he can often get good rugs at low prices.

Douglas fir, according to the information obtained by the forest service, is the principal wood exported from this country. It is said in the lumber yards among similar manufacturers for flooring, cabin, paneling, cornice, shelving, finish and beam work.

Conditions Governing the Design of Solano
By MARK DANIELS,
(Landscape Engineer.)

The expression "Town Planning" in the West insinuates somewhat different ideas that phrase as commonly held in the eastern part of the United States and Europe. The economic and social problems of the larger and suburban districts in the more densely populated neighborhoods is much more rapid in proportion to its population than it is in the West, and the problems involved in town planning in these more densely populated sections calls for the planning of city extensions and suburban residential areas, and in the replanning of old and densely populated cities, for the purpose of facilitating traffic and enhancing appearance.

In the West it is not an unusual thing for a town to start its formation about some salient point in traffic lines and grow with a rapidity that within a comparatively few years brings the embryonic village into the category of towns and small cities. The problem, therefore, must be approached with a practical viewpoint when planning a western town, and very often calls for a solution that at first blush appears to be a little short of the fanciful imagination of an energetic real estate booster.

The first step to be taken in the development of a new town from its inception should be the careful consideration of the force which are to be most active and potent in the development of that city's population. The classification of cities according to the dominating influences in their growth gives us the following types: political, social, commercial, and manufacturing. Cities created through the exercise of social forces might be broken into two classifications, such as strictly social, and others in the way of planning the conditions of life and the nearly necessary at this place to give examples, as such are numerous and obvious. Suffice it to say that in the design of Solano it was evident that the great force creating and moving a town in this location was commerce.

With the development of commerce capable of accommodating sixteen to twenty vessels of deep draught, in a location that would make it the finest inland harbor in an extremely fertile productive agricultural area, it became at once evident that Solano, properly developed, would become a commercial center of very important magnitude. Many shiploads of material in bulk would undoubtedly be discharged in the harbor of Solano, there to be broken into smaller quantities and distributed throughout this large area. As the city is situated at the terminus of a railroad and at the major harbor close to a large and productive area for raw material, the movements to manufacturers of a certain character also would be great, so it was concluded that Solano would eventually be primarily a commercial center, and secondarily, a manufacturing and practicing center. The problem then was to lay out the town in such a manner as to accommodate shipping and manufacturing industries and the population necessary to carry on these industries, while at the same time developing the residential and beautiful elements to the highest possible degree.

The topographical and geological conditions determined the location of the harbor on a site that allows only possible to build the town away from the harbor and river. The Reedy, Antioch & Fisching Railways are proposed along a line that passes through a part of the harbor. The Sonoma Valley Electric Railway is proposed along a line that passes through a part of a good east of the road. The krn vegetation of the county would contribute much from rural.
to harbor, the best position for a town, for the purpose of minimizing travel. A westward connection of this nature would have been more desirable because the Kaweah River and the harbor have always been the principal trade routes for the region. In fact the direction of travel from the Oakland, Antioch Railroad to the harbor largely determined the main east and west axis. The dirt road travel which will eventually come over the Oakland, Antioch Railroad bridge at Chippis Island developed in the direction of the north and south axis and, located, by its intersection with the east and west axis, the civic center of the town. From this civic center the location of which has now become restricted to a small area, radiating arteries were planned to the harbor, the manufacturing district and the residential district. It was found, after some considerable manipulating, that it was possible to satisfy these conditions and still locate the civic center at the origin of symmetry of four hills, each about thirty-five feet higher than the elevation of the civic center and in such a manner that the continuation of the radiating arteries from the manufacturing and other centers to the civic center passed through these hills. From this was developed the main portion of the plan which comprises a civic center from which radiates eight arteries, four of which pass over the crests of the e hills, the hills forming an amphitheater about the civic center. It is planned that public buildings, such as library, school, post office, etc., shall be built on the tops of these hills, all looking down wide avenues upon the civic center.

The four hills are so situated that a road connecting them forms three sides of an octagon, and this road is planned as a mall one hundred feet in width, with a double parking strip. About each building on the hills is planned a park, each park varying from one to two acres in extent. Surrounding the business and semi-business and residence districts, has been planned a hundred foot roadway similar in its function to the Ringstrasse in Vienna, which will be planned and parked to a double roadway. This avenue called "Circular Drive," serves both as a gathering place and is a secondary perimeter of distribution, connecting the surrounding and outlying parks. From the railway station on the Oakland, Antioch & Eastern to the Circular Drive, has been planned a park a little over one hundred feet in width, parked to a triple roadway and intersecting Circular Drive at a secondary point of distribution comprising eight radiating arteries.

In order that the residence and business districts should be sufficiently screened and protected from the noise and other disagreeable attributes of the wholesale manufacturing and shipping districts, a large park, comprising some hundred and fifty acres was located to the west of the town. The lower extension of this park is six hundred feet in width and lies between the wholesale district and the business district and is connected with the harbor by a reservation for a small-craft harbor and park. The projected Sacramento Valley Electric Railroad skirts this park for the last mile of its line to the harbor and lies between this main park and a park strip on the main avenue along the railroad line. By this means it was possible to bring this line into the heart of the town with the minimum number of crossings, while, providing a charming outlook from the car windows throughout the entire distance traversed in the town limits.

The whole plan has been studied and worked out with the object, as stated before, of creating as much charm as possible, while presenting routes for travel in a direct line from one center to another. It is seldom possible to plan a direct line between all centers without consuming too much area with the streets and the most unimportant routes of travel or the routes of travel which are employed by those not in the need of haste have been those the restriction of which were sacrificed to economy at other features, for example, the arteries connecting various portions of the residence district, or from one residential center to another, are curved, or laid with a change in direction, whilst the arteries connecting the civic center with public buildings, manufacturing, wholesale and shopping districts, are straight or as near straight as possible.

Streets were planned with varying widths depending upon the purposes to which they will be put. It is not, however, the street having the most traffic which should be planned the widest. The plan handles the railroad station to the Circular Drive is one hundred and twenty feet wide, but its width is largely for the purposes of beauty. The Circular Drive is 100 feet in width with a single park strip and planned as a pleasure drive. The main diagonals are eighty feet in width with no park strips and of a cross-section that will accommodate a very large quantity of vehicular traffic. The mall connecting the four centers enriching the civic center, is one hundred feet in width with a double park strip and of a cross-section designed to enhance the perspective from one center to another. All streets in the business section are sixty feet in width with the exception of the main street which is eighty feet. The streets in the closer in residence districts are fifty feet in width and the streets in the more remote residence districts are forty.

The plan in general is the Gridiron System with the superimposed diagonals for the business and semi-business and semi-residential areas with the strictly residential areas planned in curved lines and some superimposed diagonals.

It may appear, as before stated, that, upon a superficial examination, the plan of Solano has been developed with an unjustifiable elaborateness, but since it costs no more to plan a city well than to plan it poorly, and since there are such strong and logical reasons for anticipating a marked and rapid growth for a town in this location, such a criticism would hardly seem justifiable.

Second-Story Bungalow Apartments

A colony of one-story bungalows built about a court on the roof of a block of stores is a new idea in apartment houses which has recently been realized in Long Beach, Cal. From the street the bungalow apartment building looks like an ordinary brick business block with shops below and flats on the second floor. But the stairway from the street, instead of leading to a second story, takes one to a broad, sunny court on the roof of the shops. Down the center of the court is a pergola with flower boxes beneath it, and around the four sides are the low gables of seventeen one-story Swiss-châlet bungalows. Flower boxes under the windows, and pla-ter walls trimmed with dark wood make them look like a row of bungalows on the street. In all there are two (2) room, four (3) room, and eleven four-room bungalow apartments about the court. Each pair of bungalows has a common sheltered porch, recessed so that the entrance doors open into the living rooms. Their kitchens and dining rooms face the court and their living and sleeping rooms overlook the street. Each has its own bathroom and plenty of closet room. The common laundry is not in the basement, but on the roof of one of the bungalows, and clothes are hung out on the roofs of the kitchens seen from the street below. The floor of the court is covered with heavy deck roofing drained by a gutter in the center, and garbage is taken care of in boxes, with ventilating pipes leading through the roof.
The Pacific Coast Architect

Weber Memorial, Stockton, Cal.

Conditions for All Contestants

Notice is hereby given that the Weber Memorial Committee of the City of Stockton, invites architects to submit competitive designs for a memorial Pavilion to be erected as a memorial to Captain C. M. Weber, the founder of Stockton, and this competition shall be subject to the terms and conditions herein set forth.

The author of the design awarded first place in the competition will receive a cash prize of Fifty Dollars ($500.00) and will be appointed architect of the structure, provided, that in the judgment of the jury of award the merit of the designs submitted justifies such award. The compensation for full architectural services to be rendered by the architect awarded first prize shall be determined in accordance with paragraph one (1) of the schedule of proper minimum charges adopted by the American Institute of Architects.

The competition is open to all architects of the state.

The committee reserves the right to retain the drawings awarded first prize for such a time as may be necessary to secure sufficient funds to complete the structure, and shall be entitled to publish said drawings in pamphlet form, newspapers, magazines, etc. Drawings to remain the property of the author, however, and to be returned to him on completion of the project.

The structure is to be situated at or near the center of Hunter Square and is intended for band concerts, public speaking, etc. It shall contain approximately 750 square feet of floor space and be provided with a room for furniture, etc.; also public lavatories—male and female—completely equipped with the latest sanitary devices.

An appropriate setting of lawn and shrubbery, also an adequate and decorative lighting scheme shall be included in the design. No restrictions are placed on the designer as to the material to be used in construction, except that it shall be fireproof. Economy of cost is one of the elements of importance in this competition and in awarding the prize, consideration will be given to simplicity in design and convenience in arrangement.

Hunter Square is rectangular in shape—extends North and South 303 feet, facing Main street on the South and Weber avenue on the North. In width it is 152 feet between curbs. The County Court House, surrounded by lawn and palms, occupies the entire Eastern frontage, and an unbroken line of stores and office buildings bounds it on the West. The square is asphalted paved and approximately level.

Two drawings will be required as follows:

One block plan drawn to a scale of 1/4 inch to one foot rendered in India ink.

One elevation drawn to a scale of 1/2 inch to one foot rendered in any medium suitable for reproduction. In case one elevation is not sufficient to properly express the design, a second elevation—in pencil—may be submitted.

Each design may be accompanied by a brief typewritten description, consisting of a memorandum specification and such other information as the author may find desirable in elucidating his drawings.

No competitor shall submit more than one design.

All drawings together with the accompanying papers must be delivered at the office of the secretary, Mr. J. P. Irish, Jr., Chamber of Commerce, Weber avenue, Stockton, Cal., on or before November 1, 1913, at 5 o'clock.

Each design must be accompanied by no more sealed envelope containing the author's name and address. Neither the drawings nor any papers accompanying them, nor any marks upon the package shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, disclose the identity of the competitor. All drawings and other papers accompanying each design must be securely enclosed in one flat, sealed package plainly marked: "Weber Memorial Competition." Plans received after the hour last named above cannot be considered and will be held improperly subject to call.

A violation of any of the above conditions by any competitor will exclude his design from the competition.

For further information address John P. Irish, Jr. Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Stockton, Cal.

Architectural Water Color

E. J. Baum, recently from New York City, has opened a studio and is prepared to do all classes of architectural rendering. Address 1091 Post street. Phone Franklin 384.

Trade Notes

Carl Parker, sales manager Geo. H. Tice Co., has returned from an extended eastern trip.

Architect W. J. Kratz of Portland is a San Francisco visitor.

Architect Charles S. Kaiser, with offices in Mechanics Institute Building, has returned from an extended eastern trip.

School Architect, F. A. Naramore, Portland, Oregon, has moved his office from the Tillamook Building to room 303, County Building.

Architect A. M. Warner, Los Angeles, has moved his office from 730 Temple street to 225 Sicard Building.

Architect A. D. Genhren has opened an office at Astoria, Oregon. Mr. Genhren is a recent arrival from Massachusetts.

Architect Clyde Cheney, Los Angeles, has moved his office from 402 Grant Building to room 222 same building.

Architects Woodroof and Ousinck, Tacoma, Washington, have moved from the building building to larger offices in the Tacoma Building.

Architect H. J. Kramer, Los Angeles, has moved his office from Second and West to new quarters at 411 Citizens National Bank Building.

Thoriel Thoresen, Los Angeles, has opened an architectural office at 425 Los Angeles architectural Building.

Architect E. A. Cook, Portland, has moved his office from 100 East Columbia street to room 535 Bradley Building.

Architect A. E. Reszel, Los Angeles, is on a two-weeks business trip in Canada.

Architect Walter S. Kelley, of San Diego, has been elected a member of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Architect Charles W. Hahn has closed his Portland office in the Worcester Building and is now located in Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas Schultz with Thompson and Schwartz, 50 Howard street, manufacturer of oil glass, has returned from a business trip to southern California.
Architects Shea & LaFquist announce the removal of their offices in the Bank of Italy Building to the Bankers Investment Building, 742 Market street. The firm has taken a suite of offices on the fourth floor.

W. P. Fuller, Jr., manager of the Varnish Department of W. P. Fuller & Company, has returned from a month’s trip visiting their thirteen branches and holding conventions with the salesmen of the different branches.

Architects Perry and Fowler, Vancouver, Wash., have moved their offices from 320 Pacific Building to 421 and 422 same building.

Architect Harry H. James, for many years located in Spokane, Washington, has moved to Seattle and opened an office in the Crazy Building.

Architect Davis S. Castle, formerly of the firm of M. L. Waller & Co., architects, Fort Worth, Texas, has opened an office in the Goldbaum Building, Tucson, Arizona.

Architect A. F. Heide, 223-5 Spring street, Seattle, has been selected as architect to design the Washington buildings at the San Francisco and San Diego Expositions. Mr. Heide designed the Washington building at both the St. Louis and Portland Expositions.

Edward T. Foulkse and Chester J. Hogue, architects of Portland, have been selected to design Oregon’s state building at the Pacific North West Exposition. The structure is to be built of Oregon logs, along the lines of the forestry buildings at the Lewis and Clark fair and Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

The floor tile to be used on the Pittuck block and the North-western Bank building require the delivery of 400,000 pieces of the material. The contract for supplying this large quantity of tile has been awarded to the Columbia Brick Works, 256 Hawthorne avenue, Portland, Oregon.

Mohrile fixtures are being installed in the Albert Pike Memorial on Geary street. This is without doubt one of the handsomest fixtures on the Pacific Coast.

C. F. W. Lundberg and Frank C. Mahon, Tacoma, Washington, have formed a co-partnership for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Lundberg & Mahon, offices, suite 310 Provident Building.

Architect A. L. Volk, Los Angeles, has moved his offices from the Union Oil Building to 424 Stimson Building, the present office of his father, L. B. Volk Company, which will be used jointly.

The Steiger Terra Cotta and Pottery Works will furnish the architectural terra cotta for the Mary Elizabeth Inn on Bush street, west of Jones, and the new Physicians Building to be erected on Post street.

H. A. Rathborne, secretary of the Van Emmon Elevator Company, is at present looking after the company’s interests at Portland, Oregon. Geo. A. Russell, who for some years has acted as Oregon sales manager, is no longer associated with the company.

Mr. S. B. Cooke, with headquarters at 422 Failing Building, Portland, Oregon, was a recent visitor in San Francisco on his way to Los Angeles. Mr. Cooke has the agency for the United States and Canada for the Universal Red Co., manufacturers of a disappearing bed.

Architect Otto H. Neher, of the firm of Neher & Skilling, Los Angeles, with offices in the Garland Building, is on an extended northern trip visiting British Columbia, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and on his return will spend some time in San Francisco. This firm recently moved from the Pacific Electric Building.

H. W. Finch, representing the Kohler Co., of Kohler, Wisconsin, on the Pacific Coast, with head-quarters at 1001-03 Fourteenth Street, San Francisco, has returned from a successful business trip to the Northwest.

Architects Barnett, Haynes and Farnett, Los Angeles, have moved from the Wright and Callender Building to suite 1215 the new Block Building, on Seventh Street, the building for which they were the architects, this being a branch office of the firm, the main office being in St. Louis, Missouri.

The $80,000 Hunting Park Union High School for which G. W. Eldridge was architect is being pushed to its fullest extent. This building will be two stories and basement with brick and artificial stone exterior. Mr. Eldridge is of the firm Cheseborough & Eldridge, Salt Lake, who were architects on the new Salt Lake High School and comes to Los Angeles with a record of excellent architectural ability.

Fred W. Eastman, president of the Oregon Dennis Block Co., with headquarters in Portland, is a visitor in San Francisco. Mr. Eastman had some difficulty in locating all his baggage on his arrival in the city, a fine walking stick having been mislaid caused him considerable worry. But now Fred has the usual smile and the walking stick.

Mr. E. D. Weary of Weary and Alford Co., with headquarters in Chicago, passed through San Francisco on his way home. Mr. Weary’s firm have just finished the interior of the First National Bank at Los Angeles, one of the finest interior bank jobs on this coast.

Architect Elmer Grey, Los Angeles, is on an extensive European tour. He will sail direct to England and will tour France and Holland, Germany, Italy and Sicily, the return voyage being through the Mediterranean country.

Mr. Grey expects to remain away for three months.

Architect R. D. Farquhar, 1123 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, has returned from a trip through Italy, Switzerland, France, and made some study in London. Mr. Farquhar says that evidences of the French school are very prominent in the new buildings of London, and a decided change from the old type. This French architecture is best displayed in the Royal Automobile Club of London, but that all building bear some trace of the French architecture, while others are decidedly so.

Mr. Mark Daniels, whose article on Solano appears elsewhere in this issue, left last month for Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he will spend several weeks in advanced investigation of the subject of landscape architecture and town planning. His principal work at Harvard will be planning large estates and gardens and writing, for publication in the department at Harvard with joint credit, some work on city planning.

After his work at Harvard is completed, Mr. Daniels will make an extensive tour of the Atlantic Coast from Quebec to Key West, Florida, making careful studies of private estates and public parks in all of the important cities, at the same time attending to some landscape work which he is doing in Florida. He will return by the way of New Orleans, near which city he is engaged in some city planning work in connection with a very large project.

Mr. Daniels has contributed materially to the beautifying of the district, including more prominent tips, such as Forest Hill, Thousand Oaks, the Estate of F. W. Sharon, plans for the development of the properties of the Spring Valley Water Company, and Burlingame Hills.
CALIFORNIA

Residence—San Francisco. Architect C. O. Clymer. Mission Building is prepared plans for a two-story frame building in the arts and crafts style, to be erected on Sacramento street near Presidio, to cost $16,000.

Residence—San Francisco. Architect Leading M. Fried. Pacific Building has prepared plans, with basement, for a four-story frame building, to be erected for E. A. Polianni on Garfield street near Post. Building will cost about $25,000.

Residence—Oakland. Architect E. M. Roberts. Mission Building has prepared plans for a two-story frame building, to be erected on Washington street near Post. Building will cost about $12,000.

Office Building—Oakland. Architect J. M. Kiley. Building will be of reinforced concrete, one story, and basement, and will cost about $75,000.

Hotel Building—San Francisco. Architects Welsh & Cary. Mission Building, San Francisco, has prepared plans for a three-story frame hotel building, to be erected for M. P. Black at 15th and Mission, to cost about $17,000.

Residence—San Francisco. Architect Edward T. Field & Co. Crepe building, is preparing plans for a high-class city residence, so designed by E. J. E. Brown on Bayview Avenue, to cost about $12,000.

Hotel—San Francisco. Architect Henry C. Smith. Hotel Building—Oakland. Architects have prepared plans for a four-story hotel building, to be erected on Mission street near 15th, for E. E. Ball on Washington street, to cost about $100,000.


Liberty Building—San Francisco. Architects Switzer, Hays & Switzer have prepared working drawings for a $20,000 brick and concrete office building, which is to be erected in Francisco and received by the San Francisco Architectural Association.


Residence—San Francisco. Architect E. L. Vereen, 251 California street. The proposed plan, for a four-story residence on California street, to be erected for M. C. Storrow at an estimated cost of $50,000.

Residence—San Francisco. Architect E. C. Young, 251 California street. The proposed plan, for a two-story residence on California street, to be erected for M. C. Storrow at an estimated cost of $50,000.

Palm House—San Francisco. Architects Craftsman, 1132 California street. Proposed plan for a two-story house to be erected for Mr. E. T. Dallam in Japantown, to cost about $4,000.

Commercial Building—San Francisco. Architects Alton & Mayer, 1132 California street. Proposed plan for an office building to be erected on 15th and Market, to cost about $15,000.


The PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

OREGON

Bank Building—Portland. Architects D. J. Hamblin & Co. Prepared plans for a two-story bank building, to be erected on 1st and Market, to cost about $25,000.

Residence—Portland. Architects D. J. Hamblin & Co. Proposed plan for a two-story residence to be erected on 1st and Market, to cost about $25,000.

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THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

LARGE BUILDING—Portland. The East Side Camp, Woodmen of the World, containing the erection of a structure 100x200 feet in dimensions, several stories high, to cost $250,000.

High School Building—Baker. The School Board is contemplating the purchasing of a square block of business property to be used for a high school site.

Hotel Building—North Bend. At a recent meeting of the North Bend Chamber of Commerce steps were taken to secure the erection of a six-story brick hotel, to cost $100,000.

Y. M. C. A. Building—Eugene. A movement has been started to raise $20,000 for the purpose of constructing a Y. M. C. A. high school in the city.

Business Block—Corvallis. Architect A. C. Jenkins, Salem, has prepared plans for a story business block for Wells & Foster.

Hotel and Store Building—Portland. Architect A. C. Ewart has prepared plans for a three-story brick building, to be erected at Sixth and Irving streets for J. M. James, to cost about $20,000.

Cathedral Church—McMinnville. Plans are on foot by the local board of the Church to erect a $100,000 church edifice here next year, to replace the present frame structure.

WASHINGTON

Factory—Tacoma. Work will start at once by the North-West Steel Company on its $100,000 plant.


City Buildings—Seattle. City Architect Daniel Huntington has prepared plans for the construction of the car barns and administration quarters for the Seattle Municipal Railway, to cost $50,000.

Factory Building—Edmonds. The Pacific Range Manufacturing Company, Seattle, will erect a one-story, 163x266 feet, fireproof factory building for the manufacture of raincoats at Edmonds.

Business Block—Aberdeen. Architect W. R. Whiteside has prepared plans for a three-story building, to cost $15,000.

Residence—Seattle. Architect U. Grant Fay, Central Building, has prepared plans for a two and a half story residence for N. B. Birk, to cost $10,000.

Residence—Seattle. Architects Bohn & Mendel, Denny Building, have prepared plans for a two-story, 61x149 feet, brick and reinforced concrete residence for W. E. Boring, to be erected at the Highlands, and cost $150,000.

Office Building—Spokane. The Knights of Pythias have decided to proceed at once with the construction of their lodge building.

Church Building—Gig Harbor. Architect C. Frank Mahon, President Building, Tacoma, has prepared plans for a Catholic Church building, to cost $50,000.

Church Building—Walla Walla. Architects Bevan Bros., Northridge, Walla Walla, have prepared plans for a brick and stone church, to be erected at Walla Walla for the First Congregational Church, at a cost of $65,000.

City Hospital—Seattle. City Architect Daniel Huntington has prepared plans for a four-story, 400,000 hospital building in connection with the Municipal Sanatorium project at Richmond Highlands.

Parish House—Tacoma. Architect A. Woodside, Tacoma, is preparing plans for a little parsonage house for the Church of the Holy Communion, at a cost of about $4,000.

Fraternity House—Seattle. Architects Harlan Thomas, Kehres & Marx, is completing plans for a two-story, frame clubhouse building, for the Delta Kappa Epsilon of the Washington University. The building will cost about $20,000.

Apartment House—Seattle. Architect Robert E. Kipling, Henry Building, is preparing plans for a three-story and basement, 42x114 feet, corner apartment house, to cost about $7,000.

Store Building—Seattle. Architect John Graham, Lynn Building, has prepared plans for a one-story, 42x116 feet, store building for Harry Krutz, to cost about $30,000.

Residence—Seattle. Architects, Huntington & Lovelace, Coleman Building, have prepared plans for a one and a half story residence, 40x110 feet, for J. C. Kelso, on Federal avenue, to cost $3,000.

Office Building—Seattle. Architect B. Marenz Pretorius, Empire Building, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a forty-story tower including the entire Pendant Theatre and office building, to cost $250,000.

Factory Building—Spokane. Mr. Pottenger now taking bids for cannery and draperies which will be located in Mr. Pottenger's $180,000 building at Washington.

Court House and City Hall—Newport. Bids for the sum of $15,000 will be opened for constructing a city hall.

Fair Buildings—Architect A. F. Heide, 223 Spring street, has been selected as architect to design the Washington buildings at the San Francisco and San Diego Expositions. About $100,000 will be expended in building constructions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver—Plans for the proposed immigration building, estimated cost $40,000, have been prepared by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The building will be of reinforced concrete and steel, with concrete floors. It will be 220 feet long and will consist of a central portion of four stories in height, with wings on either side four stories high. The roof is to be of asbestos tile with copper ridge.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architects Helyer & Archer, Dominion Buildings, are preparing plans for a seven-story apartment building, to be built of brick and stone, to cost about $75,000.

Residence—Vancouver. Architects McClynes & Cox have prepared plans for a palatial residence for A. E. Talk, to cost about $85,000.

Hotel Building—Vancouver. Architects Parr, McKenzie & Day have prepared plans for a modern brick hotel to be erected on the corner of Pender and Main streets.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architects Stewart & White have drawn plans for a two-story and basement apartment building to be erected on Broadway, to cost about $75,000.

Sub-Post Office—Vancouver. Architect A. Campbell Hope, Hastings street West, has prepared plans for the new sub-post office building, to be erected at Mount Pleasant, to cost about $100,000.

Court House Addition—New Westminster. Architects Gardiner & Mercer have prepared plans for the new addition to the court house, which will cost about $80,000.

Store Building—Victoria. Architects Berke, Howland & White, have prepared plans for the new Hudson Bay store, to be erected in Victoria, to cost about $100,000.

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O’Farrell Street, Opposite Alcazar Theatre
R. SCHWARTZACHER, ARCHITECT

RECENT INSTALLATIONS OF THE
SIMPLEX WINDOW
The Modern Window

525 MARKET STREET - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Agents Wanted for Unoccupied Territory
The New Masonic Temple.

By B. J. S. Cahill

The Masonic Temple recently completed, on Van Ness avenue near Market street, is a remarkable building from many points of view. The sum total of these creates in the mind an effect of protest, of novelty, of reaction, that one associates with any achievement that marks an epoch. As one battle may change the course of history, so one building may deflect the course of architecture. This is meant, obviously, in a relative and a local sense. In modern America one does not look for developments in the fundamentals of style, but one does find revivals in its fundamentals. The very word style is at once a definition and an explanation. This means the manner of building identified with a past epoch. It also means the manner or the mode of the moment. The designer who is sensitive to this ever-changing spirit, who is not only abreast but a little bit ahead of it, is equipped with something more valuable than talent, industry or friends. He holds one of the real secrets of success.

Speaking of secrets brings us to consider the Masonic order and what it stands for. And here again we are confronted with a similar trick of etymology which goes to one word a twin meaning, each distinct yet fundamentally one. A stone mason is not necessarily a Free Mason. None the less, historically speaking, every Free Mason was also a stone mason. The whole ritual and symbolism of the order is, of course, very obviously based on the building craft.

There are those also who claim that certain symbolic and features of construction peculiar to the King's Chamber in the interior of the Great Pyramid have a Masonic meaning and, of course, King Solomon's Temple and its construction is wholly identical both historically and symbolically with this wonderful order.

Speaking of the thirteenth century, one of the greatest architectural epochs of all time, the historian Wainwright says: "The mechanical execution of medieval buildings was so far beyond the apparent intellectual powers of those times that some has described the principal ecclesiastical structures to the minuteness of those Masons in the dioceses of the country. There is probably some foundation for this because, and the earlier archives of the great masons are lost; but the existing might illustrate the progress of art to this we have all the old authenticated examples of masons' work, and many illustrations from the remote past in masonic traditions and practices in ancient Roman art.

And it may as well be added that those books, as to the memory of man, in which the Masons only seem practical traditions, Travels of a man who was a great mason around the world, and by which the brothers all over the world have been inspired, has probably never been out of print.
away in the mountain fastnesses of Kafiristan in mid-
mest Asia.

An order or fraternity of such accredited antiquity
and catholic establishment, which calls the Deity the
Supreme Architect, and which symbolizes its spiritual
cult in terms of the building cast in which it originated
and which it has glorified through all its wonderful
history should above all things be house up in a structure
in keeping with its splendid traditions.

It is not too much to say that this Masonic Temple
so recently dedicated is worthy of the great institution
it enshrines. It is singularly beautiful. The stamp of
distinction is visible on every square foot of its stone
exterior. Its inner walls and halls are wrought in forms
whose newness enchants the eye, yet whose oldness
warms the memory. For it is the sign manual of creative
genius to shock with what seems novel and yet to soothe
with what seems familiar.

It was stated at the outset that this Masonic Temple
was something of a protest, a novelty and a reaction.
One might put the case in many ways, and with much
elaboration, but broadly, it is a protest against the cold
logic of the schools; it is a novelty in city design, and
it marks a reaction from the classic to the romantic.

