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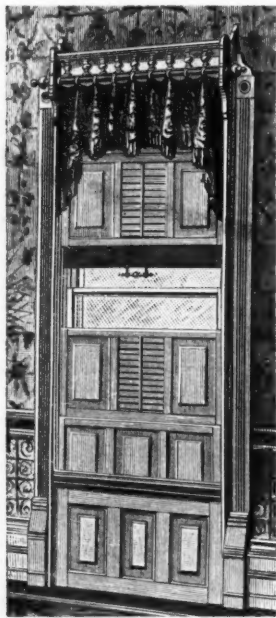
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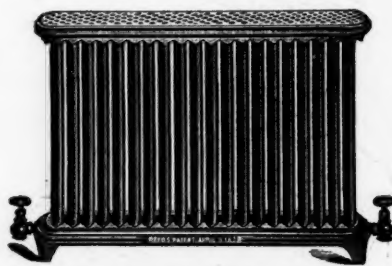
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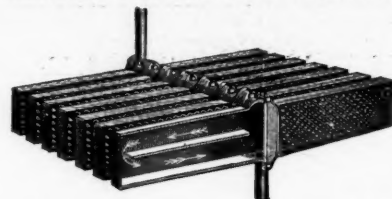
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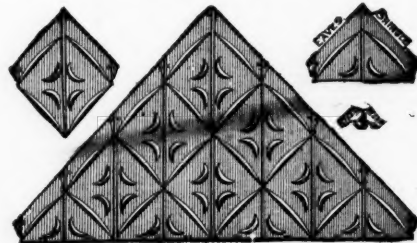
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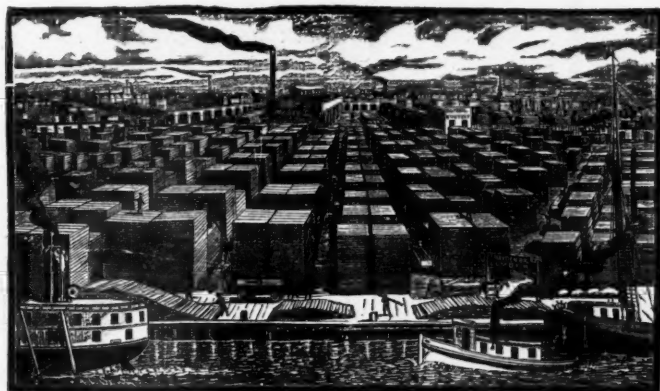
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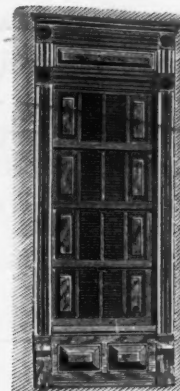
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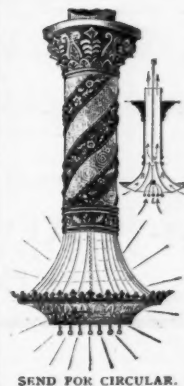
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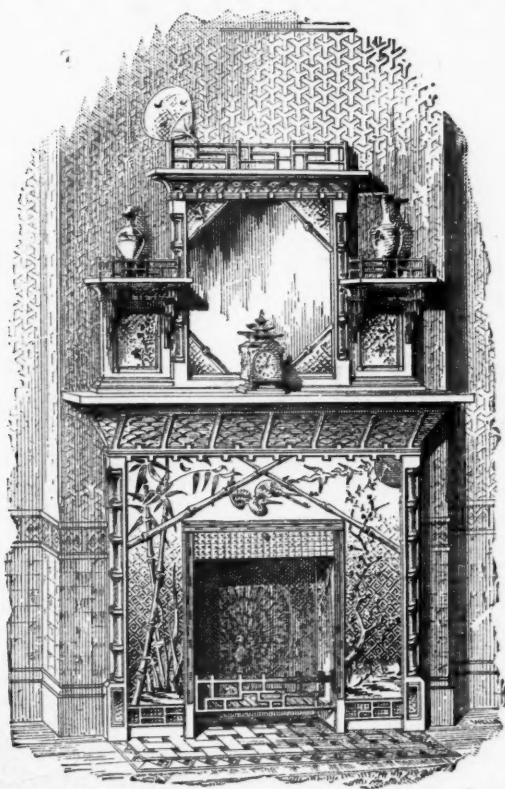
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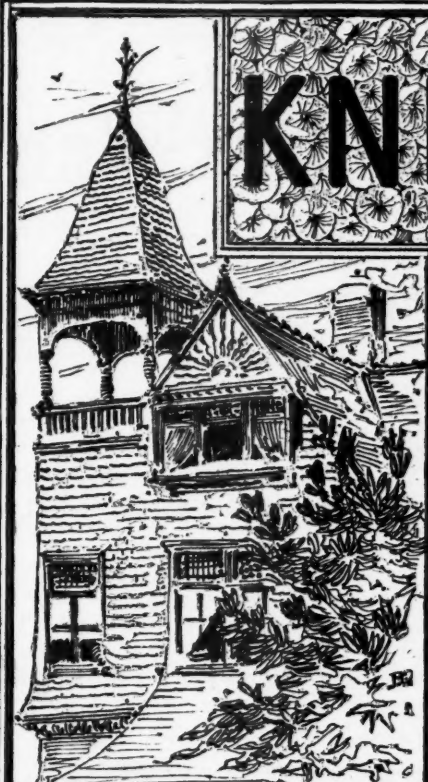
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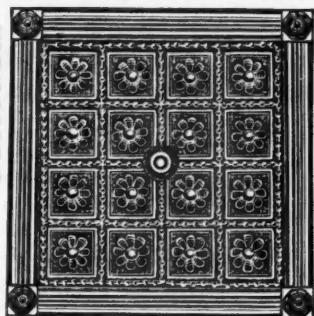
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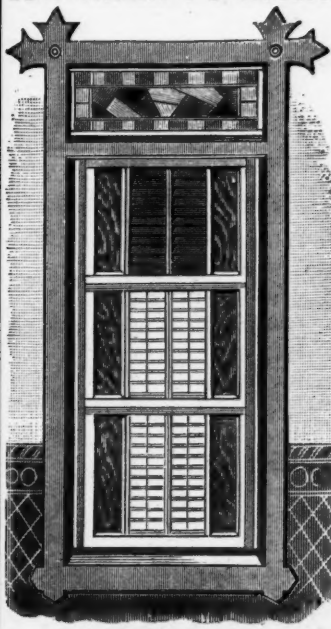
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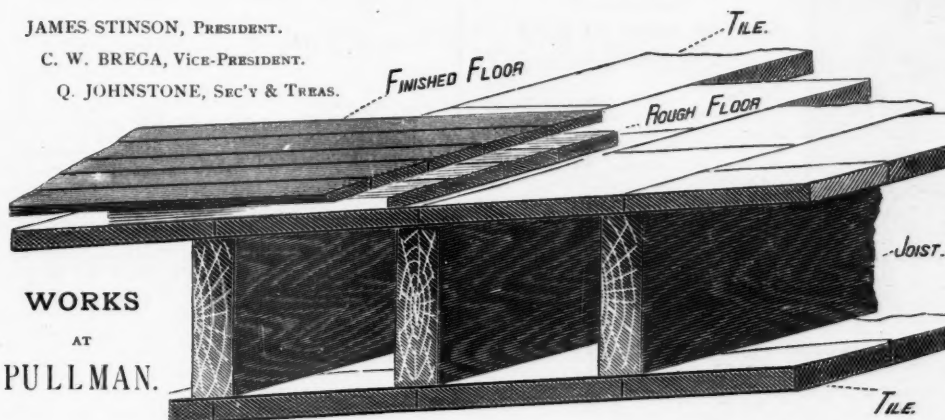
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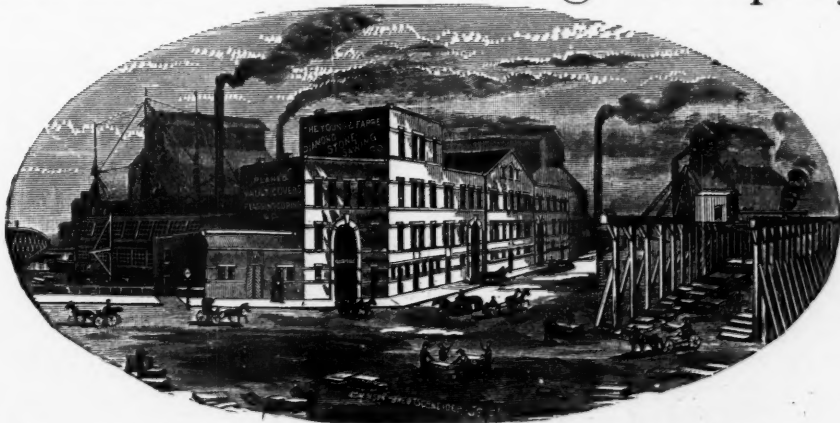
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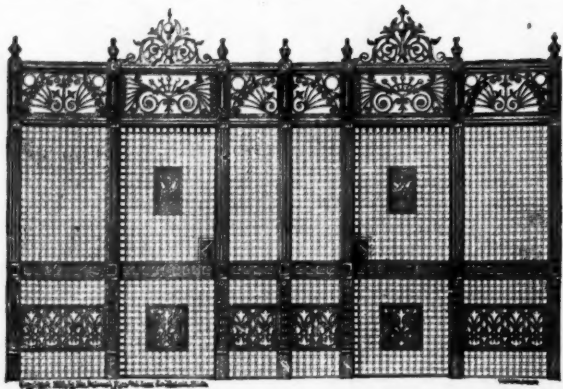
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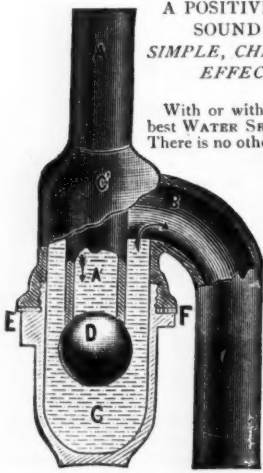
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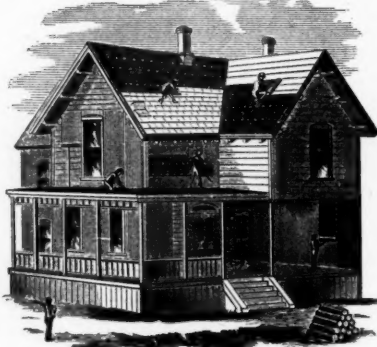
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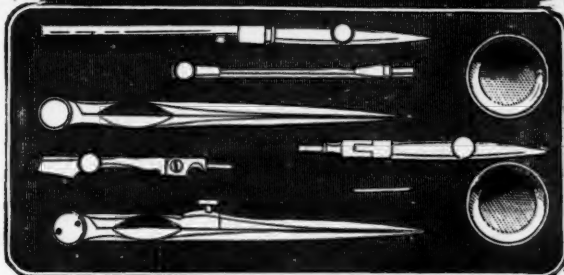
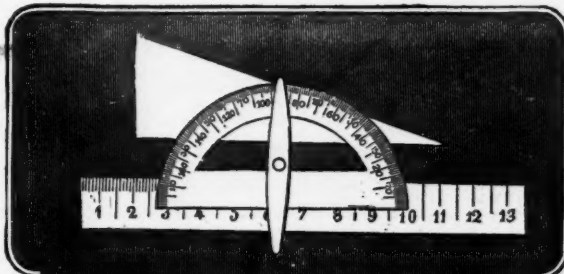


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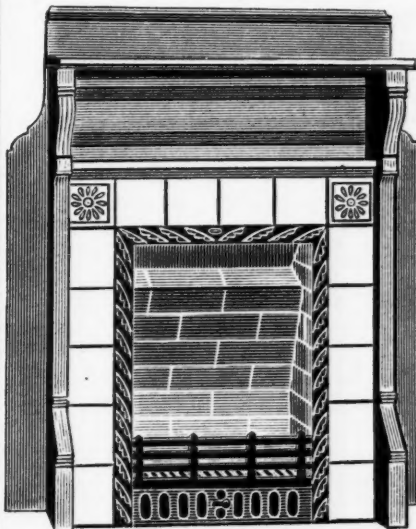
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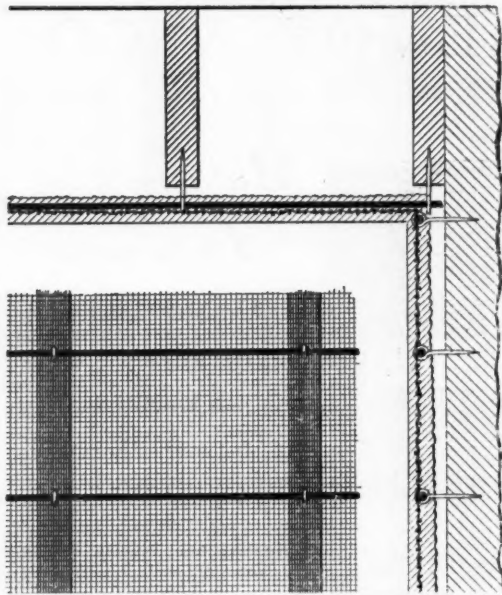
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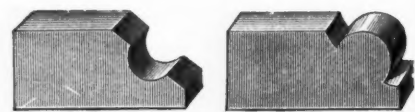
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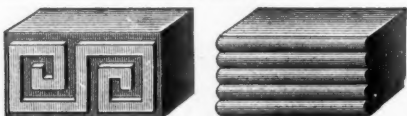
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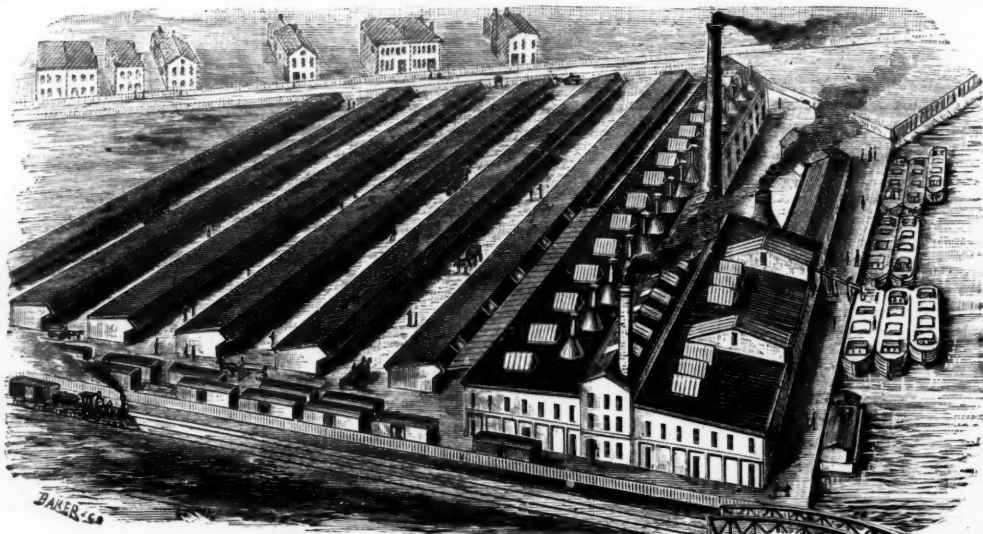
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Committee on Formation of State Associations—J. F. Alexander, La Fayette, Ind.; Chas. K. Ramsey, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Taylor, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Hodgson, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. P. McDonald, Louisville, Ky.; Geo. W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. M. Harteau, Green Bay, Wis.; Sidney Smith, Omaha, Neb.; W. H. Cusack, Nashville, Tenn.; T. Sully, New Orleans, La.; S. J. Osgood, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. G. Haskell, Topeka, Kas.; S. A. J. Preston, Austin, Tex.; Mrs. Louise Bethune, Buffalo, N. Y.

WE are glad to announce to the profession that the first competition made under the recommendations incorporated in the competition code, presented to the Western Association of Architects at the last convention by the competition committee, has been successfully concluded; the Exchange Building Association, of Kansas City, having unanimously adopted the plans of Architects Burnham & Root, of Chicago. While in a future edition we shall present the successful design as well as the drawings, which were most favorably looked upon by Prof. W. R. Ware and the committee, with a history of the competition in detail, we will here briefly outline the manner in which this selection was made. Drawings to the number of about fifty were presented, and were remarkable from the fact that they were, as we have reason to know, from the hands of those foremost in the profession in this country. The drawings were first scanned by a committee from Prof. Ware's most advanced pupils at Columbia College. This committee culled out all sets of plans not drawn in accordance with the conditions of the competition, throwing out all but eighteen, as being obviously insufficient. Those retained were then studied by carefully formulated tests, which again decreased the number of plans materially.

THE plans were here laid aside, and the consideration of exteriors commenced. About fifteen designs were selected as good architecturally and well adapted; but after comparing plans and exteriors but six or seven were found to match successfully. This number, through continued inspection, was finally brought down to three, to which two more were added, and these five were set aside as the premiated designs; up to this point in the adjudication, of course, the authors of the plans were unknown. Professor Ware here called in several prominent New York architects, who without suggestion from him came to substantially the same conclusion in regard to the premiated designs. They then attempted to guess who the authors might be and it is a singular fact that upon opening the envelopes they had all guessed wrong. The drawings were then sent to the committee, at Kansas City, who were unanimous in the selection of the design marked "Utilissimus," which was found to have been submitted by Architects Burnham & Root. We have only been informed as yet in regard to the authors of three of the five designs premiated. Of the five, beside Burnham & Root's, two sets were from Chicago architects. The plan and design of W. W. Clay was very highly complimented by Professor Ware and the committee, and also the design of Edbrooke & Burnham.

THAT the first competition under the competition code of the Western Association should prove such a signal success is not only a matter of extreme gratification to every member of the profession, but proves the wisdom of those who framed it. Kansas City will enjoy the possession of a building which will represent the best architectural talent this country can produce, and that western architects have been honored as its authors will be a matter which architects east as well as west will generally rejoice in, showing, as it does, that the talent of the United States does not lie in any prescribed section. It is not too much to prophesy that this competition will make a strong advance in this country toward constituting the Association code as the

accepted guide to all architectural competitions, and the result will be public buildings for corporate or for government use, which will be models of architectural beauty and practical worth. It must not be forgotten that the Exchange Building Association is deserving of the gratitude of the profession for placing themselves in the hands of the architects, thus giving to them the opportunity which they have enjoyed, it being largely through the efforts of the president of the association, Mr. Edward H. Allen, that the competition was instituted, under the Western Association of Architects' code.

WE are called upon this month to chronicle the death of two architects; one at what seemed but the commencement of a brilliant career, and one when the work of the day seems to have closed and the setting sun announced that the time for labor had ended. Upon the death of the former, Architect Frederick B. White, the New York Architectural League, at its last meeting, issued the following memorial:

The Architectural League of New York is with sorrow called upon to record the loss of a gifted and promising member, Frederick B. White, whose high ideals and singularly bright and attractive nature had earned for him the respect and attention of those who knew him. While yet a student at Princeton College, and without any special architectural training, he gave indications of unusual fitness for the profession he chose, and into the independent practice of which circumstances forced him at an earlier age than he would himself perhaps have chosen.

At the age of twenty-five, and only three years after he had bid adieu to his *alma mater*, he had already designed and executed, besides many smaller buildings, a number of more important works, the excellent qualities of which seemed to promise a brilliant future. In his death the profession loses a practitioner who took a serious and lofty view of his art, and the League a brilliant member.

The Architectural League desires to express its sincere sympathy with Mr. White's family in their bereavement.

HENRY O. AVERY,
Chairman of Committee.

The latter, Architect J. W. Mould, who died in New York on the 14th ultimo, has been known to the profession for almost half a century. Doubtless, he too will receive fitting memorial from his professional associates.

OHIO architects are actively preparing for their second semi-annual meeting which convenes at Cincinnati, on the 15th instant. The secretary has issued the following circular letter, which is addressed to all architects in the state and should be read with attention as it refers to several important points:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF OHIO ARCHITECTS, }
JULY 1, 1886.

The second semi-annual meeting of the Association of Ohio Architects, will be held with headquarters at the parlors of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Special rates to members of \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day, have been made.

It is desired that all members will be in attendance and that they will at once notify the secretary of such intention, and bring with them such architects of their acquaintance as they deem qualified to become members.

All architects joining the association before the close of the July meeting, will be exempt from the initiation fees, which will be \$10.00. Members of this association, who may join the Western Association, will also be exempt from the initiation fee of \$15.00 of that association.

To make the meeting more interesting, it is desired that architects bring or send with express charges prepaid, such examples of their best work as may be convenient, for exhibition at the meeting.

