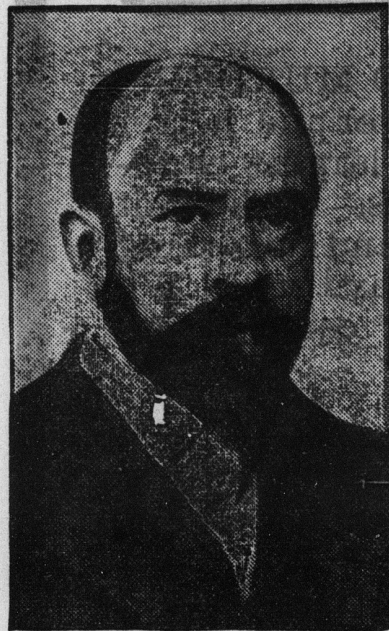


The Color Scheme.

Tints of Pan-American Buildings Will be Symbolical Varying Tones Will Indicate the Development of Man's Color Sense and Its Refinement—Director Turner Writes of His Plan.

The color scheme of the Pan-American Exposition follows the plan of sculptural embellishment conceived and being executed by Mr. Karl Bitter, the Director of Sculpture of the Exposition, and supplements his work. As the sculpture will symbolize the progress of the race so the color scheme will represent in epitome the growth of the color sense of the race. The colors at the main entrance to the grounds and about the Triumphal Bridge will be exceedingly warm, suggesting a welcome to visitors, and this part of the



CHARLES Y. TURNER, N. A.

[Director of Color, Pan-American Exposition.] Exposition has very appropriately been dedicated to our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere.

All the savage races have manifested a great fondness for strong, crude colors, and these will be found on the buildings nearest the main entrance. The advancement of man in intelligence and civilization has been marked by a desire for more refined color combinations, and the culminating point of subtlety and grace of color being in the Electric Tower, which, representing the highest advance in material civilization and occupying the leading position architecturally and sculpturally of the whole Exposition, naturally enough has come in for the finest color notes.

It is a happy feature of the color scheme that the buildings upon which the artist would naturally lavish powerful colors all lie about the southern entrance. A regular gradation from in-

tense to less pronounced coloring is thus possible. As the majority of people will come in from the southern entrance they will get an impression of bright, rich, fresh color. They will not, however, have time to grow weary with the brilliancy. Before their eyes are jaded they will have got into the region of more softly tinted surfaces.

It must not be supposed, however, that the primitive color schemes are in themselves harsh or bad or crude. Various devices have been adopted for securing harmony.

For one thing, the greater part of the exterior wall spaces are all in warm white. Color is employed only at structural points in the architecture, as about entrances. Furthermore, no primitive color is brought into direct contrast with other primitive colors; a mass of ivory white always intervenes. This gives great brilliancy and prevents chromatic discords. The quality of white used on the buildings varies from a warm creamy white near the bridge to a cool ivory tone at the Electric Tower.

As an essential means of promoting harmony green, in at least a few notes, is employed in the adornment of every building of the Exposition. The beautiful translucent green of Niagara has been fitly chosen as the dominant color of the whole scheme. Appearing in its fullness in the recesses of the Electric Tower and in the restaurant group behind, it is everywhere repeated. Not a building but bears its echo mark of Niagara green.

The color schemes of a few of the buildings may be noted:

Horticulture—Orange, with details in brilliant blue, green, rose and yellow.

Governmental—Yellow, with details in primitive colors.

Music Hall—Red.

Machinery—Greenish gray.

Restaurant Group—Ivory, accented with green and gold.

Electric Tower—Ivory, yellow, gold and green.

The roofs of the Exposition are for the most part covered with red tiles, though prominent towers and pinnacles will be in many cases decorated with green or blue green or with gold.