Not long ago a competition programme was circu-
lated in which it was stated that the buildings were not
to be a series of palaces crowned with miles of classic
cornices. A Hindu fable tells us that Brahma went on
creating oysters for a million years before creating any
other living thing. And I have sometimes wondered how
many millions of modillions we have molded, and how
many billions of eggs and darts we have put on our
cornices in one generation alone. As Brahma finally got
tired of making oysters, so we, too, show signs of being
weary of these everlasting eggs and darts which, by the
way, are not eggs or darts at all, but louts buds upside
down.

In other words, one can have too much of anything.
One can have too much logic, for example. The un-
formly reasonable plan, like the uniformly reasonable
person, gets tiresome. Philosopher Bergson coordinates
reason with organic things and mechanical processes,
whereas instinct he associates with creation and the or-
ganic processes of life itself. The charm of women is
not in their reasonableness, nor did reason ever bear a
work of art, nor mathematics ever make a bar of music.

This building we are considering is replete with charm
and sentiment. Its sentiment primarily is appeal is to the feel-
ings and the heart rather than to the intellect and the
head.

A brief study of the plans and pictures here printed
reveals the fact that the exterior design does not directly
express the interior at all. In fact, one can state with
some reservation, to be noted later, that the exterior of
this building was designed by itself as a separate com-
position in wall surface and harmonious fenestration.
Inspired by the finest of the Florentine palazzi, with
some reminiscence of romanesque in the lower arcade
and a spot of pure Gothic in the corner canopy, the street
facades were worked out solely with regard to their
contrasts of void and solid, to the joining of the stone
work and the upspring of the cornice, which runs like a
trill of treble notes over the deep round openings
of the central doorway.

Now this most interesting shell of Italian architec-
ture, so interestingly proportioned, simple, yet instant
with variety and rather more sleek in texture than its
more rugged prototypes, only represents and expresses
the interior lodge rooms and banquet halls in a symbolic
and not a structural way. Thus this outer shell does
express the main facts of the floors, and it expresses
them admirably. At a glance we see a ground floor of
big halls, with a mezzanine space above expressed by
the panels at the level of King Solomon's staiue. Then
we see another floor of halls expressed in the large
arcaded windows of the second floor, with another mezz-
azine of lesser rooms above. Now, in reality a building
that contains high lodge rooms with low ante-rooms
and offices has its half story built under the ceiling
level of the high room, so that two low stories occupy
the space of one big one. In these very clever facades
the small story is indicated above the big story in a way
that gives delightful variety to the design, at the same
time symbolizing the interior without slavishly repeating
it. Thus the real first floor of lodge rooms is fitted up
from the apparent first floor and starts from the level
of the column heads. The uppermost lights of the main
floor exterior arcade therefore are level with the second
floor of the building. As these lodge rooms are used
only at night, they are independent of outside light, and
therefore these windows bear no relation either vertically
or horizontally, to the rooms inside them. A glance at
the second floor plan shows how the inner shell is sep-
parated from the outer shell by a dead space several feet
wide running all around the building. Thus the first
floor of lodge rooms symbolized by the bold arcade which
rises so superbly from the sidewalk is in reality tele-
scoped up into the dead masonry of the building over-
head and becomes actually a second floor. The space
down below is no sense a part of the institution, except-
ing that it brings revenue in the form of stores and other
rentable space. This practical and profitable arrange-
ment is managed without sacrifice of dignity. Both
the association and the architects are to be commended
for not demeaning so splendid a structure with a cheap
expansions of plated glass show windows. It is, moreover,
to be hoped that when tenants take possession they be
restrained from cluttering up this noble arcade with a
welter of merchandise or plastering this clean frontage
with a riot of signs.

The second big story, as heralded on the outside of
the building, though, of course, really the third story,
is only partially expressed in the actual construction.
One banquet hall and the Eastern Star Lodge are the
only big rooms in the whole structure that as it were
break through the inner shell and express themselves
on the outside structurally and literally. The big Com-
mander's room appeal is to the furnishings, and the inter-
ior is much too shadowy to give any notion of its true
shell. It is true that the dome forces its way through the
roof where at some distance its smooth hemispheric
surface becomes visible like a monstrous moon rising
on the skyline, but it is in no sense a part of the archi-
tectural exterior. It must be confessed that it looks
somewhat odd, yet it is infinitely less objectionable than
the usual shanty town of pent houses, elevator heads,
compression tanks and what not that our architects so
rashly think of masking.

After one has grasped the main features of this
building it is easy to realize that from a heurist arts view-
point the whole scheme would meet with stern disap-
proval. The second floor plan would cause the average
critic of the ateliers to tear his hair in a perfect frenzy
of disapproval. And yet as a practical solution of a real
problem faithfully carried out in steel and stone and not
a picture plan on paper, the whole performance is a con-
spicious success. Beneath the calm of this enchanting
exterior lies buried a bewildering complexity of prob-
lems that only experts could realize. They have been
solved with a patient ingenuity that is beyond criticism.
The interior lodge rooms inspire one in their freedom
General Description of Masonic Temple.

The most beautiful and striking building on the Pacific Coast is the new Masonic Temple, which was designed and erected by Messrs. Bliss and Faville, the architects, under the supervision of Mr. Thomas Muirhead.

The building is situated on Market Street, at the intersection of Van Ness Avenue and Oak Street. It covers an area of 20,000 square feet.

The building has a heavy steel structural frame set upon very broad and deep foundations: the floors and walls are of reinforced concrete, faced with stone and terra cotta, and the structure comes under the heading of what is known as a "Class A" building. All the structural and mechanical work was designed by the most qualified engineers of their respective branches, and all work was executed by the most experienced and able constructors. No money was spared in the attempt to make this a worthy home and monument to masonry.

Architecturally it is a most happy and successful adaptation of the stately Florentine Italian school of architecture to the needs and requirements of present-day masonry.

The facades have a high-base course of granite, all above which in San Pedro white limestone, with the exception of the first-story pier caps, the third story window moldings and the cornice, which are of terra cotta.

One of the most striking features of the building is the great statue, carved in Alaskan marble, which projects out from the corner. It represents King Solomon, standing upon his throne.

The bas-relief panels at the second-floor line and the golden shields above the main cornice line are emblematic of Masonry.

The arched entrance is executed in marble. In the tympanum is a panel with one male and two female figures carved in bas-relief, representing Veritas, Ceritas, and Fortitudo. The main vestibule is of Alaskan marble.

Through double-acting doors entrance is gained to the main corridor, which is simple but effective with a ground floor ceiling and paneled walls. The nave is sixty inches, wherein appropriate marble columns may be placed. The doors and those at entrances are of Alaskan marble.

At the left hand side of the main corridor, is an enclosed elevator shaft. The shaft extends from basement to top floor, and opens into a spacious corridor on each floor and on the mezzanine. The shaft contains two large, high-speed electric elevators.

From the extreme end of the main corridor, from a fine marble doorway, entrance is gained into a great room, 60 by 112 feet in size, which will, in the future, be used for the offices of the Grand Lodge and for a Masonic Library and Museum. This space will, for the present, be rented as stores.

Opposite the elevator shaft the corridor turns at right angles, and from there starts the grand marble staircase that extends to the top story.

From the great broad corridors of the second floor entrance is gained to four most elaborately decorated and sumptuously appointed lodge rooms, each of which is supplied with the necessary reception, Tyler, examination and preparation rooms, and all these ante-rooms are decorated and appointed in keeping with the splendid lodge rooms. Each lodge room is also provided with well-equipped locker and service rooms.

Opening off the corridor and occupying an area of 27 by 61 feet between lodge rooms Nos. 1 and 2 is a banquet room No. 3, having a vaulted ceiling and being well equipped with kitchen and serving rooms adjoining.

Particular attention is called to a unique feature of the lodge rooms. Diligent study and planning evoked a scheme whereby the side walls of each of these rooms are isolated from the exterior walls of the building, thereby securing privacy and seclusion for the "working of the Craft" in each lodge room. The feasibility of the scheme was only rendered possible by the elaborate indirect ventilating and electric lighting systems that have been installed.

These four lodge rooms are to accommodate the various blue lodges and chapters, and are designated as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and occupy the four corners of the building. Later these rooms will be designated by name. The decorations in each of the four lodge rooms could be described as modified Italian Renaissance. Each room is illuminated by electricity, and by the use of handsome Alba glass borders so arranged as to give a pleasing lighting effect.

Each lodge room floor is covered with a rich carpet of special design and manufacture, and the side walls are lined with luxuriant, leather-covered settees. Desks and furniture are artistic and appropriate.

In accordance with the canons of Masonry, each lodge room has in the East, the South and the West, respectively, the symbol of the rising, the morning and the setting sun.

In the west of each room, at either side of the platform, are the two Masonic columns, each supporting a sphere: one sphere representing the Universe and the other the Earth. Also, in the west in each lodge room is a massive balcony with a fine group recessed in the wall above.

All of these rooms are well proportioned, with high ceilings.

Lodge Room No. 1 is in the southwest corner of the building. The prevailing tone of the room is blue. Heavy oak-paneled wainscots extend between four large pilasters which extend from floor to heart ceiling. The ceiling is wood paneled with grilles and brackets.

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
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A special feature of this room are the highly artistic allegoric figures that line the panels of the pilasters and the ceiling gridders for their entire length.

Lodge Room No. 2 is in the northwest corner of the building. The color scheme is soft blues and reds. The walls are wainscoted ten feet high with heavy oak paneling; above, the walls are decorated with a blue and white stencil design upon burlap. In each corner of the room there are four decorative niches for future statuary.

This room has a ceiling of particularly massive proportion, and it is worthy of special note inasmuch as the design simulates a pitched roof above. The room is fully equipped for both Chapter and Blue Lodge.

Lodge Room No. 3 is in the southeast corner of the building. The walls are wainscoted eleven feet high with a fine, plain, panelled wainscot made from Australian blue gum. Above, the walls are finished to represent stone ashlar. The predominating tone of this room is the soft cream color of the "stone ashlar" walls. The wood ceiling is beamed and in keeping with the room.

Lodge Room No. 4 is in the northeast corner of the building. This room is devoted particularly to the workings of the chapters.

The walls are panelled thirteen feet high with Australian blue gum. Above, the wall surface is plain plaster up to the enriched plaster cornice, which is of classic design. The ceiling is plain.

The plaster walls are finished in a soft red, and the ceiling in a delicate blue.

The second-story Mezzanine is devoted to a lobby and staircase corridor, from which access may be had to the organ lofts and gallery rooms belonging to the four lodge rooms. The remaining space at this mezzanine level is devoted to locker and toilet rooms and to storage.

The third floor is practically devoted to the Commandery and the Eastern Star; each of them is provided with all necessary ante-rooms.

In the northeast corner of this floor is a large banquet room, No. 1, 45 feet square, with well-equipped kitchen and serving rooms adjoining same.

The Commandery is an impressive asylum. In plan it is cruciform, with a splendid dome 50 feet in diameter rising 85 feet above the floor. The dominant tones are blue and gold.

In accordance with the requirements of Masonry, the main floor area is occupied by the asylum. In the eastern transept is a perfectly equipped stage with the Red Cross over the proscenium arch. The northern and southern transepts are occupied by members' galleries.

Suspended from the center of the dome is the Grand Cross, illumined with over six hundred electric lights. The dome is decorated to represent the zodiac. The four pendentives are covered with gold leaf, each with a masonic shield in the center.

Allegoric signs and symbols of masonry are artistically and colorfully shown throughout the asylum, with great oil paintings in the north and south transept walls over the members' galleries.

The Eastern Star occupies the southeast corner of the building. It is a great, bright, beautiful room, splendidly decorated and appointed.

The third floor mezzanine is of the same general character and is put to a similar use as is the second floor mezzanine.

The central portion of the top floor is occupied by a large room, 27 by 67 feet, dedicated to the comfort and convenience of all Master Masons, resident and visiting.

Along three sides of the building are located twenty-one finely appointed offices for lodge departments.

The lobbies and staircase corridors on all floors and mezzanines have Terrazzo floors laid out in panel effect. Above a marble base the walls are lined off and finished to simulate stone ashlar.

Door openings into the elevator shaft are protected with ornamental iron doors and polished wire-plate glass.

A really splendid drill and banquet hall has been provided in the basement. Its groined arch ceiling has a clear span 63 feet wide by 135 feet long, and there is not a single column or obstruction of any kind on the floor.

In connection with the requirements and uses of this splendid room, there has been provided a finely appointed kitchen, serving rooms, storage and locker rooms. Also, adjoining the main room there are ladies' parlors and gentlemen's lounging rooms.

In the basement there is provided a large vault for the archives of the lodges. Also storage space.

Mechanical Plant and Equipment—The entire building throughout is equipped with both the public long distance and the intercommunicating house telephone systems.

In all corridors high-pressure standpipes with valves and hose reels are installed.

Two complete lines of enclosed fireproof rear stairs afford convenience in service and meet the most exacting requirements of the Fire Department.

In all the rooms and corridors throughout the entire building are outlets in the base to which suction hose pipe may be attached for the purpose of removing dust and dirt from the premises. These outlets are all connected, through a special system of wrought-iron piping, to an efficient vacuum cleaning plant which is installed in the basement.

Electric Lighting System—A complete electric installation has been installed in the building.

Heating and Ventilating—Air is taken in from the Hickory street side of the building, and is heated and forced through a system of ducts to all rooms throughout the building. The vitiated air in the rooms is drawn off through a separate system of ducts and is exhausted above the roof level.

The Paradox in the Arts

By ARTHUR F. MATHEWS

Dressed or undressed, adorned or undecorated, naked as God made her, tattooed in the tattoo of some barbaric tribe, or in fig-leaf costume, lovely woman is lovely woman still. Even her forms and colors are separable from one another. Her mind can slip its prison, and the wondrous machine remain intact. Moreover, no particular shape or color of her is final; there are a myriad of variations of this bit of nature's mechanisms—the types of the feminine are infinite. It is the same with architecture—or what we assume to be the art of building—building pushed beyond the bare exigencies of economic construction or an engineer's preposition. Where there are but few systems of construction, there are an infinity of phases of the architectonic. Furthermore, architecture has taken on and put off as many styles of clothes (decorations) as lovely woman is reputed to have done; and I fear me the art has observed as little regard for purist, moralist or naturalist of form as lovely woman. How would it or could it be otherwise? Some say lovely woman wears clothes to keep
the mind away; others that she guards her houses thus: while there are those who believe that clothes are worn as an added grace, concealing the essentially ugly in brash construction—lending the charm of mystery to cold, grim.

So, even as lovely woman gath'rs her clothes, ultimately, about her—knowing that mystery added to beautiful form makes for real loveliness—an astute architecture shadows under the charms of the decoration.

And even as lovely woman sees that her drapes are from the finest looms and shaped and decorated by the most skilful workers, even so a discreet architecture conducts itself; for such is the true art, the true economy.

Don't judge! A decoration is something added, not a constructive part of something; and the moment one assumes it as something else—leaving a structural function, or what not—just at that moment it becomes false, having no structural integrity, nor any raison d'etre, so to speak.

In any venture the architectonic in decoration is a manner of emphatic hue, suitable for the enrichment of buildings, or is a means to an end. Speaking prejudicially, one could well believe it to be a fashion, with little of structural integrity and not much sense of intrinsic values behind it.

In other words, architecture and the decorations, or conceits, happening with it are two separate entities, more often than otherwise requiring two distinct heads for a successful issue.

True enough that the Master bridled lovely woman and only his journeymen build her clothes; but architecture is only an art, an artifice, after all is said—and not a self-sufficient one at that, as intimated. No art may be said to be self-sufficient, much less the artist. Mr. Cram has—said for us, the art is bigger than its forms. Nature herself is bigger than her examples. But this is dodging a main issue, i.e., is architecture, after all said and done, anything more than a manner of concealing men’s magnitude for building beautifully, any other attitude being but a play on their egotism?

Speaking prejudicially again, and in the light of the millions of examples the art has given us, one could well say “yes” to the last principle, that the fine art of building is but a bit of fictitious luxury thrown about our activities, with little else than ten-penny mud, or cement to hold it in place; therefore the necessity of a better, a more truthful, principle to build an architectural criticism upon than that of “structural integrity,” as they put it.

“Form follows function,” Mr. Louis Sullivan declares; but what function, a tea party or chillibird? Pardon the seeming levity: the point is: Has lovely woman reached her perfection in physical being through the function of child bearing or through the dominent “human ideal,” the desire to reach a glorious physical and mental type, regardless of the labors of child-birth? My prejudices all lean towards the “beautiful conception” in the ultimate creation of form and color, rather than towards the more imperious one of “utility.”

For centuries criticism worried itself over a simple matter in the fine art of painting, because painting showed a disposition, as the ages advanced, to come closer and yet closer to a multitude of natural forms; it was “self-evident that the modification of natural forms and colors was the prime motive of the art”; when it was self-evident that such “mutation” was but an incident in the art—the decorative intention being uppermost in the artist’s mind, whether he knew it or not. As a consequence, two “great camps” braved, one expressed the other, and squabbled over an abstract matter over a question as to “whether the fine art of painting should illustrate a superficial aspect of nature or the superficial ideas of an impatient out?

Again, parution this interpretation but one may well believe that architecture neither has nor is troubled; some great inadvertently, perhaps, into a file joke, and that the crust in this phase of criticism is very light that in any other that starts out from an arbitrarily assumed position. Lovely woman herself is paradoxical; why should an art be any clearer—less contradictory—or the obvious twofold capacity?

Now, take the column, or portico, which every architect holds dear in these days, in the practice of the profession; is it used, or was it ever used—as we know it—as a matter of utility or because it had a constructive function in the art? Hardly! One could say with larger attention to truth that the column is introduced as architectural works as a symbol of power or more at its own lovely sake than as a necessity—a necessity in building. So the first question to ask, in criticism, is not whether a factor in an architectural makeup is structural in the material sense, but whether it is rationally used in the ethetic sense. We should ever ask first: Is it placed with telling effect, is it sufficiently beautiful, is it of the needful richness of material to stand for itself alone? Fixing this one proposition well in a people’s mind would probably do more towards correcting “the evil tendencies of the art than volumes on the purely pedantic.

And, moreover, we could approach this aggravating problem, the infusion of intrusiveness of the “skeleton steel framed building,” into the sacred precincts of “traditional architectural design with greater ease and with a better chance for a more graceful issue.

From time immemorial the crab has carried its bunt structure on its exterior; could it be said justly that lovely woman, for the reason that she bears her well-buried out of sight, is made with less of structural integrity? To my peculiar frame of mind, the very fact that the “carrying member, in the steel frame manner of building” are well out of sight makes it a system of much broader artistic adaptability, aside from its evident advantages as a practical or economical device in building. And here we are at the bottom of things—“efficiency-service” at the adjustment or realignment of the “superfluous” to a deeper service.

The architect, like any other artist, has a certain poetic license; but if he once loses sight of efficiency in its twofold meaning, and of intrinsic values in the arts, he goes musky, his work falls short of a true character, and the decoration hangs on it like a Monty’s wasp. As with all others, he reveals his greater self and the greater worth of his art in reservations in the unconquered, and in his adaptability to a change of conditions which react upon the art, whether he will or not. For efficiency and adaptability are two brothers, so to speak, instead of being, as instance, that architecture has any troubles these days they must spring from some such disregard of prime principles as an ignorance of the material of substances and the essentials of intrinsic value in all forms of the decorative. The significance of an artistic work rests principally in its adaptability to a definite constructive purpose. This is granted. But the ignorance of a decorative unity requires entirely in beautiful (skillful) workmanship in the proportions, in breadth of the materials and in what relation to any other made itself.
Yesterday nearly all "architectural forms" were evolved from a system of construction based upon masonry. Today masonry is a mere skin, a protection to the real structure only—and for that the system is condemned as an "architectural medium," or it is gracelessly accepted as an easy way to do a "stunt" regardless. Nevertheless, I believe the American architect is doing remarkable things in recreating "old forms"—all forms are grown old—to suit the "new purpose." Still, one may believe he would be more facile, quicker about it, if in the processes of his mutations, or reformations, of the old he could see his way more clearly on the purely decorative side of the art—a side that is in reality not of architecture, although generally believed to be.

In truth, the heavily carved and paneled wall and ceiling, so trite and significant in masonry construction, becomes insignificant when recreated in stucco, expanded steel and plaster, and but faintly attached to a steel frame.

Mind, there is no statement here that says an architect is bound to perform this way or that way; the meat in the nut is this and this only: A work of art is a conviction—one way or the other—an expression of esthetics, it is ever very largely a fiction—so, in a justifiable criticism, we can only ask if the result is justified by the effort expended in producing it.

The trite question then in the present state of "mutating old architectural forms" is: Are architects alive to the requirements thrust upon them by the almost universal use of the steel skeleton frame; are they really alive to the changes in directions of the "sister arts," and of the temper of the people generally? I sometimes feel they are not, as a class. One I know of has stated that no picture not decorative and suitable to go in an (his) architectural setting is admissible in such. He is wrong in two instances: (1) He misunderstands the term and meaning of the decorative. A comic sheet of the Sunday press is decorative, if rightly framed and placed against a right wall. Might as well say that the family shall eat off the floor, because the dining table interferes with an egoistic and exclusive architectural vista. (2) He overarches an artist's privileges when he thrusts self farther in the foreground than his art, or what the service of the art means to a people in general. A house, mind, is made to live in and to contain the belongings of lovely woman—sometimes her mate and his belongings. So when an architect disregards her shape and her size and all that is hers, he becomes a mere milliner—a dealer in fashions. And such is the moral.

Water-Proofing Problems.

This subject is demanding more attention and careful study all the time, especially in connection with concrete and stucco work, in fact all work wherein absorptive stone or brick is used. It is a recognized fact that all building material of a porous and absorptive nature must be treated in some manner to overcome this difficulty, if it is desired to have the building remain dry during rainy seasons. The various methods and materials used for this purpose we cannot at this time take up in detail. But having our attention called to the fact, that all the white stone work of the Masonic Temple was by the McIlvain Stone Company treated with Imperial waterproofing. To preserve the surface and prevent staining we have sought further information regarding this material. The above results are accomplished by treating the surface (not discoloring same in the least), thereby eliminating absorption, thus preventing stains of dirt penetrating.

We desire to call your attention to the card in this issue of the Imperial Company, who exclusively represent Imperial Water-proofing on the Pacific Coast. We are informed by them that, by the use of this material any basement or underground pit subjected to water pressure can be made absolutely water-tight. An extremely difficult underground water problem was successfully solved for the engineering department of the Pacific Telegraph and Telephone Company. A basement twenty feet underground was plastered on the inside, using Imperial Water-proofing as directed. The same department will now use the material on the eleven-story steel and brick faced building in Portland, at this time a new method positively assuring absolute non-absorptive walls by dipping every face brick in Imperial Water-proofing before laying and using the material for all mortar used to lay the face bricks. The material for this building will be furnished through T. F. Crowe & Co., who are the Portland representatives.

Extend Time on Weber Memorial

The committee on the Weber Memorial, Stockton, Calif. have extended the time on the competition from November 1st to December 1st. For further information address John P. Irish, Jr., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Stockton, Cal.

San Francisco Building Operations

Building construction for the month of October showed a slight decline in the amount of contracts filed for private construction. Less than two million dollars is the total amount recorded, including that of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Segregated, the figures are as follows: Brick and fireproof construction, $843,385; frame buildings, $605,392; alterations and additions, $145,432; Panama-Pacific Exposition contracts, $283,868; total, $1,878,077.

This record, however, is about an average one for the month of October in the City and County of San Francisco. Compared with other years the record for the past decade is as follows:

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It will thus be seen that for the past three years construction work and private contracts have not varied much for the month of October. Outside of the rebuilding period, October has generally gone below the two-million mark. This year has been no exception to the rule. And from the indications the year will finish about as it started in, with a good general average under the circumstances and a better average than most other cities representing building centers will show.

Attractive, modest homes should make up an important part of architecture for the next decade, and, of course, they should be built of brick.
THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
The Octagon, Washington, D. C.
OFFICERS FOR 1913

President
A. F. Rosenheim, 615 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

First Vice-President
John K. Bond, Steinway Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-President
Chicago, Ill.

Secretary and Treasurer
Edward A. Crane, 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For One Year
San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, G. B. McDougall, Russ Building, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Sylvain Schwartz, First National Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman of Committee on Public Information, George B. McDougall, 235 Montgomery Street.

Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month: annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, Robert B. Young, 701 Lankershim Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, Fernand Parmentier, Bryne Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Powell, Bryne Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Date of Meetings, second Tuesday (except July and August) (Los Angeles).

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Edgar M. Lazarus, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore.

Walter Cook, New York, N. Y.
R. Chipkin, Williams, Boston, Mass.
Frank C. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.

Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Mr. McCawley, 23rd Street and Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month: annual, October.


Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Charles H. Allen, Crazy Building, Seattle, Wash. (except July, August and September) (Seattle, except one in spring at Everett annual, November)

The American Institute of Architects
1857—1913
Program Forty-seventh Annual Convention
New Orleans, La.; December 3 and 4, 1913


Delegates will be distinguished by a blue knot, and will occupy seats from the front row as far back as is necessary for their accommodation. Attendees, not delegates, will be distinguished by an orange knot.

Members of the Institute who are not delegates are entitled to take part in all discussions, to offer resolutions and motions, and to vote on a proposition that it is the sense of the meeting.

All sessions will begin promptly at the hours named in the program.

The Board of Directors will meet Monday, December 1, at 10 a.m.

The committees to whom will be referred reports, will meet Monday, December 1, at 10 a.m., in rooms provided in the Gramercy.

The bar committee will hold conferences of their members in rooms provided in the Gramercy.

The Committee on Public Information, H. K. Bird, Chairman, and the Committee on Committees, A. F. Rosenheim, in charge of the various committees will hold conferences of their members, in rooms provided in the Gramercy.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2

1. Morning Session. 11 a.m.
   a. President's address: will start at 12 o'clock.

2. Morning Session. 11 a.m.
   a. Register their names
Of Special Committees:
(1) Relations of Chapters to the Institute, Irving K. Pond, Chairman.
(2) Conservation of Natural Resources, Cass Gilbert, Chairman.
(3) Delegates on Testing Material, A. O. Elmer, Chairman.
(5) On International Congress of Architects, Walter Cook, President.
(6) On Town Planning, H. V. B. Magonigle, Chairman.
(8) On Schedule of Charges, I. K. Pond, Chairman.
(9) On Government Competitions, John Hall Rankin, Chairman.
(10) On Public Information, D. Knickerbocker Boyd, Chairman.
(11) To confer with the National Association of Master Plumbers, D. Everett Wool, Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Sub-Committee on Public Information.
Mr. Mooser, on behalf of the Sub-committee on Public Information, read and submitted the written annual report, which was ordered received and placed on file.

Sub-Committee on Competitions, A. I. A.
Mr. Mooser, for this committee, submitted a written annual report, which was read and ordered placed on file.

Architectural League and Education Committee.
In the absence of Mr. A. G. Headman, there was no report from this committee.

San Francisco Building Laws Committee.
In the absence of Mr. W. H. Toepke there was no report from this committee, but Mr. Mooser, a member of the Supervisors' Special Committee on the Revision of the Building Laws, reported that there had been no occasion for the Chapter's committee to act. As a member of the Supervisors' Committee he stated that this committee had adjourned in June and had not resumed their sessions since. Up to the time of adjournment, many amendments to the Building Code had been discussed. Mr. Mooser also submitted a written annual report, which was ordered received and placed on file.

San Francisco Building Materials Committee.
Mr. Henry A. Schulze read a written annual report, which was ordered received and placed on file.

Pulmonary Committee.
Mr. T. J. Welsh read a written annual report, which was ordered placed on file.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee on Legislation.
Mr. E. A. Mathews read a written annual report, which was ordered placed on file.

Committee on Buildings in the Civic Center.
Mr. Mooser read a written annual report, which was ordered placed on file.

Education Committee on Practice.
In the absence of Mr. C. P. Weeks, Mr. Wm. A. Newman submitted a written annual report and correspondence with Mr. Weeks, which were ordered placed on file.

City Beautiful Convention.
Mr. E. J. Vogel made a verbal report.

REPORT OF OFFICERS

The Secretary read the annual report of the Board of Supervisors and the report of the Secretary and Treasurer, both of which were ordered received and placed on file. The President read his annual address, which was ordered received and placed on file.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the officers and committees were tendered the thanks of the Chapter for their services during the past term, and the Secretary was directed to have the annual reports printed in accordance with the usual custom.

COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were received and ordered placed on file:
From Glenn Brown, Secretary A. I. A., inquiry regarding legal decisions in reference to the ownership of drawings, specifications, etc.
From the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, with enclosed pamphlet regarding "Facts About the Exposition."
From the Chicago Business Association further reference to uniform size of architectural literature.
The Pacific Coast Architect
A letter from the Home Industry League, suggesting the attendance of some member of the Chapter at their weekly luncheons.

From Crosett & Eastman, estimating engineers, in regard to a new estimating bureau now in the course of organization.

From the American City Bureau, with enclosed circulars and pamphlet, in reference to city planning and municipal improvements throughout the world.

From Glenn Brown, in regard to election of delegates to the coming convention of the Institute.

From Knickerbacker Boyd, acknowledging receipt of our letter of September 10th, with enclosed resolutions.

From W. B. Faville, declining nomination of President of the Chapter.

From Paul Franklin and Cyril Brewster, applications for positions in city offices.

From the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, announcement of their regular meeting and four copies of "The Quantity Surveyor."