It is earnestly desired that papers of interest to the profession will be read, and if you wish to do so, please notify the secretary at once, naming the subject.

By order of the Executive Committee.

OLIVER C. SMITH, Secretary A. O. A.

To the profession in Ohio, this meeting will be of the greatest moment. The association is represented in fourteen cities in the state, and has already accomplished much in the formulation of a lien law and other measures looking toward the elevation of the profession and the protection of the public through the procurement of laws governing construction and general practice. Although the season is a busy one, no architect can really afford to neglect this meeting, the measures to be considered being vital to the immediate practice of each member of the profession in the state. Especially to architects of Cleveland, is this true, as they are many in number and have local conditions which they require the strong coöperation of the profession throughout the state to regulate, while the wish of many in that city to welcome the next convention there should induce a large attendance from that city at the July meeting.

IN a late number of the *Gazette des Architectes* is an interesting account of a controversy between the Paris omnibus company and a M. Ezebeck, whose premises at Auteuil adjoin a stable belonging to the omnibus company. In order to economize in the cost of the ground, which is very high in this locality, the company has arranged its stable in two stories and has stalled a portion of its 580 horses on what we would call the second floor, on a level with the sleeping-rooms in M. Ezebeck's tenements adjacent. On this reverberating floor, and the inclined plane by which the horses ascend and descend at all hours of the day and night, their heavy tramping creates an intolerable and never ceasing jar and turmoil which so greatly disturbs M. Ezebeck's tenants, that some of them have entered suit against him for pecuniary damages, and others threaten various methods of obtaining redress, while those who are not constrained by leaseholds have moved out. All this damage, he claims, is owing to the proximity of the stable, and for several years past he has been endeavoring to compel the omnibus company to modify its stable in such way as to abate the nuisance. To this the company has already consented and on the advice of an expert it constructed an additional wall between its stable and M. Ezebeck's premises at an expense of fifty thousand francs, which it was hoped would abate the annoyance. Unfortunately this wall entirely failed of its purpose and M. Ezebeck has applied to another expert, Architect M. Gelis Didot, whose report is printed in full by the *Gazette*.

M. DIDOT'S explanation of the failure of the wall already built to interrupt the transmission of noise and jar from the stable to the tenements, and his advice as to the proper remedy are interesting and suggestive, while his communication is such a model of clearness and conciseness that we regret our inability to print it entire. Briefly resuming he ascribes the failure of this intercepting wall chiefly to the fact that it stands upon the same footing as the original stable wall, and that through this footing all jar and vibration produced in the stable wall are transmitted practically undiminished to the new wall and thence to M. Ezebeck's premises. The new wall is thus practically one with the old one as to the noise and shock complained of. He also finds the distance of this new wall from the old one, namely, ten centimeters, altogether too slight. M. Didot recommends that a new wall be constructed at a distance of two to five meters from the stable wall, that the new wall have a footing entirely separate from the stable footings, that it be sunk to a greater depth and that the space between the walls be left open or filled with some non-conducting substance. He also suggests that the inclined ascend to the second floor might be removed to some part of the stable more remote from the tenements, and also that the horses be stalled in some other portion. Incidentally he mentions the precautions imposed on other noisy occupations as that of goldbeating, printing and numerous manufactures. Sometimes their machinery rests upon special foundations, built up from the ground wholly independent of the building itself, or upon columns rising from special foundations, or on rubber cushions. We may add that sand boxes are sometimes used for a like purpose. M. Didot's comparison between the stable and a goldbeater's shop is vivid and impressive. He says, the former establishments at the most, seldom have more than twenty hammers in operation, while in the stable, even if there are but eighty horses present at a time, the noise from their iron-shod hoofs on the reverberating floor would be equivalent to that of three hundred and twenty goldbeater's mallets, or sixteen times the noise from one goldbeating shop.

SOME months ago the French architectural journal *La Semaine des Constructeurs* reproduced a design made by Mr. Cass Gilbert, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and made it the theme of some quite complimentary remarks upon the history and present status of architectural practice in this country. It may be presumed that this proved agreeable to its readers, for more recently the same journal has resumed the subject, and illustrated it by no less than six selections from American work in a single issue. Of these, one is an interesting attempt at adapting Arabic forms to the requirements of a Minnesota dwelling by Hodgson & Stem, architects, of Minneapolis. Another is of a Cincinnati suburban dwelling, designed by Plympton & Trowbridge, of that city; a third is a dwelling by E. T. Mix, architect of Milwaukee; a fourth is by Rossiter & Wright, of New York; a fifth is credited to Howard Walker, and a sixth to W. R. Emerson, both of Boston. The series consists of dwellings entirely, and, with the exception of the first, they are all fairly representative of the better class of dwellings now being designed by our architects east and west.

IN its comments on American architecture, *La Semaine* never wears of praising the life, spirit, originality and freedom from restraint which it displays. It remarks: "The traditions of Europe are to the American simply an orange, which he has squeezed and sucked dry, and then thrown away." Of the great variety of styles and modes, it remarks: "Let no one judge of American architecture simply by the illustrations here given; the variety is so great there that a very large number of specimens would be needed to give even a feeble conception of it." After remarking upon the earlier pre-occupation of this nation, with its necessary works of internal improvement, its railways and its water-courses, to the comparative neglect of architecture, it adds: "These internal communications once secured, architecture was bound to have its turn next. It has it already. Bravo, l'Amerique, Go-a-head! Hurrah!" The English and French in the last line are quoted literally. The kindly interest of French architects, who are generally conceded to stand at the head of their profession in the world, in the work of their American brethren is most flattering; and the generous enthusiasm with which they watch, and even applaud the successes of American architects should awaken a responsive thrill of fellowship in this country wherever the profession exists. We are already somewhat familiar with the cordial hospitality of French architects and artists to American students in Paris; it is a new and most graceful act of unselfish friendliness for them to extend their regards far across the water and send warm-hearted bravos and hurrahs to our architects who have never been in France, never left the shores of their native land. Such generosity will tend more than ever to inspire a desire in all who care to cross the blue ocean and make in person the acquaintance of such helpfully sympathetic brethren.

THE manual training school movement which, four years ago, established in Chicago one of the most practical as well as complete institutions of its kind, has at last reached the directors of the public schools of most of the large cities, and we confidently predict that another decade will find manual training not only an established department in all properly conducted institutions for public instruction, but its general plan incorporated in their rules of management. The Chicago public schools are already making arrangements in this direction, and the large number of pupils recently graduated from the Chicago Manual Training School has shown the public that at last the question of a practical education has been solved.

Asphalt Foundations.

BY J. FREDERIC ELSOM.

IN every well-regulated physical laboratory are to be found nearly as many demonstrations for determining characteristics governing the foundations of mills and factories as for all other mechanical appliances combined. The power, as well as number of engines, has increased enormously during the past few years. The substitution of iron for wood, and the enlarged size of all machinery, have more than doubled the might to be driven. The growing use of revolving fans, of centrifugal dryers, and of dynamo-electric machines, has brought into requisition a higher speed as well in motors as in shafts, counter-shafts, pulleys, drums and cog-wheels. The work required of steam hammers, ore crushers, stamps, punchers, slotters, shears, rollers and presses is constantly increasing, hence the buildings in which these machine tools, motors and machinery are operated are becoming more and more massive and lofty.

Each and all of these conditions is a source of instability, and serves to either increase the number or amplitude of the vibrations produced, if it does not increase both until they become an annoyance to visiting customers, no little interference to operators, clerks and draughtsmen, an injury to the building and a nuisance to the neighborhood. Foundations of the walls are undermined, the walls themselves buttressed, floors deadened and false ceilings put in, but these undesirable features continue unabated. Its cure does not lie there; too frequently it is ascribed to the material which serves for the foundation for the engine, or the heavy working or the rapid revolving machinery. Bricks or dimension stone, set in mortar or broken stone of varied or uniform size, mixed with hydraulic cement, these are the materials of which foundations are usually built, but are they the best is the question.

Of all the industrial arts known to the ancients, those which have made the least progress are building and road making. Those massive structures erected in Egypt and India still remain without a modern rival, and the roads to no modern city are equal to those by which the Roman drove to his capital. Only recently has it been shown that asphalt is the best material for much traveled roads, and there is no reason to believe that its application to that purpose as well as to building was not well known to the people of antiquity. We have the best of authorities showing that the Romans as well as the Assyrians were familiar with the uses of bituminous cement.

M. Leon Malo, long since determined that a mixture of asphalt and gravel, molded in small pieces, did not soften when subjected for weeks to the hottest summer sun, and he successfully erected a block of similar material which served as the foundation for a horizontal engine of fifty horse power. This massive block has been analyzed and found to consist of stone broken to unequal size, the interstices being filled up with material the same as asphalt. This block became so hardened with age as to be broken up with the greatest difficulty, and the fracture was as clean as that of the finest sandstone rock. The slightest degree of electricity was sufficient to make the vibration of this large engine imperceptible to the senses. For more than twenty years this engine has been running regularly without the least indication of yielding a particle, even under the cylinder.

Some years ago the writer saw a powerful stone-breaker working in the city of Paris, and the foundation was ordinary masonry. The surrounding ground was shaken to the extent that an engraver on glass, carrying on business two squares away, suffered great inconvenience, being unable to finish his work. After the proprietors of the stone-breaker had been served with a temporary injunction they had the masonry removed, and one of asphalt substituted, after which, upon testing the machine no tremor existed, and the artisans pursued their vocations, thinking the injunction was still in force.

Asphalt is a very simple mineral of a calcareous character, naturally impregnated with bitumen in various proportions, say from six to eighteen per cent. The limestone is in the form of small grains, each one of which is coated with a small pellicle of bitumen, which serves to agglutinate them. The asphalt, being heated and agitated for a few hours, a semi-fluid mass is obtained, which, mixed with gravel, makes the best of foundations and roads.

For the foundation of heavy engines and machinery, a casing, the exact size of the intended foundation, is made of tongued and grooved boards, the smooth side inward. This may be hooked, strapped on the corners, or stiffened by stringers or struts attached to it on the outside, as its height and capacity may render necessary. If adhesion between the casing and asphalt is feared, the casing may be lined with thick paper, or coated with whitewash or clay and water. Thus prepared it may be filled with the foundation materials.

In the constantly increasing cases where mixed masonry is a main consideration, the mixed system is to be preferred. By this plan the center of

the foundation is built of ordinary masonry, dimension stone being employed; when this has become thoroughly dry, the space between the stonework and the casing is filled with either asphalt, beton or asphalt masonry, and the whole carefully surfaced with asphalt.

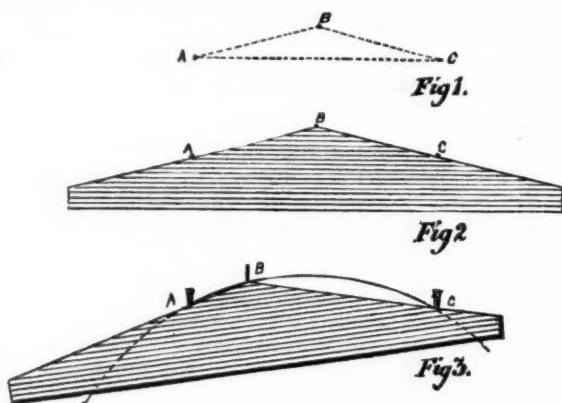
Foundations for any machinery built in the foregoing manner may be considered absolutely non-vibrating; in fact, in this respect they have long since passed the experimental period, inasmuch as a score or more years' test, under the most trying and adverse circumstances, attest the superiority of these foundations above all others, not only as preserving the life of the building, machinery and the like, but as a saving of power otherwise lost in vibrating friction.

Geometry in the Workshop.

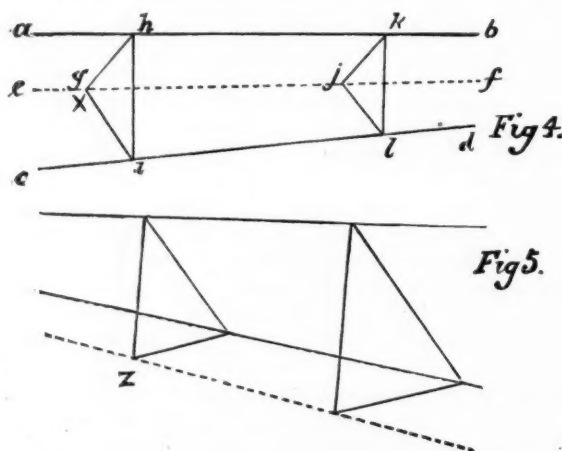
GEOMETRY on paper and geometry in the workshop are two very different things, as, doubtless, many readers have found out. In setting out, full size, in the workshop certain points necessary for the solution of problems, such as the intersection of lines and the centers of circles, are often quite inaccessible, and the ordinary working with compass and rule is therefore not available. Very often workmen will try in such cases to obtain the lines by means of a long piece of string or cord in lieu of compasses, and after repeated trials will usually find the result anything but satisfactory.

To draw a circle, or the arc of a circle, through three given points, is a simple problem, with the working of which most workmen are familiar. Practically, the solution is needed in setting out arch work, striking centers, and a variety of other cases, and with a rule and compass, or a substitute for one, the problem may be worked without difficulty. When, however, the three points come nearly in a straight line as in the case of an arch having a very small rise, the center of the circle, of which the required curve is an arc, is so far distant as to be practically inaccessible, so that other means must be employed.

In such a case the arc may be struck in the following manner: Set out the three points through which the curve is to pass, as A, B, C. Fig. 1.



Take a board and cut the upper portion of it with two inclined sides, meeting at B, and passing through A and C, respectively, as shown in Fig. 2. Let the board be about three times as long as the distance A, C, and if



necessary, use several boards nailed together, instead of one. Now attach a pencil, or a sharp point, at the apex B, of the board with which to trace the curve. Drive in a nail or peg at A, and another at C. If the board is now moved around with the inclined sides sliding against the two nails A and C, the point B will trace a true arc of a circle as shown in Fig. 3.

In the sketches, the points, A, B, C, have, for the sake of clearness, been placed in a position in which the center of the curve passing through

them would be quite accessible, but it will be understood that the method is equally applicable to any three points, if they are situated in any other position than that of a straight line.

A second problem of a somewhat similar kind often arises in the workshop. Two lines a, b, c, d, Fig. 4, are inclined to one another, but are so nearly parallel that, if produced, their point of intersection would be some considerable distance away. It is required to draw a third line, e, f, through a given point x, which, if produced, would pass through the said point of intersection between a, b, and c, d.

The solution is very simple. Draw any triangle, g, h, i, having a corner on each of the lines, a, b, and c, d, and the other corner on the given point x. Now draw another triangle, j, k, l, with its sides parallel to those of the triangle, g, h, i. A line, shown dotted in Fig. 4, drawn through g and j, will be the line e, f, required. If the given point be outside the given lines as at z, Fig. 5, the problem is worked out in the same way, a triangle being drawn as before with one corner on the point z. A second triangle is drawn to the right, which will give the required line, as shown dotted in Fig. 5.

The Buildings Erected by Architect H. H. Richardson.

MR. CHARLES H. RUTAN, one of the firm who succeed to the business of the late Architect H. H. Richardson, has kindly furnished THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER the following list of Mr. Richardson's works. Mr. Rutan furnishes the list from memory, and has left from the list numerous small houses and alterations:

Episcopal Church at West Medford, Mass.
Western Railway Office Building, Springfield, Mass.
Church of the Unity, Springfield, Mass.
Agawam Bank Building, Springfield, Mass.
House for Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer, Buffalo, N. Y.
Insane Asylum, Buffalo, N. Y.
Exhibition Building, Cordova, Argentine Republic.
Brattle Street Church (now First Baptist), Boston, Mass.
High School Building, Worcester, Mass.
Cheney Block, Hartford, Conn.
Trinity Church, Boston, Mass.
Phoenix Insurance Company Building, Hartford, Conn.
Hampden County Court House, Springfield, Mass.
House for Mr. B. W. Crowningshield, Boston, Mass.
North Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass.
House for Mr. W. Watts Sherman, Newport, R. I.
State Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
Winn Library, Woburn, Mass.
American Express Building, Chicago.

The above were executed while Mr. Richardson was in partnership with C. D. Gambrill.

Sever Hall, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.
City Hall, Albany, New York.
House for Mr. F. L. Higginson, Boston, Mass.
Trinity Church Rectory, Boston, Mass.
Ames' Monument, Sherman, Wyoming Territory.
Store for Mr. F. L. Ames, Bedford street, Boston, Mass.
Store for Mr. F. L. Ames, Washington street, Boston, Mass.
Dairy Building, Boston & Albany R. R. Co., Boston, Mass.
Ames' Memorial Library, North Easton, Mass.
Ames' Memorial Town Hall, North Easton, Mass.
Railroad Station, North Easton, Mass.
Gate Lodge, F. L. Ames, North Easton, Mass.
Station for Boston & Albany R. R. Co., Auburndale, Mass.
" " " " Chestnut Hill, Mass.
" " " " Palmer, Mass.
" " " " South Framingham, Mass.
" " " " Wellesley Hills, Mass.
" " " " Holyoke, Mass.
Austin Hall, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.
House for Mr. Grange Sard, Jr., Albany, N. Y.
Crane Memorial Library, Quincy, Mass.
House for Mr. N. L. Anderson, Washington, D. C.
Billings Library, Burlington, Vermont.
House for Hon. John Hay, Washington, D. C.
House for Mr. Henry Adams, Washington, D. C.
Converse Memorial Library, Malden, Mass.
Newton Baptist Church, Newton, Mass.

The following buildings were under construction at the time of Mr. Richardson's death.

Allegheny County Court House and Jail, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Store for Mr. Marshall Field, Chicago, Ill.
Armory Building for Estate of J. J. Bagley, Detroit, Mich.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.
House for Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago, Ill.
" " J. J. Glessner, Chicago, Ill.
" " B. H. Warder, Washington, D. C.
" " R. T. Paine, Waltham, Mass.
" " Prof. E. W. Gurney, Beverly, Mass.
" " Dr. H. J. Bigelow, Oak Hill, Newton, Mass.
Station for B. & A. R. R. Co., Washington street, Newton, Mass.
" " " " Beacon street, Newton, Mass.
" " " " Boylston street, Newton, Mass.

Notes of a Winter Vacation.*

BY E. H. TAYLOR, ARCHITECT, DES MOINES, IOWA.

OF all that was seen and learned in a trip going over three thousand miles and visiting twenty-five cities in six weeks of short winter days, it will be out of the question, in this paper, to speak of otherwise than by leaving out detail, simply sketching a few special and striking points.

An important thing to be remembered whenever one visits a strange place, is the advantage and wisdom of at once and without fail, calling upon a professional brother, and gaining from him hints and assistance in seeing the best of the locality. To those who have never attended a convention of the profession, it may be well to say; if possible, never let an opportunity for attending, pass unimproved.

Added to the pleasure and profit of meeting western architects at the St. Louis convention, was that of visiting eastern architects in their offices. In simple, social intercourse one often gains an idea that years of experience in the beaten track of private practice might not have developed.

Besides the mercantile, the public buildings and the new residences of St. Louis, the fair grounds, with their appliances, and particularly the grand stand, well repay visiting. Nor can an hour be more pleasantly spent than in going through the Missouri Glass Company's works if fortunate enough to see the formation of a bull's-eye.

Not far from Cincinnati, an entire city upon a well digested system and design, similar to that of Pullman near Chicago, is being built.

It was on the Cincinnati bluffs that a simple variation in locating a group of cottages was stumbled upon, which might easily be adopted in many places with desirable effect. A semicircular drive was described with a main street as a diameter. Half a dozen cottages were built facing this curve, and in the center was a miniature park, all of which gave a faint suggestion of the charming places in New England villages.

The grand scale upon which Washington City was laid out, with its broad streets and diagonal or radiating avenues and their spacious intersections, gives opportunity for the erection of large buildings where they can be seen from a distance, permitting satisfactory viewing.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore, should be visited by all desirous of seeing good work of that kind.

It is a gratification to see galvanized iron supplanted by copper in cornices, turret, bay-windows and dormer work, where, without paint a character and individuality, not otherwise obtained, is insured.

Pressed brick has to a great extent given place to common and fire-clay brick of standard and irregular sizes and varied colors, producing picturesque, and at the same time, good, artistic walls.

Effective designs are wrought with hard burned, dark toned arch brick, combined with lighter shades or softer brick. In fine pressed brick walls, substantial work is done by laying them with good sized, sensible mortar joints, the facing bounded with the backing by regulation courses of headers, without sacrificing straightforward, sound construction to fashion. Interior walls in libraries, schools and audience-rooms, stairways, halls, corridors are simply finished with common, pressed and glazed brick, make a finish varied and pleasing, combined with freedom from the tinder box bath and plaster work.