All the buildings will have a play of colors about their entrances, balconies, pinnacles and towers. My idea is to have the sharpest and freshest green known carried throughout the entire scheme, and that will be my reference to power. Green is one of the more recent and refined colors. It has not long been used in art. Pick up any picture painted long ago, and you will look in vain for a suggestion of green in it. The grass will be represented as brown. They said it was impossible to secure the grass green effect, but it is done nowadays.

produce a harmonious and pleasing color scheme will go before the public, and it is to be hoped that our critics will bear in mind the novelty of the undertaking and all the adverse circumstances under which we have labored.

C. Y. TURNER,
Director of Color.

Meet of American Wheelmen.

At the annual meeting of the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen held recently in Philadelphia the invitation of Mayor Diehl to hold the annual summer meet of the League in Buffalo was accepted unanimously.

This action on the part of the governing body of the L. A. W. meets with the hearty approval of the entire membership of that organization.

For this reason the biggest meet in the history of the League will be that held in Buffalo during the week commencing Aug. 12.

Aside from the attractions of the L. A. W. meet there are many inducements which will cause cyclists to visit Buffalo at that time, among others the central location of the city, within easy touring distance of all the principal cities of the Eastern and Middle States and Canada, the cheap railroad fares, the desire on the part of all wheelmen to visit the Pan-American Exposition and Niagara Falls and the fact that a week of International cycle racing is to be given on the specially constructed quarter mile track in the magnificent Stadium on the Exposition grounds.

It is believed that there will be not less than 10,000 visiting wheelmen in Buffalo during the week of the meet.

Pan-American Mining Exhibit.

Mines and mining will be represented at the Pan-American in a manner intended to illustrate the importance and great progress of this industry. Modern improvements in metallurgy and the science of mining have advanced so rapidly and have attained such proportions that the task is not an easy one.

The Mines building is one of a group of three handsome buildings which have been arranged in the general form of a horseshoe. The Mines building occupies a position of a heel calk in the group. It is connected with the Horticulture building, which would correspond to the toe calk, by means of one of the two handsome conservatories that flank the Horticulture building north and south. The Mines building is 150 feet square, having four corner pavilions, each reaching to a height of 100 feet.

The native hen of New Zealand is an expert rat killer.

The color scheme has for the most part been worked out at my studio in New York. The first step was to get from the architects small sketches of all the buildings. Models were made from these on a scale of one-sixteenth inch to the foot which when properly grouped on a platform 12 by 16 feet represented the entire Exposition in miniature. Each model was colored in accordance with the general scheme, and its relationship to surrounding buildings carefully studied. Many of them had to be painted several times before suitable results were secured.

Once the structures of the miniature city were all harmonious colored, drawings of the individual buildings were made, and the decorations accurately worked out to the last detail until they were in readiness to be placed in the hands of the intelligent painter-decorator.

When the time arrived to begin painting, it was found that the buildings in the middle of the grounds were the only ones on which work could be done, and then the value of my model was demonstrated. Mr. Washburne was enabled to readily translate from the model to the buildings without danger of breaking the harmony of the scheme.

The coloring of exposition buildings has been undertaken a number of times, but in most cases has been abandoned before taking real shape. White has been most popular, though it is severe on the eyesight. After the numerous failures it required considerable courage on the part of the Pan-American Exposition builders to take up the color scheme. Having started out, however, they are determined not to turn back. If the color scheme proves successful, as I have every reason to believe it will, it will be a novelty and mark a new era of improvement in the treatment of architecture. The advisability of applying color to large buildings has always been questioned. The matter needs a great deal of care and thought. All coloring is the subject of more or less criticism of an unfavorable character. We will do remarkably well if we escape it at this Exposition.

However, we have put our hands to the plow, as it were, and we must not look behind. The time for the work is limited, and all must be done during the most unfavorable period of the year. We must employ a large force, bring all our ingenuity into action and push forward. After the painters have done their work I shall go carefully over it, and skilled artists will supply tone if necessary. This will be equivalent to the "varnishing day" of the artist. Then the result of our efforts to

Live Stock Show.