NEW BUSINESS

The chair appointed Messrs. O'Brien and B. J. Joseph a committee to audit the books of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Lichtenstein submitted a written report on the matter of the public work of Marin County, and, on motion duly made and seconded, his report was referred to the California State Board of Architecture, with the request of their action.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the act designating "The Architect and Engineer of California" as the official organ of the Chapter was withdrawn. On another motion, duly made, seconded and carried, "The Pacific Coast Architect" was designated as the official organ of the Chapter.

In the matter of the communication of Mr. W. H. Ratchef, the same was referred to the Competitions Committee for action.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The next order of business being the election of officers for the ensuing year, Mr. Faville requested that before his name be ballotted upon his letter declining election be read to the Chapter. This letter, while dated October 24th, unfortunately reached the Secretary too late to enable a new nomination. Mr. Faville was asked to reconsider his action by the eloquent remarks of Messrs. Shea, Schulze, Mathews, Welsh and others. Mr. Faville responded, saying that it was no sense of shirking his duty, or any selfish reasons that prevented him from accepting the honor, but purely other circumstances which made it impossible. There being no other nomination for the office, action on a new nomination was deferred until the next meeting.

There being no other nomination, the Secretary was directed to cast a ballot for Mr. Edgar A. Mathews for the office of Vice-President. Mr. Mathews was then declared elected for the office of Vice-President for the ensuing year.

There being no other nomination, on motion duly made, seconded and carried, the President cast a ballot for Mr. Sylvain Schnittacher for Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. Sylvain Schnittacher was thereupon declared duly elected Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. H. A. Schulze for Trustee. The ballot was cast, and Mr. Schulze was duly declared Trustee for the ensuing year.

in place of Mr. McDougall, the other members for Trustee continuing to act as President, were ineligible, the nomination of the other Trustee was deferred until the next meeting. Mr. Faville to continue to act as Trustee.

ADDITIONAL BUSINESS

Announcement was made of the appointment of Mr. Mathews, the Vice-President of the Chapter, as member of the California State Board of Architecture, and a motion was duly made, seconded and carried that the Chapter send a letter of appreciation to Governor Hiram W. Johnson on the appointment.

The following were duly nominated and elected delegates to the next annual convention of the Institute at New Orleans:

W. B. Faville
Henry A. Schulze
Wm. Mooser
Geo. B. McDougall
Sylvain Schnittacher

A motion duly made, seconded and carried, the delegates were empowered to select suitable proxies to fill any or all vacancies.

Mr. Schulze read a selection from an address delivered before an engineering society, relative to the positions of the architect and engineer.

The Secretary read a clipping from the San Francisco Chronicle of recent date showing the activity of the Chapter in municipal affairs twenty-five years ago.

On motion of Mr. Mooser, the Secretary was directed to communicate with Mr. Curlett as to the state of his health.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, on motion duly made, seconded and carried, the meeting was adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

Annual Meeting of Southern California Chapter A. I. A.

Mr. Robert B. Young was elected president of the Southern California Chapter, American Institute of Architects, by acclamation at the annual meeting held Tuesday evening, October 14th, at the Hoffman Cafe. Albert C. Martin was unanimously elected vice-president. Fernand Parmentier was reelected secretary and August Wackerbarth was reelected treasurer. Mr. Parmentier and Mr. Wackerbarth have served in their respective offices for a number of years, and their official duties were responsible for the unanimous vote cast for them. Jos. J. Bick of Pasadena was elected to serve three years as a director, succeeding Mr. Martin, whose term expired this fall. A vote of thanks was given the outgoing officers.

John C. Austin, retiring president, was unable to attend on account of a slight illness; however, he sent a message to the members containing a brief outline of the work of his two years' administration and suggestions for the future.

The annual reports of the secretary, treasurer and directors were read.

Frank D. Hudson, president of the meeting, Mr. Young, the retiring vice-president and incoming president, who has been ill for several months, was unable to attend.

The Chapter decided to send a boosters' committee to the annual convention of the Institute at New Orleans in December to urge the selection of Los Angeles as the convention city in 1915. An attempt will be made to advance the date of the convention so that Institute members can include the San Francisco and San Diego expositions on their trip.
Southern California Chapter A. I. A. Committees

Robert B. Young, president of the Southern California Chapter A. I. A., has appointed the following members to serve as chairmen on the various committees, the committee members to be selected by the chairmen:

Committee on Member-ship—Frank D. Hudson.
Committee on Entertainment—John P. Krempel.
A. I. A. Sub-committee on Public Information—Albert R. Walker.
A. I. A. Sub-committee on Competitions—J. E. Allison.
Permanent Committee on Legislation—J. J. Batchus.
A. I. A. Sub-committee on Education—John C. Austin.
Committee on Ethics and Practice—Theo. A. Eisen.

Annual Meeting of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

By CHARLES H. ALDEN

The annual meeting of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the University Club, Wednesday, November 5th, twenty members being in attendance.

After the regular business was disposed of the yearly reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and standing committees were read. In the election, which proceeded throughout the evening, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

Charles H. Alden..................President
J. F. Everett, G. F. Gove, and K. K. Cutter..................Vice-Presidents
Arthur L. Loveless............Secretary
A. C. P. Willatzen..............Treasurer
W. R. B. Willecox..............For Council Delegate

The annual address of President Willecox, which related to certain phases of the relation between the architect and the public, was an interesting arrangement of some weaknesses of architectural design, and was made the subject for discussion at the next regular meeting. Mayor Cuttrill, the guest of the evening, spoke on some points of practical application of the new Building Code, and suggested the matter of illuminated street signs as one which deserved some attention from those interested in civic beauty.

Referring to his recent trip abroad, he gave an interesting account of the layout of European cities in regard to parks, boulevards, etc., which in most cases was made possible by the change from the ancient walled cities to the modern commercial one.

Texas Architects Meet

The Texas State Association of Architects met at Dallas, that State, in annual session October 20th to 23rd. It adopted a set of changed rules to govern contests or building competitions to be entered into by the members of the association. The changes will have the effect of making the rules more liberal and of permitting the members of the association to enter into many contests, especially in the smaller towns of the State, from which they were formerly barred by their own regulations. At present they may not enter contests on buildings costing less than $25,000, and other rules prevented a general competition, and the changes are designed to place all architects upon more nearly the same footing.

The proposal to construct a building for exhibits in permanent form of architects' perspectives and building materials was left to the Dallas Society of Architects, by which the plan was fostered originally. The sense of the convention was that the Dallas society is the only one in the State capable of carrying out the scheme, and it was left to the discretion of that organization whether the plan is feasible and advisable or not, and to take the initiative if deemed advisable.

A new form for a contract and bond between architect and builder was adopted.

The association selected Waco as the meeting place for 1914, the dates to be fixed some time during the Waco Cotton Palace by vote of the Waco members of the State association. H. A. Overbeck of Dallas was elected president of the State association. Other officers were elected as follows: O. J. Loraine, Houston, first vice-president; C. D. Hill, Dallas, second vice-president; H. C. Frost, El Paso, third vice-president; M. J. Dihlman, San Antonio, fourth vice-president; E. Starnfield, Fort Worth, fifth vice-president; Roy E. Lane, Waco, sixth vice-president; D. F. Coburn, Dallas, secretary-treasurer. President Overbeck is to appoint a legislative committee for the next year.

H. M. Bernet was continued as chairman of the civic improvement committee, being empowered to appoint one member of the association in each city of the State to have special charge of the work in that place.

The Pacific Coast Architect was designated as the official organ of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at the meeting held October 16, 1913.

Another Factory for California

Among the many Eastern manufacturers to recognize the advantages of a Pacific Coast factory site is Berry Bros., with head offices at Detroit, Mich., where their main factory is also located. Theirs is recognized as the largest varnish plant in the world, and their coming to California and locating here will undoubtedly influence manufacturers in other lines. Their plant will be situated on the bay, affording both rail and water transportation.

James S. Stevenson, the general manager of Berry Bros., has just returned to Detroit after an extensive trip of this Coast in respect of a location, as their Western and export business has reached such proportions that they found it necessary to quicken the service for this trade, and the only solution was in establishing a Pacific Coast factory. While Mr. Stevenson was impressed with this section, he would make no decision until he had covered the entire Coast, and the news just reach us that he has decided to locate here and will start operations immediately.

Chas. H. Adams will continue as Pacific Coast manager and Thos. H. Gebrek as office manager.

Arilo H. Worden, one of San Francisco's best-known varnish makers, will superintend the factory.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., OF THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT.

Published Monthly at 725 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Calif., President and Editor
L. J. FLynn
Manager, Secretary and Publisher
J. A. DRUMMOND
Published by COAST PUBLISHING CO., Inc., 725 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

The owners holding one per cent or more of the stock are: L. J. Flynn, A. M. Flynn, Frank O. Crenny. There are no bondholders, mortgagees or other security holders.

Notary Public, San Francisco County, California.

My commission expires Jan. 11, 1914.
A Fire Test of Tin Roofing

On the night of July 22, 1913, a fire destroyed two large frame buildings at the works of N. & G. Taylor Co., at Cumberland, Md. These buildings were all old-fashioned, heavy timber construction, and represented the last of the old-time buildings around the plant. The fire was an exceptionally hot one, and for a time threatened widespread damage. The progress of the flames, however, was checked at the critical point by the tin roofing covering a power house containing valuable electrical equipment.

The two illustrations reproduced herewith clearly show how effective was the tin roofing in checking the fire. So close were the flames that the paint was burned off the tin and the solder melted from the seams, but the damage to the building was slight.

The Taylor Company have been especially active in presenting to architects and the building public the many advantages of high-grade roofing tin as a superior roofing material. Many examples of their enterprise in securing evidences of the superiority of tin have been published in our columns in the past. It is appropriate that they should have had so good an illustration and proof of one of the arguments for tin roofing they have been urging for so many years in this fire at their own plant.

Needless to say, the roof in question was Taylor's Target and Arrow roofing tin, the pioneer, genuine old-style brand.
Trade Notes

Gladding, McBean & Co. furnished all the architectural terra-cotta on the new Masonic Temple.

Architect A. F. Rosenheim, Los Angeles, has returned from an eastern business trip.

Nuese & Thorne, master builders, have opened offices at 1217 Hearst Building.

Architect DeForest Howry is now located at 1036 Van Nux Building, Los Angeles, having moved his office from the Mason Opera House Building.

Architect S. B. Birds, Vancouver, B. C., is on an extended trip to eastern Canada on business.

B. W. Roberts has returned from a business trip to Seattle and Portland.

Architect Wolther H. Ratcliff, Jr., has been appointed City Architect of Berkeley, Cal.

The Oti elevators which were installed in the Masonic Temple are shown in this issue.

Architects Arthur L. Acker and Otto Janssen, Los Angeles, have moved their offices from 1127 to 1101 Storey Building.

Architect Chester Miller, Oakland, has moved his offices to the new Dalziel Building.

Architect Otto Neher, Los Angeles, has returned from a five weeks’ trip throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Architect Raphael A. Nicolás, Vancouver, B. C., has moved his office from the Rogers Building to 926 Birks Building.

W. A. Roberts has returned from a two weeks’ business trip to Portland and the Puget Sound country.

Architect F. W. Macy of Vancouver, B. C., is a San Francisco visitor.

Architect John Parlett of Kamloops, B. C., is visiting San Francisco.

The Pacific Manufacturing Company of Santa Clara furnished most of the mill work on the new Masonic Temple.

Architect James W. Reid, of Reid Bros., San Francisco, has returned from a business trip to Portland, Ore.

Reid Bros., architects, have moved their Portland office from 318 Yeon Building to 603, same building.

W. E. Reid of the Portland office has returned from a trip to Vancouver, B. C.

Architect W. B. Bell, Portland, has moved his office from the Worcester Building to Suite 550, Sherlock Building, where he will become associated with George Rae.

Architect Alfred W. Burgren, formerly of the firm of T. Patterson Ross and A. W. Burgren, announces that he has opened offices in the Hollbrook Building.

Architect R. B. Young, Los Angeles, has been on the sick list for some time, but is now reported to be improving.

Architects William Curlett & Son have moved their office from 733 Phelan Building to 956-958 same building.

Architects Smith & Verrick, Oakland, have moved their office from 232 Blake Block to Room 217 same building.

Architect W. G. Maass has moved from Calgary, Alberta, to 427 Euclid Avenue, Sandpoint, Idaho.

M. S. Yeager, of M. S. Yeager Company, architectural designers, Los Angeles, has returned to his office after several weeks’ illness.


Architect A. A. Cox, with offices in Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., has returned from Prince Rupert after inspecting the temporary Government buildings located there.

Architect Charles S. Kaiser, 404 Mechanics’ Institute Building, has returned from a two months’ trip spent in the eastern states.

Architect Samuel B. Zimmer has opened an office in the Savings and Trust Building, Santa Ana, Cal. Mr. Zimmer was formerly located in San Francisco.

Architect R. E. Heine, 318 Yeon Building, Portland, Ore., was a recent San Francisco visitor while on a trip to Southern California.

The new single-unit Mohrle fixture will be installed throughout the new Hind Building on California street.

Architect Earl J. Breck, San Diego, has returned after spending several weeks on a wedding trip to San Francisco and Santa Cruz.

The Architectural Designing Company, San Diego, formerly owned by Stelzer & Ketner, is now owned by T. C. Ketner. His partner will go East on other business.

A. W. Eckberg, from the sales department of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, Janestown, N. Y., is in Seattle superintending the installation of their work in the L. C. Smith Building.

Architect Fred R. Dow, Los Angeles, has moved his office from the Douglas Building to suite 1230-32 Marsh and Strong Building, for which he was the architect.

Architect Robert F. Tegen, Portland, has moved from the Swetland Building to more commodious quarters in the new Morgan Building, Broadway and Washington street.

The American Marble and Mosaic Company, San Francisco, furnished the Tavernelle Clair marble for all interior entrance work, and Alaska marble and Antaide vestibule on the new Masonic Temple.

Charles Eissele, for the past fifteen years associated with the well-known firm of Batterson & Eissele, New York City, is now associated with the American Marble and Mosaic Company, San Francisco.

Architect Albert Wood has opened offices at 210 Hoge Building, Seattle. Mr. Wood has recently returned from Vancouver, B. C., where he had charge of erecting several large buildings.

Architects J. Martyn Haenke and W. J. Dodd, Los Angeles, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

Mr. Haenke will continue the office at 1114 Story Building.

Mr. Dodd will also continue the practice of architecture.

N. Clark & Sons will furnish the Matt glaze terra cotta in polychrome for the new Young Men’s Institute Building to be erected on Oak street, near Van Ness avenue. Plans drawn by Architect Will Shea.

Mr. W. D. Leary, of W. P. Fuller & Co., delivered a lecture, entitled “Protective Paints and Pigments,” at the regular meeting of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, held at the Mechanics’ Institute, Thursday evening, October 30th.

W. P. Fuller & Co. have just executed a contract worthy of mention on the new Masonic Temple, having furnished all the plate glass mirrors and art glass in the building, some of the plate being of an exceptional length—214 inches long.

David Zelinsky, painter and decorator, 564 Eddy street, has the contract for painting and decorating the $1,050,000 Davenport Hotel at Spokane, Wash., the Travelers Hotel, Sacramento, Cal., and the Oakland City Hall, Oakland, and has recently finished the painting and decorating of the new Masonic Temple, San Francisco.
Joaquin Valley

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San Francisco, Mason.

portland, Oreg., has announced his retirement, to take

effect at once. Mr. Hendricks says that he will move to

Hubbard, Oreg., where he owns a 40-acre orchard tract.

Mr. Bennes will take over the firm's architectural work

in the new offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

The Mohr-Mohr Company, Inc., 249 Mission street, have

thoroughly remodeled and enlarged their office and have

leased three lofts, so that they will be able to take care of

their ever-increasing business. The Mohr-Mohr fixture

is now being installed in many of the most prominent

buildings now only on the Coast in the eastern and

middle states.

J. A. Drummond, Pacific Coast representative for

X. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, has returned from a
	two-months' business trip in the East, where he visited

the main office and their rolling mill and new tinning

mill at Camburn, N. Y., which is the last word in a

model constructed tinning house and is now in full

operation. While away Mr. Drummond visited the principal

eastern and middle west cities, also mingled a little pleasure

along by seeing the World's Series ball games at


Architect G. Alexander Wright, 517 California street,
is on an extended trip that will take him to the larger cities

of the United States where he will deliver lectures on the

Quantity System of Estimating to different architectural societies and builders' exchanges. He will

return in time for the annual meeting of the

American Institute of Architects, to be held in New

Orleans on December 20th. 3d and 4th.

D. D. D. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Instructor in Architecture at Oregon

Agricultural College (3 years), wishes to return to professional

practice. Would consider employment by established firm, which

would lead to partnership or association with engineer to practice on

Pacific Coast or in inter-state country. University training, good experience. Good address. Address R. H. Doebler, 304

Jones Bldg., Corvallis, Oregon.

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CALIFORNIA

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architects Eich & Knowl.

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story brick and steel hotel building, to be erected on Pico and Hope streets, for Victor P. Pendergast.

Residence—San Francisco. Architect Houghton Sawyer, Shreve Building, is preparing plans for a two-story brick and stone residence for Mr. E. Sheldon Porter, to cost $90,000.

School Building—Venice. Architect Charles H. Miller, Foxcroft Building, is preparing plans for a two-story frame residence, to be erected on the corner of Hyde and Lombard streets, for Mr. Samuel Goldstein, to cost $150,000.


Residences—San Francisco. Architect E. E. Young, 215 Kearny street, has prepared plans for two two-story frame residences to cost $10,000, each, for Mr. J. B. Barlow.

School Building—Oakland. Architect J. J. Donovan, Security Bank Building, has prepared plans for a two-story Class A school building, to cost $250,000.

School Buildings—Glendale, Architect Norman F. Marsh, Broadway Central Building, Los Angeles, has prepared plans for two two-story brick and steel school buildings to cost $250,000, for the Glendale School District.

Theater—San Francisco. Architect William Bradley, 127 Montgomery street, has prepared plans for a two-story Class A theater building, to be erected on Market street between Fifth and Sixth streets, for a local corporation, and to cost $150,000.

Church—Los Angeles. Architects J. C. Austin and W. C. Penneil, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles, are preparing plans for a reinforced concrete church building, to be erected on Sixth and Western streets, for the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and to cost $250,000.


School Building—Venice. Architect C. H. Russell and Fielder Slingluff, Associated Security Bank Building, Los Angeles, have been commissioned to prepare plans for the New Polytechnic High School building at Venice, the construction to be brick with plastered exterior and gray tile roofing, to cost about $150,000.

School Building—Santa Paula. Architects Allison & Allison, Home Building, Los Angeles, have prepared plans for the new high school building to be erected at Santa Paula, to cost $70,000.

Church—Los Angeles. Architect Robert H. Orr, Van Nuys Church, 3200 N. Vermont, has completed plans for the new church building, to be erected on Second and Breed streets.

Hospital—San Francisco. Architect Lewis P. Hobart, Crocker Building, has prepared plans for a new hospital for the University of California, to be erected on the heights back of the Affiliated Colleges. This structure will cost about $600,000. The same architect has prepared plans for an addition to the Crocker Building on Market and Post streets.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architects Havens & Townsend, 900 California, have prepared plans for a large apartment house to be erected for the Cumia Estate, on the corner of Union and Columbia avenue, costing about $240,000.

Residence—San Francisco. Architect Willis Polk, Merchants Exchange Building, has prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to be erected on Pacific avenue, near Walnut, for Mrs. Katharine H. Hensley, to cost $15,000.

Hotel Building—San Francisco. Architect Charles J. Rous sean, 46 Kearny street, is preparing plans for a four-story reinforced concrete hotel building, to be erected on California, near Kearny street, to cost $24,000.

Hotel Building—San Francisco. Architect Joseph Kahn, 45 Kearny street, is preparing plans for a four-story brick and steel hotel structure, to be erected for Harry Rosenberg on Hyde street, near Sutter, to cost $35,000.

OREGON

Hotel Building—Portland. Architect Robert F. Tegn, Morgan Building, has plans completed for the new hotel building to be erected on Second and Commerce streets, for A. L. Parkhearse and costing $35,000.

Factory Building—Portland. Architects Dodge & Patterson, Western Building Company, have completed plans for a two-story brick factory for George M. Eastman. Structure to cost about $15,000.

City Hall—Klamath Falls. Bonds are to be voted on November 24. The cost of the structure of the city hall. Preliminary plans have been furnished by a Portland architect.

School Building—Gresham. Bonds have been voted for the new school building, and money is now available and architect will soon be chosen to make plans.

Naturatorium—Seaside. Work will begin soon on the $30,000 naturatorium at Seaside.

Garage—Portland. Architect C. A. Houtz, 507 Henry Building, has prepared plans for a large garage and stable building to be erected on the home site for Robert J. O'Neill to cost $20,000.

School Building—Bend. Architects Swett, Levesque & Co., Spokane, Wash., have prepared plans for a $20,000 school building to be erected near Bend for District No. 12, Crook County.

Naturatorium—Bay Ocean. Architects Camp and DuPay, 426 E. Alder street, are preparing plans for a large naturatorium to be erected at Bay Ocean for the Bay Ocean Naturatorium Co., to cost about $35,000.

School Building—Portland. Architect T. A. Naramore is preparing plans for a one-story school building to be erected at 20th and Harrison streets.

Hotel and Store Building—Portland. Architects Foulkes & House, Oregonian Building, have completed plans for the three-story hotel and store building to be erected on Broadway and Everett street for Cord Songkage.

Creamery Building—Portland. Architects Emil Schacht & Son, Commonwealth Building, have prepared plans for the three-story building to be erected on the East Side for the Townsend Creamery, to cost about $20,000.

School Building—Yamhill. Architects Jacobberger & Smith, Board of Trade Building, have prepared plans for a three-story brick school building, to be erected at Yamhill, and costing $30,000.

WASHINGTON

State School—Cheney. Architect J. A. Zittel, Spokane, is preparing plans for the $300,000 State Normal School to be erected here.


Apartment House—Seattle. Architects Bebb & Mendel, Denny Building, have been commissioned to prepare plans for the $50,000 apartment house for Lewis Williams. It will be a four-story concrete building.

Cold Storage Plant—Seattle. Architects Saunders & Lawton, Alaskan Building, are preparing plans for a one-story fireproof concrete kitchen and cold storage building at the Insane Asylum at Cedro-Wooley. The structure costs $25,000.

Apartment Building—Seattle. Architect Robert E. Kupe, Henry Building, has completed plans for a three-story frame and brick veneer apartment house to be erected at a cost of $36,000.

Theater Building—Seattle. Architects Heath & Gove have been commissioned to prepare plans for a Greek Theater to be erected at Los Angeles, to cost $125,000.

Residence—Architect W. N. Sonnerville, White Building, Seattle, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the proposed Palitto residence of E. T. Rogers of the B. C. Sugar Refinery, which will cost $400,000.

Gymnasium—Tacoma. Architects Heath and Gove have been commissioned to prepare plans for a three-story reinforced concrete gymnasium for the Stadium High School at a cost of about $50,000.

Hotel Building—Seattle. Architect David J. Meyers, Central Building, is revising plans for the construction of the $15,000 home of Dr. H. V. Widmerman at Lake Forrest Park.

Theater Building—Spokane. Architect F. W. Houghton, Collins Building, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a two-story fireproof theater building for Alex Parks, Spokane, to cost $100,000.

Theater Building—Wenatchee. Architect J. A. Croutz, New York Block, Seattle, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the two-story concrete theater building for J. B. Ferguson, to cost about $30,000.

Brewhouse—Seattle. Architect Carl Siebrand, Arcade Building, has completed plans for making alterations on the present and constructing a four-story steel and concrete addition to the brew-house of the Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., at a cost of about $150,000.

Fraternity House—Seattle. Architect Harlan Thomas, Elder's Building, has completed plans for a two and one-half story frame fraternity house for the Delta Kappa Epsilon, at the cost of $20,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Court House Addition—Architects Gardiner & Mercer have plans prepared for the proposed court house addition in New Westminster. The building, as proposed, is estimated at Seabird Street. It is expected to cost about $70,000. The same architect has prepared plans for a hotel building for Miller & Jewhurst, to cost about $35,000.
Theater—Vancouver. Architect J. F. Dohlemen, 319 Pender street, has completed plans for a theater building to be erected on Main near Keefer street, for the Orpheum Circuit.

Hotel—Prince Rupert. Architect F. M. Ratcliff, Victoria, has prepared plans for the proposed million dollar Grand Trunk Pacific Hotel building to be erected in Prince Rupert.

Court House Addition—Vancouver. Architects Dalton & Everleigh, 818 Hastings street, have prepared plans for the new east wing for the Provincial Court House, which will cost about $300,000.

Gymnasium—Vancouver. Architects Machure & Fisk, Carter Cotton Building, have prepared plans for a two-story gymnasium building for the Western Residential Schools Limited on 28th avenue, to cost $6,000.

Hotel—Port Coquitlam. Plans have been prepared by Architects Parr, McKenzie & Day, Vancouver Building, for the Coquitlam Terminal Co.

School—Victoria. Architect J. C. Keith has prepared plans for a new primary school building, which will cost about $23,000.

UTAH

Hotel Building—Logan. Steps are being taken for the erection of a large hotel in this city that will cost about $150,000.

City Hall—Salt Lake City. Architect Raymond Ashton has prepared plans and is ready to receive bids on the new $250,000 City Hall to be erected in the La Grande Ward.

Business Block—Salt Lake City. Decker & Patrick, wholesale dry goods company, will erect a modern five-story fireproof building on West Second Street, between West Temple and First West.

School Building—Milford. According to the State Superintendent of Schools, Melson, it is almost certain that a $100,000 building will be erected here.

Carnegie Library—Price. Plans have been prepared for a Carnegie Library in this city by Architect Miles E. Miller, Shaw Building, Salt Lake City.

Office Building—Salt Lake City. Architects Young & Sons, Shaw Building, have prepared plans for the Latter Day Saints Church office building, to be erected on South Temple, at the cost of about $500,000.

Residence—Salt Lake City. Architect Frank Moor, Newhouse Building, has prepared plans for a new residence for L. C. Goodrich, to be erected on Ferrel Heights, to cost $6,500.

Residence—Tooele City. Architects Cannon & Petter, Templeton Building, Salt Lake City, have prepared plans for a new residence to be erected for Dr. T. A. McBridge, to cost $35,000.

COLORADO

Church—Alamosa. St. Thomas Episcopal Church, in this city, will make a surplus to raise funds for the new church building.

Bank Building—Denver. The Citizens National Bank plans have practically completed for the construction of the combined office and bank building at 1741 and Champlain streets, to cost $1,000,000.

Lake Homes—Denver. Architects Edgerton & Mace have completed plans for the Denver High School and the program of a bath house at 140th and Mare, in streets, to cost $1,000,000.

Sugar Factory—Colorado Springs. Plans are now on hand for the erection of a sugar factory, to cost $750,000, to be built at Denver, Colorado, by McChesney & Mullaney.

Memorial—Denver. According to Mrs. Charles Dominguez, work on the construction of the H. S. Dominguez Memorial Building, to be built by Mrs. Dominguez in memory of her son, on the campus of the University of Colorado, to cost $25,000, will start soon.

MISCELLANEOUS

Residences—Boulder, Idaho. Plans have been prepared to erect a two-story brick residence for W. E. Perico, Ellis Avenue, to cost $7,000.

Public Building—Pocatello, Idaho. Plans for the construction of the new Pocatello Federal building have been received, and new bids will be called for soon.

Lodge Building—Pullman, Mont. Plans have been prepared for the erection of a new Masonic Temple to be erected at the corner of Central Avenue and 12th street, to cost $80,000.

Court House—Kuna. Ariz. Architects Drum & Kibbe, Phoenix, have prepared plans for the erection of a new court house here. The building will cost about $25,000.

Hotel Building—Barbey, Idaho. Plans have been prepared to erect a new hotel building, to cost $210,000, and the building will be located near the railroad station.

Lodge Building—Yerington, Nevada. Architect Fred DeLong, Kerouac, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the new lodge building for the Odd Fellows of this city.

School Building—Bishop, Ariz. The School Board of this city will erect a new high school building that will be three stories, built of stone and concrete, containing equipment for normal training, with special machinery for all kinds of work and the latest gymnasium equipment.

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Current Comment

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Expanded Cork for Cold-Storage Insulation

Expanded cork slabs are being marketed by a London concern for use in cold-storage insulation. Natural cork is expanded by a special process to more than double its original volume, with a corresponding enlargement of the minute cells in the cork which contain the insulating qualities of still air. The result is a much greater volume of still air for a given quantity of solid matter, which increases the insulating capacity quite considerably.

Impervious Concrete From Dense Mixture

According to tests recently made by the United States Bureau of Standards, Portland cement mortar and concrete may be made practically impervious to water up to a head of 40 feet without the use of waterproofing compounds, if proper care is taken in selecting the materials and if the concrete or mortar is so handled as to obtain a dense mixture. The mixture should be wet enough for the particles, when puddled, to flow into position without being tamped, and should be well-spaded against the forms to prevent the formation of pockets on the surface. It was found that the addition of waterproofing compounds did not compensate for poor materials or poor workmanship.

San Francisco Building Operations

November is usually the slowest month of the year, not only in antumn on the Eastern States, but so far as the building industry is concerned throughout the country. For then the wasser's rain begins and there is a general wind up of the work in hand and a cessation before the next year's work begins. This year is no exception to the rule. Contracts for construction work of all kinds let in San Francisco for the past month amounted to $1,555,232. Of this, $1,350,380 was for private work and $204,853 for city construction. Of the private work the following divisions is made: Brick and fireproof buildings, $800,455; frame construction, $854,775; alterations and additions, $81,617. Pacific Coast contracts let, $257,291.