In many office buildings, vestibules, halls and corridors are wainscoted and trimmed with marble to the exclusion of all possible woodwork.

Wrought and cast iron, in simple but effective and artistic designs, is coming more and more into use. Audience-rooms are to be found where simple but special and carefully considered means have been adopted, securing comfortable and satisfactory heating and ventilation.

Particularly interesting is the new method of forming foundations without dimension stone, but with a gridiron work of steel rails and concrete which proves cheaper and far superior in many ways to the old method.

In Chicago, a novel procedure was the roofing-in of the whole building site for a mammoth business block. The excavation had been completed in the fall and all inclosed with walls of wood a few feet above the sidewalk and a flat pitch roof constructed. This permits the laying of the foundations and bringing the basement work up to the sidewalk line, all being carried on continuously and with comfort through the winter in spite of cold waves, blizzards and all inclement weather.

The art museums, with their lovely works, which nearly every large city possesses, furnish one with endless entertainment; but of these, and the many new features of exterior and interior finishing, furnishing and decoration, it will be impossible to speak in detail.

No better entertainment is to be found than a visit to the Japanese Village in New York, where, in a large room, are shown Japanese artisans at their work. Here are seen the cabinet maker, bronze worker, cloisonne manufacturer, coppersmith, silk worker, wood carver, painter, athletic feats, etc. It is a wonderfully interesting revelation of the secrets of Japanese art.

After looking over the architectural work of the sections visited, one point was particularly noticeable. Everywhere had there been a visible strife for the odd. Good construction, durability, propriety, consistency and common sense had been violated. This crazy-quilt work, with its unrest, has resulted in a reaction, and in some places can be seen a return to the simple and substantial, where study has been devoted to the refinement of concentrated ornamental detail located where well proportioned masses and honest construction form a proper background, and enhance its effect.

It is a decided relief to visit the quaint old houses of colonial times, the honesty and simplicity of which have a charm foreign to what the American public dubs "Queen Anne."

The West is able to claim superiority in many ways, while behind the East in others. Although eastern work is done, as a rule, with less haste, in a more thorough and substantial manner, with greater study and refinement, yet the western architect, disheartened with the many trials to his artistic feelings, will find similar examples and results exist in the East, and so can pick up crumbs of comfort.

* Paper read before the third semi-annual meeting of the Architectural Association, of Iowa, January 13, 1886.

To a candid and unbiased mind will also come the conviction that, not always is the artist of renown to be relied upon to produce only successful designs and execution.

It is like meeting an old friend to run across a building a perspective or elevation of which you remember having seen published in some journal.

To one passing his time in a prairie country, a trip through the mountains and hills, and over and along the streams of New England, furnishes a fascinating charm to the eye. He is amazed at the frequency of the mills and factories, driven by the power that tumbles so wildly over the rocks of these water courses.

These are a few of the host of noticeable, interesting and profitable features of a ramble, pleasant remembrances of which will lighten and inspire the labors of many coming weeks.

Some Recent Terra-Cotta Work.

CALIFORNIA shows a strong disposition to change from the unsubstantial, although not unpicturesque frame building of the past and imitate the East in the general adoption of brick and terra-cotta. It has been demonstrated that fine modeling clays can be procured in the state, and now, enterprise, in the shape of Chicago men, both with capital and practical experience, has taken hold of the work of producing this artistic material. The pioneers of this are the firm of Gladding McBean & Co., with head office at Sacramento and works at Lincoln. They have in charge of their modeling Mr. F. Marion Wells, the noted sculptor, and the work executed is said to equal in material and execution any terra-cotta work in the country. The largest terra-cotta contract yet attempted in California is now being executed by this company for the Pioneer Hall building at San Francisco by Architects Wright & Sanders. The sketches for the terra-cotta, which are entirely of a memorial nature, were made by Architect Wright, and are varied and exceedingly realistic. Major General Fremont appears in heroic size; an argonaut panel, depicting an immense sea bird finding a resting place after a long struggle with wind and wave, illustrative of the first pioneer, are among the most noted. Three panels will illustrate in high relief the passage of early emigrants overland. "The Parley" shows the meeting with hostile Indians; "The Camp," the rest at sunset, and "The Arrival," the joy of the travelers as they look from the last mountain wall over the foothills to the fertile plains beyond. Then in two panels, 2½ by 17 feet, is memorialized the, to Californians, famous Bearflag war, when General Fremont lead his handfull of troops against the Mexicans. The panels show the vigorous charge and the victory. Likewise strongly drawn and executed are two panels which all old "forty-niners" will look upon as memorials of their experiences. In one the gold digger, sitting by his fire with his frying-pan in his hand, cooking his evening meal, is overtaken by sleep, and for a moment dreams of home, the dream appearing in indistinct relief upon the background of the picture. The other panel, with equal strength, shows the home folks gathered around the supper table, reading a letter from the absent one. Numerous smaller panels in the way of heads of animals, fruits, flowers, etc., are being executed, and the building when finished will do much toward showing to residents of the Pacific coast the beauty and architectural adaptability of terra cotta.

THE Northwestern Terra-Cotta Company send the following, and say: "We enclose herewith a list of buildings for which we are now manufacturing terra-cotta, and kindly ask you to give same a suitable place in your next issue. At the same time will inform you that the demand for our red and brown semi-glazed terra-cotta is such this year that we were obliged to buy the works on corner West Fifteenth and Laflin streets, and build two new kilns at our works on corner Clybourn and Wrightwood avenues, giving us in all fourteen kilns, and enabling us to supply our clients with usual promptness. The following is the list: I. Beidler's building, J. J. Flanders, architect; Phoenix Insurance Co's building, Burnham & Root, architects; Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Co's building, A. A. Cudell, architect; A. R. Meyer's residence, Kansas City, Mo., H. Probst, architect; G. B. Young's residence, St. Louis, Mo., Ramsey & Swasey, architects; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co's depot, Milwaukee, Wis., E. T. Mix & Co., architects; Public Library building, Dayton, O., Peters & Burns, architects; Insane Asylum, Toledo, O., E. O. Fallis & Co., architects; Central Safety Deposit Co's building, Burnham & Root, architects; Gustave Hottinger's residence, Lake View, Ills., J. H. Huber, architect; New Cass Hotel, Detroit, Mich.; A. A. Andresen's residence, Davenport, Ia., F. G. Clausen, architect; Raynold & Churchill's building, Burlington, Ia., C. A. Dunham, architect; Hendrick's School building, J. J. Flanders, architect; Chute's building, Minneapolis, Minn., G. M. Goodwin, architect; B. McLean's building, Kansas City, Mo., A. Van Brunt, architect; Hodgson & Son, Minneapolis, Minn., Hodgson & Son, architects; New High School building, Chicago, J. J. Flanders, architect; H. W. Hayes' building, Ann Arbor, Mich., Rudolph Benz, architect, Mobile, Ala.; Fairfield School building, Chicago, J. J. Flanders, architect; S. A. Crozer's block, H. B. Seeley, architect; Jno. Pauly's building, J. H. Huber, architect; E. A. Matthieson's building, F. Bauman, architect; Henry Reick's building, W. G. Barfield, architect.

We learned too late to notice the fact, in our last issue, that the New York Architectural Terra-Cotta Company had completed its new works at Ravenswood, Long Island City, and was now ready to take and execute orders for all shades and kinds of architectural terra-cotta. The new company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, on the 23d day of January last, and began at once the erection of its works. On Saturday, April 24, the last brick was laid. In forty-six actual working days, a building, 177 x 130 feet, six stories in height, and containing more than a million of brick, had been erected, in spite of very inclement weather, and great difficulty in obtaining material. In addition to the building proper, there had been built four kilns, containing several hundred thousand brick, and capable of turning out one-half the capacity of the factory. Four more kilns have already been commenced, and will be

pushed rapidly to completion. When these are finished, the company claim that they will be able to turn out a kiln of work a day, or about \$600,000 worth of work a year, with large and well-equipped works for the manufacture of terra-cotta, with a picked corps of skilled operatives in every department, headed by that veteran clay-worker, James Taylor, so well known for his productions in the past, in Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and, in short, wherever terra-cotta is known and used. The New York company says it has embarked in this enterprise with the determination to put on the market a terra-cotta, superior in quality and artistic finish to any attained in the past, and also to do away with vexatious delays in the execution of orders.

Illinois State Architectural Association.

AT the July meeting, on the 1st instant, the subject of party walls was further discussed. In the absence of President Burnham, Vice-President W. W. Clay occupied the chair, and C. L. Stiles acted as secretary.

After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, the secretary said: The special subject for this meeting was the subject of party walls. A committee for the purpose of investigating the matter was appointed, and also a motion made and carried for that committee to report at this meeting. I therefore move that the subject of party walls be now discussed.

The chair: As I understand it, the committee is not able to make a final report.

Mr. Randolph: Mr. Boyington appointed a meeting of your committee at his office, but Mr. Sullivan, one of that committee, was called away from the city suddenly, which prevented our meeting. I would, therefore, suggest that we be granted further time, as I consider that it would hardly be advisable to take up the matter without first referring it to the committee.

Further time was granted.

Mr. Baumann, on behalf of the Committee on the Sanitary Bill, then read the following, prepared by Attorney Beach, as a groundwork for a bill to be presented to the General Assembly:

- First. Governor appoint Board of Commissioners.
- Second. Board to have jurisdiction in cities of more than ten thousand; to have power to establish rules not in contravention of law.
- Third. Persons desiring to erect buildings must, before building, apply to board and present plans and specifications. If same is satisfactory to board, permit is issued. If not satisfactory, board give notice to party. Summon witnesses, hear evidence and determine matter from same. Permit to issue or to be withheld in accordance with conclusion of board from evidence.
- Fourth. Board may administer oaths, etc.
- Fifth. Act not to be considered to authorize construction of buildings in violation of any ordinance now in force.
- Sixth. Board may appoint inspectors to ascertain whether building is being erected in accordance with plans, etc.
- Seventh. Providing for alteration and repair of buildings, etc.
- Eighth. Penalty for erecting buildings in cities of ten thousand inhabitants without permit.
- Ninth. Enforce the penalty.

Very truly, JAS. W. BEACH, Att'y.

The chair called attention to the fact that O. J. Pierce had been requested to present a set of formal questions upon party walls, and called on that gentleman for his report.

Mr. Pierce: At the last meeting, I had in my mind some points relative to line walls, and thought they might be considered in connection with party walls at some subsequent meeting. At the suggestion of President Burnham I agreed to prepare some questions, and, though incomplete in detail, I will, if no other business is before the meeting, state the substance of them.

The chair: I think it would be well that they be received.

Mr. Pierce: I would suggest the following points for discussion relative to line walls:

1. As to the common practice of extending footing, course or courses beyond the boundaries of the property being improved, in order to keep the center of gravity as nearly as possible in line with the center of the footings.
2. Would a verbal notice (from the owner or agent of adjoining property) not to extend footings upon his property subject an architect who should disregard the request to an action for damages; or would it involve the owner, or both, and would that depend upon whether any damage had been sustained? In other words, admitting the trespass, would an architect be subjecting himself or his client to the annoyance and cost of litigation with a possibility of constructive damages by doing what seems to be a well nigh universal practice?
3. Admitting the necessity, or at least the urgent desirability of so extending footings, and presuming that the common law would prohibit its practice, is it expedient to attempt to secure a law which shall permit that to be done legally, which is now done without sanction of law, and thus disarm malicious prosecution in case of unfriendly neighbors?
4. Are there any constitutional considerations that would be likely to defeat the operations of such a law; or, on the other hand, would the recognized principle, that the greatest good should be paramount to individual rights, be held to justify such a law? This would seem to be a question for constitutional lawyers, and, in my judgment, is an important one.
5. If the owner of adjoining property can, after the foundations have been built (or partially built) extending upon his property, compel the architect or the owner of the offending wall to remove the trespassing portions of said wall at once, or can he obtain damages (constructive or real) for said trespass, and what would be the measure of such constructive damages? It would seem to be desirable that the owner of the wall could legally insist that the wall should remain intact until such time as its trespass involved the question of real, not constructive damages.
6. Presuming that the law would compel the owner of the offending wall to remove the trespassing portions of the footings, at least whenever they were actually in the way of improvements of adjoining property, if legally notified to do so, the question is raised: Suppose the owner or contracting builder, or architect of the last improvement should voluntarily,

or without objection or demand for compensation, cut off said footings, would such owner or contractor then have a valid legal claim against the owner of the trespassing wall for such cutting; and, on the other hand, would he be liable for any injury done to the first wall through lack of ordinary care or skill, in making the same safe?

7. Concerning the most approved method of dealing with projecting footings of buildings that have come to their final bearing, when building against them, whether to cut off the projections, build upon them or around and over them, without actual bearing upon them.

8. In building against old walls, whether it is better to build solid against them, or with only occasional points of contact, leaving, if possible, a slight space between the walls not occupied by brick and mortar.

The chair: If some one will make a motion in regard to the questions which Mr. Pierce has brought up in connection with line walls, I shall be glad to hear from him.

Mr. Stiles moved that they be taken up in sections, which was carried.

Section 1 was read and passed without comment.

Section 2.—Comment. The chair: The question is as to whether a verbal notice, or some other notice be given.

Mr. Baumann: A verbal notice.

Mr. Holabird: I think the owner would be directly responsible for anything that he would have to pay.

Mr. Pierce: The point in question is not so much to determine what the mind of the profession are in regard to the architects' responsibility in the matter, as the question of constructive damages; that is, unless real damages were shown, whether the architect, or owner, would be responsible if they had trespassed, and what measure of damages.

The chair: When you find the footings projecting upon you do you build against them?

Mr. Baumann: No, I have them cut off, no harm whatever is done. I take out say four feet right under and stick in my dimension stone two feet if necessary, fill and block it up. Then I have my footing right under.

Mr. Randolph: The practice that Mr. Baumann speaks of is one of general practice; but it is almost certain to ruin the building next to it; it is going to settle the foundation; the new foundation goes down and there is nothing left to support the old one. I have seen but one or two buildings of great size built next to a building that had its bearings in this way where they did not crack it. Several years ago, while practicing in St. Louis, I had occasion to build a packing-house there, where I went twenty-four feet below the surface. I notified the owner of the adjoining property that I was going to excavate, and that he should protect himself. He said: "Why, my dear sir, my property is six feet off your line, there is an alley-way at the side of your house!" I said: "I cannot help that, I am going to excavate to a considerable depth, and I have no doubt we will cave into your foundation." He said: "What depth are you going?" And I replied, "about twenty-four feet below the surface." He said, "he was not compelled to protect himself against excavation to that great depth." I said: "I do not know what the law in the matter is, I merely notify you that I am going to do it." The next morning he had men there to protect his interests, which he did at considerable expense. We laid the masts under to keep it propped up, filled and packed to the very best of our ability; and for a year or more that building did not show any damage whatever. I think it was about two years after, when this filling that we made at the side of our wall commenced packing, and cracked his building and made it utterly worthless, and we were fully six feet away. Now, I believe that we should have some kind of arrangement whereby we can build for the requirements of the time. The fact that you can go down twelve feet makes you no nearer the end. We should have some common understanding. Another thing, if we could not make a law, we could at least make some kind of regulation whereby city property could be subdivided and sold subject to such and such restrictions which would hold good for all time.

Mr. Pierce: I have several times resorted to the following expedient with considerable success—that is, where I find the footings projecting upon me, instead of cutting and instead of building upon them, I lay my foundations alongside of them, if they do not project too much; I then gradually batten over and build over, but not upon the projecting footings. Of course the center of gravity of my wall is off the center of my footings, but for all that I have had recourse to this expedient on several occasions with very good success.

Section 3. Read and passed without comment.

L. S. Buffington, a guest from Minneapolis, being called upon by the chair, said: "It is a common practice both in Ohio and Minnesota, that the neighbor is obliged to protect himself to the depth of twelve feet; that is, if you want to build and he is up six feet, he is obliged to protect himself to the depth of twelve feet. I think, that solves the line contract question without trouble."

Mr. Treat: I move that these matters, being of a legal nature, be all referred to the committee on party walls, that they may consult with some legal authority; and that Mr. Pierce be added to that committee.

The motion was carried and the meeting adjourned.

THE tensile strength of Morton's metal cable chains, hereafter, will be as follows: No. 110, 1250 lbs.; No. 10, 950 lbs.; No. 20, 800 lbs.; No. 30, 675 lbs. Champion chains: No. 1, extra heavy, 650 lbs.; No. 2, extra heavy, 450 lbs.; No. 1, Regular, 550 lbs.; No. 2, Regular, 360 lbs. Steel cable chains: No. 6, 3,000 lbs.; No. 5, 2,300; No. 4, 1,750 lbs. They claim the No. 30 cable chain will outwear the Champion or any similar chain as two to one, and will guarantee it for ten years. The average tensile strength of Champion chains, proven by test by authoritative firms, over others of a similar make, was 10 per cent. Morton's chains being less liable to kink, also claimed to be better finished and less in price. Their cable chains are 25 per cent stronger, cheaper and better finished than the imported or any other riveted chain in the market of the same weight.

New Publications.

STEAM-HEATING PROBLEMS: OF, QUESTIONS, ANSWERS, AND DESCRIPTIONS relating to STEAM-HEATING AND STEAM-FITTING, from *The Sanitary Engineer*, with One Hundred and Nine Illustrations.

The Sanitary Engineer, while devoted to engineering, architecture, construction and sanitation, has always made a special feature of its departments of steam and hot-water heating, in which a great variety of questions has been answered and descriptions of the work in various buildings have been given. The favor with which a recent publication from that office, entitled "Plumbing and House-Drainage Problems," has been received suggested the publication of "Steam-Heating Problems," which, though dealing with another branch of industry, is similar in character. It consists of a selection from the pages of *The Sanitary Engineer* of questions and answers, besides comments on various problems met with in the designing and construction of steam-heating apparatus, and descriptions of steam-heating work in notable buildings. The book will prove useful to those who design, construct, and have the charge of steam-heating apparatus. The contents include: *Boilers*—On blowing off and filling boilers. Where a test-gauge should be applied to a boiler. Domes on boilers: whether they are necessary or not. Expansion of water in boilers. Suffocation of workmen in boilers. On the effect of oil in boilers. Proportions for rivets for boiler-plates. Accident with connected boilers. A supposed case of charring wood by steam-pipes, etc. *Value of Heating-Surfaces*—Calculating the radiating-surface for heating buildings—the saving of double-glazed windows. Amount of heating-surface required in hot-water apparatus boilers and in steam-apparatus boilers. Calculating the amount of radiating-surface for a given room, etc. *Radiators and Heaters*—Hot-water radiator for private houses. How to use a stove as a hot-water heater. Relative value of pipe on cast-iron heating surface. Warming churches, etc. *Piping and Fitting*—Piping adjacent buildings: pumps vs. steam-traps. Expansion of pipes of various metals. Advantages claimed for overhead piping. Cause of noise in steam-pipes. One-pipe system of steam-heating. How to heat several adjacent buildings with a single apparatus, etc. *Ventilation*—Window ventilation. Ventilation of Cunard steamer "Umbria." On methods of removing air from between ceiling and roof of a church, etc. *Steam*—Economy of using exhaust steam for heating. Effect of using a small pipe for exhaust steam-heating. Explosion of a steam-table, etc. *Miscellaneous*—Heating water in large tanks. Heating water for large institutions and high city buildings. On heating several buildings from one source. Filters for feeding house boilers. Will boiling drinking-water purify it? Methods of graduating radiator service according to the weather. Preventing fall of spray from steam-exhaust pipes. Steam-heating apparatus and plenum (ventilation) system in Kalamazoo Insane Asylum. Heating and ventilation of a prison. Low-pressure hot-water system for heating buildings in England (comments by *The Sanitary Engineer*). Steam-heating apparatus in Manhattan Company's and Merchants' Bank Building, New York. Boilers in Manhattan Company's and Merchants' Bank Building, with extracts from specifications. Steam-heating apparatus in Mutual Life Insurance Building on Broadway. The setting of boilers in Tribune Building, New York. Warming and ventilation of West Presbyterian Church, New York City. Principles of heating-apparatus, Fine Arts Exhibition Building, Copenhagen. Warming and ventilation of Opera House at Odensburg, New York. Systems of heating houses in Germany and Austria. Steam-pipes under New York streets—difference between two systems adopted. Published by *The Sanitary Engineer*, 140 William street, New York. \$3.00, post-paid.