Big Exhibit Planned for the Pan-American Exposition—Will Include a Fashionable Horse Show, Model Dairy Exposition, Display of Agricultural Products and Many Other Interesting Features.

The exhibit of Live Stock at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next summer will include all varieties and breeds of domestic animals. Arrangements have been made to accommodate 25,000 animals on the grounds. Liberal prizes in all classes will be offered.

A fashionable Horse Show will be a prominent feature of the display, and will include harness horses, saddlers, jumpers, etc. This exhibition will be fashioned on the lines of the Madison Square Garden show and will be held at the Stadium.

A model exhibition Dairy composed of all breeds of milk cows will be in operation during the six months of the Exposition.

A great display of the varied agricultural products from the various States, Provinces and Countries of the Western Hemisphere will be made in the Agricultural building, covering two acres.

The closing of the Nineteenth Century has witnessed marvelous strides in the improvement of methods in the dairy world. Formerly the whole dairy business was conducted largely by "rule of thumb." Instead of a vocation requiring a certain apprenticeship it is fast becoming an exact science, in which chemistry and bacteriology play no insignificant part. The increasing interest and attendance at the various dairy schools throughout the United States and Canada and the existence of great co-operative and commercial organizations for the manufacture and sale of dairy products are an indisputable testimony to the achievements of modern science. In this great industry the Government has appropriated vast sums of money to help the dairyman in his work, and this is indicative of its importance as a factor of the great food problem of the world.

The territorial lines of the dairy belt have long since been annihilated. A few States and Provinces in the East no longer enjoy the exclusive distinction of being in the dairy sections. In the Dairy building at the Exposition space has already been asked for by Maine and California, Manitoba and Texas. The supposed disadvantages of soil, water, climate and food in portions of North America have largely been eliminated by the skillful dairyman, and today splendid representatives of dairy animals are found wherever the wholesomeness and nutritive value of milk products are known, and the increasing consumption of milk

and its products bespeaks much for the future of the dairy business.

Few people have any adequate conception of the present magnitude of the dairy industry. In the United States and Canada there is one dairy cow to every four persons, or 20,000,000 cows. The annual milk production is estimated at \$550,000,000. Add to this the value of dairy cows, \$650,000,000, and we have \$1,200,000,000. To this add the investments in dairy appliances, and we reach a grand total of \$2,000,000,000 invested in this great industry in the United States and Canada.

A large, beautiful building located near the Agricultural building will be devoted exclusively to Dairy Products and Dairy Apparatus.

All the milk products will be exhibited in glass cases, properly refrigerated for the purpose of maintaining as far as possible the texture and quality of the products on exhibition. Exhibitors whose products form a portion of their State or Provincial displays will not be charged for exhibit space, but individual exhibitors will be charged \$1.50 per square foot for space occupied.

The exhibit of Dairy Appliances will embody all the recent inventions and improvements made in this industry, including sterilizers, pasteurizers, separators, coolers, churns, etc.

Electric power will be furnished in the building should exhibitors desire to demonstrate the work of their machines for the benefit of the visitors.

The exhibit in the Dairy Division will be a seductive one, and in point of attractiveness, interest and utility will surpass anything ever before attempted.

A Model Dairy, composed of representatives of all the breeds, will be in operation during the entire Exposition for the purpose of determining as far as possible the cost of production and the adaptability of certain breeds to special lines of dairy work.

F. A. CONVERSE,
Superintendent of the Live Stock and Dairy Divisions.

LONGING.

Ah, if you knew how soon and late
My eyes long for a sight of you,
Sometimes in passing by my gate
You'd linger until fall of dew,
If you but knew!

Ah, if you knew how sick and sore
My life flags for the want of you,
Straightway you'd enter at the door
And clasp my hand between your two,
If you but knew!

Ah, if you knew how lost and lone
I watch and weep and wait for you,
You'd press my heart close to your own
Till love had healed me through and through,
If you but knew!

—Mathilde Blind in New York Tribune.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.