But few contracts were let for large buildings during the month, the total amount for fireproof construction being smaller than any month since November, 1910. So that to the lack of important buildings being projected is primarily due the smallness of the building record rather than general building that has caused the total to be less than the average.

Compared with former years the record for November during the past decade is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Contracts Let</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 1904</td>
<td>8,869,297</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 1905</td>
<td>1,159,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1906</td>
<td>1,649,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1907</td>
<td>1,482,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1908</td>
<td>2,041,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1909</td>
<td>1,807,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1910</td>
<td>805,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1911</td>
<td>2,447,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1912</td>
<td>2,140,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1913</td>
<td>1,555,232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While this year's total fell behind that of last and the year before, still it is not far below the average for the last ten years and is notably more than 1901, 1907 and 1910. So that on the whole it is about an average for the same month during the past decade.

Compared with the preceding months of the present year the record is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Contracts Let</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1913</td>
<td>8,675,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1913</td>
<td>27,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1913</td>
<td>357,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1913</td>
<td>3,327,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1913</td>
<td>280,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1913</td>
<td>2,863,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1913</td>
<td>3,826,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1913</td>
<td>2,849,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1913</td>
<td>2,450,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1913</td>
<td>2,132,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1913</td>
<td>1,555,232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above figures are the total record of all the construction within the city limits of San Francisco. While there is sometimes great fluctuations from month to month, the general average is much above the two million mark. Government work and other construction has been an important part of the total of month, while in others it has been entirely lacking. Altogether the figures for the last eleven months amount to $29,774,677. This is a considerable amount of money to be spent in building construction in these quiet times and in general so far as figures go the building of San Francisco can not complain.—Daily Pacific 10000.
Considerations on Mural Painting

By EDWIN HOWLAND BLASHFIELD, N. A.,
Honorary Member A. I. A.

(An address delivered before the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects.)

The Allied Arts have accomplished something in the United States; why have they not accomplished more?

One man tells us that it is because the public is indifferent; I do not agree with this. Another says that it is because the artists are indifferent; again I disagree. I should affirm, instead, that it is because public and artists alike lack education, the kind of education which comes from experience. The public has not yet had enough experience in watching the growth of buildings which are great decorative entities; that is to say, which are beautiful, first, in their architecture; second, in their sculpture; third, in their painted surfaces. It is only by continued visual experience of such growth that any public can in turn grow truly appreciative of real decoration.

Now real decoration means a result which embraces everything; the color of the stone; the latter's proportions, lines and forms; the shapes, masses, colors, lighting and distribution of the sculpture and painting which adorn the building. Without such decoration, no people can possess a civilization of the highest order, for to the highest form of civilization beautiful cities are as essential as clean cities or well-governed ones. And the public is not indifferent; the average individual is not indifferent; he may even honestly think that he is, but it may be that it is only because he is more or less uneducated.

The artist also is relatively uneducated, and by the artist I mean the architect, sculptor, and painter. What, you say, our architects, with their enormous fund of all-round knowledge, uneducated? Why, Mr. Blashfield, you have devoted pages of a lecture to the various kinds of experience and capacity demanded of, and furnished by, our American architects. You have quoted Kipling's Terence Mulvaney in "My Lord the Elephant," who, when the sergeant says to him, "Are you a man or a miracle?" replies "letwixt and betwixt"; and you have averred that the architect also must be almost a miracle of general knowledge.

So I have said it, and I say it again; but I reaffirm that along certain lines the architect is relatively uneducated. And the modern sculptor and painter, who may be as clever as Rodin, or most brilliant in technique, modeling, chiaro-curo, and color, are they uneducated? Yes, they are along certain lines, the lines of the kind of experience which is born of co-operation. A few architects, sculptors, and painters have been struggling to co-operate, and they have learned something and accomplished something, even a very great deal; but they have not yet had time to co-operate long enough to attain consummate experience, and it is only when consummate experience has set wheels under the whole progressive movement, and oiled them, too, that we shall move forward smoothly along the whole line.

The American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome is fostering this kind of co-operation. I believe that it is the very brightest point upon the horizon, and every architect, painter, and sculptor in the country should try to strengthen its hand. For when intelligent cooperation shall have set the seal of varied yet homogeneous beauty upon any building, the great public, so-called indifferent, will find it out and will applaud. For the average individual is not indifferent to beauty. As a child he loves bright colors; as a savage he plasters them upon himself. This does not necessarily infer love of beauty, you say. I think it does, in embryo.

The other day floods destroyed some little towns; people who went with helping hands to them told me that the poor and uneducated sufferers lamented most over the destruction, not of useful objects but of their pitiful little ornaments, their plaster lambs and cheap pictures.

Some people, some of our men even who talk to the public, assume a pose of indifference toward art, with perhaps the idea that it makes them appear manly and democratic. I have heard of a public man who, fairly bounding from his seat, replied to his inter-
THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

If you wish to prove this, take a simple and homely example. Seat one of these men at his own table and let the maid serve him his beer in a teacup and saucer, or, if you will, his tea in a stein. Some red Burgundy or some Mumm's Extra Dry in a teacup would do as well to prove my point. "Oh come," you say, "this is unfair, all this is only a matter of habit." Not a bit of it; the habit is born of a practice which is based on experience. Decoration comes from the same root as decorum; it is that which is decorous and fitting, and this suitability has been evolved by long, long experience in a series of forms, which art has clothed at once with interchangeable appropriate ness and beauty. There it all is in a nutshell—or rather in a teacup.

You may pass on from the beauty of a good drinking vessel—he it even a gourd—to the beauty of a cathedral, and the individual who is capable of deriving pleasure in a neat and appropriate table-service is capable of appreciating something at least of the beauty of a Parthenon, and may be educated into such appreciation. From the good shape of a stein he may climb to the comprehension of the beauty of a tower, and from the conscious enjoyment of the good color of a rough earthen plate to conscious enjoyment of the myriad colors in a great painting by Paul Verones.

I know a man, a government official, who was a connoisseur of white linen in favor of the mannier flannel shirt. Any warm and rainproof building was good enough to transact public business in, to expend upon anything more than was demanded by shelter was undemocratic, was wicked folly indeed. Today that same man is an enthusiastic, even a passionate, advocate of the very best art, in architecture, sculpture, or painting, as applied to public monuments. One day on his road to Damascus, this man was taken into a great decorated building, and this new Saul's eyes were blinned by a revelation and then opened again, so that he forever ceased from his persecutions, whether of linen collars or appropriations for public embellishment. "Do you tell me," he said, "that the people of my native state can have such things at home merely by paying money for them?" Some of you gentlemen—we are all Sauls until we are converted—will say, "Where can you find in America a decorated building capable of working such miracles?" I reply, that is another story, but I should be very willing to talk of it, had I time, in order to be stimulated, some of us require more some of us less. This man had found his Moses, and it made him a useful friend to the Arts.

To sum up, the first obstacle and the one which might seem insuperable—the alleged indifference of the public to serious art—can be gradually overcome by object-lessons in buildings, sculpture, and paintings. Such lessons will appeal, only eventually it is true, but also inaffably, to the natural liking for a pleasant and appropriate material background to daily life, a liking which can gradually develop into a really high sense of beauty.

Into this education of the public must enter a thousand details of relations between the artist and the public, especially between the artist and the building commissioner, details demanding tact and persistence on the part of the artist, thought and discussion on both sides. To consider such details would require ten times the half hour that I can spend today, in talking.

Let us pass on from the alleged indifference of the public to the alleged indifference of the artist, and to his very real lack of education in what one might call mutual knowledge of effort or, more simply, teamwork.

In providing our object-lessons for the public, we must so strengthen and assure ourselves that the less shall convince, and this festa burg et assurance we may find only in intelligent cooperation.

Now the first and principal bar to cooperation is undoubtedly the dread of each man lest he be deserted by his fellow in his endeavor, even overthrown by collaborators. But if he is a first-rate man, and I am talking about first-rate men and first-rate art, this fear is unjustified. The architect commands the field. He plans and builds the monument which is to be carved and painted, and he will necessarily start from as good a base as anyone with much, much higher than anyone in the rounded achievement. Let us take the field I know best, that of painted decoration. The normal painter's relation to art begins to be understood, but it is still entirely unrecognized by many. It is a field that lies to the eighteenth century...
the artist had commenced to cultivate his personality with a consciousness hardly known to Greek and Gothic workers, but all that was as nothing beside the present cultus of what the modern artist names his individuality, his temperament. The student in the schoolroom ceases working upon his so-called study, leaving it a daub lest he should lose his “personality out of it.” Merely to differ as widely as possible from others in his rendering of nature seems to be what many an artist accounts most creditable today. His personal idiosyncrasies must stand out; if they do, he believes that his work is real and valuable. Such a panel is by X, the great master; its owner sets it upon an altar and we bow. Tomorrow it is proved to be by a pupil, and it is sent to the attic. In the attic, if the light be good, the panel is as beautiful as when it was upon the altar, but unfaith has destroyed “the personality of it”—sic transit gloria. As the newspaper rhymster said of the wax bust in the Berlin Museum, credited to Leonardo da Vinci by certain experts, and by others to Lucas, the modern sculptor:

“If Leonardo fashioned it, it is a masterpiece; if Mr. Lucas moulded it, it is a lump of grease. Now, I support no theory, I take no person’s part; I only put the query, pray tell us, what is art?”

This makes us smile at experts; nevertheless all honor to them, to the investigators who teach us to know our old masters better and arrange for us noble museums.

But every work of art is not necessarily an individual effort, the pure and undiluted expression of one man’s personality. Art is also rounded beauty, a result, the results, if need be, of many minds working together, and in any great building it is assuredly the product of that trine force which comes from the minds of a triunity; for the Aladdin’s lamp of achievement must be rubbed three times—by architect, sculptor, and painter—before the miracle works.

And herein lies the prodigious difference between decoration and easel painting, two branches of art equally admirable, touching each other at some points, widely asunder at others.

To whatever will make the ensemble more beautiful, the artist must consent. Not only must he be receptive to influence from past and present, but he must also accept assistance at the hands of others. If fifty assistants will help to a better result, he must have them all.

To what distance have we come from the ground occupied by the expert, who finds evidence in the panel that it was painted, not by Botticelli, but by a man directly inspired by Botticelli, and who therefore sets it aside as hopelessly inferior. But—and here is the point—the inspiration is from the great master, and, in working with other men toward the creation of a harmonious whole, the great master does not sink his personality; he fuses it in what he draws from the minds and hands of others. The decorators who have had the most assistance have been among those endowed with the most prodigious personality.

Pintoricchio’s Borgia rooms were produced by an army of workers, but are they not different from any others? The ceilings of Veronese’s pupils cannot be distinguished from those of the master, but do they not proclaim Venice and Paolo Caliari as with a trumpet? Rubens is the archetype of the man who made great pictures with other men’s hands, but is any personality more colossal than that which could influence schools of north and south and west, and could pass the scepter down through the hands of Vandyke to Gainsborough and all sorts of lesser men; who could open the way, in fact, to modern art? Some later critics have spoken easily of Raphael as without personality, because he accepted the ideas of others. But in arrangement and composition—those all-important elements of decoration—is there any more varied or sustained personality than Raphael’s? Composition is combination. Raphael combined what he saw in men and women, books and pictures, and alter they had passed through his brain they were quite sufficiently alembedated.

So much for some of the famous and successful team-workers of the past, about whom volumes have been written and in whose footsteps we must tread. For whatever may be the case with easel painting, the ground which the mural painter occupies is cleared for team-work: architect, sculptor and painter are all in harness together, and it is concerning mutuality of effort between the architect-leader and the mural painter that many of us can speak with some experience.

The mural painters—A, B and C—by the architect’s from the moment that he designs his building, his staff should be at his side, awaiting orders. When he plans the drawings of his great rooms, sculptor and painter should be ready at his elbow, if he asks them, to say, in distributing their work, how he may so place it that they may help him most effectively. And their suggestions must prove helpful, for no architect, sculptor or painter ever lived so cleverly that he could not profit by the knowledge of an expert in a sister art.

Sculptor, and painter, too, might go with the architect even to the quarry, for, if the architect knows the endurance of the stone and determines its constructive
destination, the painter can tell him much of its color value. It is the custom already to accredit sculptor and painter to the architect as aides, but too often these staff officers engage only when the battle is half over. Instead they should ride ahead of the skirmish line, even in reconnaissance to spy out the land, and with them should go glass-men and mosaic workers and carpet-makers and layers of pavement and dressers of bronze fixtures, then you would have the material for real collaboration. When you do not have such intercommunication, what obtains? Something like this:

The mural painters—X, Y, and Z—of the architect’s directions have compared their original sketches to secure harmony. Later A goes to see B and says: “Why, B, you are treating your decoration in a warm orange tonality; your sketch was in cool gray. I have been keeping my decoration cool to harmonize with yours. What’s the matter?” B replies: “The architect was called away from the city, and while he was gone X, Z & Co., the firm who supply the woodwork, changed their minds and substituted red mahogany for gray Circassian walnut, so I had to change my tonality.” In-illae! Oh, A is told to paint for a room with rich, deep tones of glass; he goes, and comes to find a room filled with light, clear glass. His colors are thereby made garish, his effect spoiled. Again he says, what is the matter? “Well,” the glassmaker replies, “the building commission decreed that they wanted a good deal more light in that room, and I had to give them their way.”

Again, in one of our cities, a room was elaborately decorated at great expense. The whole effect depended upon the relief to the eye afforded by six big, clear panels of Caen stone. The clients, delighted with their room, celebrated it in print, had a reception and made a booklet. Presently they filled the six panels with full-length portraits of directors in black clothes, running their room. Now, if architect, sculptor and painter had been constituted into an advisory committee, as they are at Columbia University, for instance, they would have said, “But, gentlemen, your portraits will kill your room and your room will kill your portraits. You are canceling the value received from your architect, sculptor and painter.” Such mutual protest would probably have averted the catastrophe.
In decoration mutuality is constantly demanded, and mutuality means self-sacrifice. You may say that, in demanding this, where both money and reputation are involved, we are counting upon a high degree of disinterestedness. I reply that the very highest ground is the only one to take and to maintain so long as the matter in question is the creation of that great stone symbol of our democracy, the Public Building.

Throughout history, the great decorated Public Building has been one of the most valuable assets of a nation, the stimulus of the indifferent, the educator of the ignorant, the teacher of esthetics, patriotism, and morals. Therefore the task and opportunity of our architects is prodigious. They are rebuilding the country; we have almost unlimited wealth, almost unlimited territory. If our artists do not rise to the situation, they will throw away what is the greatest opportunity since the Renaissance.—Journal of the American Institute of Architects.

The First National Bank of Los Angeles

The First National Bank took possession of their new quarters in the I. N. Van Nuyss Building at the northwest corner of Spring and Seventh Streets, on February 22nd, 1913.

The building was designed by Messrs. Morgan, Walls & Morgan, and was the crowning achievement of Mr. I. N. Van Nuyss, who, unfortunately did not live to see its completion. It is a class "A" building of the highest type, of excellent design, and most thorough construction, the first three stories being executed in granite and the superstructure in white terra cotta. The building is 155 feet on Seventh Street by 170 feet on Spring Street. At the Bank, to protect their future, have taken over the entire first floor, the space covered in the present equipment being 100 by 170 feet, with the entire basement and a large mezzanine space at the rear.

The entire interior of the Banking room and the equipment complete was designed and executed by the Weary & Alford Company of Chicago, who maintain a branch office at Los Angeles. It is the largest operation they have carried out, the erection covering a period of some two years and involving a tremendous amount of technical work and detail, the result of which is readily apparent.

The design of the interior is purely original and has a distinctive character, which is singular in the work of this firm. The lobby frontage accommodates forty-three wickets, private consulting rooms for the principal officers, and a commodious ladies' lounging space with private rooms and toilets adjacent.

The Bank have adopted and were, in fact, the originators of the Unit System of receiving and disbursing money, whereby the accounts are divided into alphabetical units and both the paying and receiving is handled in the same cage through two tellers' wickets. There are sixteen of these tellers' and four additional ones for the ladies' wickets, with two chief tellers' windows, so that there are practically ten complete banks, each with the bookkeepers immediately adjoining, and with this system the work is rapidly handled and there is no congestion in the lobby.

The Bank ceiling is some twenty-five feet high and the lobby is very impressive. In the center is a resplendence of marble some fifteen feet in diameter, in which is maintained a splendid display of tropical plants on a large scale, which are typical of Southern California. There are eight marble endorsing desks with all the modern appliances, and two imposing double seats executed in marble, also an information desk with an attendant, who, with the uniformed officers, attends to the wants of customers.

The equipment of the cages is of the highest and most modern type comprising numerous appliances, which are most essential in expediting the work of the clerks, and was executed by the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, New York. The entire construction is of enameled steel and bronze. The counter tops are of imported marble with bronze edges. The sub-dividing partitions for these cages are of enameled steel and plate glass. There is no contrast whatever above the lower line of the glass and it is a remarkable fact that an object no larger than a lead pencil can readily be seen in looking through twelve of these cages. The cages are thoroughly ventilated and are provided with telephones, which are accessible to all of the clerks, currency guards, signing signature cases, signal service, etc., and each cage has its own omnibus in which the funds of the day's transactions are securely locked and taken by private elevator to the cash vault in the basement.

The pavement of the entire counting and clearing house room is of cork tile one-half inch thick, laid in cement, and is noiseless and restful. The officers' spaces are overlaid with carpet, and the private offices with heavy rugs specially woven in Austria.

The pavement in the lobby is composed of inset panels of vitreous mosaic imported from Europe, rich in color and with borders of imported marble.

The interior of the banking room is composed largely of marble. The columns, twenty-one of them, are Tavernelle marble their entire height, and this same marble is employed in the treatment of the exterior walls of the room as well as the vestibules, the top screen of the counter line, the endorsing desks, seats, and other features of the lobby. The front of the counters, baltus-trades, and other parts, are of Jenea Fleurri, a French marble, and all of the bases are of Escallete. This marble work was manufactured by the Lantz Company of Buffalo, New York, and was executed by B. V. Collins of Los Angeles.

All of the metal work in connection with the counter proper, including all sign plates, tablets, etc., was executed by the Gorham Company of New York, and is of bronze thoroughly plated with gold, being, in fact, Gorham's standard gold plate. This process, while quite expensive, is regarded as a good investment for the reason that it is always gold, beautiful in color, and requires no attention. The modeling of this work is most exquisite. It is very carefully hand-chased and is, in fact, a piece of jewelry work throughout. The clock receptacles, calendar cases, etc., for the endorsing desks, are also of gold and are most interesting in design and in modeling.

This branch of the work was executed by Matthews Bros. Mfg. Company of Milwaukee, Wis., and is an excellent example of their skill. The woodwork which occurs in the banking room proper is of quartered white oak finished to a nut brown shade and finished in flat varnish. This color is obtained by placing the wood in air tight kilns and subjecting it to the fumes of ammonia, which act on the tannic acid of the wood, giving it a translucent and very interesting effect.

The private offices are in genuine English oak, rich in figure and well damped and is worked out in design with much cross banding and inlay work.

(Continued on page 122)
I. N. Van Nuys Building and First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
Morgan, Walls & Murray. Architects, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rear Counter Line, Showing Cashier’s and Assistant’s Quarters,
First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ladies’ Department,
First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
North East View.
Residence of Mr. Lew C. Pitzer
Pomona, Cal.
Mr. C. W. Goodspeed, Los Angeles, Calif.

Detail View of Entrance
Residence of Mr. Lew C. Pitzer
Pomona, Cal.
Mr. C. W. Goodspeed, Los Angeles, Calif.
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

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Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, Robert B. Young, 701 Lankershim Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, Fernand Parmentier, Byrne Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Byrne Building, Los Angeles.

Date of Meetings, second Tuesday (except July and August), (Los Angeles).

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Morris H. Whitehouse, Wilcox Building, Portland, Ore.

Forty-Seventh Annual Convention of American Institute of Architects

By William Moser.

The Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects held in New Orleans, December 4th, 5th and 6th, was one of the most representative gatherings of the profession ever held and one of the most interesting, and not the least of all things of interest was the City of New Orleans with its many fine old examples of architecture which it is to be hoped the effort already started by the local chapter will be successful in the preserving of these old landmarks which stand today as evidence of the past and are only too fast decaying. In differing from other conventions held heretofore it was notable in that the future management of the institute will be greatly changed by the advent of an executive (paid) officer who will devote his entire time and attention to the increase of the work of the institute. This change in the internal management was made necessary by the ever growing activities along the many lines of interest the profession is endeavoring to promote in relation to the public welfare as well as to the profession itself. Few indeed are the architects that realize the vast amount of work done by the institute and by those architects who serve on committees during the year without hope of pecuniary reward for devoting their time to matters for the good of all. The change will of necessity entail additional expense and the by-laws were amended so that an associate member now paying $15.00 per year will henceforth pay $20.00, a fellow $25.00, an increase on each class of membership of $5.00 per year—but when it is considered the amount of good and the aid and help the profession gets through the work of the institute—the cost together with dues in the chapter is very much less than the average man pays in various clubs and societies and this increase should be given hearty support.

The question as to relation of chapters to the institute was laid over for one year to allow the committee to better study the situation. It is perfectly obvious to all that sooner or later there must come a change in this respect, and all chapter members shall become institute members, and that new members and chapters shall be on probation for two or three or even five years when they, too, shall automatically become institute members—or some other such plan will be worked out, it is to be hoped, by the time of the next convention.

An exceptionally fine and brilliant report was made by the Committee on Education and the continued attention of all architects, and it is to be hoped the public at large is called to it and where printed and circulated, architects should see that the public has access to it.

The code of competences was re-arranged with some changes, making it shorter and clearer—the New York
Chapter having prepared and printed a form of program which embodies all the essential parts of the code, and which it is to be hoped will be used by all, as it will greatly aid those wishing to institute competitions by giving them a concise form the practical machination.

It was gratifying to learn from all parts of the country favorable replies to the effect that it was the sense of chapters in general to continue the code in force.

Discussion on the schedule of charges was very extensively entered into, but after long debate the matter referred back to the committee for further study and report to the next convention.

In the institute's journal may be found interesting tables on charges in vogue in European countries and some suggestions for this country. It would seem from observation in the convention that the schedule as now issued was, in the main satisfactory with the possible exception of some understanding as to certain kinds of buildings. An explanation of a certain point arriving at charges was very alive and certainly very interestingly put forth by the new president, Mr. Sturgis of Boston, giving in detail what the practice has been in his office for some years, it is to be hoped that his remarks will be printed in the "Proceedings of the Convention" to be soon issued, and no doubt will be found of interest to all, as one way of forming the basis of architectural charges.

In the matter of new officers elected, list of which is given at the head of this article, notice is directed to two features: one, the recognition of the West, Mr. Kimball of Omaha, Mormon of St. Louis, Morgan of California and Wifex of Washington State, making a very much desired division of the directorate in its make up.

Attention is called to the passing of Glenn Brown, for so many years secretary of the institute, again illustrating the course of events—Mr. Brown's long career as secretary is left by all members of the institute with deep sympathy and regard, but it was evident the time had arrived when it was asking too much of any practicing architect to attend to the ever growing activities of the institute, and therefore the office of secretary was changed and made honorary and the incumbent a member of the Board of Directors and a paid executive officer to be appointed to do the actual work. The retirement of Mr. Brown and the election of Mr. D. Knuckelback Boyd of Philadelphia is one of the changes in the institute's policy.

The Institute Journal, published monthly was commended and its scope to be extended, all realizing the wonderful good effects of a circulating paper edited and managed by the institute in its relation to the public and the profession at large and with such men as the new secretary, Mr. Boyd, and the editor, Mr. Whittaker, we can look for a year of interesting events and an earnest plea is here made to all architects to subscribe for the Journal, and thus show in this small way at least their appreciation and give it their support.

It was the sense of the convention by vote as a recommendation to the convention to be held in Washington, D.C., in 1914 that the 1912 convention be held in Los Angeles and to so arrange the date that at the conclusion all may come and visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, and it is none too early for both Southern California and San Francisco chapters to "get busy" and make this an event.

Support to this recommendation given by the delegates from the State of Washington Chapter on the floor of the convention.

To each architect whether a member of the institute or of a chapter thereof a personal plea is made in calling his attention to the vast amount of time spent by certain individual architects throughout the United States to an unselfish work for the good of not only the profession, but to the people at large, for a better appreciation of things worth living for; for all must realize sooner or later what education for better art and architecture and the beautiful will accomplish, and it therefore behooves all architects to lend their help and a little of their "time" to assist in this great work by first joining the chapter in their respective districts and later by membership in the institute.

San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the A. I. A. was held at a down town cafe, on Thursday evening, November 20th, 1913. The meeting was called to order at 8:30 o'clock by Mr. Geo. B. McDougall.

Officers present were: Geo. B. McDougall, president; Edgar A. Mathews, vice president; Sylvain Schnaittacher, secretary-treasurer; W. E. Faville, H. A. Schultze, trustees, and many other members.

MINUTES

The minutes of the annual meeting of October 16th, 1913, were read and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Sub-Committee on Public Information

Mr. Mooser made a verbal report on the activity of Mr. Knuckelbacker Boyd on furthering publicity on behalf of the profession, and of the necessity of enlisting the aid of the press in promoting further publicity. He also called attention to a recent statement in the Thomas Magee Sons circular, which was misleading as to the results of a suit between the architect and his client.

Sub-Committee on Competitions, A. I. A.

Mr. Mooser reported for this Committee that there was nothing new, although many unauthorized competitions were being held, and that there had been more or less participation in the same by some members of the Chapter.

Note:

As no new appointments had been made to any of the other Committees, there were no reports.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Nomination of Officers

Mr. McDougall was placed in nomination for the office of President for the ensuing year by Mr. Faville. There being no further nomination for the office of President the nominations were declared closed.

Mr. Schnaitze nominated Mr. Faville for the vacancy on the Board of Directors. There being no other nominations the nominations were declared closed.

NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Frank T. Shea asked the privilege of withdrawing a resolution presented by him at the meeting of October 17th, 1912. He stated that his purpose in having presented this resolution was not that of advocating secession, but was asking for the removal of certain conditions which he felt existed in the Institute. Mr. Shea also asked that the resolution be expunged from the records. The Secretary was directed to act accordingly.
The resignation of Mr. L. R. Dutton was read, and on motion duly made, seconded and carried, was accepted, and the Secretary was directed to notify Mr. Dutton that his action carried with it his resignation from the Institute.

After some discussion it was decided that action on members entering unauthorized competitions be held in abeyance.

As all committees at the close of the fiscal year had been dissolved, the Secretary read a report which Mr. Thos. J. Welsh had intended to submit for the Publicity Committee.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, adjournment was taken at 11:15.

Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., Meet

The Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at its regular meeting, held at the Hoffman Cafe Tuesday evening, November 11th, elected the following delegates and alternates to the annual convention of the Institute to be held at New Orleans Dec. 2, 3, and 4: Delegates, Messrs. A. C. Martin, A. F. Rosenheim, Fernand Parmentier, J. C. Austin and Octavius Morgan. Jr. Alternates, Messrs. Frank Hudson, R. B. Young, John Parkinson, J. P. Krempel and S. Tilden Norton. The delegates were instructed to oppose the movement inaugurated by the New York Chapter to secure the removal of the national headquarters of the Institute from Washington to New York City. They were also instructed to vote against a proposed amendment which would permit the organization of auxiliary societies of architects conforming to Institute rules and regulations. This amendment is sought by a group of architects who withdrew from the San Francisco Chapter and formed an independent organization. It is expected a further solution of the San Francisco controversy will be effected at the Institute convention.

Announcement was made that Mr. Frank Wilson Young, of the firm of R. B. Young & Son, a junior member, has been elected a regular member of the Chapter.

Mr. Theodore A. Eisen, chairman of the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Master Builders' Association on matters of mutual interest, read a communication which the committee had sent to the Master Builders' Association committee outlining a basis upon which an agreement might be reached regarding the matter of taking and publishing bids. No reply had been received by the committee to this communication and action was deferred pending the answer of the Master Builders.

Mr. J. E. Allison, chairman of the committee appointed to arrange for a legal test of the law of 1882 requiring architectural competitions on public buildings, reported that the committee had followed up a decision of the Sacramento Superior Court, which held the law to be inoperative, with satisfactory results. As a result of this decision the office of the district attorney of Los Angeles county has reversed its previous ruling upholding the law and the county superintendent of schools has concurred in the district attorney's opinion. Further steps will be taken to bring the matter to the attention of the state superintendent of schools, that uniform action regarding the law be enforced among the school officials throughout the state.

Following is a list of the standing committees appointed by the president for the coming year:

Committee on Membership: Frank D. Hudson, chairman; Frank Still, Julius W. Krause.

Committee on Entertainment: John T. Kremel, chairman; Walter Erkes.

A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Public Information: Albert E. Walker, chairman; T. A. Eisen, C. E. Skilling.

A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Competitions: J. Allison, chairman; A. F. Rosenheim, Myron Hunt.

Permanent Committee on Legislation: J. J. Backus, chairman; Lyman Farrel, A. M. McFall.

A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Education: John C. Austin, chairman; H. E. Whiteley, J. T. Awey, D. C. Allison, W. C. Ponnell.