FOR the past five years The Century Co. has been engaged in preparing a dictionary of the English language of which Professor William D. Whitney, of Yale College, is editor-in-chief,—the purpose being to make a more comprehensive work than has yet appeared in popular form, to include, in addition to a very full collection of individual words in all departments of the language, all technical phrases, not self-explaining, in law, the mechanical arts, the sciences, etc. Indeed, it is designed to make this dictionary so complete in its definitions of all branches of science and art that even the specialist will need nothing further. The number of "new" words in many of these departments is said to be surprisingly great. The dictionary will have also a remarkably complete system of cross-references, and will embody in itself a dictionary of synonyms which will add greatly to its value. A prominent feature of the new work will be its encyclopedic character. Its definitions will be fuller and more complete than is customary in works of this kind; it will go further into the various uses and meanings of words, and in many cases will give full explanations and descriptions of matters historical, scientific, legal, mechanical, etc. Quite an army of persons has been at work for several years reading standard American and English books in search of quotations, of which an immense number will be used. American writers, such as Emerson, Lowell, Hawthorne, Irving, Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, and our distinguished scientists, are receiving special attention. The publishers are taking great pains with the illustrations, of which there will be about 5,000. They are employing the same class of artists and engravers that contribute to their magazines, and they mean to make the result something hitherto unknown in the world of dictionaries. Each picture as it is drawn, and again after it is engraved, is submitted to the specialist in whose department it belongs, that its scientific accuracy may be guaranteed. Of these specialists there are about thirty, working at their homes in New York, Baltimore, Washington, New Haven, Cambridge, and elsewhere, each being individually responsible for all the definitions in his department, and all under the general supervision of Professor Whitney, who will himself have special charge of the definitions in the department of philology, in which he is famous, and of the spelling and pronunciation. It is understood that he will not adopt a phonetic method of spelling, though on theoretical grounds he is known to favor it. Professor Whitney is not only recognized as the most eminent American philologist, but the London *Saturday Review* has recently pronounced him the foremost English-speaking scholar in his department. In addition

to the specialists, a force of about fifty assistants has been busy collating material and preparing copy for the printer, the final work on which is done with type-writing machines at The Century Co.'s office. The inception of this scheme was a desire to improve and Americanize the "Imperial Dictionary" of Great Britain, brought out in this country by The Century Co. five years ago. As the work of altering it advanced, it became apparent that a better plan was to begin *de novo*, and so the far greater work of making a new dictionary of the English language was begun. Two or three years must still elapse before it will appear, and in the mean time opportunity is offered by the publishers to those interested in helping on so useful a work to contribute material and suggestions to it. Much valuable matter has been received in this way from many scholars and practical men all over the world. It is estimated that upward of a quarter of a million of dollars will be spent upon The Century Dictionary before it is ready for publication. The work of typesetting and printing will be done by the De Vinne Press, in the new building into which they have recently moved.

COTTAGES, portfolio, consisting of twelve finely lithographed plates containing twelve designs of low cost homes, with forty-three illustrations and explanations, by D. S. Hopkins, architect. Price \$1, postage free. Fred. A. Hodgson, publisher, 294 Broadway, New York. These designs are intended to afford suggestions to those interested in building convenient, comfortable, and artistic homes, ranging in price from \$1,000 to \$3,000. The plans show an economical arrangement of room.

Our Illustrations.

Houses for Henry Corwith, by Bauer & Hill, architects, Chicago.

Amesfield tower, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Sketched by C. F. Jobson, Chicago.

Accepted design for City Hall at Hamilton, Ontario, by C. W. Mulligan, architect, Hamilton. Walls of pressed brick with freestone trimmings. Cost about \$100,000.

Four houses for Thomas Cunningham, on Chicago avenue, Chicago, by Addison & Fiedler, architects. Walls of Indiana pressed brick with blue Bedford and terra-cotta trimming. Interior finish of whitewood, stained; cost about \$25,000.

Residence for Mrs. M. Louise Whitney, on Jefferson avenue, Hyde Park, Ill., by M. L. Beers, architect. The size of house is 34 by 66 feet, cellar, two stories and attic, with rooms finished in cellar and attic. The exterior is of Lemont stone from ground to top of first story windows, rough rockfaced work, and the chimneys are built of the stone; balance of exterior is shingled, using dimension shingles. The interior is to be finished in selected red oak, selected black birch and clear pine, and finished to a furniture polish. The house has all modern conveniences.

Cottage Grove School building, Chicago, by Flanders & Zimmerman, architects. Eight rooms, with an assembly hall in the attic. The materials are pressed brick, Bedford stone and terra-cotta. The building is heated by steam. The natural system of ventilation is used, each room having a separate inlet for fresh warm air, and exit for foul air extending through the roof. Both direct and indirect heat are made use of, by means of radiators in the basement and coils in the rooms. The building is 66 by 160 feet ground area, and the assembly hall 40 by 90 feet. The basement rooms are used for playrooms and water-closets. The school occupies the rear portion of the grounds and a fifteen room school is in front.

Cincinnati Art School, by Jas. W. McLaughlin, architect. This building is now being constructed upon the grounds adjoining the New Art Museum in Eden Park. It measures 82 by 106 feet, with a semi-circular projection on the west, 35 by 64 feet, covering an area of 10,810 square feet. The walls are of blue limestone, with Longmeadow brownstone dressings and the roof will be covered with red Akron tiles. The semi-circular lecture-room, 60 feet in diameter, is approached from both the ground floor and second floor, the seats being arranged in amphitheater form. The room for drawing from antique casts and models occupies the center of the upper story and is 46 by 101 feet and 23 feet high, lighted by clear-story windows and a large skylight on the north side; on either side of this apartment are ten separate studios. The building will be thoroughly fireproof throughout, iron beams and tile arches being used for the floors, and the roof framing will be entirely of iron construction. The staircases are to be of iron with slate treads and landings. The cost of construction, some \$80,000, will be entirely the gift of Mr. David Sinton.

Mosaics.

THOS. KELLY & BROS., of Chicago, are introducing their self-acting closets in the Western Hotel at Sacramento, Cal.

AN automatic sash balance which also acts as a weather strip, is used in the East. It is made by Wm. G. Anderson, of Boston.

THE Architectural League, New York, will visit Albany on the 10th instant and inspect the Capitol building, the City Hall and other points of architectural interest.

SAMPLES of Dexter Brothers' English shingle stain, in fifteen different shades, have been received. A Boston architect, who has used this stain extensively, recommends it highly.

SAMUEL I. POPE & CO., of Chicago, were awarded the contract for steam heating of the Texas Capitol building. Four firms bid on the work, the bids ranging from \$40,000 to \$47,500, which was that of Messrs. Pope & Co.

A SUBSCRIBER writes: "I will pay one dollar each for numbers 2 and 3 of Vol. II of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER." Any of our subscribers wishing to dispose of the above numbers, at the price named, will oblige by sending to The Inland Publishing Co., 19 Tribune Building, Chicago.

A FIRE occurred on the 28th ult. in the sheet metal works of Knisely & Miller, 129 and 131 South Clinton street, Chicago. The damage was principally to cornice and roofing patterns, and is estimated at \$8,000. The building was damaged about \$5,000. No serious interruption to the extensive business of the firm resulted, and the losses are fully covered by insurance.

THE *Wagon-Maker* is the style of a new publication issued monthly by Coyne & Co., publishers of the *Western Manufacturer*, and edited by one of the ablest general writers of the day, Mr. John W. Sickels. The paper is one that should be in every wagon and carriage shop in America. The initial number showed great ability and contained an immense amount of useful matter.

THE Hecla Architectural Bronze and Iron Works, through their Chicago agent, Richard Robins, have received the contract for the elevator fronts in the ten stories of the Adams' Express Building at Chicago, and the stairwork, rails and elevator guards for the new Plankinton House in Milwaukee. The work will be finished in their best style of Electro-bronze and Bower Barff work.

CUTTING & DELANEY, of Buffalo, are manufacturing a large quantity of designs in Japanese lattice or fret work. In their circular, just issued, they present sketches of grills, panels, etc., in fret work, in combination with drapery, stained glass, etc., and some very effective designs for ceilings. This firm execute from special designs when furnished, or when made by them in any style, or in any wood ordered.

WM. T. BLUNT, C. E., has established an office at 413 Montgomery street, San Francisco, for the management of the western business of the Durham House Drainage Co., of New York. Mr. Blunt is a sanitary engineer of some prominence in the profession, and in introducing the Durham system of house drainage on the Pacific Coast will do much toward increasing the healthfulness of California cities.

DR. F. L. ATKINSON, formerly of Chicago, has recently been elected health officer of Sacramento, California. Dr. Atkinson is a graduate of Rush Medical College, class of 83, and has spent some time since then in this city in the study of sanitary matters. He is a promising young man, and will fill the position with credit to himself and the city which has honored him with the responsible work of caring for the general health.

OWING to the success of Alfred C. Kemper, of Chicago, in introducing and applying the Ainsworth Boiler and Pipe Covering, he has been given additional territory. Besides Illinois he now controls the Ainsworth covering for Michigan and Missouri, and has the general agency for the Northwest. Mr. Kemper is establishing agencies in Michigan and Missouri. Under his management the Ainsworth covering is making an excellent record in the West.

M. J. McGRATH, who has become more generally known, perhaps, than any other public officer in Chicago, as superintendent of mails, has formed a copartnership with Chas. D. Stone, formerly well known as chief examiner in the United States Appraiser's Office at Chicago, for the purpose of transacting a general custom house brokerage and forwarding business. A firm more competent, through long experience, and in merited possession of a larger share of public respect and confidence, would be hard to find.

CICERO HINE, who has been identified with the profession in Chicago for a number of years, has opened an office at 81 Clark street, room 24. Mr. Hine was, for several years, head of the office of the late architect, G. P. Randall, and was also for a shorter period in the office of the government architect of Canada, and has a practical experience which will recommend his services, while his artistic and designing ability, which has already received marked recognition locally, will also aid in giving him a deserved prominence in the architectural profession.

THE BURLINGTON ROUTE (C., B. & Q. R. R.), has more through-car lines than any railroad in the world. It is the only road selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail west of Chicago. It carried on its line the first international train from the City of Mexico to Chicago. For its superior excellence it was patronized by the main body of the Knights Templar and Grand Army of the Republic journeying to San Francisco and Denver in 1883. For years the great army of tourists, business travel and home-seekers in the largest majority have traveled over its lines. It is, in fact, the principal line to reach all points in the great states and territories west of Chicago.

WM. PAUL GERHARD, speaking in *Good Housekeeping* upon the subject of water-back explosions from freezing, says: "It should be understood that neither vacuum nor safety valve, nor the expansion pipe of the tank supply system render the system free from the danger of this accident. The only sure way to prevent the occurrence of such disaster is to keep, on cold nights, a fire going in the range, so as to maintain the circulation of water through the water-back. If the fire should accidentally or carelessly be allowed to go out in winter time, it may be a wise precaution to ascertain in the morning, before lighting a fire, if the water is frozen in the connecting pipes between the boiler and the water-back." This should be cut out and pasted on the hot water boiler in every kitchen in the land.

"WHAT a wind! 140 miles an hour at Mount Washington, from 50 to 90 miles at various places the country through. It seemed, too, as if it would never blow out. Then it was so fitful the weather vanes couldn't keep up with the changes. No wonder such large numbers not well made and the strongest tumbled down. Surely, said a friend of ours, I thought my elegant big vane must go, buzzing as it did like a top in those fearful gusts. But it stands yet. * * * "This," says the New York *Mercantile Journal*, "was the tribute paid to the excellence and permanence of the work done by Thos. W. Jones, of New York city." Mr. Jones has recently issued a complete catalogue which can be had on application, and which comprises probably the largest assortment of goods in his line of any other house in the world.

A CIRCULAR letter which architects generally have received is as follows:

CHICAGO, June, 1886.

Gentlemen,—In order to facilitate our trade in Chicago and the Northwest, we have opened a branch house and warerooms at 42 & 44 West Monroe street, where we propose to keep on hand a sufficient stock to represent the Bundy Radiator in all its styles. Every opportunity will be provided to acquaint customers with the many advantages of the "Bundy" over other styles of radiators in use, which, upon examination, can be easily perceived. Hoping the establishment of this house will prove a benefit to our customers and that we may have the pleasure of seeing them at this address, we remain, very respectfully,

A. A. GRIFFING IRON CO.

T. C. PERRY, Western Manager.

Mr. Perry, who has assumed control of the western interests of this company, is in every way deserving of the confidence of architect, builder and owner, and the radiator he represents has become well and favorably known throughout the country.

THE Indianapolis Encaustic Tile Works, which has been in the hands of receiver Mothershead for two years, and during that time exceptionally well-managed, has been sold, the new company consisting of J. J. Cooper, president; Jackson Landers, treasurer; both of Indianapolis, and John Picken, of Tipton, Ohio, secretary. This plant is the largest in the line of exclusive encaustic tile making in the country, their plant including four kilns, with capacity for 5,550 feet of tiles each, one of 8,000 to 9,000 feet capacity, one vitreous kiln of 1,000 feet capacity, and eight enameling and glazing kilns. The works employ one hundred and fifty hands, and the manipulation of clays, which are largely from Green and Clay counties and from many foreign sources, engage a large number of skilled artists and designers. As a western product these works are deserving of the greatest encouragement and success, their capacity being equal to the prompt execution of any order that can be called for. The members of the new company are gentlemen well-known to the business men of the state and should meet with success in the carrying on of these works that have already made a reputation for the excellence of their product.

At the Ann Arbor meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the following communication was presented, which gives a simple method of fixing crayon drawings on paper, by F. P. Dunnington, professor of analytical chemistry, University of Virginia:

It is often desirable to preserve for future use such drawings as are usually made upon the blackboard. All such drawings may be executed with ease and rapidity upon unsized paper, employing the colored crayons which are made for blackboard use. The colors red and blue are most conspicuous; other colors answer fairly. As to paper, moderately heavy, unsized manilla answers well; even white wrapping paper may be employed, but it would be too easily torn. In the course of making the drawing, a line may be fairly erased by brushing it lightly. A very dilute varnish is made by adding to one part of Damar varnish twenty-five parts of spirits of turpentine; this is best preserved in a corked bottle. To fix the drawing, a quart or more of the varnish is poured into a trough (made of a piece of tin guttering) a little longer than the width of the paper, and the paper is drawn through the varnish, which may or may not flow over the upper side of the paper; the latter is then hung up to dry over night, and the drawing may be handled with no danger of blurring. The color of the paper is scarcely altered by the varnish. As to the amount of material: twenty pounds of paper require about three gallons of turpentine and one pint of Damar varnish.

Professor Simon H. Gage, of Cornell University, has made considerable use of the above process, and kindly furnishes the following notes which will enhance its value:

1. Brown, green, and the various shades of orange crayon are very useful, and for black the moderately hard crayons known as Conté à Paris are all that could be desired.
2. Water colors and fresco colors may also be used to good advantage where a great variety is needed.
3. For erasing, the filtering paper used by chemists has been found most efficient.
4. As white crayon marks are rendered almost invisible by the varnish, the drawings may be outlined with white. This is sometimes of considerable importance in making a complicated drawing.
5. In fixing, if one does not have a trough as mentioned above, the diagram may be hung up, and the varnish rubbed on the back with a mass of cotton or with a wide brush.
6. If it is desirable to add letters, figures, etc., to a diagram after it is fixed, such additions may be made in crayon, and then fixed by pressing a mass of cotton, wet with the varnish, directly upon the part; no blotting will occur unless the cotton be moved from side to side.

The above is sent out in a circular letter by the University of Virginia, dated November, 1885.

MISSION RIDGE.—A new panorama of the battles of Chattanooga has taken the place of the "Siege of Paris" in the American Panorama Company's building at Hubbard court and Wabash avenue, Chicago. The painting was begun in Milwaukee some months ago under the supervision of Messrs. Lohr & Heine, artists of note from Munich and Dresden respectively, the views of the battles as reproduced upon the great canvas having been taken from the sketches of Mr. Theodore R. Davis, the war correspondent and artist of *Harper's Weekly*. Judging from the opinions expressed and the explanations of the many who viewed the painting the work will be far more popular with the general public than was that which preceded it, if indeed it does not detract very largely from the now world-famous painting of the battle of Gettysburg, across the way. Nothing in the arrangement of the painting which could have added to its realistic effect has been left undone, and the arrangement of the foreground as it slopes away from the circular platform from which the scene is viewed to the base of the painting itself is certainly a triumph in this feature of the production. The perspective view of the mountain ranges, the wooded hills and the rugged landscape as seen in the painting has certainly been very cleverly executed. The towering sides of old Lookout, the rugged slopes of Walden's Ridge and the spine-like crest of Missionary Ridge, upon which the forces of Thomas, Bragg and Anderson contended, are portrayed with a degree of realism and truthfulness of outline which can be appreciated the more by those familiar with the country in question. Col. John Mason Loomis, who was with Sherman's division, Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Gen. Williams and Chief of Police Ebersold, who was also with Sherman, were unanimous in their praises of the painting, both as to its accuracy and artistic features. Col. Gau, who was with Gen. Thomas as that officer's chief engineer, addressed the spectators at length upon the details of the battles, as he had seen them, and finished by expressing the opinion that no truer picture of a battle scene had ever been painted.

A PARTY of Cincinnati architects and builders recently visited the quarries of the Hoosier Stone Company at Bedford, Ind. The party was under the leadership of the president of the company, W. C. Winstandley, Esq., and two of the directors, Messrs. T. V. and H. L. Thornton. The Bedford formation, situated in the central portion of Southern Indiana, covers an area of about two hundred square miles, in the center of which are situated the "Hoosier Quarries," and is pronounced by geologists to

be of velitic formation, which on inspection proves to be myriads of fossil shells pounded by the fury of the pre-historic ocean into almost microscopic atoms and solidified into one homogeneous mass by the cementing process of ages. The stone, which is either of a beautiful buff or gray, according to its position in the quarry, is perfectly even in tone, and freshly quarried pieces are soft enough to be cut with a knife, though hardening rapidly on exposure; a quality both admirably adapting it for purposes of carving, and rendering it impervious to the effects of weather. An absence of holes or flaws of any sort or iron stains adds to its beauty, considering this and the illimitable extent of the quarries it may not unduly be prophesied that they are yet in their infancy, though growing at present in response to a rapidly increasing demand. The cutting of the stone is accomplished by a small engine on a portable track, running two steam saws, which cuts to the depth of six and one-half feet in the solid rock, which is afterward drilled horizontally and split from the mother rock. Analysis of the rock by Prof. I. A. Tanner shows that, of the following stone: the Salem, Amherst, Bowling Green, Mt. Sterling and Virginia granite, the Bedford, with the exception of the Virginia granite, shows the least loss upon exposure to alternate moist, heat and cold. Among the guests were: Architects, Messrs. Chas. Drach, Smith & Forbush, H. E. Siter, E. Anderson, Emil Rueckert, Geo. W. Rapp, Jas. W. McLaughlin, S. E. Des Jardins, W. W. Franklin, D. S. Schureman, W. Martin Aiken and Plympton & Trowbridge; builders, Messrs. David Hummel, Isaac Graveson, John Boyle and Wm. B. Foster.

The Building Situation.

OFFICE OF THE INLAND ARCHITECT, July 10, 1886.

The industrial situation throughout the United States has very greatly improved within two or three weeks. Stated in the fewest possible words, the volume of business is quietly swelling. Clearing House exchanges show a steady expansion, manufacturing interests are in vigorous health, demand for all kinds of manufactured products is increasing, collections are good, commercial failures have fallen off 1,000 in round numbers as against same time last year and liabilities have decreased one third. There is a widespread improvement in building activity; confidence has been largely restored; capital is seeking investment. The list of permits in all the larger cities show up well and are in nearly all cases ahead of last year, east and west. The flow of capital westward and southward continues. Industrial enterprises are multiplying there, and railroads are opening up new and rich regions, and inviting capital, enterprise and labor. There is much of interest to note in all departments of activity. Builders are pushing with vigor. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and more western cities furnish statistics of building operations which show that whatever apprehensions were entertained earlier in the year have been dismissed. The great demand is for homes. While costly residences are going up in large numbers, the greater enterprise is shown in the erection of smaller houses, costing from \$1,500 to \$3,000. Building material continues cheap and abundant. Lumber is in liberal supply at all points and firm in price. The South is furnishing large supplies of yellow pine in eastern markets, while Chicago and other white pine markets are shipping their usual enormous supplies east and west. The hardwoods are in quite active demand for interior finish and furniture manufacturing purposes. Prices for all kinds will very probably remain stationary.

Brick, stone-cement, lath, plaster, etc., are in abundant supply at all points. Possibly an exception could be made in the case of bricks at two or three points where states have obstructed production for a time, but just now the yards in all sections of the country are believed to be full. Prices are stationary.