Committee on Ethics and Practice: Theodore A. Eisen, chairman; Robert Orr, J. C. Hillman.

Oregon Chapter, A. I. A., Elects Its Officers

Officers who will govern the Oregon chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the coming year were chosen at a recent meeting of the organization. The new officials are: Morris H. Whitcomb, president; Albert E. Doyle, vice president; Ellis F. Lawrence, secretary; Volger Johnson, treasurer; Edgar M. Lazarus and Frank Logan, trustees.

The chairman of the following committee have been appointed by the president as follows: Volger Johnson, municipal plans and affairs committee; Frank Logan, of the committee; Andrew Poullon, program and entertainment committee; A. E. Doyle, professional practice committee; William G. Holford, educational architectural league; L. L. Williams, legislative committee; E. A. Naramore, membership committee; Chester Hauge, committee on quantity survey; H. A. Whitney, building laws committee; Ellis F. Lawrence, publicity committee.

I. N. Lewis and Ellis F. Lawrence have been appointed delegates to the national convention of the Institute to be held in New Orleans on December 2, 3 and 4.

President's Report, Oregon Chapter, A. I. A.

EDGAR M. LAZARUS, F. A. I. A.

It is fitting that a brief resume of the work accomplished by the Chapter during the year now drawing to a close be made, and that we plan for the future. In making certain pertinent suggestions for the Chapter's guidance, I feel that they will be taken in the spirit offered and, if approved, those who have the Chapter's interest at heart will cooperate to the end that the Oregon Chapter may be placed on that high plane of endeavor that is demanded by the noblest and best of our ideals and at the same time satisfy the exacting demands of an increasingly intelligent clientele. This cannot be done without cooperation, and cooperation is the underlying principle upon which the American Institute of Architects is based.

The disturbing factor of the Chapter has been the old "bigna-loo"—Competition. Competitions and their proper conduct have ever been a thorn in the professional flesh. It is a vexing problem and one which in all probability will never be solved to the complete satisfaction of the building public or to us. Nevertheless we can eliminate their continual abuse and mismanagement and the attendant prejudices and hard feelings that they carry in their train. No one will deny the fact that the members of this Chapter who were invited by the Secretary of the Treasury to compete for the proposed United States Postoffice building this city, and who were consequently hailed by the Treasury Department for calling
attention to certain clauses of the program which they considered improper, a program which was unanimously disapproved by the Executive Committee of the Institute, have by their action done more to elevate the profession before the public than any single instance in the history of this Chapter.

Your attention is called to the able report and findings of the Competition Committee, which merits your earnest consideration.

The City Government and other public bodies have called upon us with increasing frequency to give counsel to various and sundry matters pertinent to the community's welfare, an identification which will redound to the benefit of all of us.

Your President's tender of gratuitous service of an architectural committee to act as a clearing house for all ideas of a decorative nature in connection with the Rose Festival was enthusiastically received and accepted by the Rose Festival Association, which has delegated all architectural and decorative matters in all their details to this committee.

It is essential that we continue to pursue our civic activities with persistence and vigor. In this connection your attention is called to the fact that the Chapter was requested by the Chairman of the Committee on Civic Improvements of the Institute to appoint a local committee who would co-coordinate their activities with those of a National Committee which would keep us in constant touch with all matters of civic import that are being given universal consideration.

The legislative committee, co-operating with a similar committee of the Oregon Society of Engineers, endeavored to have the last Legislature enact a law limiting the height of buildings in this city, which bill was killed. Recommendation is made that we put up an unmitting fight until such a law is placed on our statute books.

The practice of granting special permits for buildings of a greater height than allowed by the code can not be too severely condemned, in view of our small city blocks and narrow streets.

It is well for us to inculcate in the minds of all, that while the owner of a building should not have his rights abridged, his neighbor has rights, and the public has rights, but that the good of the entire city is more important than that of the individual.

It is greatly to be deplored that nothing has been done to prevent the uneconomical condition that now obtains from the loss of light and air from the erection of unduly tall buildings in our midst, for even at this early stage of the city's growth the congestion in the downtown district is fast becoming intolerable. We should guard with greater care the only common natural resources in a city—light and air.

Mention is made of the convention of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, held here in June last, which was a gratifying success and which has done much to increase the public's interest in architecture in this community.

I recommend that the Chapter proceedings be reported in full and a transcribed copy sent to each Chapter member, for unless we arouse interest in the Chapter's proceedings, the Chapter is moribund and will shortly die a painless death.

The Chapter's value lies in the committee work and we must measure it by amount and quality of the work done by its chairman. No one should accept a chairmanship of a committee unless he is willing to make the sacrifice of his leisure and labor.

I recommend that the constitution and by-laws of the Chapter, the Circular of Advice, of Practices and Ethics, and the Code of Competitions be printed for distribution among the members.

Through rigid economy the Chapter has been able to meet the demands made upon it. It is essential, however, if we are to accomplish what we have set out to do, that we be supplied with the sinews of war. New members mean lighter burdens and more evenly distributed. Let us all be missionaries and go forth and bring in as many new members as we can gather into our fold, and further let our activity be statewide.

No one thing that we want is to be given us by an altruistic public. We must make up our minds to work and work hard, if we wish to see the Institute Code of Ethics and the rule of every practicing architect in this state and the Institute's schedule of Charges conformed to, bearing in mind that no work succeeds so well, so easily, so quickly, as united effort.

In conclusion I wish to thank the officers and members for their loyal support during the past year.

Tacoma Architects Elect

At the annual meeting of the Tacoma Society of Architects held recently in the offices of Architects Heath & Gove, Luther Twitchel was re-elected president, S. C. Irvis, vice president, and R. E. Rorhek, secretary and treasurer. These officers with C. F. W. Lindberg, will make up the executive council. President Twitchel was elected to the new office of mediator and will have as his duties the settlement of ethical disputes between architects, regarding their work, between architects and clients and to act in the capacity of an arbiter.

The First National Bank of Los Angeles

(Concluded from page 398)

The directors' room is in fumed oak and is located in the southwest corner of the room. The furniture for the various rooms is of special design and most excellent in construction, being inlaid with canary wood and ebony.

The entrances of the Bank are imposing, those from Spring street and Seventh street having double sets of bronze doors, and there is also a set of doors from the elevator corridor for the convenience of tenants of the building.

The Seventh street vestibule is executed in Rock-wood tiles of special design and coloring, the panels being inlaid with mosaic with gold embellishment.

The entire basement is devoted to the use of the Bank and is equipped in a very thorough manner. The woodwork is of selected mahogany, the floors of tile and marble. There is a large and complete safe deposit department executed in marble and mosaic with a handsome marble stair leading to the lobby above. This department has a series of coupon rooms, trustees' room, toilet, etc., and is well worth inspection.

The basement, including the sidewalk area, is 107 by 180 feet, and there is a liberal allotment of space for the various uses of the Bank. The men's locker and toilet rooms are very handsome and absolutely sanitary. The corridors are roomy. There is a large luncheon room and a kitchen which are operated by the Bank for the use of their employees, a large assembly room, library, gymnasium, janitor’s room, and a room for white paper. The waste for each day is put into a steel bin and held intact for thirty days so that if anything is lost it can be readily
discovered, and after thirty days the waste is baked and incinerated. The stationary and supply room is 30 by 40 feet, equipped with storage vats, and is in charge of an attendant. The balance of space in the basement is devoted to a mechanical plant.

This Bank has followed the progressive idea of locating all their vaults in the basement and they are readily accessible by means of electric elevators and marble stairs. The most interesting feature is the cash and security vault, 20 by 20 feet, the sides, top and bottom being in full view at all times. The vault stands with a pit 3 feet 6 inches deep and is carried on legs or piers. The pit is lined with white matted tile, and a series of mirrors is so arranged as to reflect the bottom of the vault. The vault is of heavy reinforced concrete construction and has a cable system of electric protection, the cables being imbedded in concrete so that tempering of any sort sounds the alarm going at the Bank, as well as at police headquarters. The vault has three compartments, one for securities and bonds, one for reserve, and a larger space for the current funds and tellers' omnibuses.

A new feature has been introduced in the construction of the door, the emergency door being incorporated in the door proper instead of being located elsewhere. This is both economical and practical, and both doors are operated by quadruple time locks. The door is of the very highest type of construction and the entire vault has a 2 1/2 inch laminated lining composed of alternate layers of chrome and Besson steel.

The book vault is quite tremendous in size, the extreme dimensions being 42 by 60 feet, and it is equipped with all the modern filing devices and shelving to properly contain the past files as well as the current files of the Bank.

The construction of the safe-deposit vault is practically as described for the cash vault with the same type of doors, and the safe deposit boxes are of polished steel and of the most modern pattern. All of these vaults have tile floors and the interior of them is very imposing.

The mechanical plant is located in the basement and the Bank have installed every practical appliance for the rapid and accurate trans-shipment of business and for the comfort and welfare of their employees and customers.

The forced draft ventilating and heating system is most complete. The fresh air comes from the top of the building through an intake shaft 6 by 6 feet, is forced through a water seal at a high velocity which eliminates all the dirt; it is then bombarded against baffles which eliminates the moisture and reduces the temperature of the air to 72 degrees. It is then forced into the room through ornamental registers located nine feet above the floor. In cold weather this air passes over steam coils. Another system exhausts the air at the floor line, passing it through tunnels under the basement floor and discharging it at the top of the building. Some of these tunnels are large enough to drive a span of horses through and there is a complete change of all the air in the banking room every ten minutes.

There is a pneumatic carrier system by means of which items are transmitted between clerks and officers. A cold drinking water circulating system distributed over various drinking fountains for clerks and visitors.

An interchangeable telephone system for both Home and Sunset phones is provided for the use of customers. There is also a complete signal service, and everything modern in the way of adding machines, calculators, billing, statement and canceling machines, etc.

The elevators are of the automatic electric type. There is also a pneumatic cleaning service extending to various points in the banking room.

The Weary & Mordi Company have given the subject of indirect lighting much attention. The most interesting view of the interior of this Bank is at night, and one of the views herein illustrated is a night view with an exposure of forty-five minutes without flash lights of any description, and serves to show what has been obtained by the indirect system of light. The light emanates from the suspended diffusers in the ceiling. There is not one electric lamp in sight and it will be observed that the diffusion of light is strong and even and without shadows. This is the modern system of lighting, is worked out on scientific principles, is economical, and restful to the eye.

The decorative work, rugs and draperies, were executed by Holslag & Company of Chicago, and much study was given to the color scheme. The general effect is of rather a monotone, but the plaster moldings are very rich and there is much underlaying color which goes to the eye on close inspection. For example there is a tremendous amount of pure gold leaf work, but it is all underlaid and lends richness and depth to the effect.

This interior is regarded as one of the interesting sights of Los Angeles, and the Bank takes pleasure in giving visitors every attention.

* * *

Buildings Erected Since the Fire

Building records show that $233,217,766 has been invested in building construction since the fire of 1906. This amount does not include the vast expenditures being made by the Exposition Company in the Fair Grounds, nor does it include the permanent improvements being made by the United States Government in the fortifications and administration buildings within the city limits; neither does it include the State's quota in harbor improvements, docking facilities, Arroyo and State Normal School extensions.

The following is a tabulated report of all building construction from May 1, 1906, to November 30, 1910:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>No. of Bldgs.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class &quot;A&quot;</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>$8,321,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class &quot;B&quot;</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>14,273,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class &quot;C&quot;</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>77,200,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frames</td>
<td>20,444</td>
<td>17,132,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>47,008</td>
<td>$233,217,766</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * *

The Steady Subscriber

How dear to our hearts is the steady subscriber.
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year
Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly.
And sits round the office a halo of cheer.
He never says, "Stop it, I can not afford it;"
I'm getting more papers than now, I can read;"
But always says, "Send it; our people all like it.""In fact we all think it a help and a need.
How welcome his check when it reaches us sometimes;
How it makes our pulse throb, how it makes our hearts dance;
We outwardly thank him; how inwardly bless him.
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.
School Ventilation and Open Air Class Rooms

The most important items for an Architect to consider in the designing and arrangement of school buildings are ventilation and light.

It is absolutely necessary for the health and mentality of school children to have an abundance of pure, fresh air, light and ventilation.

To compel children to remain in class rooms breathing and re-breathing the deoxidized, vitiated air which is bound to accumulate where proper ventilation of rooms is not maintained is, to say the least, a defect in school structure which should be corrected. It is physically and mentally impossible for scholars to be at their best in class rooms of this description. To devise ways and meritorious inventions, which necessity demanded, it fulfilled its purpose in supplying light, air and ventilation, and therefore its demand is constantly increasing and its use for schools becoming general.

As the circulation of our "PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT" reaches all points of the western United States and is generally read and used by the Architects and Builders, a short description of this excellent window, together with a mention of a few of its many good features would not be amiss and would certainly be of benefit to those who are interested in schools or similar structures.

The window is composed of one or more sashes, in schools usually three extending from level of floor up. The sashes are equipped with pivotal supporting arms attached to frame. Secured to the upper outside edges of sashes are pivoted sliding shoes which slidably en-

College Park School, San Jose, Cal.—Architect, F. D. Wolfe, San Jose, Cal.

means for proper ventilation and light of class rooms, to secure the circulation of fresh air throughout every part and portion of the room and to expel the exhausted air at the same time, has been one of the principal aims and achievements of the Simplex Window Company in the designing of school windows.

As evidence of the pronounced success in this direction are the numerous school buildings in which these windows have been installed. Wherever it has become known and introduced, Architects and School Directors are specifying and using it. Throughout the states of California and Oregon it is in general use in school buildings. Arizona and Washington are becoming more familiar with its many excellent features and are also beginning to include it in their schools.

This is certainly an enviable reputation to secure in the short space of eighteen months, but like other gage grooves in side jambs. To operate the window the sashes are moved outwardly at the bottom to any angle desired, even to the full reversal of sashes, in which position it is easily and conveniently cleaned. In the opening and reversing of this window its sashes, in their movement, are confined to a position wholly outside of their seat in frame, which is an excellent and desirable feature. Their interlocking edges at meeting rail and tight contact with stops or rabbits of frame render them absolutely weather proof, and the sashes extending directly over each other present an even surface that can be easily and tightly weather-stripped. A shade attached to the inner side of the sash, when pulled down to cover same, forms and availing against the sun rays, and the sash can be directed to any angle to obstruct the sunshne, and still remain open to secure an abundance of fresh air. We might state that when the sash is opened say to an angle of 45 degrees, it catches and forces into the room a much greater volume of air than its actual opening would ordinarily admit.
These windows are usually arranged in clusters of four or five. The lower sash, which extends from the floor line, is frequently made of a wooden panel, and when partly opened permits the foul air which accumulates at floor to escape through opening, which it does, and the space is constantly refilled with the circulating currents of fresh air entering from upper opening. It is apparent from the illustration that this is an ideal system of ventilation, practical and economical. The window speaks for itself. The appearance of the school in the illustration indicated health and mental capacity.

The shading of the open window sashes is certainly an expression of comfort and coolness that would appeal to all who are interested in the welfare of schools today.

The screening of the window opening from the inside is also a welcome addition to the window.

This window gives the best results in ventilation and window construction at a moderate cost in a window in which cords and weights are not used for its operation. It is weather proof when in a closed position, and even when partly open it protects the interior when raining, thus allowing ventilation in stormy weather. It does not rattle and is neatless in any position. Its metal fixtures are durable and solid. In every way we consider this a perfect window and strongly recommend it to all who contemplate building.

The Simplex Window Company have their offices at 525 Market Street, San Francisco, and they will cheerfully answer all inquiries and mail their descriptive booklet to all who make inquiries and desire same. This booklet explains their different window, single and double, verticals, single and double casements and their casement combination on large, many windows and all operated by simple mechanism, easily moved to suit requirements.

A new building stone has been found in Oregon which resembles a mixture of clay and sand and becomes very hard after exposure to the air.

Varnish Works Visited

About twenty of the leading architects and master painters from Oakland were the guests at the factories of W. P. Butler & Company, Friday, November 28, 1913.

The party left San Francisco for the works at South San Francisco on the company's steamer "Sunol," and upon arriving there made a thorough inspection of the several factories, which cover about twenty acres.

The new varnish works received special attention, not only because it is the largest on the Coast, but because of the beauty and modern equipment.

A hearty and husky lunch was included in the program of the day. A special trolley car from the factory to the station, and a sightseeing auto from Third and Francisco streets to the Ferry, were details which added greatly to the comfort of the guests.

Trade Notes

H. B. Pitner of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., was a recent San Francisco visitor.

Architects W. H. Austin and H. W. Lowbridge, San Francisco, have reopened their offices after a two weeks' trip to the East.

Architect, Wyat, Knoxville, has returned from a trip to the East, and has commenced a new office in the old Wyat & Lathrop building on Market.

Stockton E. Miles, Superintendent of the Cuban Fire Brick Co., Portland, Ore., was a recent San Francisco visitor on his way to Los Angeles.

Architect, C. W. Dorr, Los Angeles, has opened an office in the Western & Southern Building, 619-21 Broadway, Seventh and Grand Avenue.

Architect, Marion Hunt, Los Angeles, has returned from an extended trip to New York City.

Architect, Robert W. Oar, Los Angeles, has opened an office in the Douglas building, 1260 Market Street building.
Architect Cha. Speierman, San Diego, Cal., has moved his office from 200 Timpken building to room 612, same building.

Lindsay & Shaw, architectural designers, have opened offices in rooms 523-546 First National Bank building, Long Beach.

Architect U. Grant Fay, Seattle, Wash., has moved his office from 335 Central building to 621, same building.

Bill & Jacobson, formerly located at 524-526 Pine street, have moved their office to suite 334, Rialto building.

A. A. Rucker, of the Sturmi Dumbwaiter & Elevator Co., Portland, Ore., was a recent visitor in San Francisco on business.

Architect H. A. Schulze has returned from New Orleans after attending the convention of the American Institute of Architects.

Arnott Woodroffe, architect, formerly of the firm of Woodroffe & Constable, has opened an independent office at 601 Tacoma building, Tacoma, and will also have drafting rooms at Grant's Crossing, American Lake, Wash.

Architect F. A. Noyes, Jr., Los Angeles, has moved his office from 216 to 1000 California building. A. H. Stibolt is now associated with Mr. Noyes.

Architect William Mooser has returned from New Orleans after attending the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects.

Architect H. G. Whitehouse, of the firm Keith & Whitehouse, Spokane, Wash., has opened offices in the Hutton building, and would like samples and catalogues from manufacturers.

Peabody & Smart, 9-11 Central building, Phoenix, Ariz., architects and engineers, is the new architectural firm name under which the new business of Cook & Smart, to which they are the successors, will henceforth be conducted.

Architect C. E. Wolfe, Ponoma, Cal., has returned after an absence of several months on business and pleasure and has reopened his offices in suite 3-4, State Bank building.

The exterior of the Durant School, Oakland, Cal., will be finished with mat glaze and polychrome terra cotta furnished by N. Clark and Sons, San Francisco.

A. W. Eckberg, from the sales department of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, Jamestown, N. Y., was a recent visitor to San Francisco. Mr. Eckberg is calling on their Pacific Coast representatives.

Chas. Gordon, formerly of New York, has opened an architectural office at 425 Los Angeles Investment building, Los Angeles, and will be pleased to receive catalogues, samples and prices from material firms and dealers.

J. A. Fennell, of the architectural firm of Wayland & Fennell, Boise, Idaho, has returned after spending some time in San Francisco in letting contracts on the Idaho State Building, for which his firm were the architects.

The Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co., Jamestown, N. Y., have issued a new book on "Metal Mouldings and Shapes." Architects will find this book a ready reference and of value in their work. A copy may be had for the asking.

John D. Ripley, with the Portland office of F. T. Crowe & Co., was a recent visitor in San Francisco on his way to Los Angeles. Mr. Ripley is combining business with pleasure on the trip.

N. Clark & Sons, San Francisco, will furnish the architectural mat glaze terra cotta for the fourteen story Carlston-Snyder building at the junction of Broadway and Telegraph avenue, Oakland, B. G. McDougall, architect.

After an absence of seventeen years from Los Angeles, Architect J. F. Walker has returned and will open an office here. Mr. Walker has been State Architect of Idaho and has done much work in Utah and Texas as well as St. Louis since leaving Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Los Angeles, Cal., furnished the enamel brick and hollow partition tile on the First National Bank building, shown in this issue. Morgan, Walls and Morgan, architects.

O. K. Edwards, manager of the Pacific Face Brick Co., Portland, Ore., was a recent San Francisco visitor. Mr. Edwards is combining business with pleasure and will visit Los Angeles before returning to Portland.

Architect A. F. Heide, formerly well known in San Francisco practice, has returned from Seattle and opened offices at 203 Maskey building. Mr. Heide has been commissioned to prepare plans for the new State building to be erected at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

The elevator equipment in the I. N. Van Nuyhs building, Los Angeles, consists of six Otis 14.5 gearless traction electric passenger elevators, capacity 2500 pounds, at a car speed of 75 feet per minute; two hydro-

Architect Earl Jones Brench, 701 Timpken building, San Diego, and Miss Emily Atwood of Monrovia, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Atwood, 228 Encinatas avenue, Monrovia, last week. After their bridal trip they will be at home in San Diego, where Mr. Brench established an office a year or more ago.

Mr. Evleigh, of the architectural firm of Dalton & Eveleigh, Vancouver, B. C., is preparing to leave soon for an extensive trip in the eastern states and Europe, in connection with commissions which he has accepted, and is closing up all firm business in which he is interested before his departure.

Charles A. Smith, senior member of the architectural firm of Smith, Rca & Lovett, of Kansas City, is a visitor in Los Angeles and will remain until about December 1st. His firm is the architect for the board of education of Kansas City and is engaged in executing about $4,000,000 worth of school work aside from the private practice.

The Pacific Face Brick Company of Portland, Ore., report a great deal of activity in the face brick business for the past few months. Some of the buildings where they have furnished their material are the Northwestern Bank building, a fifteen-story structure, the Pacific Telephone Company's new twelve-story building, the Morgan Building, eight stories; the two Ford Motor Company's buildings of Portland and
The Gann Model "A" Stationary Vacuum Cleaner, either one to a ten-thousand plant, has embodied a long felt principle. A great volume of air produced on small H. P. placing one in position to have either low medium or high suction, and, at the will of the operator, it can instantly be converted into a powerful depressor. This places the operator in position to do a certain class of cleaning, which has heretofore been greatly neglected. This is also considered of great value in cleaning and moving elevator machinery and all kinds of decorative material. If a system is properly installed with properly sized piping, avoiding pockets, which have been so carelessly put in a great many installations, one will be assured of a perfect working system. The following is one of the best guides for an effective housekeeper to follow.

No two vacuum systems on the market use the same standard of accuracy in making quotations, some makers building their equipment two to three times larger than others. Even though they are rated the same, the turnover can be enormous. The matter of determining what in their opinion constitutes the proper standard of capacity and then select a plant or call for proposals on a plant of a specified air displacement and vacuum. This will compel all makers to bid on the same equipment in order to ensure the purchaser of getting exactly what he contemplates.

CALIFORNIA

Church Building—Oakland, Calif., William Knowles, Architect, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a new church structure for the New Plimoth Congregational Church of Oakland, to be erected on the corner of Webster and Piedmont Avenues, to cost about $60,000.

Hotel Building—San Francisco Architect, Chas. J. Reson, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a three story frame hotel building to be erected at 518 Mission St., and 80 Broadway, to cost $125,000.

Church and Grammar School Buildings—San Francisco, Architect, Wm. H. Conner, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a church and grammar school buildings to a cost of $150,000, to be completed. The church is located at 14th Ave. near 17th St.

Hotel Building—San Francisco, Architect, Wm. H. Conner, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a hotel building to cost $150,000. The hotel will be located at 14th Ave. near 20th St., and will consist of 10 stories, and will be erected of steel and brick and will cost about $250,000.

Hotel Building—San Francisco, Architect, Wm. H. Conner, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a three story frame hotel building to be erected on 1619 Market St., and 12th Ave. near 11th St., to cost $150,000.

Church Building—San Francisco, Architect, Wm. H. Conner, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a new church building for the First Methodist Episcopal Church, to be erected on the corner of Powell and Masonic St., to cost about $60,000.

Residence—San Francisco, Architect, Chas. J. Reson, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a new residence building to cost $150,000, to be located at 14th Ave. near 17th St.

Residence—San Francisco, Architect, Chas. J. Reson, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a new residence building to cost $150,000, to be located at 14th Ave. near 17th St.
ing to be erected at the corner of Main and Cleveland Sts., for the
Portland Ladies Hospital—Los Angeles. Architects, Garrett & Farrell, Courier
Building, have prepared plans for the five-story and basement re
enforced concrete building to be built on South Hope St. at
Jefferson, for the Methodist Hospital Association.
Masonic Temple—Fillmore, Cal. Architects, Train & Williams,
Exchanges. They have been commissioned to prepare plans for the
Masonic Lodge of Ventura. The building will be two stories,
50x90 feet.
Masonic Temple—Holtville, Cal. Architects, Maybery & Par
ker, Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, have been commissioned to
prepare plans for the two-story and basement brick lodge for the
Masonic Temple Association at Holtville, at a cost of
$20,000.
Railroad Station—Los Angeles. The State Railroad Com
mission have approved the plans for the new arcade station to be
erected at Los Angeles by the Southern Pacific Railway Co., at the
cost of $250,000. The plans were prepared by Architects Perkin
son & Bergstrom.
Stores and Apartments—Los Angeles. Architect, L. L. Jones,
236 W. Holladay Building, has prepared plans for the three-story brick store and apartment house to be erected on W. Peco St. near
Harvard, for J. P. Partch.
Theater Building—Beach, Cal. Architect, H. M. Paterson,
324 E. F. Johnson Building, Los Angeles, has completed plans for the Congregational Church for a new edifice at Long Beach.
The building will be of brick and will cost about $100,000.
Hotel Building—Los Angeles. Architects, Barnett, Haines &
Barrett, 753 Broadway, have completed plans for the 11-story and basement Class "A" store and hotel building to be erected on Main St. between Eighth and Ninth for Frederick
Glass of San Francisco. The building will be of steel frame and
pressed brick exterior and terra cotta trim. It will cost about
$100,000.
Fire Station—Berkeley, Cal. City Architect W. H. Ratcliffe,
Jr., has prepared plans for the first fire house to be built under his
direction. The building will be reinforced concrete with tile roof.
The plans have been submitted for the location of another fire-station.
Lodge Building—Los Angeles. Architects, Morgan, Walls &
Morgan, Van Nuys Building, are preparing plans for a Class "A"
store and lodge to be built on the two-way corner of 12th and Flower Sts., for the Odd Fellows Temple Association.
The building will cost about $30,000.
Office Building—Los Angeles. Architect, Thornton Fitzhugh,
Pacific Electric Building, has prepared plans for a three-story Class "A" office building to be built on Sixth St. near the hall of the
Building Owners Co. It will cost $35,000.
Church Building—Los Angeles. Architect, Jos. Deremer,
Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, has been commissioned to prepare
plans for a group of three buildings to be erected at the corner of
Third and Western Ave. for the Wilshire Presbyterian Congrega
tional Church, to cost $125,000.
School Building—Palm, Cal. Architects, O. P. Dennis and
H. H. Huitt, Fwy Building, Los Angeles, are completing working plans for a new brick school building to be erected at Palms, and will cost $45,000.
School Building—Sanger, Cal. Architect, J. Carl Thayer,
Fresno, Cal. Architects, five-story brick school building
to be erected in Sanger. It will contain eight class rooms and
library. To be built of brick with tile roof and to cost $25,000.
Church—Redondo, Cal. Architect, Albert C. Martin, Higgins
Building, has prepared plans for the Catholic Church of Redondo
for a brick church building.
tral Building, has prepared plans, and will thoroughly remodel the
Alhambra Building on the corner of 13th and Clay Sts., Interior
will be completely rearranged and exterior alterations will also be
made at the cost of about $30,000.
Church Building—El Segundo, Cal. Architect, Harvey Partridge Smith, has prepared plans for a two-story frame stucco finished residence and
garage for Wallace Clark to cost $4,000. The same architect is preparing plans for a residence for Maxine Moulineau, Cal., for
a two-story frame residence to cost about $6,000.
OREGON.
havin, has prepared plans for the seven-story and basement reinforced concrete apartment house to cost $250,000.
Store and Apartment House—Marsfield, Ore. Architect, New
ton & Gates Building, has prepared plans for the Portland City
commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for a two-story
structure to be erected for the City. C. A. Metland at Marsfield.
School Building—Dolles. At the special meeting of the tax
payers of the local school district, the construction of a new $100,000 high school was unanimously recommended.
Hotel Building—Albany. Architect, W. F. Tobey, has been
commissioned to prepare plans for an addition to the St. Francis
Hotel at Albany, which will be $850 and containing 90 rooms.

Forest Grove. The local Moose will erect a lodge building in
the city that will cost $50,000. The first floor will be a store room and the second will consist of lodge, banquet and club rooms. The third will have dance hall and
be equipped for 500 persons.

City Hall—Klamath Falls. Bonds have been voted and carried for
the purpose of building a city hall to cost $50,000. No architect has
been selected, work will begin within the next month.

Store Building—Roseburg. Architect, Earl A. Roberts, Selling
Building, Portland, is completing plans for a six-story building to
be erected at Roseburg. The structure will be 40x110 feet, of brick construction, and will be divided into 12 storerooms.