The iron trade has escaped any serious upheavals. The question of wages has been settled for another year at Pittsburgh. The nailers have agreed to resume. Prices for all kinds of iron and steel are low. Nails \$2.00 at mills. A strike is under way among eastern puddlers. The mills making structural iron for building purposes are running full time all through the East, and managers are assured of an active season demand. Angles are \$1.90 and beams and channels, 3 cents. The mills on galvanized iron are all fairly busy.

Real estate is improving in value along the lines of roads leading into the Northwest. While there is much land offering, both rural and city, there is not enough to cause any serious depression in prices. Holders feel it is safe to hold, for the tide of population is in their direction.

Real estate in cities generally is firmly held. Much of it has been purchased this year for house building and manufacturing sites. Architects have felt the effects of summer strikes, but for all sources of information available, it is evident that they have recently received instructions to prosecute work to early completion. Investments in house building are profitable and encouraging.

The commercial situation is much better than a year ago. Failures are 20 per cent less. Liabilities reach only about fifty million dollars as against about seventy-five million dollars for the first six months of last year. Money-lending institutions are liberal, and rates of interest are low. New opportunities are being sought and enterprises hunting for work. Railroad building has been cautiously pushed for six months, less than 1,300 miles having been built, but from this date work will be pushed with vigor. The railroad companies have put each other under bonds to keep the peace and they are doing so with more or less general satisfaction. Things are moving on about as well as can be expected. Fortunes are not being accumulated perhaps with the same ease, but the country at large is growing in the right direction. The manufacturing industries are thriving. Production is not deluging the channel of trade. Prices are fairly remunerative; consumption capacity is expanding. Labor troubles have been overcome. Conservative leadership has the reins. The outlook is encouraging, but the era before us is not one wherein sloth or imbecility can win. In fact, greater energy is now more imperatively demanded. We append detailed reports from many points.

Synopsis of Building News.

Akron, Ohio.—Architects Weary & Kramer, report: Preparing plans for Business men's club rooms (Union Club); cost not estimated. Business shows indications of a more healthy condition in the building line; better prospects.

Ashland, Ohio.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron, report: Preparing plans for brick and stone M. E. Church; cost \$20,000. Also for Presbyterian parsonage; cost not estimated.

Atlanta, Ga.—Architect Gust. E. Leo, reports: Building outlook for Atlanta somewhat less than usual but satisfactory. Building outlook for the surrounding country

is prosperous. In Atlanta, I have the following buildings: For Jas. L. Iverson, two-story and sub-basement residence, 44 by 75 feet; cost \$12,000. For G. A. Brockhard, two-story and basement brick store, 38 by 62 feet; cost \$10,000. For Z. Richardson, one-story frame dwelling, 42 by 60 feet; cost \$3,500. For Mrs. Schumann, one-story frame dwelling, 42 by 65 feet; projected. For John Domini, two-story and basement brick store, 40 by 55 feet; cost \$9,500; projected. For Burgor Smith, West-end, one-story frame dwelling, 45 by 70 feet; cost \$4,500; projected. Also several alterations, additions, etc.

Austin, Texas.—Architects J. N. Preston & Son report present condition quiet, prospects fair. For G. P. Warner, two-story frame, 34 by 55 feet; cost \$3,500; making drawings. For John Orr, two-story brick, 34 by 58 feet, slate roof; cost \$4,800; taking bids. For Mrs. N. V. Dladrick, at Navasota, Texas, two-story frame, 22 by 36 feet; cost \$1,700; drawings under way.

Beloit, Wis.—Architects Josselyn & Taylor, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, report: For H. Rosenblatt, frame residence; cost \$5,000; under way; Stevens & Voorhees, builders.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—Architect D. McKeller has prepared plans for village of Benton harbor, for a two-story engine house, 34 by 66 feet, with addition in rear 14 by 34 feet, one story, with iron cells for lock-up, to be built of brick and stone, trimmed with galvanized iron and brick; cost \$8,000; building to be commenced July 5. Contracts include closets and bath, stable, galvanized iron cornices, iron roof, iron channels, beams, etc., hardwood finish and tiling, steam or hot air heat.

Billings Mont.—Architect Byron Vreeland, of Miles City, reports: For E. W. Finn, two-story brick, shingle roof, etc.; cost \$3,500; plans under way.

Cass City, Mich.—Architect Jos. E. Mills, of Detroit, reports: For A. G. Berry, one-story residence, brick, stone trimmings, mansard roof, metallic shingles; cost \$2,500.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Architects Josselyn & Taylor, report: Present condition is fair, but not as much work as last season. Outlook for future medium if what is talked of goes on, but things are very uncertain this year. For First Presbyterian Society, addition of 39 by 52 feet; with alterations to church building; cost \$13,000; under way; A. H. Connor, builder. Also six residences of various sizes, aggregating about \$7,500, in different stages of construction, most of them in Cedar Rapids. Also other were reported elsewhere in this issue.

Charleston, W. Va.—Architect James W. McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has prepared plans for Messrs. Ruffner Brothers, of Charleston, W. Va., for a four-story and entresol hotel, 100 by 157 feet, to be built of pressed brick, trimmed with Kanawha freestone; cost \$100,000; building to be commenced July 1. Contracts include closets and baths, copper cornices, electric bells and speaking tubes, slate roof, wood mantels, passenger and freight elevators, hardwood finish and tiling, steam power, skylights, steam heat, iron beams and brick arches over boiler room, and the cellar to be vaulted beneath rotunda. The entrance loggia to have groined arches supporting floor of ladies' balcony above.

Charleston, S. C.—Architect Gust. E. Leo, of Atlanta, Ga., reports: For Second Presbyterian Church, Sunday school building, 35 by 90 feet; cost \$11,800. For James Allan, three-story brick, iron front, store building, 25 by 110 feet; cost \$6,500; projected.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The floods have interrupted building in this section to a great extent.

Architects Adams Bros. report: For D. B. Loreman & Co., on the corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, three-story and basement building, containing five stores; basement and foundation walls, limestone; superstructure brick, with terra-cotta and stone trimmings; tin roof, 60 by 243 feet; fronts on three streets, total frontage 363 feet; cost \$50,000; basement and first story up; D. J. Chandler, builder. For S. M. Winchester, corner of Market and Seventh streets, four-story and basement building, four stores and bank; basement exterior walls and foundation, limestone; superstructure, brick with terra-cotta and marble trimmings, tin and slate roof, 110 by 200 feet, fronts on three streets, total frontage 420 feet; cost estimated at \$100,000; excavations being made; other contracts not yet awarded. For J. W. Adams, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, three-story and basement, eight stores; basement and foundation walls, limestone; superstructure, main front stone, other fronts brick with stone trimmings, tin roof, 100 by 220 feet, fronts on three streets, total frontage 420 feet; cost \$45,000; roof on; W. S. Adams, builder. For the trustees of the M. E. Church, block of two stores with apartments above, three stories high, 35-6 by 65 feet, near corner of Cherry street and Georgia avenue, foundations limestone, superstructure brick with stone trimmings; cost \$6,000; under way; H. C. Jackson, builder. For T. H. Boughton, ten-room frame dwelling; cost \$3,000; projected. For Willingham & Son, frame dwelling; cost \$3,500; under way; J. R. Taylor, builder.

Note.—The above appeared in our April issue, credited by mistake, to Knoxville, Tenn.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Architect J. S. Mathews reports: Very little doing, and little projected for the immediate future. A fine new depot is being built by the U. P. R. R. after plans of Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, Mo. Our new Territorial Capitol building (D. W. Gibbs & Co., Toledo, Ohio, Architects) will probably be started this fall, which may have the effect of reviving business somewhat. Have the following buildings under way: For city of Cheyenne, hook and ladder house, two-story brick, 40 by 70 feet, pressed brick and stone front, bell tower 85 feet high, of brick and open timberwork, plumbing, etc.; complete, cost \$10,000; Geo. McSwain, builder. For Bristol & Knave, second story and new front to printing establishment, 16 by 60 feet; cost \$2,500; Geo. McSwain, builder. For J. W. Hammond, additions to store and residence; cost \$4,500; Holloway Bros., builders. For Geo. F. E. Warren, additions, etc.; cost \$3,000; under way; Geo. East, builder. For Chs. Boulter, improvements, etc., to residence; cost \$3,000; under way; Bradley, builder. Also miscellaneous small jobs; cost \$2,000.

Chicago, Ill.—The building situation is now almost undisturbed by labor troubles. The bricklayers, to secure a rise in wages, are sending men out of town in order to create a demand and consequent increase in pay. The carpenters have been troubled by a few lawless men intimidating workmen, but the Master Carpenters' Association is vigorously prosecuting all such offenders, and very little interruption is expected in future. The architects' offices display an unusual activity for this season, and wages remain the same, with some tendency to becoming slightly lower in the fall.

Architect J. J. Egan has prepared plans for the Church of the Holy Angels, for a two-story Assembly Hall, 50 by 135 feet, to be built of pressed brick, trimmed with limestone, to be located on Oakwood boulevard; cost \$18,000; J. A. Connelly, mason; F. D. Reynolds, carpenter; building under way. Contracts include slate roof, steam heat. For Mrs. Dore, for a three-story and basement residence, 25 by 80 feet, to be built of brownstone, to be located on Michigan avenue, near Thirty-third street; cost \$25,000. Taking figures for closets and bath, electric bells and speaking tubes, stained glass, slate and copper roof, iron beams, wood and marble mantels, dumb waiters, fireproofed, hardwood finish and tiling, skylights, steam heat.

Architect W. H. Drake has prepared plans for Mr. F. E. Spooner for two four-story stores, 40 by 90 feet, to be built of pressed brick, trimmed with stone, to be located 34 and 36 W. Madison street; cost \$25,000; contract not let. Contracts include closets, galvanized iron cornices, felt roof, iron channels, beams, etc., partly fireproofed, freight elevators, skylights. For Mr. James Frake, for a three-story flat building, 22 by 60 feet, to be built of pressed brick trimmed with limestone, to be located 613 Fulton street; cost \$5,000; Edward Slack, mason; Mr. Turner, carpenter; building under way. Contracts include closets and baths, galvanized iron cornices, electric bells and speaking tubes, stained glass, felt roof, marble mantels.

Architects Cobb & Frost have prepared plans for Mr. W. H. Hubbard for four-story flats, 43 by 86 feet, to be built of limestone, trimmed with brick and stone, to be located La Salle avenue, near Chicago avenue; cost \$16,000; John Angus, general contractor; building under way. Contracts include closets and bath, galvanized iron cornices, felt roof, marble mantels, dumb waiters, skylights.

Architect John F. Warner has prepared plans for Mrs. Guynor for a two-story flat building, 22 by 54 feet, to be built of brick, trimmed with stone, to be located on Aberdeen street; cost \$3,500; contracts not let. Felt roof, galvanized iron cornices. For Mr. C. W. Turner, for a two-story frame, 22 by 56 feet, to be built of wood, to be located on Prairie avenue; cost \$4,000; contracts not let. Contracts include closets and bath, stable, galvanized iron cornices, electric bells and speaking tubes, stained glass, slate roof, wood mantels, hardwood finish and tiling, skylights. For Mr. L. Livingston, for a three-story and basement store building, 25 by 80 feet, to be built of pressed brick, trimmed with terra-cotta, to be located State, near 34th street; cost \$12,000; contract not let. Contracts include closets and bath, electric bells and speaking tubes, stained glass,

wood mantels, tiling, hot air heat. For Mr. J. LeMessures, for a three-story and basement building, 60 by 60 feet, to be built of pressed brick, trimmed with terra-cotta, to be located 236 Park avenue; cost \$15,000; taking figures. Contracts include closets and bath, galvanized iron cornices, electric bells and speaking tubes, stained glass, slate, tin roof, wood mantels, tiling, skylights, hot air heat.

Architect H. Sierks, 89 Rand street, has prepared plans for Mr. A. Falter, for a three-story store and flats, 24 by 102 feet, to be built of Indiana pressed brick, trimmed with Lemont stone, to be located on corner Seventeenth street and S. Ashland avenue; cost \$8,000; Chas. Kupper, mason; building under way. Contracts include closets and bath, felt roof, galvanized iron cornices, iron beams, etc., hardwood finish, marble mantels.

Architect Julius Zittel has prepared plans for Mr. Fr. Ritter, for a three-story and basement flats, 23 by 55 feet, to be built of Indiana pressed brick, trimmed with stone, to be located at 153 Milton avenue; cost about \$6,000; Mr. Fr. Ritter, carpenter. Contracts include closets, felt roof, galvanized iron cornices, electric bells, wood mantels. For Mr. Murphy, a three-story and basement flat building, 21 by 52 feet, to be built of Anderson pressed brick, trimmed with artesian well and Colorado redstone, to be located at 156 La Salle avenue; cost \$8,000; contracts not let. Contracts include closets and bath, stained glass, skylights, slate and gravel roof, galvanized iron cornices, electric bells, wood mantels. For Mr. Karasek, a four-story and basement store and flats, 25 feet front by 85 feet deep, to be built of Anderson pressed brick, trimmed with terra-cotta and Lemont stone, to be located at corner of Dickson and Blackhawk streets; cost \$15,000; contracts not let. Contracts include closets, stained glass, skylights, felt roof, galvanized iron cornices, iron channels, electric bells. For Mr. Joseph Kreuser, a three-story and basement flats, 42 feet front by 42 feet deep, to be built of Anderson pressed brick, trimmed with artesian well and Colorado redstone, to be located on northwest corner of Rush and Pierson streets; cost \$10,000; contracts not let. Contracts include closets and bath, stained glass, skylights, slate roof, galvanized iron cornices, hardwood finish, electric bells, marble mantels.

Architect E. Baumann has prepared plans for Mr. F. Wandrey, for two-story stores and flats, 48 by 78 feet, to be built of pressed brick, trimmed with stone, to be located 415-17 Webster avenue; cost \$18,000. Contracts include closets and bath, skylights, felt roof, galvanized iron cornices, electric bells, marble mantels, dumb waiters.

Architect J. L. Silsbee has prepared plans for Mr. John F. Temple, for two two-story dwellings, 48 by 68 feet, to be built of Indiana pressed brick, trimmed with Carbondale brownstone, to be located 2941-43 Calumet avenue; cost \$12,000; Fammier & Daegling, masons. For Mr. F. W. Rueckheim, for a two-story dwelling, 25 by 55 feet, to be built of Indiana pressed brick, trimmed with Carbondale brownstone, to be located corner Vincennes avenue and Forty-second street; cost \$7,000; S. J. Moss & Co., masons; H. W. Waterman, carpenter. Also plans for Mr. Cochrane for a two-story building for stores and hall above, 45 feet front by 70 feet deep, to be built of brick and frame trimmed with stone, at Edgerton, Ills; contracts not let.

Architect Henry Hildenger reports: For Martin Eilers, three-story flat building, 22 by 68 feet; cost \$6,500; under way; W. Dennett, builder. For Peter Reichstetter, three-story and basement flat building, 22 by 62 feet; cost \$6,800; under way; F. Koepke, builder. For Joseph Moresch, three-story and basement store building, 25 by 66 feet; cost \$7,500; under way; Kralowick Bros., builders. For F. Dobker, one-story and basement store building, 25 by 64 feet; cost \$5,000. For Mr. Bernat, three-story and basement flat building, 21 by 68 feet; cost \$5,400; under way; Hoppe & Demuth, builders. For Mr. Walter, three-story and basement flat building, 21 by 68 feet; cost \$5,400; under way; Hoppe & Demuth, builders. For Mr. Bartels, two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 54 feet; cost \$6,000; under way; Hoppe & Demuth, builders. For Frank Schubert, three-story and basement store and flats, 24 by 124 feet; cost \$16,000; under way; Hoppe & Demuth, builders. For Mr. Koltenbach, brick cottage; cost \$2,100; under way; Kuelter Bros., builders. For P. Weinheimer, three-story flat building, 22 by 54 feet; cost \$5,000; under way; Hoppe & Demuth, builders. For P. Timrot, three-story store and flats, 24 by 100 feet; cost \$10,000; projected. For F. Major, three two-story dwellings, 31 by 33 feet; cost \$10,000; projected.

Architect L. G. Quackenboss has prepared plans for Mr. Henry Botsford for a two-story dwelling, 30 by 70 feet, to be built of St. Louis pressed brick, trimmed with brownstone, to be located at 2837 Michigan avenue; cost \$25,000; mason, Mr. John Griffith; carpenter, C. J. L. Meyers & Sons Co.; building under way; contracts include closets and bath, stable, copper cornices, electric bells and speaking tubes, stained glass, slate roof, iron beams, wood mantels, hardwood finish and tiling, steam heat. For Dr. R. L. Rea, for a three-story residence, 28 by 60 feet, to be built of Milwaukee pressed brick, trimmed with blue Bedford stone, to be located at 272 E. Huron street; cost about \$20,000; contracts not let; contracts to include closets and bath, stable copper cornices, electric bells and speaking tubes, stained glass, slate roof, iron channels, beams, etc., wood mantels, dumb waiters, hardwood finish and tiling, skylights, hot air heat.

Architects Fromman & Jebson have prepared plans for Mr. Kemper Bros., for four-story stores and flats, 50 by 100 feet, to be built of Anderson pressed brick, trimmed with Portage stone, to be located at 663-665 N. Halsted street; cost \$25,000; mason, Mr. Pauli & Becker; carpenter, Mr. John Raincke; building under way; contracts include closets and bath, stable, galvanized iron cornices, electric bells and speaking tubes, stained glass, felt roof, iron channels, beams, etc., marble mantels, passenger and freight elevators, gas for power, skylights.

Architect Wm. N. Arend has prepared plans for Lutheran Church Society for a church, 54 by 90 feet, to be built of brick, trimmed with stone, to be located at Nineteenth and Johnson streets; cost \$16,000; mason, Wm. Walk; carpenter, Mr. Frederick Koeppe; cutstone furnished by T. C. Diener; building under way; contracts to include galvanized iron cornices, stained glass, slate roof. For Mr. Rudolph Zielke, for a three-story front addition, 24 by 42 feet, to be built of Anderson pressed brick, trimmed with Lemont stone, to be located at 1007 Milwaukee avenue; cost \$6,000; mason, Mr. Julius Pieschke; carpenter, Mr. Peter Ott; building under way; contracts to include closets, galvanized iron cornices, felt roof, iron beams, skylights.

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Clarinda, Iowa.—Architect N. A. Olson, reports: The present condition and outlook is better than has been for years; mechanics and laborers are all busy. The following work is under way: Three-story and basement hotel building, brick and stone building, 70 by 140 feet; cost \$25,000. Christian Church, one story and basement frame building, 38 by 60 feet; cost \$3,000; W. G. Riddoch, builder. For *The Herald* Printing Co., two-story business building, 24 by 80 feet; cost \$3,500. For W. J. Calhoun, two-story brick business building, 24 by 100 feet; cost \$4,000. For Y. M. C. A., two-story brick building, 24 by 100 feet; cost \$4,000. For J. M. Crabb, two-story brick business building, 25 by 100 feet; cost \$4,500. For M. E. Church, two-story frame Parsonage, 38 by 50 feet; cost \$2,600. For Chas. Linderman, two-story frame residence, 45 by 60 feet; cost \$7,000; C. Lueder, builder. For H. E. Parslow, two-story frame residence, 36 by 40 feet; cost \$3,000; C. Lueder, builder. City Water Works; cost \$40,000.

The State Insane Asylum buildings, Court House, and U. P. Church building (Architects Foster & Libbe), which have been previously reported, are under way.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architects Cudell & Richardson, report: Present condition and outlook fair. For M. J. Morgan & Co., four-story pressed brick and stone business block, 65 by 165 feet; cost \$30,000; under way. For Ralph Worthington, four-story pressed brick and stone business block, 45 by 99 feet; cost \$20,000; under way. For W. S. Tyler Wire Works Co., three-story brick and stone manufacturing building, 44 by 100 feet; cost \$12,000; under way. For Jewish Orphan Asylum Trustees, four-story brick and stone fireproof building, 204 by 135 feet; cost \$150,000. Plans now being made. For Geo. Johnson, three-story pressed brick and stone business block, 58 by 90 feet; cost \$14,000; under way.

Clinton, Mo.—Architect Harry Kemp reports prospects for some large buildings this fall. Very dull now.

Architects Jungensfeld & Co. of St. Louis, have made plans for Anheuser Busch Brewing Association, of St. Louis, for the erection of a beer depot and soda factory to be erected here. Buildings to be of brick and stone; estimated cost \$15,000. Bids are now being taken by Mr. Geo. Hornmeyer, their agent at this place.