Mill—Eugene, Ore. A. C. Dixon, manager of the Booth-Kelly
Lumber Co. reports that the machine shops at Wendell, which
were burned a few days ago, will be repaired soon.

Theater Building—Portland. Calvin Heiligg, architect of the Heiligg
Theater, is considering the erection of a theater on the corner of
Broadway and Salton Sts., and a theater on the property of the
old library site, covering a half block between Broadway and Park
Sts., on Stark. The building will cost about $250,000.

Warehouse—Portland. Architect, P. Chapelle Browne, Ho
ham Building, has prepared plans for a reinforced concrete ware
house that will be three stories high, covering a site of 10x100,
and erected on the corner of 13th and Hoyt Sts.

Business Block—Medford, Ore. Architect, Iras A. Warfeld,
Corvallis, has completed plans for a two-story structure to be
erected at Monroe for A. Wilhelms & Son. The cost will be about
$6,000.

School Building—Eugene, Ore. At the regular meeting of the
school board a resolution was passed favoring the erection of a new
school building in the old school yard which will be completed by
the next year and the conversion of the present building into a junior high school.

Hotel Building—La Grande, Ore. P. A. Foley, owner of the Foley Hotel, has announced intention of constructing a new
hotel building in the near future and proposes spending $125,000 on
the new structure, which will be seven stories high.

Steel Plant—Portland. A steel mill to be owned by the engi
neer of the Northwest Steel Co. for their large structure to be
erected in South Portland. The structure will be two stories high
and have a floor area of 7,500 square feet. The plant will cost
$40,000.

Lodge Buildings—Bandon, Ore. The Moose are preparing for
the erection of a $25,000 building at the headquarters of the Moose
at Bandon.

School Building—Erlington. The citizens of Arlington School
District at the meeting recently held voted a $15,000 school build
ing to be erected by the next school year.

School Building—Candon. A modern school building to be
constructed of brick and concrete to cost $20,000 will soon be
erected at Candon.

WASHINGTON.

Residence—Seattle. Architect, David J. Meyer, Central Build
ing, has completed plans for a $15,000 residence to be erected for
Dr. Wurdeyman at Lake Forrest Park.

Motor Speedway—Seattle. Architect, Julian Everett, Walker
Building, has plans nearly completed for the grandstands, garages,
judges' stands, etc., for Seattle Motor Speedway Association, Re
tion Junction, on an estimated cost of about $75,000.

Residence—Spokane, Wash. Architects, Catter & Malgren, have completed plans for a large residence for Mr. Payton that will
cost $80,000.

Residence—Tacoma, Wash. Architects, Leidburg & Mahon,
President Building, have completed plans for a two-story residence
for Dolph Jones, to cost $3,000.

Show House—Seattle. Architect, Warren H. Manner, Arcade Building, is now taking bids for the construction of the Alaska
Theater at 118 Second Ave. The building will be five stories high
and will cost about $150,000.

Warehouse—Seattle. Architects, Saunders & Lawton, Alaska Building, have awarded the contract for the A. H. Harding Co. build
ning on First Ave. near Kinhotel to the Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co. It will cost $125,000.

Church Building—Aberdeen, Wash. Architect, J. A. Crufter,
New York Building, Seattle, has been commissioned to prepare
plans for the construction of a $80,000 edifice for the Swedish Mission Church in Aberdeen. The building will cost about $50,000.

Lodge Building—Port Angeles. Architect, Julian Everett,
Walker Building, Seattle, has prepared plans for a three-story steel
and reinforced concrete structure to cost about $30,000.

Church Building—Seattle. Architect, J. A. Crufter, New York Building, Seattle, is preparing plans for a concrete church for the First Methodist Episcopal South, to cost about $45,000.

Warehouse—Spokane. Architect, W. A. Ritchie, Lindell Build
ing, has prepared plans for a two-story brick warehouse to cost
$20,000 for T. E. Scoenuff.
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Volume VI
San Francisco, California, January, 1914

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
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PUBLISHER

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The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self-addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

TEL. DOUGLAS 3424

Current Comments

The Pacific Coast Architect is the official organ of the San Francisco Chapter American Institute of Architects.

The plastering controversy, which is fully covered in a special article in another part of this issue, has bid fair to tie up all buildings now under construction. The manner in which the General Contractors' Association is handling this difficulty is greatly to their credit. Many of the architects and contractors, not members of the Association, are being supplied with plasterers through the medium of the general contractors' labor bureau. A card system is in effect, which will shortly eliminate the poor mechanic, and it is expected that the membership of the new union will shortly be as proficient as the members of the former union, No. 66. Plasterers are coming here in numbers from all Pacific Coast cities.

Brick Treatment of Small Commercial Buildings

The increasing use of colors and designs worked out in face brick or brick with tile inlays is one of the pleasing features of the work of the architects, as shown particularly in the treatment of the fronts of small commercial structures, such as garages. It is suggestive also of the fact that not only are the architects making a more thorough study of the use of colors and of brick work design, but that the public in general is advancing to an appreciation of the value of careful architectural treatment of even buildings of lesser importance or pretense.

The skillful handling of face brick, either in effective designs with the use of one kind of brick only, or of different kinds of brick in harmonious colors, is an art that well merits the attention of the architect. The striking and pleasing effects that may be obtained with brick work alone, or with tile inlays, is shown in a number of lately built structures of various classes and sizes. The brick manufacturers have made this possible through the creation of new kinds of ornamental brick in great variety, so that now the possibilities of ornamentation with brick, supplemented perhaps with trimmings of artificial stone or tile, is almost unlimited.

BUILDING TOTALS FOR LAST YEAR BIG
Indications Point to an Excess in 1914 of Between Five and Seven Millions Over 1913.

The last day of the year 1913 brings the grand total for public and private construction in San Francisco to $3,281,761 as against $2,617,110 during the year 1912 and $2,433,256 in 1911. Government work of sorts and state construction were not included during the years of 1911 and 1912. The month of December, 1913, shows a grand total of $2,534,008 divided as follows:

Private construction
Panama-Pacific Exposition Work
City and County
U. S. Government
Total

$1,057,480
1,218,084
408,052
42,786
$2,534,008

The total of City and County construction for the month does not include private contracts let for street work or a larger amount of street and sewer construction let by the municipal authorities.

Totals for each month during 1913 follow:

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

$2,534,008
$2,563,000
2,639,813
2,575,374
3,279,044
$2,806,036
2,896,298
2,814,948
2,843,580
2,182,000
1,072,000
2,534,008

Present indications indicate that work received on the various contracts in future will be substantially larger during 1914, and from reports of city and county work, state construction and the sure amount of construction contemplated by the federal government and the Panama-Pacific Exposition's machinery, the total for 1914 will exceed that of 1913 by between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000.

Building Operations for the Month of December

Building activities throughout the State for the month of December were reported to the Bureau of Building Inspection of the Board of Public Works showed a renewal activity in the building line.

The total value of the construction due to these improvements, aggregated the sum of $3,759,000. This is the highest amount reported during the last six months, and the permits being made in the Dwelling, Commercial, and Industrial building lines were 549, of which will prove to be permanent structures or stores.
it include the permanent improvements being made by
the United States Government in the fortifications and
Administration Buildings within the city limits, neither
does it include the State's quota in harbor improvements,
docking facilities, Armory and State Normal School ex-
tensions.

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Building Inspection
are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>No. of Bldgs</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class &quot;A&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$875,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class &quot;B&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class &quot;C&quot;</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>538,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frames</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>414,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alterations</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>120,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>$1,950,339</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Buildings on Exposition Grounds**

The following list of buildings let and to be let, gives a
comprehensive idea of what has been accomplished in
the building of the Exposition, and what still remains to
be done. The figures as given here were compiled by
Harris D. Connick, Director of Works, Panama-Pacific
International Exposition:

**Contracts For Which Have Been Let.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Building</th>
<th>$ 60,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Auditorium</td>
<td>$1,275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery Building</td>
<td>$604,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Products Building</td>
<td>$349,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Building</td>
<td>$303,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal Arts Building</td>
<td>$346,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturers Building</td>
<td>$330,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varied Industries Building</td>
<td>$313,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines &amp; Metallurgy Building</td>
<td>$385,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Building</td>
<td>$489,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Building</td>
<td>$418,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticulture Building</td>
<td>$376,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Tower</td>
<td>$441,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court of Four Seasons</td>
<td>$216,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court of the Universe</td>
<td>$443,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Fire Stations</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Arts Building</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$7,027,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—Daily Pacific Builder.

**The Plastering Controversy**

By WM. E. HAGUE

During the month the building industry of San
Francisco has become involved in a jurisdictional dispute
of little merit, and yet one which is delaying the pro-
gress of buildings now under construction. We allude
to the existing controversy between the Building Trades
Council and the local Plasterers' Union, No. 66. The
resume of the situation will probably be of interest to
our readers.

At the time when bids were being called for on the
Machinery Hall, to be erected for the Panama-Pacific
International Exposition, the Building Trades Council
of this city voluntarily filed with the Exposition officials
a certain statement as to the conditions of labor which
should govern on work within the Exposition Grounds,
and which would be satisfactory to the labor unions of
this city. The conditions set forth were broad and lib-
eral and permitted of a condition of work described as
"Exposition shop." It was agreed in the statement that
the labor organizations would not demand the labor union
stamp on lumber; that contractors for foreign buildings
would be free to import such labor as they might see
fit; that no jurisdictional dispute should arise which might
disturb the harmony of the work, and while it was clearly
understood at the time that this did not mean an "open
shop" condition of work, it was evidently the intention of
the statement in question that the labor unions did not
propose to put anything in the way of the progress of
the Exposition buildings that they should arbitrarily
demand any unusual conditions.

At the time when the Machinery Hall was ready
for plastering and the framing and nailing up of staff
work, the question of which trade should properly be
employed to put the staff work in place was considered
by the Building Trades Council, and it was decided that
this work should properly be done by carpenters. The
Exposition Company and the contractors interested were
so notified and figured accordingly. Shortly thereafter
the Plasterers' Local Union, No. 66, objected to the
ruling of the Council, and demanded that its members
be employed to frame and nail up staff work. Messrs.
McGruer & Company, the plastering contractors on the
work, were indifferent as to who should perform the labor
in question, but as they were proceeding to frame and
nail up staff with carpenters at that time, according to
instructions from the Exposition Company, as per the
agreement of the Council, to which agreement the Plas-
ters' Union, No. 66, was a party, the plasterers went
on strike, and were at one time declared unfair by the
Building Trades Council for failing to obey its decision.

The controversy lasted for several weeks, and Messrs.
McGruer & Company suffered financial loss thereby,
amounting to about $3500, as a direct cause of the strike
in question. The controversy was finally settled be-
 tween the two unions involved and the Building Trades
Council by a temporary agreement that the framing
and nailing up of staff should be done by the employment
of plasterers and carpenters in equal numbers, it being un-
derstood that the question should be referred to the
American Federation of Labor at its annual convention,
to be held in Seattle, in November, 1913.

Messrs. McGruer & Company then proceeded accord-
ingly, and while considerable difficulty was encountered
in continuing the work by employing the two crafts
jointly, the construction progressed with more or less
success.

Some two weeks ago the balance of the contractors
engaged on Exposition work finding that their buildings
would shortly be ready for framing and nailing up of
staff, considered the question of the class of mechanics to
be employed on the work. A careful investigation re-
vealed the fact that the framing and nailing up of staff
work at all previous Expositions which had taken place
in the United States for the last twenty years, carpenters
exclusively were employed and it was the consensus of
opinion that it would be impracticable and almost impos-
sible to pursue the work by employing half plasterers and
half carpenters, and that a considerable financial loss to
each and every contractor interested would result from
such a method.

It has been openly admitted by members of the local
Plasterers' Union, No. 66, that there would not be a
sufficiency of plasterers to supply the demand which
would thus be created, and it must be perfectly evident
to any practical builder that trouble would result from
an attempt to work carpenters and plasterers at the same
frame and nailing up staff as the plasterer refuses to
handle any material which has not been brought to the
scaffold by the plasterer's laborer, that is the hod
carrier. The contractors interested contended that carpen-
ters would do more of this work in a day than the pla-
ters. The difference in cost will be evident when it
is borne in mind that the wages of carpenters are $8.50 a day, and the wages of plasterers are $7.00 a day and plasterers had carry $2.00 a day. In considering the question, it de-veloped that carpenters' tools only were used on the work, viz., the hammer, saw, hand ax and the nitter. This additional cost would eventually fall on the owners.

In view of all these facts and existing conditions, the contractors involved decided that they would do the framing and nailing up of staff by employing carpenters only. There being plenty of labor left to supply all the plasterers with work in plastering the buildings and "painting up" the staff. It was proposed to proceed ac-cordingly without delay, but at the request of the Exposi-tion Company officials, the actual commencement of the framing and nailing up of staff was held over until Decem-ber 1st. In order to give the American Federation of Labor time to settle the controversy, and with a view to promoting harmony in the situation.

At the time when the American Federation of Labor met they were advised by the contractors interested in their attitude in the controversy and were informed that they proposed to frame and nail up the staff by employ-ing carpenters only. When the question came up at the Federation meeting, Mr. P. H. McCarthy, President of the Local Building Trades Council, and a delegate to the Federation meeting, moved that the Executive Council, who had to come to San Francisco in any event, meet here on the job, see the work and then pass upon the question. This motion was made with a view to assisting the Building Trades Council of San Francisco to maintain its position and thereby promote harmony in the local existing situation. The Federation, however, refused to consider Mr. McCarthy's motion and decided that the work should continue to be done by the contractors by employing 30 per cent of each trade.

This was really no decision of the controversy, but was rather a compromise which did not by any means settle the matter, in view of the decision which the contractors themselves had already reached.

In the meantime the attitude of the general contrac-tors engaged in Exposition work was very stock-holders of the Association, and it was agreed that when the Association, and the action unani-mously endorsed.

The contractors proceeded, on Monday, December 1st, to frame and nail up the staff, and have continued to do so, and on Monday, December 8th, Local Plas-terers' Union No. 66, walked out, not only on Exposition work, but on all work in the city and county of San Francisco. During the week the Building Trades Coun-cil had met and again considered the situation, and by a vote of 13 to 26, decided that this work should properly be done by carpenters. The members of Local Plaster-ers' Union No. 66, were then ordered to go back to work, and on their failure to do so, were expelled from the Council at its meeting of the 18th of December, and taken had a meeting at the 18th of December, and taken

The charter of the new union was declared to be the thirty-first charter of the Pacific Coast Architect Union, and a good number of journeymen plasterers from the city, and elsewhere have been glad of the opportunity to join the new union. New members are coming in every day.

The Executive work is now proceeding on the building which forms the main entrance to the Exposition grounds, and while some difficulty has been experienced in securing the desired number of plasterers, there is no fear that the question will affect labor in the contractors' work. It is to be hoped that the building industry of the city will be allowed to proceed without further friction and complications arising from any other source.

The local plastering contractors, being sympathetic with the men whom they have been in the habit of employing, and having some hesitations as to the facts in the case, now in an effort to prevent a repetition of the situation, the local contractors who were active in the movement, have been notified by the local plasterers' unions that they would not employ members of Local Plasterers' Union, No. 66.

While the general contractors are not directly interested, the progress of the buildings under construc-tion in this city has been somewhat retarded by the jurisdic-tional dispute, and when the smoke of battle, finally clears away, it will probably be found that nearly in particular has received any great benefit from the controversy. The question involved is largely one of principle on the part of every branch of the building industry concerned.

The Executive Committee of the Association has de-cided that the building industry of this city cannot be tied up on account of the dispute and the members have been requested to proceed with the plastering work in their contracts by employing members of local plasterers' Unions, No. 1.

It is worthy of note that the Contracting Laborers Association, along with numerous other branches of the building industry, have decided that the stand of the building trades Council in supporting this work by carpenters, should be supported and the retiring contractors along with the members of the latter union do in-sist in proceeding with their work without delay. It has been the custom of the past for the several contractors to award the plastering contract for the building work on their buildings and the plastering contractor in turn has sublet this work to the plasterers, and is now seeking, in all cases, to prevent the retiring contractors from proceeding with the plastering work in their contracts, and is now seeking, under the circumstances, to another unsatisfactory situation, and it is hoped the plastering work on buildings hereafter will probably be segregated by the general contractors, and contractors may proceed with their work being successful in the plastering contract, may proceed with their work being successful in the plastering contract.
distance to settle a very vexed question without any proper investigation of the existing local situation. That the employers should suffer and continue to suffer under the unjustified actions of such men seems absurd, and the time has come when the building industry of San Francisco must take a definite stand on such matters, if the building up of the city is to be encouraged.

The support which the local architects are giving to the stand taken by this Association is encouraging and leads one to believe that they also have come to a realization of the seriousness of continuing to permit labor organizations to dictate entirely as to the conditions of work on buildings being erected in this city.

This entire controversy was referred to the Building Trades Employers' Association at a special meeting of that body, held on January 2nd, 1914, and the action of the Building Trades Council in organizing a new union of journeymen plasterers, and that of the members of the General Contractors' Association in proposing to proceed with plastering contracts by employing members of the new organization, was condemned.

The building trades employers' association is composed of fourteen associations of employers and material men engaged in contracting in the various lines of the building industry in this city, and the fact that after thoroughly investigating the existing conditions, a unanimous vote in support of the action of the Council was taken, is the best proof to the public at large that the method of settling the controversy as already outlined is the most practical solution of the problem.

The Proceedings of the 47th Annual Convention
Report of the Committee on Government Architecture

To the Board of Directors,
American Institute of Architects:

The close of 1912 left the Government, through the repeal of the Tarsney Act, without any means of procuring architectural service outside of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and such other bureaus for the preparation of plans as are maintained by other departments, beyond some isolated instances where authority to make other arrangements had been attached by Congress to authorization for public buildings. There was much difference of opinion in the profession as to what should be done to change this condition; some advocating a Bureau of Fine Arts; others a National Board of Works; while many advised the enactment of a law similar to but more comprehensive than the Tarsney Act, while others felt that the certainty of intolerable conditions which would soon confront the Government, made it desirable for the Institute to take advantage of the wave of discontent that this state of affairs must inevitably bring about. As it turned out, members of Congress attending the extra session, found upon inquiry and investigation, that the Supervising Architect's office was not in a position to take up any new work for several years. This created a general demand in Congress for some sort of action. Various members of the Institute reported that they found, when discussing the question with members of Congress, great dissatisfaction existing under the surface, and it seemed that perhaps this could be brought to a focus behind some form of legislation.

That a general feeling exists in Congress that the whole public building question is in a wretched shape is indicated by a provision in the Public Buildings bill, approved March 4, 1913, which is as follows:

"Commission composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, two members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and two members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the speaker of the House, shall, with the aid of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, present to Congress a connected scheme, involving annual appropriations for the construction and completion of public buildings heretofore authorized within a reasonable time, and shall frame a standard or standards by which the size and the cost of the public buildings shall, as far as practicable, be determined, and shall report as to the adaptability in size, accommodations, and cost of buildings hitherto authorized to the requirements of the Committee in which they are to be located, and also whether the existing appropriations should be increased or diminished to meet such requirements.

From this it would seem that the United States, which has under way and in contemplation more building than any other Government in the world, is drifting aimlessly in respect to this work, and without definite policy regarding what is to be an important part of the existing evidences of the taste and cultivation of its time. It is to be hoped that the Commission just referred to, consisting entirely of Government officials and employees, may seek the advice and counsel of the profession for whose work it is charged with the responsibility of preparing a connected scheme.

There are a number of courses which the Institute may follow in order to assist in getting the question of government architecture placed on a basis commensurate with its importance, it being assumed at the outset that the Institute owes it to itself and to the Government to take the initiative in a matter so directly involving its aims and ideals. These may be briefly outlined as follows:

First. Conditions being so generally unsatisfactory to Congress itself, we may confidently await results with the certainty that some action will be taken by the Government, in the near future, free from any responsibility concerning whatever measure of relief that may be decided upon. It seems so obviously the duty of the Institute to point the way, however, that this suggestion may well be rejected as unworthy of serious consideration.

Second. The idea of a Department of Fine Arts, or a Board of Works, or a Bureau of Arts and Buildings, under which all Government expenditures for art in any form may be handled, has most deservedly held an important place in the minds of those interested in architecture and other arts. Legislation leading to the establishment of such a department, that would have jurisdiction over all other buildings, sculpture, objects of art, and works involving these, has been the dream of many of our most earnest members, and it has many advantages. It would immediately place the question of Government architecture and related arts in a position of great importance, and would perhaps enable many things to be done properly which are now done in a slip-shod and slovenly way. On the other hand there are objections to such a plan, which might delay indefinitely its enactment into law. It would be opposed by all the departments of the Government for the reason that no department desires to relinquish control of its work to another department. Its adoption would probably mean that all Government architecture must necessarily be put on a competitive basis, because no other arrangement seems
possible for work of such volume as that now conducted under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and it would be difficult or impossible to make distinctions. As it now stands, any Government Department, except the Treasury Department, can employ architects by direct selections, and it is a question whether the Institute should advocate a measure that would make it impossible for the Government to employ private architects except by competition. The drafting of a bill to create a department such as would be necessary, to take care of all this work, would be a task of great difficulty and could only be done properly with the assistance of the best legal and legislative experience, after considerable study and re-search. Therefore, while this plan has much merit, and while its consummation at some future time is to be looked forward to, the Institute should carefully consider whether it covers the needs of the immediate future.

Third. The Tarsney Act proved to be a workable law, and there appears no reason why a similar law, with some slight but important modifications, would not be entirely practical and satisfactory as far as the Treasury Department work is concerned, for the near future at least. The enactment of such a law giving the additional authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to employ architects in every competition, to pay fees to contractors and architects in cases where fees are involved, would be a certain and to conduct the competitions and pay the successful architects in accordance with the best practice, may well be considered as a relief from present conditions, while further thought could in the meantime be given to the designing of a plan and working out the detail of a proposed Department of Fine Arts.

Whether such a bill could pass Congress as at present constituted, is not now certain. A bill was drafted by the Committee during the present year, not for introduction for passage, but at the request of a member of Congress to enable him to make a canvas of the House. It is hoped that the discussion at the convention of the Institute on this subject may develop a sentiment in favor of some definite line of action, and that the coming year may see us presenting a united front, pressing for specific action by Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. L. MURRAY,
M. E. MEDARY, Jr.,
EGERTON SWARTWOUT,
BRECK ANDT BRIDGE,
WALTER COOK, Ex-Officio,
JOHN HALL RANKIN, Chairman,
Committee on Government Architecture.

November 28, 1913.

Board of Directors,
American Institute of Architects,
Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, La.

Dear Sirs: Your Committee on Conference with the National Association Master Plumbers and National Association Steam and Hot Water Fitters, met the Joint Committee representing those two organizations in New York, November 24th, 1913. Those present were:

National Association Master Plumbers:
W. D. Nolan, Washington, D.C.
L. J. Lee, New York.
National Association Steam and Hot Water Fitters:
J. A. Mounall, New York.
W. H. Oakes, Boston.
American Institute of Architects:
Beverly S. King, New York.
D. Everett Ward, New York.

The conference was conducted by those two organizations for the purpose of considering the question that they brought before your Committee a year ago. They desire the section of the law, or the basis of the establishment of the general convention on subject matter, is the question. The Institute presented the matter in the most temperate and reasonable way, with full, frank, and freedom of argument to maintain their contention that the question of eliminating plumbing and heating in general contract is not an economic and workmen's injury to the legislative interest of all is received. They say that general contracting after securing contracts on the basis of the bids at competent heating and plumbing contractors, preserve to themselves their own profits, and put in their own pockets the difference in price between cheap and good work; lower the quality of work to an abnormal state except their own.

Without attempting to transcribe a voluminous representation of argument already made to all thoughtful members of the profession, it may not be out of place to recall the fact that there is a strong tendency of private practice toward the direct letting of mechanical equipment. Laws have already been passed in New York and Pennsylvania requiring exclusion from general contracts and the direct letting of plumbing and heating equipment for state and municipal work. In many other states legislation is already undertaken along similar lines.

There is strong feeling in employers' associations aroused by the treatment accorded them by general contractors, and made intense by the lowering of standards of work to which the best men are committed, and there is little doubt that they might, if they would adopt union methods, make a concerted effort to lavished general contractors in their bidding. It is evident, however, that the Joint Committee and others of the best men in their association are totally opposed to the adoption of such tactics, and that they prefer to appeal in a legitimate way to the architectural profession. The prominent members of our profession have already made a large extent of use a practice to let directly contracts for mechanical equipment-work which is most sure to suffer most difficult for the architect to protect where there is a tendency to lower the quality of construction.

Your Committee recommends for the consideration of the convention the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects, in convention assembled recommends to the members of our profession the adoption of the practice of direct letting of contracts for mechanical equipment, such as heating apparatus, plumbing and electrical equipment. This recommendation is based on the conviction that direct letting of contracts as compared with subcontracting through general contractors affords the architect more control of execution of work and thereby more complete control of the standard of work, and in the same time, scores economically the financial interest of both owner and contractor."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. EVERTT WARD,
Chairman.
WILL REDUCE ARCHITECTURE TO PATTERNS

Laments, loud and long, are from time to time heard issuing from the office of the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington because "the supervising architect's office is six years behind in its work." To bring daylight to the supervising architect's office, buried under constantly increasing work, it is said to be the plan of the treasury officials to suggest to the public buildings committee of Congress a plan for adopting standard types of buildings to be erected in cities of similar size throughout the country. This plan is thus outlined in a recent press report:

"Treasury officials have been at work for several months on a preliminary report to the public building committee created by congress to work out and improve some system by which a standard could be formed for public buildings, so that cities of a certain size should get a particular type of building. By its adoption, it was argued, the necessity of drawing plans for every new building would be eliminated, the expense of the upkeep of the supervising architect's office would be lessened and the actual time consumed between the authorization of a building and its completion would be greatly diminished."

Are we then, in going from one end of the country to the other, to see the same postoffice and federal building everywhere? Perhaps if it were a really good type of architecture it would be more pleasing to see it duplicated occasionally, rather than to find abortions in the design of our public structures, through an attempt to originate something different.

But how much better would it be to follow the plan of the American Institute of Architects, expressed by resolution at the last convention, to relieve the congestion in the treasury department by the employment, through selection or by competition, of architects in private practice for the work in that department. As admirably expressed by the convention, what our public structures most need is "that some orderly system should be adopted by the United States government in the designing of its buildings, monuments, etc., in the purchase, selection and acceptance of sculpture, painting and other works of art, whereby the services of those architects, sculptors and painters best qualified for such work may be made available."

Origins of Present Movement

This would not have been referred to here except for three good and sufficient reasons, viz.: First, progressive conditions today demand it; second, those interested are entitled to know, and, third, it will, it is believed, promote confidence in this time. As author of this program, then, during my European training as an architect, I acquired a working knowledge of Quantity Surveying, and of the operation of the Quantity System of estimating. Arriving in San Francisco in February, 1891 (nearly twenty-three years ago), it was a great surprise to observe the loose methods which prevailed in making up bids, and I was thereupon prompted to ask permission to give an informal talk at the Builders' Exchange upon the advantages which, as I thought, Quantity Estimating possessed over methods then existing. At that period very few persons could be found who even knew the meaning of the word "Quantities." It is true one or two Quantity Surveyors had preceded me, but they had disappeared as mysteriously as they had come. Then again later, in 1891, I gave an address in the Academy of Sciences Building, before the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Archi-

pects, upon the subject of "The Quantity System of Estimating." A fair amount of interest was shown, though doubts were expressed as to owners being willing to pay for Quantities being prepared for the bidders' use. But I was not discouraged. Some interest had been aroused among both contractors and architects, and I lost no opportunity of sustaining the interest by personal demonstrations of the many advantages attending the Quantity System of Estimating. This continued for several years. Another address on the "Quantity Estimating" problem was given before the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, and several articles were contributed to architectural and building journals. Mention may be made among others of an article entitled "Estimating Upon Bills of Quantities," in the "American Architect" of January 23, 1897, page 27; and on May 28, 1898, the same journal was good enough to place an article from an unknown contributor entitled "Quantity Surveying." No opportunity of advocating the necessity for better estimating methods was overlooked. Many were the favorable comments received from contractors, as well as architects, in the Eastern States and Middle West. Many letters and some literature was sent broadcast, and the subject was fixed in the minds of the public.

I, therefore, had laid out a Quantity System of Estimating (after conferring with many contractors) adapted to American requirements, and my plans were laid and ready for organizing an American Society of Quantity Surveying, the aim of which was better estimating methods and higher ideals for all interested in inviting, submitting and receiving figures. Then came the destruction of San Francisco, in April, 1906, and the loss of most things burnable. Increased responsibilities during the rebuilding of the city alone interrupted my work in aid of the Quantity System. My efforts, however, had not only attracted attention in this country, but from afar off, for the Quantity Surveyors' Association of London, England, in 1909, wrote me: "Have you any further communications for us?" I answered: "Yes, we are forming our society."

The Skyscraper of the Future

Skyscraper building is changing and progressing so rapidly that the tall buildings of today are evidently in a transition stage. While skyscrapers not yet thirty years old are being torn down because they are out of date and innovations are appearing in each new building, prophecies of the future city office structure, characteristic of American life, are coming from engineers and architects. That it will be a community building is the
common belief—and that it will be larger. It will cover half or all of a city block, perhaps 20,000 to 100,000 square feet of area. Its ground floor will be a network of corridors and arcades to accommodate shops, and it will have subway and aerial, as well as street, entrances.

But the change that is most confidently expected is greater lightness and economy of construction. This is to be accomplished first by a change in the steel skeleton. The use of harder steel—nickel, chrome nickel or vanadium steel—will reduce the weight of the skeleton and probably its cost. Added to this is the abandonment of masonry. The modern skyscraper, it is claimed, needs only a screen to protect it from weather, water, and fire; heavy masonry is useless. A heating of from four to eight inches of vitrified clay or concrete will supplant the stone walls and the resulting lightness of the steel framework will reduce the weight of the building by 50 per cent. Foundations will thus be relieved and become cheaper. But a new style of architecture must be evolved, employing smooth, as well as thin, outer walls, for joints in the vitrified sheathing are as unnecessary to the skyscraper as masonry.

The money that will be saved in the economy of materials will be devoted to interior improvements. The future skyscraper will have a climate of its own; its heating, lighting, and ventilating machinery will keep it at a constant temperature. And since the building itself has become fireproof, wooden finishes and furniture will soon disappear. ♦ ♦ ♦

**Elevator Service in the New Skyscrapers**

Graded elevator service is the solution for the transportation problem in skyscrapers that is being developed in New York City. In a building of 35 to 40 stories, with a workday population of 8,000 to 10,000 persons, all arriving within fifteen minutes of the same time in the morning and departing together in the evening, the elevators must be arranged so as to take each person to his floor, whether it is the sixth or the twenty-sixth, in the same length of time and with a wait of not more than thirty seconds for a car. To do this, the elevators are divided into groups, each group serving a certain number of floors and running at different speeds. In a 30-story building now under construction there are to be forty-eight elevators, divided into six groups of eight elevators each, to handle the 8,300 occupants. Each group serves ten floors, from the second to the eleventh; another serves the twelfth to the eighteenth; another the nineteenth to the twenty-fourth; another the twenty-fifth to the thirtieth; another the thirty-first to the thirty-sixth. The last group is auxiliary, carrying passengers to all floors and the roof. The number of floors served and the size of the cars decrease toward the top of the building, where greater speed is required. All cars run on schedule, and every car in the building makes a round trip from the ground to its own floor in the same number of seconds. To increase the amount of office space, each elevator shaft has doors only on the floors that are intended to serve. Intercommunicating floors in the shafts to the cars release passengers if a car is too full to stop. Besides the passenger service, elevators have to be installed to handle fifty tons of coal and twelve to fifteen tons of ashes each day.

**Largest Varnish Manufacturing Plant in the World**

Among the lesser known accomplishments not widely known, all the same time, is the composition of one of the biggest and best houses of varnish, not a metal example.

While the manufacturing of cement is a process on every hand, and the building of smoke-detectors a feature of the aesthetic harmony of our surroundings, we are not to ignore the varnish industry as an important, giving it our small thought when it is as a rule to us of the moment.

Among the greatest producers of varnish in the country is the house of Berry Brothers, located at Dearborn, Michigan, and which is said to be the largest manufacturing industry in the world.

This firm dates from the same humble origins as the business was established in 1828 by Joseph H. and Thomas Berry, on an extremely modest scale. The varnish industry began small and tiny manufaactured, however, and has grown with great success, the present size of the factory, one of the show places of Dearborn.

The firm of Berry Brothers has now been largely enhanced by the introduction of two great substances that have attained worldwide popularity, viz., "Berry's wood finish" and "Berry's wood disinfectant." As a consequence, the name Berry's is now considered a household name and the factory is a place of business and manufacturing.

The establishment of Berry Brothers, consisting of factories and offices at Detroit, San Francisco, and Walker ville, Ont., the latter to take care of their large Canadian trade, and branch offices at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and San Francisco. It also includes warehouses at Kansas City, Denver, Chattanooga, Dallas, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, and foreign branches at London, Paris, Berlin, Milan, Brussels, Stockholm, Christiania, Melbourne, Capetown and Buenos Ayres.

The combined storage capacity at the Detroit and Walkerville works is one and a half millions of gallons of varnish, and the market for the product is the whole world.

Unquestionably the most financial disaster to the house of Berry Brothers was the failure in 1879 of the All Summer rain, which closed the business, leaving the firm in the lurch. Though of the house, some years ago, while a sail boat was in his hands, he met with his friends and employees, but he left nothing whatever on the standing or conduct of the modern turnip, and total changes were due to the necessity of the financialMr. Peary, who was the chairman of the company.

All the old standards of the company, which house of Berry Brothers was long preserved and maintained for the company. The business policies are also soundly comprehended by the general head of operations, and the work and success of the entire establishment is such as to make it one of the foremost in the country.

The general management of the company is in the hands of J. H. Ayres, who has been connected with the house for many years, and is recognized as a foremost authority on the varnish industry. The Ayres is a typical iin the industry, and has become a leader in the art of making the best varnish for the market.
THE BUTTERFLY MAP
Device of San Francisco Architect Has Won International Recognition

In March, 1910, the “Chronicle” published a full description of a new land map of the world on an original projection invented by B. J. S. Cahill, and ventured the prophecy that San Francisco was destined to acquire added fame by reason of the fact that one of her citizens had made so important a contribution to cartography. The prediction has been fulfilled. Distinguished geographers in all parts of the world have expressed the conviction that the “Butterfly Map,” as the Cahill device is popularly known, is certain to displace the familiar design of Mercator.

It may take a number of years before all the maps now in use are discarded as erroneous representations of the earth’s surface. They are useful and distinct, but the cost of replacing them is an important factor, as is also the prejudice in favor of their simplicity. Mercator’s diagrammatic representation makes Greenland far too large and Africa far too small, and it is wholly impossible for calculating the shortest distances between points, yet mankind having been so long accustomed to this faulty picture will not readily adapt itself to the novelty of the Cahill outlines.

Fortunately the leading educationalists are already persuaded that it is better to have truth, even if a little more complex, than simple error. At a first glance the new map is for all the world like a butterfly, but after gazing at it for some time one realizes that it is the only way of correctly picturing the earth as a flat surface. Cut an orange into four equal parts, remove the sections of skin, press them out flat, place them together so that the four points are equidistant from each other and lie on the rim of a half circle, and you have the outlines of the field on which is drawn the Cahill map. If your orange were a rubber globe correctly mapped and were cut in the same way you would have the completed design.

A number of fanciful poetic images have been drawn from the butterfly appearance of the new projection, but the most curious circumstance is that it gives the land three distinct points—Cape Town, Cape Horn and Tasmania, thus calling to mind Shakespeare’s reference in “King John” to “the three corners of the world.”

Though of absorbing interest to students, the average reader may ask of what practical value is the change. To this there are many answers, the most important of which is, probably, that supplied by Professor McAdie, who, in arguing for a rational projection for maps, points out that the Mercator distortion is absolutely valueless for charting storm areas.

As mankind from China to Peru is interested in the weather, it will soon be interested in the Cahill map when it is shown that no other is so well suited for meteorological purposes.—Editorial, S. F. Chronicle, Nov. 23, 1913.

Administration Building, for the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

The building is now nearing completion. It contains in its name implies, all the administrative offices of the University, the art department and museum, the library and Government stack room, the Natural History Museum and department, the music department, boys’ and girls’ rest rooms, locker rooms and toilet rooms. Provision has been made for adding, as soon as the means are available, an auditorium wing in the rear, to seat 1500.

The building is practically fire-proof. It has a steel skeleton with outer rows of brick, stone faced, floors and roof slab of reinforced concrete; partition walls of hollow blocks.

The exterior walls are faced with Sanpete Sand Stone from Southern Utah, with trimmings of cream colored Terra Cotta. The foundation is of local granite.

The building is equipped with a well designed system of heating and ventilation, including an air cleaning device.

This building marks a new era in the school buildings of the State. TO COST, WITH ITS EQUIPMENT: $300,000.00.

Macky Auditorium Building, Boulder, Colorado

Time has been when private wealth was hoarded, hoarded for personal gratifications, or left after death in such a condition as to be of no value either to individuals or to the public.

Of late years, many men have given large sums of money to different institutions to be used for the betterment of man, or large sums have been donated for specific purposes and again whole estates have been willed for public use.

It is unfortunate that more of the vast wealth which has been accumulated by the few is not or should not be so placed as to be of direct benefit, welfare, comfort and advancement of the people as a whole, who require assistance, and will not and do not forget that such advantages were made possible through some broad minded and public spirited individual.

It is a great pleasure to refer to Mr. Andrew J. Macky, an old resident of the State of Colorado, who willied to the Colorado State University a sum sufficient for the erection of a building, cuts of which appear in this issue.

The building was erected for auditorium and administration purposes. The matter of construction and designing was placed in the hands of A. M. Gove and T. F. Walsh, architects of Denver, who caused the contracts to be let in September, 1909.

The building is built of what is known as St. Vrain stone and trimmed with Indiana Buff limestone. The St. Vrain stone is of a reddish brown color and is very hard and durable. This stone was laid in broken a-blur, having a rock face, the limestone trimmings being finished with a rubbed surface.

The building faces directly to the south and is 223 feet from east to west and 221 feet from north to south and 90 feet from grade to the highest point. It contains administration departments, art room and some class rooms in the east and west wings, as well as the auditorium proper.

The auditorium is 90 feet wide and 160 feet deep and has a seating capacity of 3,000. In connection with this a stage has been provided, being 30 feet deep and 90 feet wide.

A large banquet room occupies the space below the auditorium.

Eighteen exits have been provided from the auditorium, making a total opening of 140 feet, which could be used in case of emergency.

The electric light is provided from the University power plant and the steam for heating purposes comes from the same source, both of which are carried from the plant to the building in an underground tunnel.

Electrically driven fans, being 28 inches in diameter, will distribute the heat to various parts of the building.
Detail of Main Entrance, Administration Building
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah
Carson & Wilson and Rasmussen, Associate Architects
Salt Lake City, Utah
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
The Octagon, Washington, D. C.
OFFICERS FOR 1914

President
R. Clinton Strong, Boston, Mass.

First Vice-President
Thomas R. Klauder, Toledo, Ohio

Second Vice-President
Frank L. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.

Secretary

Treasurer
John L. Maynard, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For One Year
Irryog K. Paul, Stemway Hall, Chicago, Ill.

John H. Dorrison, Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

Edward A. Crane, 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Two Years
Burt L. Fenner, 160 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

C. Grant Lafarge, 25 Madison Sq., New York, N. Y.

H. Van Buren Magoun, 7 West 38th St., New York, N. Y.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, G. B. McDougall; Vice-President, San Francisco; Cal. Secretary, Sylvain Schnattacher; First National Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William Moor, Union Trust Building.

Chairman of Committee on Competition, Geo. B. McDougall, 235 Montgomery St.

Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month: annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, Robert B. Young, 701 Lankershim Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, Bernard Parmentier, Byrne Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pеннell, Byrne Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Date of Meetings, second Tuesday (except July and August), (Los Angeles).

San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
To the Members of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A.:
Note carefully the list of the new Standing Committees. If your name appears as the Chairman or as a member of a new Standing Committee, you are expected to act with the Committee named, without further notice.

Sylvain Schnattacher, President.

December 18th, 1913

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, of the American Institute of Architects, was held at the Fair-Zimkand Cafe, on Thursday evening, December 18th, 1913. The meeting was called to order at 8:05 p.m. by Mr. Geo. B. McDougall.

There were twenty-two members present and Mr. Charles H. Alden, President of the Washington State Chapter, Mr. W. H. Crooker of New York, Associate Editor of the American Architect, Mr. L. J. Flynn, editor of the Pacific Coast Architect, Mr. F. V. Santerance, a member of the Oregon State Chapter, and Mr. L. A. Ferguson, of San Francisco, were the guests of the Chapter.

MINUTES

The minutes of the regular meeting of November 20th, 1913, were read and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Sub-Committee on Public Information, A. I. A.

Mr. Moor, for this Committee, had nothing new to report.

Sub-Committee on Competitions, A. I. A.

Mr. Moor, for this Committee, reported that the Committee had undertaken several uncompleted competitions, but no definite information to report yet.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee to Audit Books of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Bernard J. Joseph, for this Committee, read a written report, which was ordered received, and the Committee discharged with thanks.

COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were received and ordered placed on file.

From the State Board of Architects, in regard to unclassified architects: From A. T. Brown, Secretary.

A letter acknowledging receipt of notification of resignation of Mr. Charles B. Dungan, Architects from Iowa, California and Michigan Chapters, regarding the proposed amendment, from the Washington State Chapter, requesting notification of any of our architects in Seattle, from the Committee of Architects of the Pacific Coast Architect, who expect to hold a meeting in the future in San Francisco, the minutes of the last meeting made by Mr. W. L. Alexander, New York, and a copy of the Quarterly Statement.
UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The next order of business being the election of President and of one Trustee, Mr. Edgar A. Mathews took the chair, and there being no other nomination, the Secretary was directed to cast a ballot for Mr. Geo. B. McDougall for the office of President. Mr. McDougall was thereupon elected for the office of President for the current term.

There being no other nomination, the Secretary was directed to cast a ballot for Mr. W. B. Faville for the office of Trustee. Mr. Faville was thereupon duly declared elected the Trustee for the current term.

NEW BUSINESS

The communication from the State Board of Architecture, giving the opinion of their attorney in the Marin County matter, was referred to the Committee on Relations with the State Board of Architecture, to be named later.

The joint reports of Messrs. Moorser and Schulze as the Chapter's delegates to the New Orleans convention, were read in part by both gentlemen, and at the conclusion were ordered received placed on file, and the delegates to receive the thanks of the Chapter.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees to serve the Chapter for the current year:

Board of Directors,
Geo. B. McDougall, Chairman; Edgar A. Mathews, Sylvain Schnaittacher, W. B. Faville, Henry A. Schulze.

Sub-Committee on Public Information,
William Mooser, Chairman; Sylvain Schnaittacher, Geo. B. McDougall.

Sub-Committee on Competitions, A. I. A.
Geo. B. McDougall, Chairman; Sylvain Schnaittacher, William Mooser, Hermann Barth, Edw. G. Garden.

Legislative Committee,
Edgar A. Mathews, Chairman; Mathew O'Brien, Albert Schroepper, Rudolph A. Herold.

Building Laws Committee,
Wm. A. Newman, Chairman; Elmer Jerome Kraft, Leo J. Devlin, Kenneth MacDonald, Jr.

Education Committee on Practice,
Smith O'Brien, Chairman; Ralph Warner Hart, Wm. A. Newman, Thomas J. Welsh.

Architectural League and Education.
August C. Headman, Chairman; Arthur Brown, Jr., John Albert Baur.

Sacramento Committee on Chapter Affairs.
James Seidler, Chairman; Rudolph A. Herold, Geo. C. Nelson.

Oakland Committee on Chapter Affairs.
Chas. W. Dickey, Chairman; Louis S. Stone, Fred Duane Voorhees.

San Jose Committee on Chapter Affairs.
Wm. Binder, Chairman; Geo. W. Page.

Home Industry League Committee.
Henry A. Schulze.

Chamber of Commerce Committee.
Sylvain Schnaittacher.

Civic League Committee,
Geo. B. McDougall, Chairman; Sylvain Schnaittacher.

Housing Association Committee.
Bernard J. Joseph, Chairman; Geo. Adrian Applegarth.

Quantity Surveying Committee.
G. W. Wright, Chairman; Wm. H. Crim, Jr., Frank T. Shea.

Committee on 1915 Convention.
James W. Reid, Chairman; W. D. Bliss, Geo. W. Kelham, Charles E. Hodgges, O. G. Traphagen.

Committee on Relations With State Board of Architecture.

Thomas J. Welsh, Chairman; Milton Lichtenstein.

The guests of the evening, Messrs. Alden, Crocker, Flynn, Narramore, and Upton, by invitation of the Chair, briefly addressed the meeting.

Mr. Garden, having brought up the question as to the functions of the Educational Committee on Practice with reference to the activity of this Committee during the previous term, Mr. Mathews stated that an elaborate program had been prepared by the previous Committee, but had not been carried out through the disinclination of the Chairman to act. A discussion followed on the desirability of having professional papers or a symposium at frequent intervals under the auspices of this Committee.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, on motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Chapter adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Oregon Chapter, A. I. A.


Meeting called to order by President Whitehouse.

The following members answered the roll call:

Messrs. Whitehouse, Wilson, Mayer, Bennes, Holford, Doyle, Hogne, Beckwith, Thompson, Lazarus and Lawrence.

Minutes of the meeting on November 20th, as printed, were approved.

Minutes of the Executive Committee, meeting held December 2, 1913, read and approved.

Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting, held December 15, 1913, read and approved.

Reports of Committees

1. Doyle, Chairman, Committee of Professional Practice:

"Your committee on Professional Practice expects to make a report at the next monthly meeting of the Chapter. We are working on a minimum schedule of charges that we hope to be able to recommend for adoption."

Ordered filed.

2. Fournix, Chairman, Committee on Program and Entertainment:

"I have the following to offer in the way of suggestions for Chapter dinners:"

"These dinners to be held quarterly and be made as attractive as possible to the members of the Chapter. I had a talk with the manager of the University Club and we can secure the use of the private dining room in the Club, which can accommodate 24 people. As our average has not been over seventeen or eighteen, I think we can safely count on using the University Club's private dining room. We could have a very sub-tantial dinner, including appetizers, before dinner and choice of beer or claret during dinner for $1.50 a plate, and I would recommend that we adopt a program along those lines for our quarterly dinners."

Upon motion made by Mayer and seconded by Mr. Doyle, report was accepted.

3. Holford, Chairman, Education Committee:

"In accordance with instructions given at last monthly meeting, your committee on Education begs to submit the following report as to condition of the Architectural Club, both as to finances and to membership:"
Cash in Bank
Regular Club account $ 2,048
Exhibition account 107.68
Less: 6 elected an exhibition account 300.00
Unpaid dues 3,400
Total $5,757.74

Yearly income from dues of all members $886.00
Rent from Floral Society $8.00 per month

Amount of back dues doubtful of collection due to club $460.52
If these are subtracted from the bills to be collected by the club, there will be available $3,345.74.

Yearly expenses
Rent, $85.70 per month $ 723.80
Light average $2.00 per month 24.00
Wood, 3 cords, $8.75 26.25
Piano 48.00

Yearly surplus $788.25

The Club Treasurer, however, considers that there will be a loss of income from dormant members, men who are now in arrears and men leaving town, of $244.00, making a yearly deficit of $144.25.

The membership list shows a total of 93 members. Of these are 5 architects; 7 senior members, 4 junior members, 8 associate members, whom the Treasurer classes as doubtful, some being in arrears, and some out of town. If these were dropped from the membership list, there would be a net membership of 73.

Your committee finds that there are several Chapter members in arrears for dues, and also several chapter members who are not members of the Club.

Believing that the Club is worthy of our support and can fill a very necessary part in the upbuilding of the profession, your committee would recommend that the Chapter appoint a special committee to cooperate with the Club Treasurer in an effort to collect the back dues of the chapter members, and with the club officers to devise a method of increasing the Club's membership and make it of more value to the profession.

Your committee feels that every chapter member should be a member of the Club.

In view of the report of Mr. Wilson and seconded by Mr. Thompson, report was accepted. In an informal discussion of the subject, Mr. Mayer remarked that the support of the Architectural Club fell too strongly upon the architects and that there should be more interest taken on the part of the engineers, and that the financial condition of the club was largely due to the members themselves. Mr. Beckwith pointed out that $2,000 had been invested in the quarters and that it should not be allowed to lapse.

Mr. Doyle suggested that other organizations be interested in these quarters.

Mr. Hofford suggested that lack of junior service was a great drawback.

4. Wilson, Chairman, Membership Committee

Your committee on membership was granted permission to work at the advisability of acquiring new membership by members who are non-residents of Portland and therefore cannot attend the meetings of the Chapter. The majority of the committee feel that the presentation of a $1.00 a year is not too much to ask of the non-resident members, in view of the many advantages which they will derive from being members of the Chapter. We think that should receive the members of the Chapter the same as the local members so as to encourage them to keep in touch with what the Chapter is doing. It must also be remembered that

...
It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to pay one-half of $75.00 to the Builders' Exchange as soon as funds permitted, and that the Executive Committee investigate the necessity for an assessment.

It was moved by Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Holford, that Messrs. Kayer, Logan, Hogue, Whitehouse and Lawrence constitute a committee to confer with the special committee from the Board of Regents of the State University.

Motion accepted. Motion made by Mr. Doyle and seconded by Mr. Beckwith gave above committee power to act.

Mr. Thompson moved, Mr. Wilson seconded, that meeting adjourn.

December 13th, 1913.

Multnomah County Commissioners, Court House, City.

(Attention of Mr. Rufus Holman.)

Gentlemen:
The Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, through its Executive Committee, respectfully suggests in view of the importance of the Inter-State Bridge over the Columbia River that your Commissions invite as consulting advisory architects a Washington architect and an Oregon architect to serve gratuitously in aiding the Commissions on architectural features of the bridge.

We would suggest that the selection be made from the State Chapters of the American Institute of Architects from a list submitted to the Commissions by the Chapters of both states.

We suggest also that an architect be employed by the Commissions in conjunction with the engineer, or if this is not feasible that the engineer's contract include the services of an architect paid by him but subject to the approval of your Honorable body. Bridges throughout the country of such importance as this structure, will have invariably used the services of an architect in conjunction with the engineer.

We trust that these suggestions will be received by you in the spirit in which they are offered.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) ELLIS F. LAWRENCE,

Secretary, Oregon Chapter, A. I. A.

Approved by: Doyle, Lazarus, Whitehouse, Johnson, Mayer.

Portland, Ore., December 20th, 1913.

Mr. Morris H. Whitehouse, President Oregon Chapter, A. I. A., Wilcox Building, Portland, Oregon.

My dear Mr. Whitehouse:—

I desire in behalf of the Committee of the Regents to convey to you, and through you to your Committee and Chapter, our thanks for the very agreeable interview accorded us last evening, and especially for the sympathetic desire manifested by you all to aid us in reaching the best solution of the problem before us. Whatever the outcome may be, I assure you your kindly attitude is keenly appreciated and that we are greatly obliged to you.

Our Committee has reached no conclusion. Two of the members were not present last evening, and of course will have to be consulted. Some of those present hesitated about a competition on account of the expense and delay incident thereto, and felt that the Committee should report to the Institute a committee to confer with the selection of an architect and giving him the commission. Personally, I have no hesitancy in saying that I am inclined to the view that

a limited competition in accordance with the rules of your Association would, under all the circumstances, be the most satisfactory method of procedure, but I am only one among several, and my views may not appeal to the majority in the final outcome.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. S. BEAN.

Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The January meeting of the Washington State Chapter American Institute of Architects was held at the Arctic Club January 5th, with twelve members present.

Messrs. Clancy, Lewis, editor of the Pacific Builder & Engineer, and W. H. Crocker, associate editor of the American Architect, were present as guests.

Mr. E. B. Van Winke, Jr., was advanced to regular membership and Mr. Richard Ellis and Earl C. Parks were voted into Junior membership in the Chapter.

A vote of thanks to the Louisiana Chapter for its hospitality to the Washington State Chapter delegates to the convention was passed. An interesting report of the delegates, Messrs. Alden and Sayward, was read by Mr. Bebb in the absence of the delegates.

Mr. Crocker and Mr. Lewis spoke entertainingly to the Chapter of matters concerning the architectural profession in which they were interested.

The subject, "Quantity Survey System," was informally discussed and it was decided to have a full discussion of the same at a later meeting.

ARTHUR L. LOVELESS,

Secretary.

Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., Meet

The sixty-eighth meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Hollembre Cafe, Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914.

The meeting was called to order at 7:40 p. m. by Vice-president A. C. Martin.

The following members were present:

A. L. Acker
J. E. Allison
J. J. Backus
Joseph J. Blick
W. E. Erkes
Lyman Farwell
Homer W. Gladden
John C. Hillman
J. W. Krause
John P. Kempel
A. C. Martin
H. H. Martin
S. B. Marston
B. M. Morris
O. W. Morgan
S. T. Norton
Robert H. Orr

As guests of the Chapter were present W. S. Davis, John Bowler and E. J. Clements of the Builder and Contractor, and William E. Prine of the Southwest Contractor.

The minutes of the Sixty-seventh meeting were read and adopted.

For the Chapter's Committee appointed to confer with the Master Builders Association, the secretary read a letter from the Association to the Chapter's Committee. This subject was ordered laid over for the following meeting for further report and discussion.

Communications were next read as follows: From F. C. Baldwin, Chairman of the Committee on Pub-
locations. A. I. A., requesting the names of local clubs and other civic leaders who might be interested in the Journal of the American Institute of Architects. The secretary was instructed to reply to this communication and comply with the request, also to recommend that the Journal be sent to the Los Angeles City Council and Huntington Art Commission.

From Octavius Morgan, relating incidents of his trip abroad and offering his greetings to the members of the Chapter.

From the Los Angeles Builders Exchange, requesting the Chapter's co-operation in matters of mutual interest to Architects and Builders. This matter was placed in charge of the Chapter's Sub-committee on Public Information.

From the department of buildings, Los Angeles Board of Public Works, calling attention of the Chapter's members to the recent amendments to the building ordinances concerning the issuing of building permits. This communication was ordered filed.

From the National Conference on City Planning; this was also ordered filed.

From Glenn Brown, retiring secretary of the American Institute of Architects, congratulating the Chapter upon its accomplishments and co-operation with the Institute during its term of office. The secretary was instructed to reply to this communication, expressing the Chapter's high sense of gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Glenn Brown for the valuable services he had rendered to the Institute during his fifteen-year term of office, on motion made by John P. Kempe1, seconded by A. F. Rosenheim, and duly carried.

From W. R. B. Willcox, newly elected director of the Institute from Seattle, requesting the report of delegates of this Chapter to the forty-seventh annual convention of the Institute and offering its services to co-operate in the interests of this Chapter in the absence of Mr. Octavius Morgan, director of the Institute from Southern California.

From the Costumes Committee of the St. Louis Pageant, extending invitation to the members of this Chapter to enter into competition for costumes, etc., for the St. Louis Pageant to be held in May, 1914. This communication was ordered filed.

A circular of information from the American Federation of Arts, together with a program of exhibition of Architectural designs, executed by students in the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects. This communication was ordered filed.

The chairmen next called for a report of the Chapter's delegates to the forty-seventh annual convention of the Institute, and a summary report was read by E. Parmenter, followed by verbal reports by A. E. Rosenheim and A. C. Marlin. On motion made by John P. Kempe1, seconded by Ang. Wackerbarth and duly carried, the delegates' report was ordered spread upon the minutes, and the thanks of the Chapter extended to the delegates.

To Mr. R. B. Young, president of the chapter and confined to his home through illness, the secretary was instructed to address on behalf of the chapter, a letter of sympathy and regret at his absence, on motion made by John P. Kempe1, seconded by Lyman Farrell, and unanimously carried.

On the subject of the California State law of 1862 concerning competitions, Mr. P. E. Milson read a letter from Mr. Edward Hyatt of Sacrament0, California, State Superintendent of Education, in which it was argued that the California State law of 1862, governing competitions for plans and public buildings, was operative, and he had notified every school district in the state to that effect.

After various minor discussions, the meeting adjourned at 9:40 p.m.

San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the East-Zink Caffe, on Thursday evening, January 15th, 1914. The meeting was called to order at 8:15 o'clock by Mr. Geo. B. McDougall.

There were fourteen members present.

MINUTES

The minutes of the regular meeting of December 18th, 1913, were read and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES

There was nothing to report from any of the Standing Committees with the exception of the Educational Committee on Practice, which was as follows: Mr. S. W. O'Brien, Chairman, reported that his Committee had arranged that, at the next meeting of the Chapter, Mr. Lewis G. Munger would read a paper on "Water Proofing"; and the Committee had in contemplation speakers for other meetings.

COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were received and ordered placed on file:

From Glenn Brown, letters in reference to the Shes resolution, and the changing of the name of the Chapter, and a letter of farewell as Secretary of the American Institute of Architects; from the Michigan Chapter, A. I. A., minutes of the regular monthly meeting. Circular letter from Mr. Dawson Watson, Chairman of the Cos- tume Committee, St. Louis Pageant Costume Competition, asking cooperation of the Chapter with this Committee in reference to their coming Pageant. Circular letter from the Portola Festival Finance Committee, soliciting subscriptions to cover debt incurred during the last Portola Festival. From the Daily Journal of Commerce in reference to the candidacy of Mr. A. C. Rahinson, as a member of the Pacific Trust Commission. Circular from the General Contractors' Association in reference to the controversy between the local plasterers' union No. 66 and the building trades, asking members for their support. Letter from Mr. G. A. Wright, sample page, etc., for use of the Kansas City Chapter, A. I. A., for meeting notices. Three letters from the Portola Festival Finance Committee, soliciting subscriptions to cover debt incurred during the last Portola Festival.

From Mr. Harris Allen, member San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., asking information as to what steps the Chapter has taken with reference to the Elk's Hall Competition in Berkeley; from Mr. G. A. Wright, sample page, etc., for use of the Kansas City Chapter, A. I. A., for meeting notices. Three letters from the Portola Festival Finance Committee, soliciting subscriptions to cover debt incurred during the last Portola Festival.

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UNFINISHED BUSINESS

There was no unfinished business.