Coldwater, Mich.—Architect M. H. Parker reports: A number of small dwellings being erected, also some good residences. Present outlook good. Have under way for John P. Stuart, alteration of frame dwelling 30 by 50 feet; cost \$1,500.

Covington, Ky.—Architect E. H. Ashley reports: Business at present dull, but outlook is better for late summer and fall trade. For J. K. Dimmick, two and one-half story brick dwelling, 28 by 57 feet, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$6,500; under way; Craig & Loder, builders. For W. T. Eichelberger, two-story brick, 17-6 by 62 feet, tin roof; cost \$3,750; under way; M. R. Harris, builder. For E. J. Hickey, two-story double brick, 35 by 56 feet, tin roof; cost \$3,000; nearly completed. For M. Keating, double two-story brick, 34 by 60 feet, tin roof; cost \$4,200; V. B. Wood, builder. For W. R. Duane, double two-story brick, 36 by 62 feet; cost \$4,330; under way. For Sweetman & Scott, two-story brick stable, 12,000 feet each story; lowest bid \$8,250.

Dabney, N. C.—Architect A. J. Kivett, of Henderson, reports: For E. G. Butler, two-story dwelling, 50 by 32 feet, slate roof; cost \$3,000; under way. A. J. Kivett, builder.

Dayton, Ohio.—Architects Peters & Burns report: Present outlook very quiet, particularly in local work. Much work postponed because of uncertainty of labor market. For Mrs. Dr. Treon, three-story iron, stone and brick business block, 40 by 50 feet; cost \$6,500; under way; John Ditzel, builder. For Fred Reibold, three-story, pressed brick, iron and stone business block, 99 by 138 feet; cost \$26,000; under way. D. F. Giddinger, builder. For Dr. J. S. Beck, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 46 by 75 feet; cost \$7,500; under way; let in detail. For P. A. Lafee, three-story iron and terra-cotta business block, 40 by 90 feet; cost \$15,000; under way; Jno. Rouzen & Co., builders. For David Pruden, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$3,500; under way. For Malleable Iron Co., foundry, 88 by 160 feet; cost \$12,000; projected. For John Meiler, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$3,500; under way. For S. C. Bennett, two-story dwelling, first story pressed brick, second shingle, 31 by 41 feet; cost \$4,800; under way. For City of Dayton, engine house, 60 by 60 feet; cost \$7,500; projected. For same, fireproof public library building, 84 by 120 feet; cost \$95,000; projected; separate contract. For Michael Shaatz, double brick dwelling; 35 by 60 feet; cost \$5,000; projected. For State of Ohio, at Xenia, industrial building, O. S. & S. O. Home; cost \$10,000. For U. S. A., postoffice building, National House, D. V. S.; cost \$35,000; under way. D. F. Giddinger, builder. For same, pumping-house; cost \$3,350; under way; J. W. Boren, builder. For Mrs. Ellis, double dwelling, 32 by 56 feet; cost \$4,200; under way; J. W. Boren, builder. For Adam Bretch, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$4,000; projected. For Woodland Cemetery Association, new entrance and office, 20 by 94 feet; cost \$7,000; projected. For E. W. Bovinger, warehouse; cost \$3,500; projected. For J. B. Finke, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$4,300; projected.

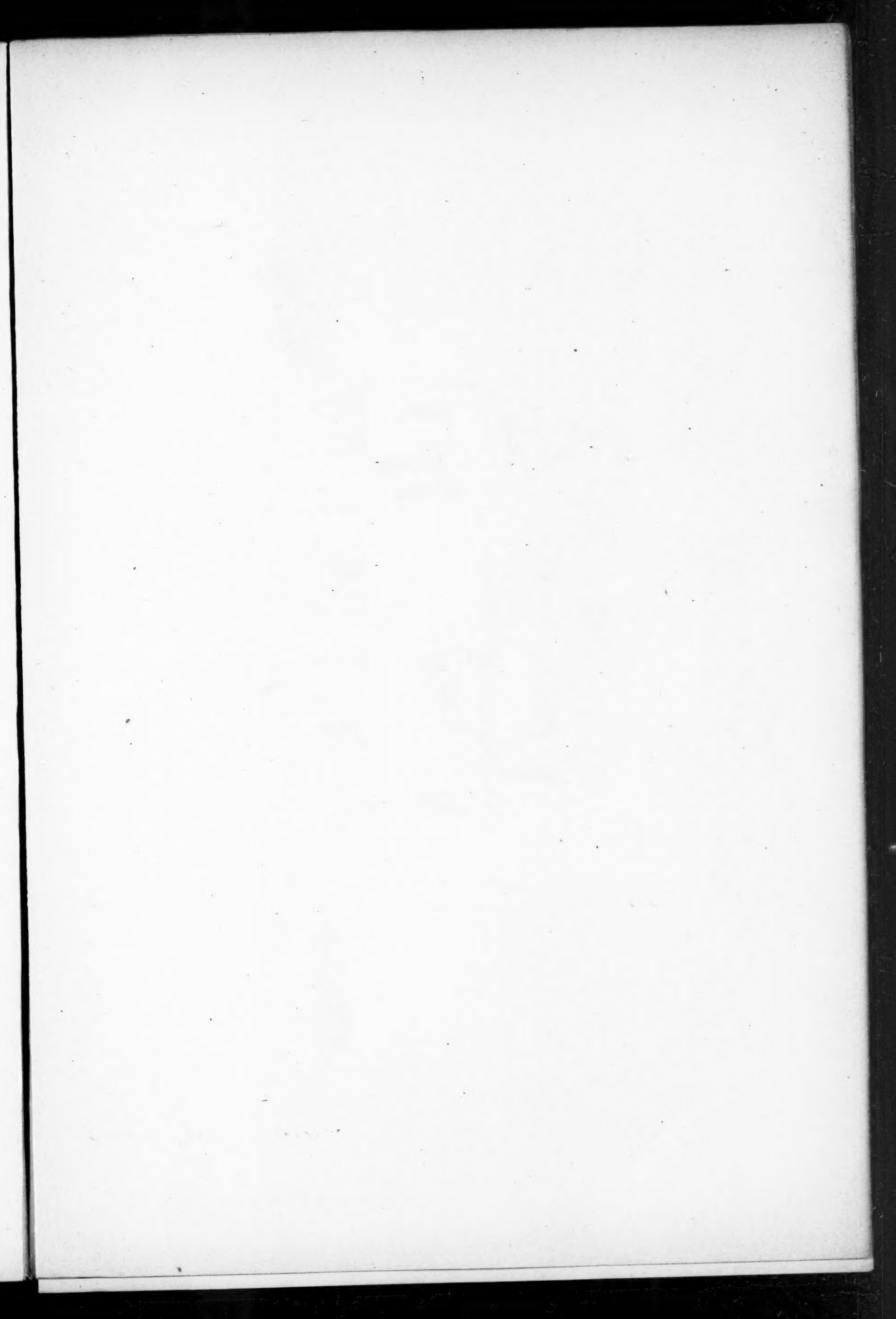
Detroit, Mich.—Architects Donaldson & Meier have had their design adopted for the Belle Isle Casino. It will be a frame structure, first story heavy timber and the second story balloon frame. It will be sheathed and sided outside and ceiled with molded ceiling inside, the uprights and rafters finished, exposed to view. It will be wainscoted with pine, hardwood base and cap. The whole interior will be finished natural, in oil. One very pleasant feature will be the wide verandas extending entirely around building, with here and there flights of broad steps leading up to same. The ground floor plan is composed of three main rooms, the general room, 30x70 feet, for a beer-drinking room for men. Numerous wide windows in this and the other rooms may be thrown open. This room will have a large English fireplace in one end; off from this a small room 15x16 feet, for solid refreshments. A ladies' room 18x25 feet and the most desirable in point of view to be obtained from it. There is also a gentlemen's smoking-room 30x18 feet, containing a refreshment counter. On the second floor a general room, 50x30 feet. The east half of building is divided into apartments for park commissioners and Casino-keeper. There are also bedrooms on third floor for family use. Floors will be connected by dumb waiters. There will also be several platforms running out over the sloping roofs of the verandas. The Casino will be located on the lower end of our beautiful island park. A magnificent view of the City, river and boating may be obtained. It will cost about \$10,000. Work will be commenced soon. They also report: For The Whitney Organ Co., three-story brick factory building, 150 by 150 feet; cost \$27,000; Scholl & Son, masons; H. George & Son, carpenters. For Dr. H. A. Clelland, four-story store building, 26 by 85 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$15,000; Blay & Son, masons; Durst & Wood, carpenters. For Miss G. Coyle, block of three two-story dwellings, 60 by 80 feet, brick, stone trimmings; cost \$15,000; W. H. Traves, mason; Graff & Wallach, carpenters. For H. Barnard, two-story dwelling, 26 by 52 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$5,000; H. Chandler, mason; Durst & Wood, carpenters. For N. D. Backus, two-story dwelling, 45 by 60 feet, brick, brownstone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$10,000; Scholl & Son, builders.

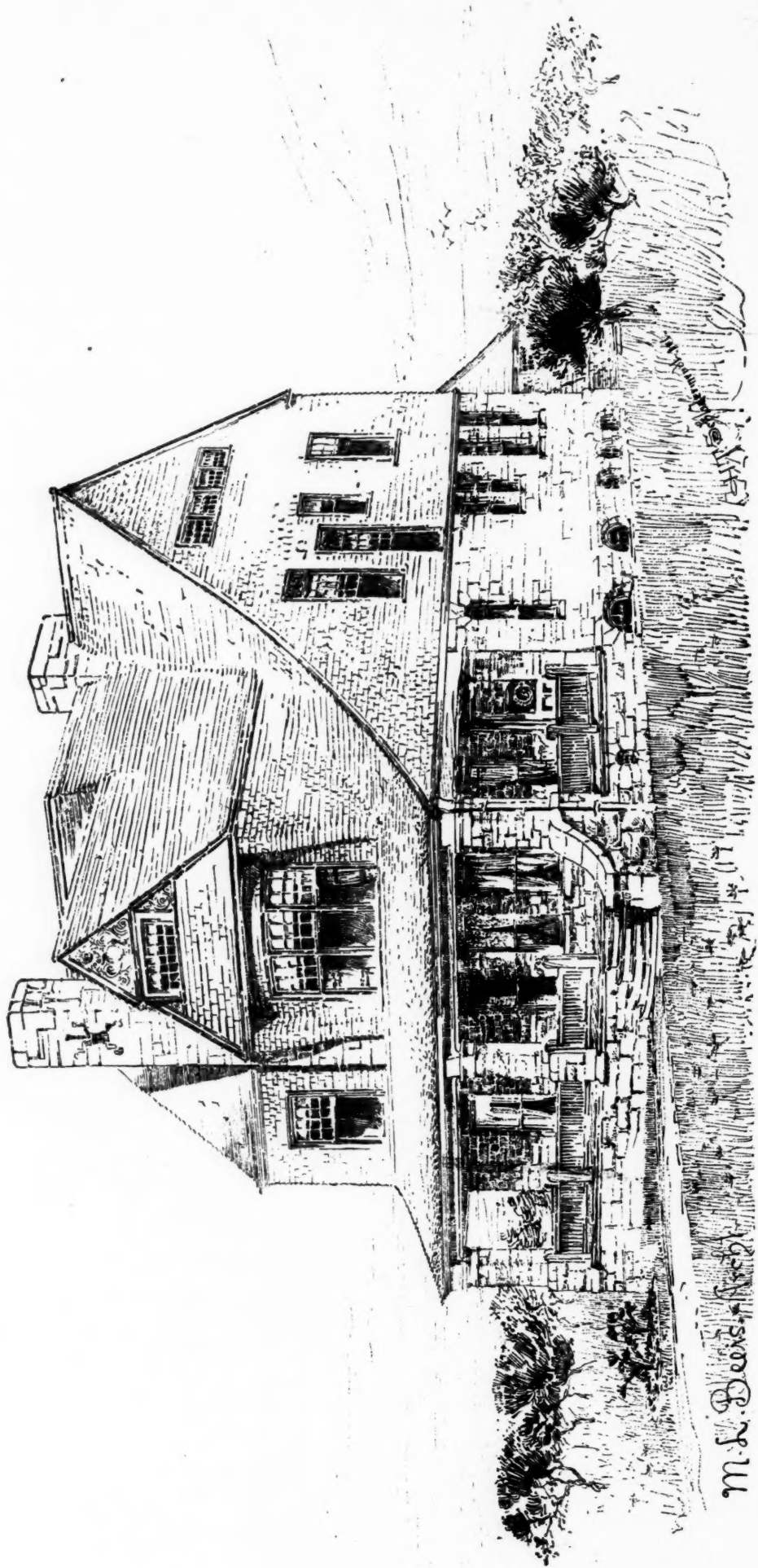
Architect Gordon W. Lloyd reports: For E. H. Moreton, four-story brick warehouse, 50 by 80 feet; cost \$7,000; Thos. Fairbairn, builder. For Thos. Pitts, five-story store building, 40 by 105 feet, brick, stone trimmings; gravel roof; cost \$15,000; A. Chapoton, mason; W. G. Vinton & Co., carpenters; Batchelder & Sons, stone. For David Whitney, block of five five-story stores and offices, 124 by 165 feet, brick, stone trimmings on side, gravel roof, cast-iron front, in the spirit of the Renaissance style; corner store is to have tile floor and hardwood finish; A. Chapoton, mason; H. George & Son, carpenters; J. P. Walton & Co. (Cincinnati, O.) iron; Hutton Bros. galvanized iron; building is to cost \$85,000.

Architect Mortimer L. Smith reports: For H. Knowles, two-story brick dwelling, 29 by 66 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$6,000; John Finn, builder.

Architect A. B. Crane, reports: For A. B. Crane, two-story dwelling, 30 by 46 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$7,000; W. G. Vinton & Co., contractors.

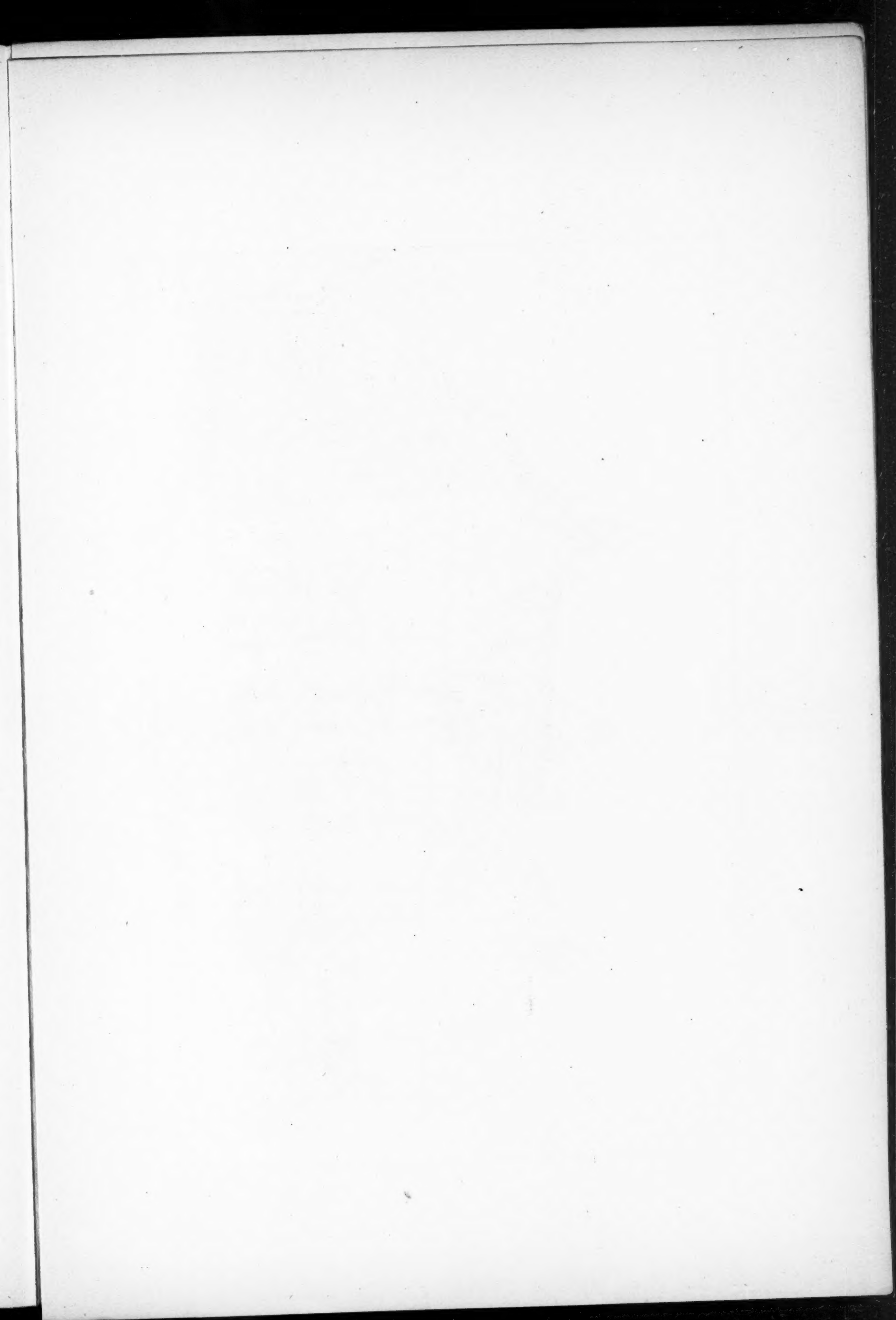
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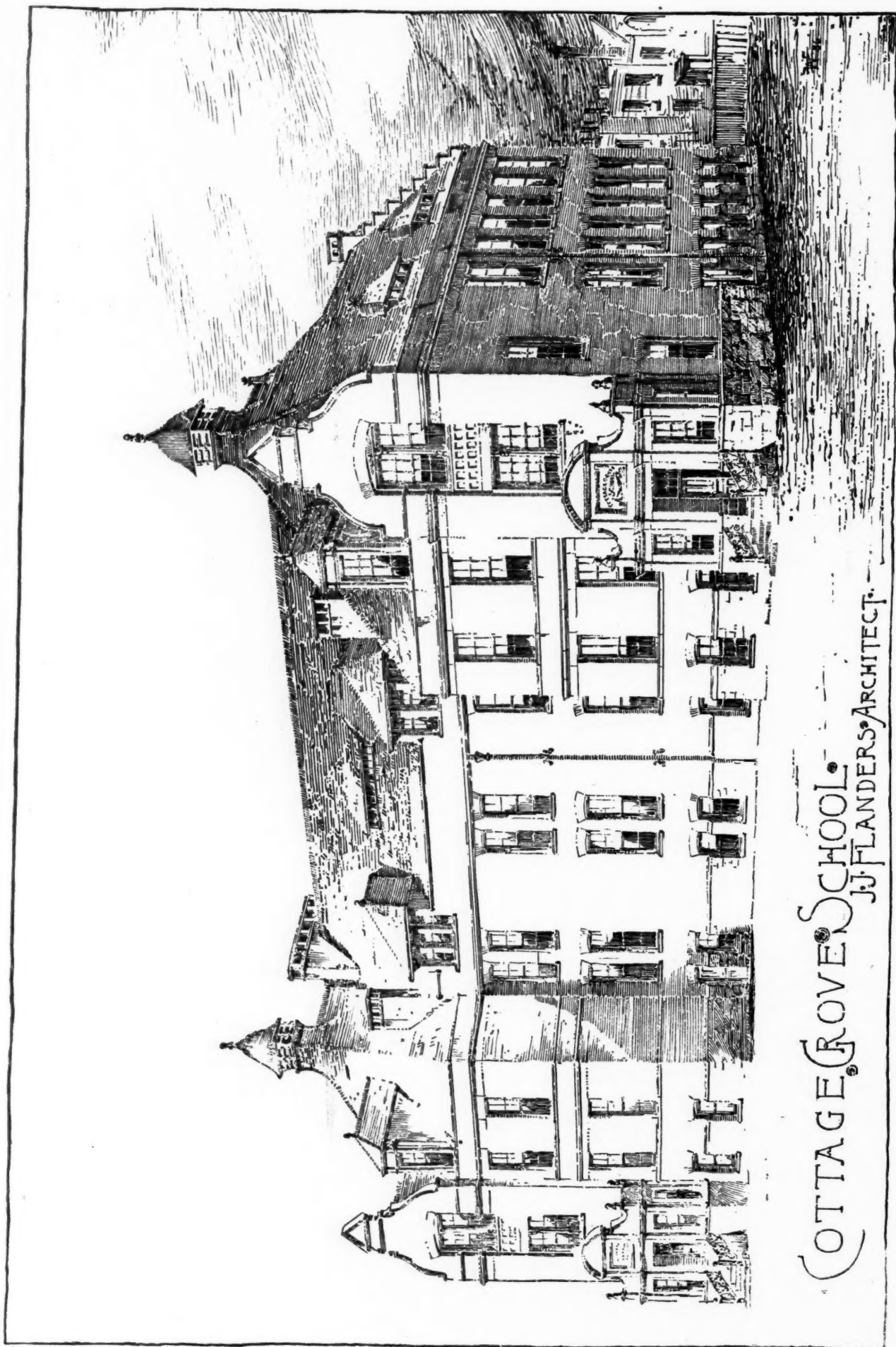


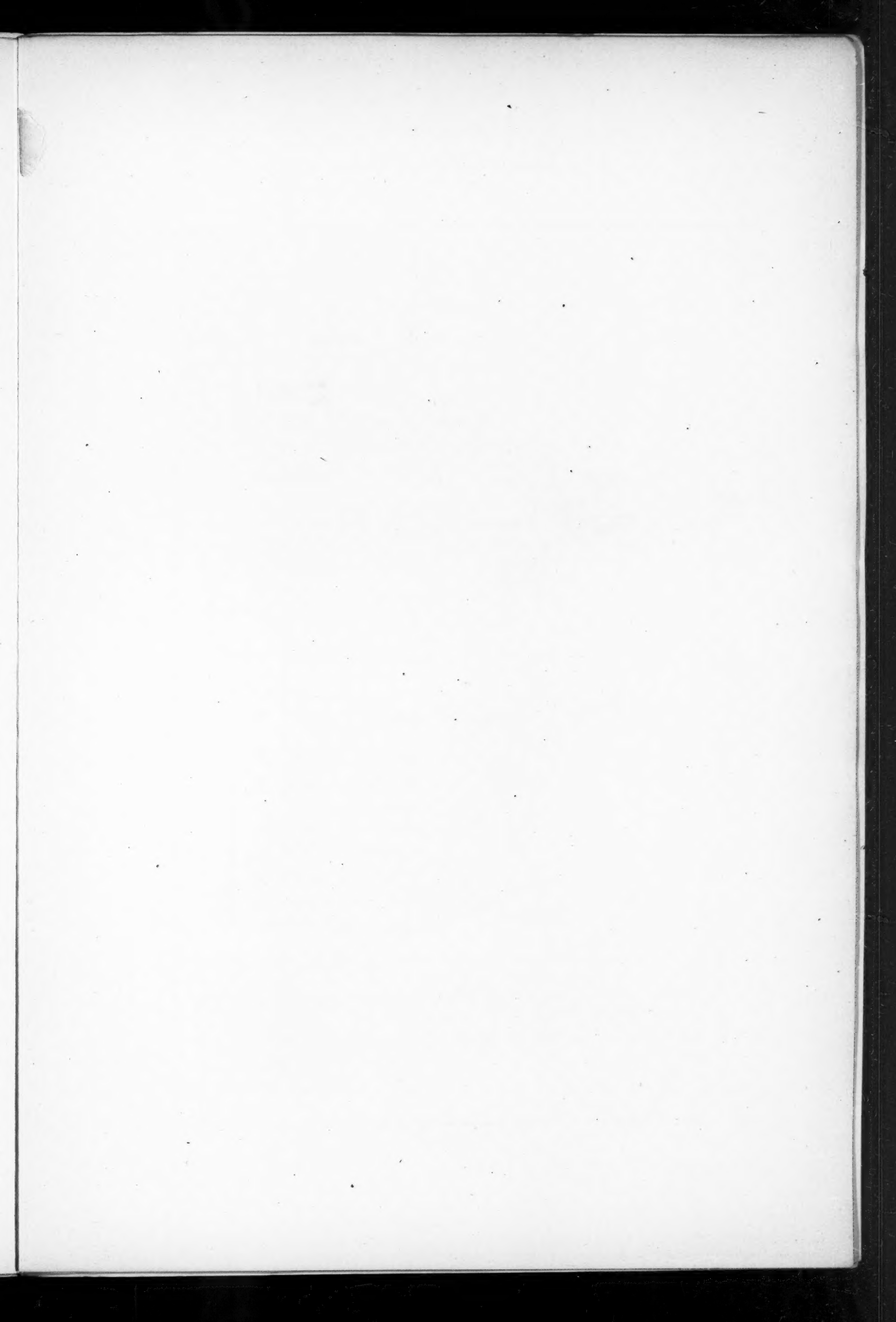


RESIDENCE FOR MRS. M. LOUISE WHITNEY, CHICAGO.

M. L. BEERS, Architect.



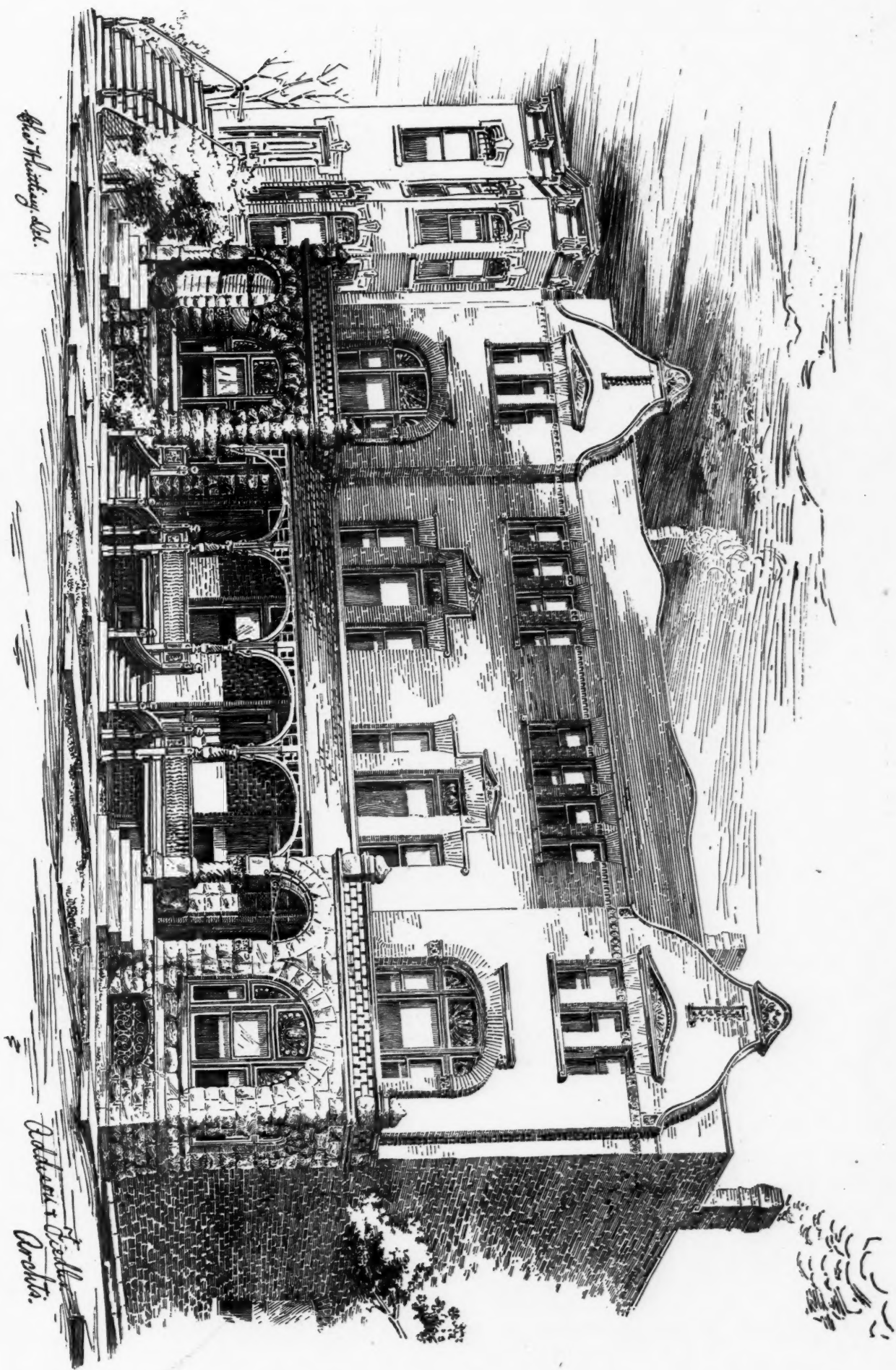




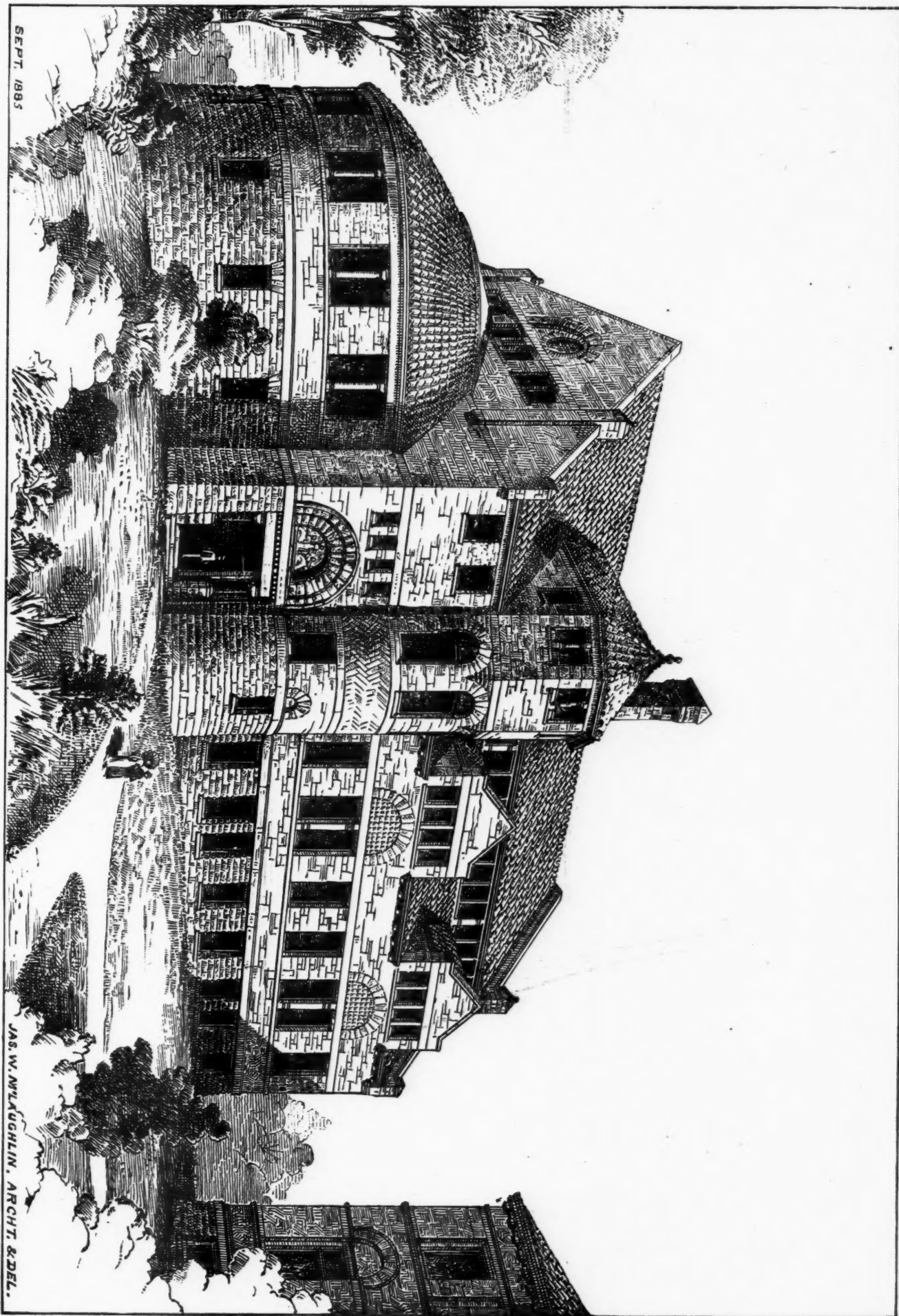


ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR CITY HALL, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

C. W. MULLIGAN, Architect.

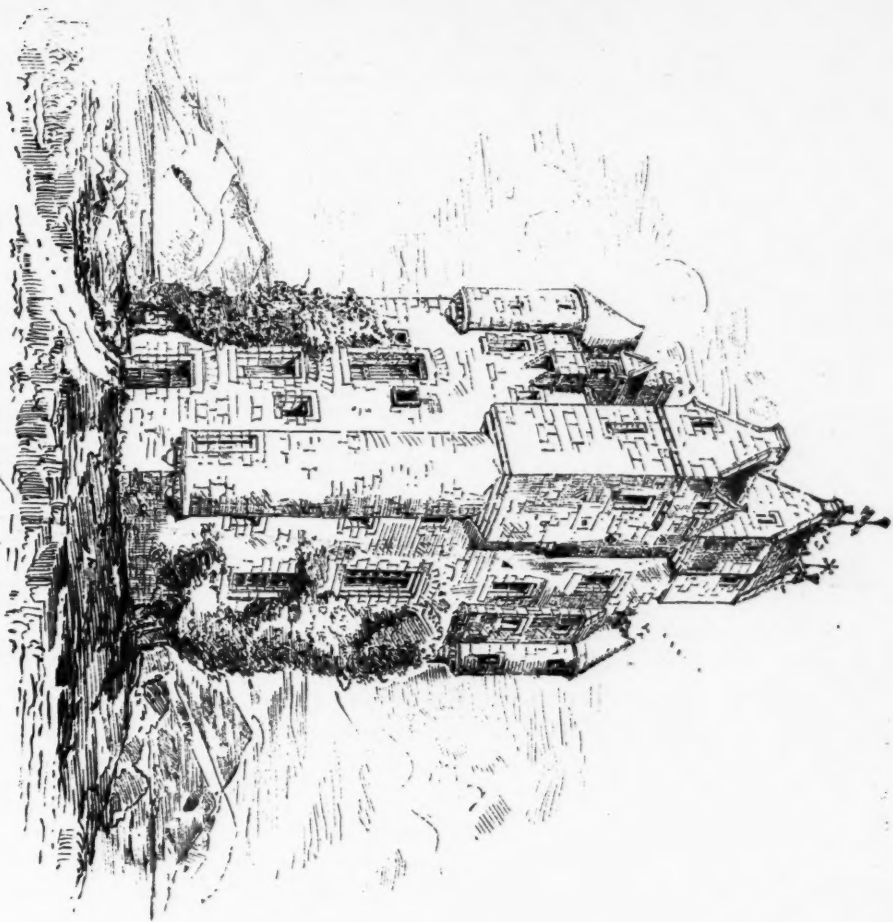


HOUSES FOR THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, CHICAGO.
ADDISON & FIEDLER, Architects.

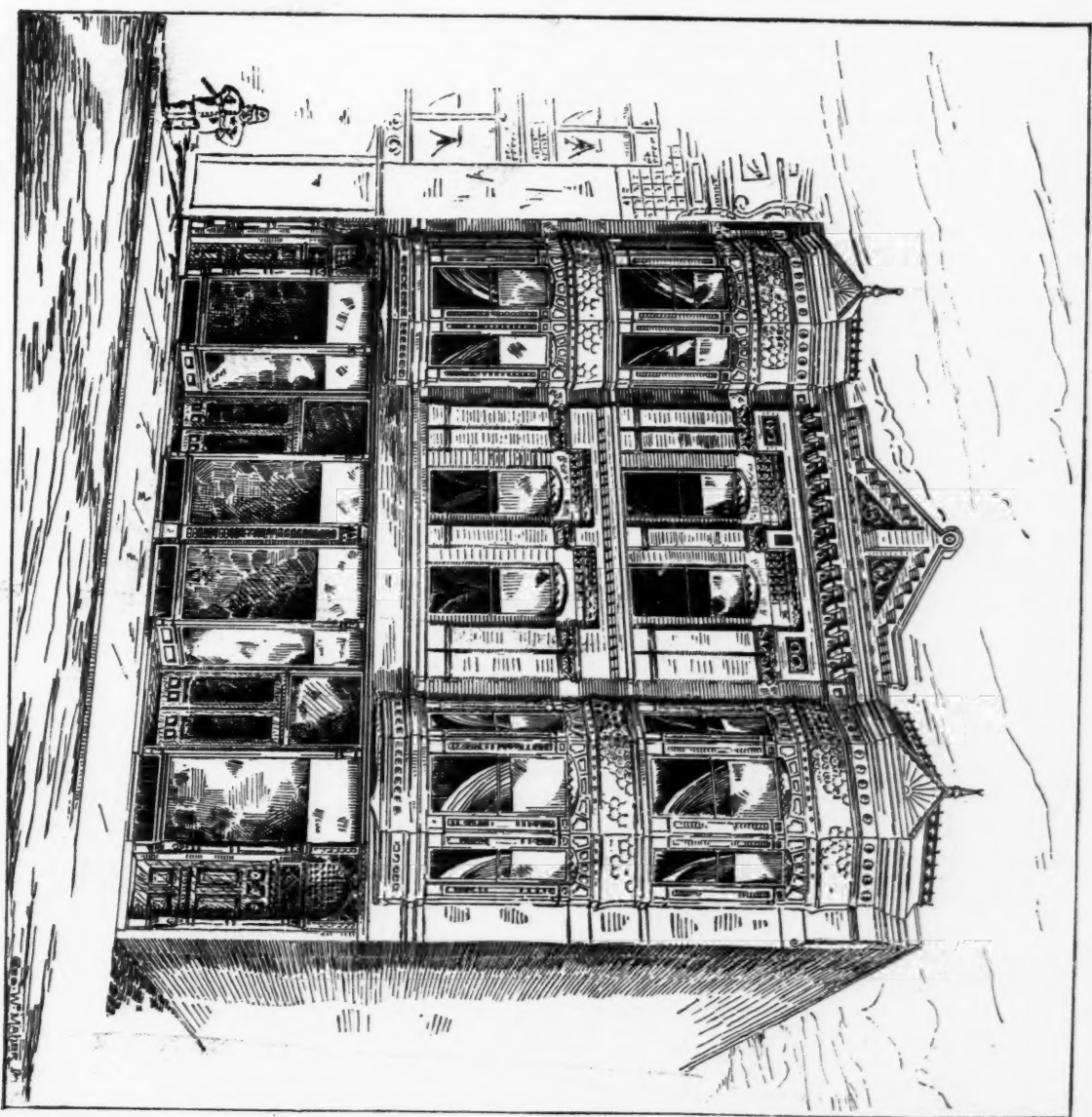


CINCINNATI ART SCHOOL.

JAS. W. McLAUGHLIN, Architect, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Chicago: Architectural Sketch: (Sub:
Initiation Sketch by G. F. Brown.
Armistead Tower: Dampier's mine
Collopyd.



BUILDINGS FOR HENRY CORWITH, CHICAGO.
BAUER & HILL, Architects.

wood mantels, tiling, hot air heat. For Mr. J. LeMessures, for a three-story and basement building, 60 by 60 feet, to be built of pressed brick, trimmed with terra-cotta, to be located 236 Park avenue; cost \$15,000; taking figures. Contracts include closets and bath, galvanized iron cornices, electric bells and speaking tubes, stained glass, slate, tin roof, wood mantels, tiling, skylights, hot air heat.

Architect H. Sierks, 89 Rand street, has prepared plans for Mr. A. Falter, for a three-story store and flats, 24 by 102 feet, to be built of Indiana pressed brick, trimmed with Lemont stone, to be located on corner Seventeenth street and S. Ashland avenue; cost \$8,000; Chas. Kupper, mason; building under way. Contracts include closets and bath, felt roof, galvanized iron cornices, iron beams, etc., hardwood finish, marble mantels.

Architect Julius Zittel has prepared plans for Mr. Fr. Ritter, for a three-story and basement flats, 23 by 55 feet, to be built of Indiana pressed brick, trimmed with stone, to be located at 153 Milton avenue; cost about \$6,000; Mr. Fr. Ritter, carpenter. Contracts include closets, felt roof, galvanized iron cornices, electric bells, wood mantels. For Mr. Murphy, a three-story and basement flat building, 21 by 52 feet, to be built of Anderson pressed brick, trimmed with artesian well and Colorado redstone, to be located at 156 La Salle avenue; cost \$8,000; contracts not let. Contracts include closets and bath, stained glass, skylights, slate and gravel roof, galvanized iron cornices, electric bells, wood mantels. For Mr. Karaseck, a four-story and basement store and flats, 25 feet front by 85 feet deep, to be built of Anderson pressed brick, trimmed with terra-cotta and Lemont stone, to be located at corner of Dickson and Blackhawk streets; cost \$15,000; contracts not let. Contracts include closets, stained glass, skylights, felt roof, galvanized iron cornices, iron channels, electric bells. For Mr. Joseph Kreuser, a three-story and basement flats, 42 feet front by 42 feet deep, to be built of Anderson pressed brick, trimmed with artesian well and Colorado redstone, to be located on northwest corner of Rush and Pierson streets; cost \$10,000; contracts not let. Contracts include closets and bath, stained glass, skylights, slate roof, galvanized iron cornices, hardwood finish, electric bells, marble mantels.