NEW BUSINESS

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Secretary was directed to place in full on the minutes of the Chapter, letter received from the American Institute of Architects under date of December 17, 1913, which is as follows:

December 17, 1913.
Mr. Sylvain Se\\emph{"u}mait, Sec’y.
San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A.
San Francisco, Cal.
Dear Sir: At the meeting of the Board of Directors in New Orleans, November 30th, 1913, your telegram as Secretary of the San Francisco Chapter was read, stating that the She Resolution had been withdrawn and expunged from the minutes of the Chapter at its meeting November 20th. I was requested by the Board to express to the San Francisco Chapter the appreciation of the Board for the loyalty of the San Francisco Chapter toward the Institute, by its action in this matter.
Sincerely yours,
(Signed) GLENN BROWN,
Secretary.

The communication from Mr. Harris Allen with reference to the Competition for the Elks’ Hall Building at Berkeley was referred to the Board of Directors, as was also the letter from the San Francisco Architectural Club in re Architectural Exhibit in 1913.

The Secretary was directed to acknowledge receipt of letters from the General Contractors’ Association.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried the Secretary was directed to notify the Panama-Pacific International Exposition that the Chapter had been instrumental in the selection of Los Angeles as the convention city for 1915, and that San Francisco would be included in the itinerary of the visiting architects, and that the Chapter had a Committee for the purpose.

Certain amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Chapter were suggested by Mr. Mooer, and discussed. The following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were read and, in accordance with the present By-Laws, the Secretary was directed to forward copies of the same to the members for a letter ballot. Article VI, Section 1 of the Constitution was altered to read:

ARTICLE VI

Section 1. The Constitution may be added to, altered or amended upon a two-thirds vote of the members voting, of all Institute and Chapter members in good standing; provided, that at least twenty days previous notice of proposed change shall have been sent by the Secretary to each Institute and Chapter member, who is qualified to vote. Vote to be obtained by letter ballot.

Article XI, Section 1 in the By-Laws was altered to read as follows:

ARTICLE XI

Section 1. The By-Laws may be added to, altered or amended at any regular meeting of this organization, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted and read at a previous regular meeting or special meeting called for that purpose, and also a copy thereof in printed or written form delivered or mailed to each member at least twenty days prior to the date of proposed final action thereon. A two-thirds vote of all members voting shall be necessary to final adoption. Vote to be obtained by letter ballot.

The other amendments discussed were referred to a Special Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws as follows: Messrs. William Mooser, Edgar A. Mathews, and Sylvain Se\\emph{"u}mait, Sec’y.

The Secretary was directed to communicate with the New York and Philadelphia Chapters as to the operation of the Chapters with reference to Junior Membership.

The Chair announced with regret that since the last meeting the Chapter had lost from its membership thru death Ernest Martin Hoen of Sacramento, and F. H. Martens of San Francisco. The Secretary was directed to send suitable letters of condolence and sympathy, expressing the regret of the Chapter at the demise of the deceased members.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter on motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Chapter adjourned at 10:35 o’clock. Subject to approval.

San Francisco Architectural Club.

At the semi-annual business meeting of the San Francisco Architectural Club, held January 7, 1914, the following officers were elected: President, George Greenwood; Vice-President, Charles P. Weeks; Secretary, Albert R. Williams; Treasurer, William D. Sherman; Directors, Henry A. Thomson and James A. Magee.

William A. Garren was appointed to fill the unexpired term of George Greenwood.

SAN DIEGO

Change of Officers

At a meeting of the San Diego Architectural Association held recently, J. B. Lyman, of the firm of Bristol & Lyman, was elected president of the organization for the coming year. Cressy, of Quayle Bros. & Cressy, was chosen vice-president, and Robert Halley, secretary and treasurer.

W. S. Hebhardt, the retiring president, held his office for the last three years.

“It is owing to the efforts of Mr. Hebhardt,” said the president, Mr. Lyman, “that the organization has been placed on a firm foundation. It is now hoped that during the coming year the association will widen its scope and become a potent factor in the upbuilding of the city.”

The association has 45 members.

Trade Notes

Architect J. Jay Knapp of Los Angeles, has removed his office, and is now located at 1028 South Hope Street.

Architect Thomas Hooper, Victoria, B. C., has returned after spending several months in London and Paris.

School Architect F. A. Naramore, Portland, Ore., was a recent visitor in San Francisco on his way to Los Angeles.

Architect R. E. Heine, Portland, Ore., was a recent visitor in San Francisco on his way to Los Angeles, California.

R. J. Huntington, Pacific Coast Manager of the Otis Elevator Co., has returned from a business trip to Honolulu.

Architect George W. Eldridge, Los Angeles, has moved his office from the Los Angeles Investment Bldg., to 915 Marsh-Strong Bldg.

The Architectural Terra Cotta on the I. N. Van Nuy Building, Los Angeles, was furnished by Gladding McBean and Co., San Francisco.

Architect Carl Nuese, has recently opened offices in the Hollbrook Building, San Francisco, formerly at Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France.
ARCHITECT GEORGE W. RIDGWAY, Los Angeles, moved his office from the Los Angeles Investment Building to the March Strong Building.

ARCHITECT J. FRANK WALKER wishes to announce that he has opened offices at No. 303 East Fourth Street, at Sponge Street, Santa Ana, California.

Thirty plans were submitted November 29th for the $60,000 building, to be erected by the State of Massachusetts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The architectural firm of Bresemann & Durrie, of Victoria and Nanaimo, B. C., has dissolved partnership, E. J. Bresemann continuing the business in his own name at Nanaimo.

Architects Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Los Angeles, have moved their office from the Wright & Collender Building, to 411 Broockman Bldg., Seventh Street and Lloyd A.

Architect C. O. Long has given up his office in the Central Building, Los Angeles, and we are informed he will continue his architectural practice from his residence office only.

H. Clark & Sons furnish the Matt Glazed Terra Cotta, which was used in the Polychrome for the Durant School Building, Oakland, Cal. Architect J. J. Donovan, Security Bank Bldg., Oakland.

Willard David Cook, Land-scape Architect, and R. S. Richardson & R. E. Wyman, civil engineers, and Mr. Cook, have moved from the Los Angeles Investment Bldg., to 915 Marsh-Strong Bldg., Ninth and Main Streets.

Architects Eager & Eager, Story Building, Los Angeles, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. A. W. Eager will continue business in the old offices of the firm. F. O. Eager will engage in business independently.

Gladding, McBean & Co., San Francisco, furnished the architectural Terra Cotta on the Administration Building for the University of Utah, at Salt Lake City. Cannon & Petzer and Ramm Hansen, Associated Architects.

Architect Walter B. Griffin, of Chicago, has returned after spending some time on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Griffin won first prize in an international competition for laying out plans of the new capital building in Australia.

William H. Crocker, associate editor of the American Architect, spent a few days in San Francisco, after attending the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, held in New Orleans the early part of December.

Architect W. C. Pennell of Austin & Pennell, Wright & Collender Building, Los Angeles, was in receipt of a Christmas present not from Santa Claus, but by a stock, whose visit came Christmas morning. Mother and daughter are doing well.

Architect Loring E. Richardson is leaving shortly for Victoria, B. C., and will be temporarily located at 805-7 B. C. Permanent Loan Bldg., where he is to prepare detail plans and specifications for the Jubilee Hospital, to cost approximately $400,000.

Architects Charles H. Allen, President Washington State University, Seattle, Wash., now, in charge of special Department Division of Works at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is making a trip to Seattle for the purpose of attending to some business matters.

Architect Myron Hunt of Los Angeles has been selected by the Board of Regents of the University of Arizona as advisor architect to prepare a program and plans for a building to be designed a new $80,000 building for the Arizona State University. The competition will be held in accordance with the rules of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. A. S. Naille, Manager of The Staples Noyes Co., has just returned from an extended trip to Southern California, and the San Francisco Valley. He reports that the outlook is very favorable, particularly in his line, having secured quite a number of contracts for buildings.

Wallace A. Blatt, a well known architect of Winnipeg, is in Victoria, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Blatt is greatly enamored with Victoria and its surroundings, and has purchased land in Oak Bay, on which he is building a residence. He will probably come to Victoria for good in a few months.

Architects Cannon & Petzer, Salt Lake City, Utah announce that the new District School Building of Grantsville, Utah, was dedicated on January 27th. This is one of the most handsome buildings of its kind in the state, costing about $85,000 and containing all modern equipment throughout.

Berry Bros., Detroit, Mich., have entered the field with a splendid House Organ, under the heading of "Luxembourg Daily News," published daily during the Fourth Annual Convention for the employers of Berry Bros., which records the many happenings of the meetings, and from the contents of the many cartoons one should think every member was made welcome and enjoyed a good time.

Architect Hugh Brampton, of the firm of Brampton & Leibert, Vancouver, B. C., has left for the eastern states, on a business and pleasure trip. Mr. Brampton contends, that in order to do justice to oneself in the profession, it has become absolutely essential for the architect to travel much, thereby personally familiarizing himself with new ideas, especially when improvements follow one another, as rapidly as they do in the present age.

Architect Lester Hibbard of Los Angeles, has returned to this city, after spending a year and a half in Paris and Europe, in travel and study. Mr. Hibbard graduated from the College of Architecture at Berkeley in 1909, and then took a year's post graduate work. He later was connected with the office of Architect Myron Hunt. While in Paris, Mr. Hibbard took the examinations given by the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and distinguished himself in ranking eighteenth in a class of 25.

Architects Perry & Fowler, Vancouver, B. C., have instructions from Ottawa, Canada, to proceed at once with working drawings and specifications for the new Drill Hall to be located on Commercial Drive, Kitsilano. Estimated cost $375,000. Building will occupy an entire block and will be constructed of stone and reinforced concrete, faced with red Pressed Brick and Deman Island Stone, all modern equipment. A notable feature is two large windows set in steel frames 50 feet high at the highest point, and 125 feet wide at the widest point.

W. W. Montague & Co., thirty-six years in San Francisco, is the oldest business house on the Pacific Coast, the founder of which is still at the helm directing its affairs.

The house was established in January, 1888, under the firm name of Locke & Montague to do a building business in stores, hotels and flouring mills, located at 414-16 Battery street, near Washington street, three blocks west of the center of the city. The Bank of Commerce was on the corner of Washington and Battery streets.

In 1894 there was erected expressly for Locke & Montague a brick building 14 stories up, 910-18 Battery street, between California and Pine
Hotel—San Francisco. Architect L. Mastropasqua, 880 Washington street. San Francisco, has completed plans for a four-story and basement reinforced concrete hotel to be erected on the southwest corner of Broadway and Parker Place, and will cost $20,000.

State Exposition Building—San Francisco. Plans have been completed for the State Exposition Building for the State of Washington by Architect A. F. Heide, 46 Kearny street. It is a three-story frame and concrete construction of classic design, and will cost $250,000.

Chu House—Oakland. Architect Edward G. Garden, Phelan Building, San Francisco, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a two-story and basement club house of frame and concrete, for the Sequoia Club, to be erected on Foothill Boulevard, to cost from $40,000 to $50,000.

Stadium—Oakland. Architect J. J. Donovan, Security Bank Building, Oakland, is preparing plans for a stadium and track, concrete construction, for the Oakland Stadium Association, to be erected at Peralta Park and to cost $200,000.

Apartment House—Oakland. Architects Rossine & Rousseau, Monadnock Building, San Francisco, have completed plans for a four-story and basement brick and steel apartment house, to be erected on the corner of Oak and Fourteenth streets, for Dr. F. A. Baird.

Courthouse—Alturas. Architect F. J. DeLongchamps, Reno, Nevada, has been commissioned to prepare plans and to prepare basement reinforced concrete courthouse for Modoc County, and will cost $50,000.

School—Eureka, Architect William H. Weck, 75 Post street, San Francisco, has completed plans for a two-story and basement reinforced concrete High School Building, to be erected in Eureka, Humboldt County, for the Eureka Union High School District.


Residence—Berkeley. Architect Olin S. Grove, 3211 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, is preparing plans for a two-story and basement frame residence for W. W. Grove, to be erected in Claremont Tract and will cost $4,500.

Residence—San Juan Capistrano. Architect A. B. Bent, 114 N. Spring street, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a two-story and basement residence of reinforced concrete, to be erected for John Forster, and to cost $25,000.

Lodge Hall and Storeroom—Los Angeles. Architects Morgan, Walls & Morgan, Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, are preparing plans for a three-story and basement Class A lodge hall and stores, for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to be erected at the corner of Twelfth and Florence streets.

Hotel—Los Angeles. Architects Barnett, Hayes & Barnett, Wright & Collender Building, Los Angeles, have nearly completed working drawings for an apartment house of three stories, to be erected on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, for Fred Grass of San Francisco. Estimated cost $100,000.

Museum—San Francisco. Architects Hobart, Crocker Building, San Francisco, has completed plans for a museum to be erected in Golden Gate Park by the California Academy of Sciences. It is to be a two-story, high with basement, Class A construction, and to cost $600,000.

State Exposition Building—San Francisco. Architects Wayland & Fennell have completed plans for a state exhibit building, frame construction, for the State of Idaho. The structure will cost $25,000.

Residence—San Francisco. Architect William Knowles, Hearst Building, San Francisco, has completed plans for a two-story and attic and basement frame residence for William C. Murdoch, to be erected at Forest Hill. It will cost $25,000.

School—San Francisco. Architects Bliss & Faville, Balboa Building, have completed plans for a three-story and basement frame school building, for the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California to be erected at the corner of Potrero avenue and Twenty-fifth street for a Boys' Home. It will cost $15,000.

Hospital—San Francisco. Architects Bakewell & Brown, 251 Kearny street, San Francisco, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a five-story and basement Class A construction hospital, to be erected at the Lane Hospital at the corner of Clay and Webster streets, for the Stanford University. The cost will be $190,000.

Office Building—San Francisco. Architect J. Martin Haenke, Story Building, Los Angeles, has prepared plans for a four-story and basement office building, to be erected at the corner of Montgomery and Bush streets. The building will occupy the entire frontage of Montgomery street with the exception of the portion at the south, which is occupied by the Donohue-Kelly people, and will cost $1,200,000.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architect Frederick H. Meyers, Bankers' Investment Building, San Francisco, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a five or six-story apartment house, Class C construction, for Trowbridge & Livingston, to be erected at the corner of Post and Williams Place. This building will cost from $72,000 to $100,000.

The enthusiasm and get together spirit of the Fuller managers is very marked, and much good from these yearly meetings is the result. They look for a very large volume of business in 1914, as the report brought in by their managers from the different sections is very encouraging.

The following branch managers were present:

Mr. C. B. Woodruff, Mr. J. S. Menefee, Mr. L. C. Hunter, Mr. C. R. Root, Mr. A. B. Cadman, Mr. D. J. Miller, Mr. F. D. Seymour, Mr. P. C. Patterson, Mr. David Williamson, Mr. C. W. Jackson, Mr. F. A. Steele, and Mr. E. E. Simmons, Mr. W. F. Fuller, Jr., and Mr. W. P. Holden, from the home office.

CALIFORNIA

Club House—San Francisco. Class B construction three stories and basement, to cost $75,000. Architect G. Albert Lansburgh, 709 Mission street, St. Louis, Missouri, and architect O'Brien & Werner have completed plans for a three-story and basement brick and steel Lodge Rooms for the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association. Cost to be $75,000.

Hotel—San Francisco. Architect Washington J. Miller, 45 Kearny street, San Francisco, has prepared plans for an eight or ten-story Class A construction. The same architect is preparing plans for a large Class A hotel building to be erected on the corner of Mission and Mason streets, in an eastern syndicate.

Hotel—San Francisco. Architect August Norda, Mills Building, San Francisco, has completed plans for a six-story and basement reinforced concrete hotel building to cost $25,000.

Hotel Building—San Francisco. Architect Earl B. Scott, Hanover Bank Building, has completed plans for a six-story and basement brick and steel construction hotel building for Downtown Realty Co.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architects Fabre & Bear-award, Merchants National Bank Building, have completed a three-story and basement frame apartment house for A. Artru, to cost $75,000.
OREGON

City Hall.—Syracuse, N. Y. Architect A. H. Moxon. Work has been started on plans for the new City Hall of Syracuse, N. Y. The plans have been prepared by the firm of A. H. Moxon, and are being executed by the same firm. The cost of the building is estimated at $40,000.

<...>

WASHINGTON

Seattle and District—Seattle. Architect Wilson. Work is in progress on the new Seattle Post Office, which is expected to be completed in the summer of 1907. The building will be a three-story structure, costing $100,000.

<...>

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver—Vancouver. Architect E. M. Moxon. Work is in progress on the new Vancouver City Hall, which is expected to be completed in the summer of 1907. The building will be a four-story structure, costing $150,000.
Government Buildings—Victoria. It is reported from Victoria that plans have been proposed for the erection of a government office building and new museum addition in connection with the legislative buildings at Victoria and that they will cost, with additional government buildings, $800,000.

Store Buildings—Victoria. Plans have been completed for the erection of new store buildings for the Hudson Bay Co., Victoria, and $450,000 is being raised for the structure.

Sub-postoffice—Vancouver. Architect A. Campbell has completed plans for the new sub-postoffice, to be erected here and cost $800,000.

Arms—Vancouver. Architects Perry & Fowler, Pacific Building, Vancouver, have completed plans for the erection of a $550,000 armory here, for the Dominion Government.

COLORADO.

Bank Building—Denver, Colo. Construction is to begin immediately for a six-story bank and office building by the Broadway Bank, to be erected on the corner of Broadway and First Avenue, to cost approximately $60,000.

Apartment House—Denver, Colo. Architect W. G. Huntoon is preparing plans for a $30,000 apartment house for Dr. A. F. Reed, to be erected at Fourteenth Avenue and Pearl street.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Plans are being prepared by Architect N. A. G. Hill for the Salt Lake Armory Building, for a new armory building at Garfield, by the Granite Board of Education. Building to cost approximately $30,000.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Architects Palliser & Hills are preparing preliminary plans for a new apartment hotel to be erected on East South Temple street during the coming season. Building to be in steel frame, and reinforced concrete floors, and to cost $180,000.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Architects Cannon & Fetzer, Templeton Building, are preparing plans and specifications for a new residence on the North Bench to be erected for Mr. J. M. Blair.

Salt Lake City, Utah. It is rumored that the erection of the new Salt Lake Country Club house to be built on a large tract of land about five miles southeast of this place, will be begun early in the spring. The cost will be about $30,000.

Logan, Utah. Architects Cannon & Fetzer have been commissioned by the Thatcher Brothers at Logan to proceed with plans for the new bank building and hotel which is to be erected here. Structure to be five stories high, of reinforced concrete and steel, with a buffet exterior. Cost to be $150,000.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Buildings to cost $125,000 are to be erected on the site owned by the Newhouse Realty Co. on the corner of 25th street, Exchange Place and State Street. One of the plans calls for the erection of a large markethouse where booths and stores will be established.

Apartment House—Salt Lake City, Utah. Architects Palliser & Hills are preparing plans for a six-story apartment hotel, a store and hotel building and up-to-date apartment house costing in the aggregate, $275,000. Property owned by Edward L. Burton and Frank Bailey.

Library Building—Salt Lake City, Utah. Plans and specifications have been prepared by Architects Watkins & Brich, Felt Building, for the erection of a Carnegie Library Building at Garland, Utah. The structure will cost $8,000.

Apartment House—Salt Lake City, Utah. Architect J. Craig is preparing plans for an apartment house to be erected by former Mayor John S. Browson on the corner of First Avenue and State street, to cost $80,000.

Apartment House—Ogden, Utah. Plans for a modern apartment house have been ordered by George W. Goddard, president of the Goddard Pickle & Preserve Co. Building to cost $30,000, and will be built in the corner of Main and Twenty-fourth street. Hall—Salt Lake City. Plans are being drawn by Architects Cannon & Fetter for the meeting house for the Eighth Ward, Building will be located on Third East between Fourth and Fifth South. Structure will cost about $30,000.

Apartment House—Salt Lake City, Utah. It has been definitely announced by Mr. E. C. Bres, that he has completed plans for a $40,000 apartment house to be constructed on the west side of West Temple street between Sixth and Seventh streets. Salt Lake City, Utah. Building has been practically completed for new Car Barns to be used by both companies in Salt Lake when completed. Buildings will cost $100,000.

Utah State University—Logan, Utah. Construction was completed by E. J. Fulford, vice president of the American Tin Can Co. of New York, that a factory for the manufacture of tin cans will be erected at Logan in the next year, to cost approximately $220,000.

TUCSON, Ariz. A modern opera house to cost $50,000 is to be erected here in the very near future. The building is to have a seating capacity of 1000 persons.

School Buildings—Yuma, Ariz. Architect John Kinker Kirby, Phoenix, Ariz., has submitted plans for the new high school buildings and to the trustees of the Yuma High School District, to be completed by early spring.

Armory Building—Phoenix, Ariz. Architect F. C. Hurst has completed plans for the erection of the $16,000 Armory Building to be erected on North First street. Building to have frontage of 100 feet on First and a depth of 140 feet.

Hotel Buildings—Phoenix, Ariz. Salim Ackel has announced that it is his intention to erect a six-story hotel building on Central avenue to cost $75,000. Plans are being prepared by Architect F. C. Hurst, 1,29 X. Central Avenue.


School Buildings—Phoenix, Ariz. Plans and specifications are now on file with Architects Peabody & Smart, Central Building, for the erection of the Industrial Arts Building for the Tempes Normal School District, at Tempe.

Passenger Station—Pocatello, Idaho. Plans are being prepared for the erection of a new passenger station for the O. S. L. R. R. Co., by Carl Stradley, chief engineer.

City Hall—Weiser, Idaho. According to T. W. Terwilliger of this place, Weiser and Washington Counties are contemplating building a new city hall and county building to cost from $12,000 to $13,000.

Office Building—Boise, Idaho. It is the intention of A. R. Craven to erect a $10,000 building at Eighth and Jefferson streets on a quarter of the block that now Columbia Park.

Postoffice—Pocatello, Idaho. Architect Oscar W. W著terworth, Washington, D. C., has been selected to build the town hall and basement brick and stone postoffice for the United States Government, to be erected here.

College—Gooding, Idaho. Competitive plans for buildings for Gooding College are being prepared by Architects Ware & Travers, Salt Lake City; Weyland & Fennell, Boise, and George H. Carsey, Honolulu.

Helena, Mont. Lewis Penwell Co. has acquired a lot at the northeast corner of Lawrence street and Benton avenue and it is his intention to erect a modern apartment house on the site. Estimated cost $100,000.

Romond, Mont. Architect J. R. Grant has been commissioned by the City Council to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of a new city jail building.

Fort Benton, Mont. An election will be held here on April 4th, for the purpose of voting on the proposition of erecting a county high school building at this place.

Gooding College—Mont. Plans have been completed by B. Rivers, of Miles City, Mont., for a new Washington Ward School Building, to be started early next spring. Structure will be modern in every detail, three stories in height, built of concrete and pressed brick and finished in oak, and to cost $41,300.

City Hall—Bozeman, Mont. Plans are being prepared by Architects Fred W. Fiske, of Bozeman, for the erection of a new city hall, which will cost approximately $25,000 when completed.

Y. M. C. A. Building—Helena, Montana. Architects Lunk & Haire have completed plans for the erection of the new Y. M. C. A. Building, to cost $100,000.

Club Building—Missoula, Mont. According to President Oscar Hilding, officers of the Scandinavian Brotherhood are planning on the erection of a new lodge building here to cost about $15,000.

City Hall—Glendive, Mont. Architect Reaves, Miles City, has prepared plans for a new City Hall to be erected here. Cost of structure will be $27,000, aside from the cost of equipment.

Church—Lowistown, Mont. Architects Link & Haire, Billings, have completed plans for a new church for St. Leo's Catholics, to be erected in spring on the corner of Broadway and Second avenue. Estimated cost $60,000.

Office Building—Billings, Mont. Architects Link & Haire have been awarded the plans and specifications for the new office building to be erected by the Billings Granite Company.

Reno, Nev. The Nevada Hardware & Supply Co. has completed preliminary drawings for the erection of a new fire-proof building, to be built on the site of building recently destroyed by fire. Work to cost $25,000.

Factory—Carson City, Nev. Articles of incorporation have been filed by the California Ice Refrigerator Mfg. Co. with a capital of $500,000. The company will purchase a site and erect a factory to manufacture and sell a new patent refrigerating apparatus.

French Quarter—New Orleans, La. Architecture—The Worthworth has re-modeled the plans for the erection of the Worthworth apartment building which will be constructed of concrete, six stories high, cast of the new Carnegie Library on Mulberry street.
TIN ROOFING TABLES

WEIGHTS, TRADE TERMS, ETC., FOR USE IN ESTIMATING

SIZES, WEIGHTS, ETC.

Roofing tin is usually furnished in two sizes, sheets 18"x12" and 24"x12", packed 112 sheets to the box.

Target and Atten Tin is furnished in three thicknesses: B, C, and D. The thicknesses are 22 gauge F, 26 gauge F, and 26 gauge G, etc. Weight per box regulated to hold on the roof about 11 lb. for B. Thicknesses are:

**COVERING**

**Flat Seam Tin Roofing**—Table showing quantity of 14"x12" tin required to cover a given number of square feet with flat seam tin roofing. A sheet of 14"x20" with 1/4" edges measuring, when edged or tabbed, 13"x18" or 217 square inches. List the covering capacity when applied to other sheets on the roof as one 13 3/8"x18", or 231.25 square inches. In the following all fractional parts of a sheet are counted as a full sheet.

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<th>No. of square feet</th>
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A box of 112 sheets 14"x20" laid in this way will cover 180 sq. ft.

**Standing-Seam Tin Roofing**—Table showing number of 14"x12" sheets required to cover a given number of square feet with standing-seam roofing. The standing seams, edged 1/4" and 1 1/2", take 2 1/2" off the width; and the flat cross-seams, edged 5/8", take 1 1/2" off the length of the sheet. The covering capacity when applied to other sheets on the roof as one 13 3/8"x18", or 231.25 square inches. In these tables fractional parts have been counted as a full sheet.

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sheets 14"x12" can be laid either the long or short way, similarly, in laying 24"x12", always lay the short way, i.e., the short dimension continuous.

**CAPACITY**

**Flat Seam Tin Roofing**—Table showing quantity of 28"x12" required to cover a given number of square feet with flat seam tin roofing. The flat seams, edged 1/4", take 1 1/2" off the length of the sheet. The covering capacity of each sheet is therefore, 231.25 square inches. In these tables fractional parts have been counted as a full sheet.

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A box of 112 sheets 28"x12" laid in this way will cover 360 sq. ft.

**Standing-Seam Tin Roofing**—Table showing number of 28"x12" sheets required to cover a given number of square feet with standing-seam roofing. The standing seams, edged 1 1/2", take 2 1/2" off the width; and the flat cross-seams, edged 5/8", take 1 1/2" off the length of the sheet. The covering capacity of each sheet is therefore, 231.25 square inches. In these tables fractional parts have been counted as a full sheet.

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A box of 112 sheets 28"x12" laid in this way will cover 360 sq. ft.

**COST**

Price per box and per square foot:

<table>
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<th>Weight of tin in box</th>
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<td>22 gauge F, 26 gauge F, 26 gauge G, etc.</td>
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**TIN IN ROLLS**

Tin in rolls are furnished in thicknesses 22 gauge F, 26 gauge F, and 26 gauge G, etc. Weight per box regulated to hold on the roof about 50 lb. for B. Thicknesses are:
ROOFING TIN

Specification Reference Card

This reference card is offered for architects who wish to secure for their clients high class roofing plates that represent Equivalent Values

Target-and-Arrow brand, formerly known as Taylor's "Old Style." The only strictly hand-made plate on the market. The same quality that this house has been supplying to the trade for over sixty years. Each sheet stamped with our name and registered trade-mark. Should be specified alone to insure its being used.

N. & G. Taylor Co.'s Special 40-lb. Coating—pure open hearth—sheets stamped in this manner. To be included in specifications where more than one brand is specified. Guaranteed the equal of any other 40-lb. coated plate on the market.

Taylor's "Columbia, Extra-Coated," 32-lb. coating, one of our old established brands. Base, our own make of open hearth quality: sheets heavily and richly coated through palm oil. A good plate to specify for a moderate price roof.

N. & G. TAYLOR COMPANY

San Francisco     Philadelphia

Headquarters for Good Roofing Tin since 1810
Northwest Steel Company
TELEPHONES: MAIN 4016; A 5319
Steel Beams, Channels, Angles, Tees, Bars, Universal Mill Plates, Tank and Flange Plates, Black and Galvanized Sheets
Fabricators of Structural Steel
Office, Works and Warehouse:
Foot of North Sixteenth St., Portland, Oregon

ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATING MECHANICAL
Charles T. Phillips
CONSULTING ENGINEER
PACIFIC BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO
PLANS SPECIFICATIONS REPORTS

The economical production, distribution and application of light, power, heating and ventilation. Illumination efficiency. Electrodye investigations. Estimates and tests.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE
At the ALASKA-YUKON EXPOSITION was
Awarded to the Tested, Time-Tried and Reliable
WICKES REFRIGERATORS
MOST ELEGANT REFRIGERATORS EVER PRODUCED

OAK AND TILE EXTERIOR
FOOD COMPARTMENT LINED WITH
opal glass
"BEETTER THAN MARBLE"
ECONOMY IN ICE
PERFECT CIRCULATION
THE GREAT
SANITARY REFRIGERATOR
Wickes Refrigerators compete favorably in every detail, specific in article which appeared in the Pacific Coast Architect, November, 1911.

STANDARD SIZES ALWAYS IN STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
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