Architect E. Baumann has prepared plans for Mr. F. Wandrey, for two-story stores and flats, 48 by 78 feet, to be built of pressed brick, trimmed with stone, to be located 415-17 Webster avenue; cost \$18,000. Contracts include closets and bath, skylights, felt roof, galvanized iron cornices, electric bells, marble mantels, dumb waiters.

Architect J. L. Silsbee has prepared plans for Mr. John F. Temple, for two two-story dwellings, 48 by 68 feet, to be built of Indiana pressed brick, trimmed with Carbondale brownstone, to be located 2941-43 Calumet avenue; cost \$12,000; Fannier & Daegling, masons. For Mr. F. W. Rueckheim, for a two-story dwelling, 25 by 55 feet, to be built of Indiana pressed brick, trimmed with Carbondale brownstone, to be located corner Vincennes avenue and Forty-second street; cost \$7,000; S. J. Moss & Co., masons; H. W. Waterman, carpenter. Also plans for Mr. Cochrane for two-story building for stores and hall above, 45 feet front by 70 feet deep, to be built of brick and frame trimmed with stone, at Edgerton, Ills; contracts not let.

Architect Henry Hildenger reports: For Martin Eilers, three-story flat building, 22 by 68 feet; cost \$6,500; under way; W. Dennett, builder. For Peter Reichstetter, three-story and basement flat building, 22 by 62 feet; cost \$6,800; under way; F. Koepke, builder. For Joseph Moresch, three-story and basement store building, 25 by 66 feet; cost \$7,500; under way; Kralowick Bros., builders. For F. Dobker, one-story and basement store building, 25 by 64 feet; cost \$5,000. For Mr. Bernat, three-story and basement flat building, 21 by 68 feet; cost \$5,400; under way; Hoppe & Demuth, builders. For Mr. Walter, three-story and basement flat building, 21 by 68 feet; cost \$5,400; under way; Hoppe & Demuth, builders. For Mr. Bartels, two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 54 feet; cost \$6,000; under way; Hoppe & Demuth, builders. For Frank Schubert, three-story and basement store and flats, 24 by 124 feet; cost \$16,000; under way; Hoppe & Demuth, builders. For Mr. Koltenbach, brick cottage; cost \$2,100; under way; Rueluer Bros., builders. For P. Weinheimer, three-story flat building, 22 by 54 feet; cost \$5,000; under way; Hoppe & Demuth, builders. For P. Timrot, three-story store and flats, 24 by 100 feet; cost \$10,000; projected. For F. Major, three two-story dwellings, 31 by 33 feet; cost \$10,000; projected.

Architect L. G. Buckenbush has prepared plans for Mr. Henry Botsford for a two-story dwelling, 30 by 70 feet, to be built of St. Louis pressed brick, trimmed with brownstone, to be located at 2837 Michigan avenue; cost \$25,000; mason, Mr. John Griffith; carpenter, C. J. L. Meyers & Sons Co.; building under way; contracts include closets and bath, stable, copper cornices, electric bells and speaking tubes, stained glass, slate roof, iron beams, wood mantels, hardwood finish and tiling, steam heat. For Dr. R. L. Rea, for a three-story residence, 28 by 60 feet, to be built of Milwaukee pressed brick, trimmed with blue Bedford stone, to be located at 272 E. Huron street; cost about \$20,000; contracts not let; contracts to include closets and bath, stable copper cornices, electric bells and speaking tubes, stained glass, slate roof, iron channels, beams, etc., wood mantels, dumb waiters, hardwood finish and tiling, skylights, hot air heat.

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Architects E. Anderson, Geo. W. Rapp, W. W. Franklin and H. E. Siter, all have their time well employed.

Wm. A. Lay, Fresco Decorator, N. W. corner Fourth and Race streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, has just finished up a number of his outside contracts, among which may be mentioned the new M. E. Church, Nicholasville, Ky.; the new M. E. Church at Winchester, Ky.; also the decorations on the Danville, Ky., Christian Church, besides a number of lesser lights, all of this work being in the heart of the rich blue grass region.

Clarinda, Iowa.—Architect N. A. Olson, reports: The present condition and outlook is better than has been for years; mechanics and laborers are all busy. The following work is under way: Three-story and basement hotel building, brick and stone building, 70 by 140 feet; cost \$25,000. Christian Church, one story and basement frame building, 38 by 60 feet; cost \$3,000; W. G. Riddoch, builder. For The Herald Printing Co., two-story business building, 24 by 80 feet; cost \$3,500. For W. J. Calhoun, two-story brick business building, 24 by 100 feet; cost \$4,000. For Y. M. C. A., two-story brick building, 24 by 100 feet; cost \$4,000. For J. M. Crabb, two-story brick business building, 25 by 100 feet; cost \$4,500. For M. E. Church, two-story frame Parsonage, 38 by 50 feet; cost \$2,600. For Chas. Landeman, two-story frame residence, 45 by 60 feet; cost \$7,000; C. Lueder, builder. For H. E. Parslow, two-story frame residence, 36 by 40 feet; cost \$3,300; C. Lueder, builder. City Water Works; cost \$40,000.

The State Insane Asylum buildings, Court House, and U. P. Church building (Architects Foster & Libbe), which have been previously reported, are under way.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architects Cudell & Richardson, report: Present condition and outlook fair. For M. J. Morgan & Co., four-story pressed brick and stone business block, 65 by 165 feet; cost \$30,000; under way. For Ralph Worthington, four-story pressed brick and stone business block, 45 by 99 feet; cost \$20,000; under way. For W. S. Tyler Wire Works Co., three-story brick and stone manufacturing building, 44 by 100 feet; cost \$12,000; under way. For Jewish Orphan Asylum Trustees, four-story brick and stone fireproof building, 204 by 135 feet; cost \$150,000. Plans now being made. For Geo. Johnson, three-story pressed brick and stone business block, 58 by 90 feet; cost \$14,000; under way.

Clinton, Mo.—Architect Harry Kemp reports prospects for some large buildings this fall. Very dull now.

Architects Jungenfeld & Co. of St. Louis, have made plans for Anheuser Busch Brewing Association, of St. Louis, for the erection of a beer depot and soda factory to be erected here. Buildings to be of brick and stone; estimated cost \$15,000. Bids are now being taken by Mr. Geo. Hornumeyer, their agent at this place.

Coldwater, Mich.—Architect M. H. Parker reports: A number of small dwellings being erected, also some good residences. Present outlook good. Have under way for John P. Stuart, alteration of frame dwelling 30 by 50 feet; cost \$1,500.

Covington, Ky.—Architect E. H. Ashley reports: Business at present dull, but outlook is better for late summer and fall trade. For J. K. Dimmick, two and one-half story brick dwelling, 28 by 57 feet, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$6,500; under way; Craig & Loder, builders. For W. T. Eichelberger, two-story brick, 17-6 by 62 feet, tin roof; cost \$3,750; under way; M. R. Harris, builder. For E. J. Hickey, two-story double brick, 35 by 56 feet, tin roof; cost \$3,000; nearly completed. For M. Keating, double two-story brick, 34 by 60 feet, tin roof; cost \$4,200; V. B. Wood, builder. For W. R. Duane, double two-story brick, 36 by 62 feet; cost \$4,330; under way. For Sweetman & Scott, two-story brick stable, 12,000 feet each story; lowest bid \$8,250.

Dabney, N. C.—Architect A. J. Kivett, of Henderson, reports: For E. G. Butler, two-story dwelling, 50 by 32 feet, slate roof; cost \$3,000; under way; A. J. Kivett, builder.

Dayton, Ohio.—Architects Peters & Burns report: Present outlook very quiet, particularly in local work. Much work postponed because of uncertainty of labor market. For Mrs. Dr. Treon, three-story iron, stone and brick business block, 40 by 50 feet; cost \$6,500; under way; John Ditzel, builder. For Fred Reibold, three-story, pressed brick, iron and stone business block, 99 by 138 feet; cost \$26,000; under way. D. F. Giddinger, builder. For Dr. J. S. Beck, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 46 by 75 feet; cost \$7,500; under way; let in detail. For P. A. Lafce, three-story iron and terra-cotta business block, 40 by 90 feet; cost \$15,000; under way; Jno. Rouzen & Co., builders. For David Pruden, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$3,500; under way. For Malleable Iron Co., foundry, 88 by 160 feet; cost \$12,000; projected. For John Meiler, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$3,500; under way. For S. C. Bennett, two-story dwelling, first story pressed brick, second shingle, 31 by 41 feet; cost \$4,800; under way. For City of Dayton, engine house, 60 by 60 feet; cost \$7,500; projected. For same, fireproof public library building, 84 by 120 feet; cost \$95,000; projected; separate contract. For Michael Shaatz, double brick dwelling, 35 by 60 feet; cost \$5,000; projected. For State of Ohio, at Xenia, industrial building, O. S. & S. O. Home; cost \$10,000. For U. S. A., postoffice building, National House, D. V. S.; cost \$35,000; under way. D. F. Giddinger, builder. For same, pumping house; cost \$3,350; under way. J. W. Boren, builder. For Mrs. Ellis, double dwelling, 32 by 56 feet; cost \$4,200; under way; J. W. Boren, builder. For Adam Bretch, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$4,000; projected. For Woodland Cemetery Association, new entrance and office, 20 by 94 feet; cost \$7,000; projected. For E. W. Boving, warehouse; cost \$3,500; projected. For J. B. Finke, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$4,300; projected.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Donaldson & Meier have had their design adopted for the Belle Isle Casino. It will be a frame structure, first story heavy timber and the second story balloon frame. It will be sheathed and sided outside and ceiled with molded ceiling inside, the uprights and rafters finished, exposed to view. It will be wainscoted with pine, hardwood base and cap. The whole interior will be finished natural, in oil. One very pleasant feature will be the wide verandas extending entirely around building, with here and there flights of broad steps leading up to same. The ground floor plan is composed of three main rooms, the general room, 30x70 feet, for a beer-drinking room for men. Numerous wide windows in this and the other rooms may be thrown open. This room will have a large English fireplace in one end; off from this a small room 15x16 feet, for solid refreshments. A ladies' room 18x25 feet and the most desirable in point of view to be obtained from it. There is also a gentlemen's smoking-room 30x18 feet, containing a refreshment counter. On the second floor a general room, 50x30 feet. The east half of building is divided into apartments for park commissioners and Casino-keeper. There are also bedrooms on third floor for family use. Floors will be connected by dumb waiters. There will also be several platforms running out over the sloping roofs of the verandas. The Casino will be located on the lower end of our beautiful island park. A magnificent view of the City, river and boating may be obtained. It will cost about \$10,000. Work will be commenced soon. They also report: For The Whitney Organ Co., three-story brick factory building, 150 by 150 feet; cost \$27,000; Scholl & Son, masons; H. George & Son, carpenters. For Dr. H. A. Clelland, four-story store building, 26 by 85 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$15,000; Blay & Son, masons; Durst & Wood, carpenters. For Miss G. Coyle, block of three two-story dwellings, 60 by 80 feet, brick, stone trimmings; cost \$15,000; W. H. Traves, mason; Graff & Wallach, carpenters. For H. Barnard, two-story dwelling, 26 by 52 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$5,000; H. Chadler, mason; Durst & Wood, carpenters. For N. D. Backus, two-story dwelling, 45 by 66 feet, brick, brownstone trimmings, slate roof; cost 10,000; Scholl & Son, builders.

Architect Gordon W. Lloyd reports: For E. H. Moreton, four-story brick warehouse, 50 by 80 feet; cost \$7,000; Thos. Fairbairn, builder. For Thos. Pitts, five-story store building, 40 by 105 feet, brick, stone trimmings; gravel roof; cost \$15,000; A. Chapoton, mason; W. G. Vinton & Co., carpenters; Batchelder & Sons, stone. For David Whitney, block of five five-story stores and offices, 124 by 165 feet, brick, stone trimmings on side, gravel roof, cast-iron front, in the spirit of the Renaissance style; corner store is to have tile floor and hardwood finish; A. Chapoton, mason; H. George & Son, carpenters; J. P. Walton & Co. (Cincinnati, O.) iron; Hutton Bros. galvanized iron; building is to cost \$85,000.

Architect Mortimer L. Smith reports: For H. Knowles, two-story brick dwelling, 29 by 66 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$6,000; John Finn, builder.

Architect A. B. Crane, reports: For A. B. Crane, two-story dwelling, 30 by 46 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$7,000; W. G. Vinton & Co., contractors.

Architect Jos. E. Mills reports: For Hon. Wm. C. Maybourn, two-story dwelling, 25 by 61 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$3,000; J. B. Morris, contractor.

Architect Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York City, has prepared plans for F. T. Sibley, for a three-story residence, 45 by 60 feet, brick, stone and slate trimmings; cost \$10,000; contracts include, closets and bath, slate roof, steam heat, galvanized iron cornice, hardwood finish and tiling, brick mantels, pneumatic bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiters, conservatory, etc.; contracts not let yet.

Architects Scott & Co. report: For Board of Fire Commissioners, two two-story engine houses, each 50 by 85 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$12,000 each; Blay & Son, contractors.

Architects Hess & Raseman report: For Board of Education, two-story brick school house, 40 by 70 feet, brick, stone trimmings; cost \$14,000; Patrick Dee, mason; R. Nelson, carpenter. For same, two-story school house, 63 by 40 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$11,000; H. Carew, mason; Lloyd, Flewelling & Co., carpenters.

Architect Walter McFarland reports: For W. Warne Wilson, two-story dwelling, 32 by 45 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$3,300; A. Beaton & Co., builders.

Architect W. E. Brown reports: For Fred Moran and Mrs. H. Barnard, block of nine three-story, stores, 180 by 90 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$50,000; Ferdinand Scheiner, builder.

Architect R. T. Brooks reports: For J. W. Frisbee, two two-story dwellings, 28 by 56 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$12,000; F. Julien & Co., builders.

Architect Peter Dederich reports: For Dr. Jos. Schlette, two story store and dwelling, 43 by 68 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$8,000; Andrews & Noll, builders. For Herman Sukert, three-story store and dwelling, 20 by 50 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$4,000; August Dersch, builder.

Architect E. W. Arnold reports: For S. K. Taft, block of three two-story stores and dwellings, 68 by 64 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost \$10,000; S. J. Brodt, carpenter; Chas. Goodnow, mason.

Architect W. G. Malcomson reports: For Capt. McLochlan, two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 60 feet; cost \$3,200; Thos. Pume, builder.

L. P. Pelrequin is building for himself a block of four two-story frame dwellings, each 26 by 52 feet; cost \$7,800.

W. H. Morse is building for himself a block of two-story brick stores and dwellings, 42 by 68 feet; cost \$4,000.

Geo. E. Depew is building for himself, seven brick and frame dwellings, each 28 by 64 feet; cost of the whole, \$19,000.

Messrs. Eberts Bros. are building a two-story factory building, 86 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000.

Amount of permits issued in May; new buildings to cost \$431,460; alterations, etc. cost \$37,049; total \$468,509.

Doylestown, Ohio.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron, report: Plans made for a stone receiving vault; cost not estimated.

Dundee, Ill.—Architect Wm. N. Arend, of Chicago, has prepared plans for Lutheran Church Society, for church building, 60 by 120 feet, to be built of brick, trimmed with stone; cost \$30,000; Mr. Markhoff, mason; Seiger & Brammer, carpenters; building under way; contracts to include galvanized iron cornices, stained glass, slate roof.

Edgewater, Ill.—Architect J. L. Silsbee, of Chicago, has prepared plans for Mr. J. L. Cochran, for ten two-story houses, to be built of pressed brick, trimmed with stone; cost \$60,000; contracts not let.

El Paso, Texas.—Architects Stewart & Carpenter report: Outlook good for the season. For B. Levy, two-story brick dwelling, 23 by 50 feet; cost \$3,500; under way. For J. F. Satterthwaite two-story double brick building, 50 by 60 feet; cost \$4,500; taking figures. For C. Long, three-story store and hotel building, 47-6 by 120 feet; cost \$20,000; drawings under way. For Dr. Carter, three-story store and office building, 35 by 86 feet; cost \$10,000; drawings under way.

Greenville, Pa.—Architect S. W. Foulke, of New Castle, reports: One-story frame church building, seating capacity 850; cost \$6,000; preparing plans.

Grove City, Pa.—Architect S. W. Foulke, of New Castle, reports: For E. T. Beatty, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$4,000; projected.

Henderson, N. C.—Architect A. J. Kivett reports: For A. J. Kivett, two-story and mansard slate roof dwelling, 32 by 42 feet; cost \$3,000; nearly completed. For Jno. B. Watkins, two-story and mansard brick dwelling, 48 by 48 feet, slate roof; cost \$3,000; nearly completed. For T. D. Homer, two-story residence, 17 by 42 feet, slate roof; cost \$2,000; under way. For N. Lehman, three-story pressed brick, iron front store building, 24 by 80 feet; cost \$2,500; under contract; W. R. Kirch, builder. For Walter R. Henry, two-story dwelling, 32 by 50 feet; cost \$3,000; not let. For J. D. Cooper, two three-story tobacco buildings, 50 by 120 feet; cost \$3,000; Frank Wood, builder. For R. L. Dangerfield, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$2,000; under way. For A. J. Kivett, two-story dwelling, slate roof; cost \$2,000. For Captain J. R. Throver, two-story dwelling, slate roof; cost \$2,500; just commenced.

Hiram, Ohio.—Architect S. W. Foulke, of New Castle, Pa., reports: For Hiram College, repairs, steam heating, slate roof, etc.; cost \$19,500; under way; J. G. Weaver, builder.

Iowa Falls, Iowa.—Architects Josselyn & Taylor, of Cedar Rapids, report: Brick and stone school house; cost \$10,000; plans just completed.

Jackson, Miss.—Architect James Swan reports: Present condition and outlook first-class; there is an unusual amount of building going on; brick buildings are fast filling up the district burned last spring; there are also a number of dwellings of a good class being built, averaging about \$3,000 each. For W. S. Hamilton, two-story brick building, 60 by 100 feet, iron front; cost \$4,600; under way; H. M. Taylor, builder. For Kelly & Helen, two-story brick building, 26 by 85 feet; cost \$3,225; under way; Hull & Graves, builders. For Mrs. Zander, one-story brick building, 26 by 80 feet; cost \$1,600; H. M. Taylor, builder. For Mr. Helen, two-story brick building; cost \$3,150; Hull & Graves, builders. For R. W. Millsaps, frame dwelling, 25 by 80 feet; cost \$3,700; under way; Hull & Graves, builders. For R. M. Dameron, frame dwelling; cost \$4,175; under way; James Swan, superintendent. For L. Frejacio, two-story brick store building, 40 by 95 feet; cost \$6,800; under way; H. M. Taylor, builder. For Wm. Henry, frame residence; cost \$3,700; under way; James Swan, superintendent. For Wm. L. Nugent, frame residence; cost \$7,565; under way; James Swan, superintendent.

Jackson, Mich.—Architect Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York, has prepared plans for Mr. A. B. Robinson, for a two-story residence, 32 by 60 feet, to be built of stone, trimmed with stone; building to be commenced soon.

Architect B. L. Gilbert, of New York City, has prepared plans for Mrs. E. A. Webster, for a three-story dwelling, 76 by 52 feet, to be built of Zanesville, Ohio, pressed brick and wood, trimmed with Ionia stone; cost \$25,000; Bush & Patterson, general contractors; Mr. Lewis Sargent, carpenter; building underway; contracts include, closets and bath, stable, electric bells and speaking tubes, wood mantels, dumb waiters, stained glass, hardwood finish and tiling, hot air heat, soapstone laundry tubs and sinks.

Joliet, Ill.—Architect H. Boehme reports: For St. Mary's Parish, Rev. Father Burke, stone school house; cost \$10,000; Werner & Miller, builders. For P. V. Scully, frame dwelling; cost \$2,500. For Miss E. Rudd, frame dwelling; cost \$2,000; S. B. Pease, builder. For Rev. Father Hogan, frame residence; cost \$5,000; projected.

Kansas City, Mo.—Architect F. B. Hamilton reports: For Ariel Meinrath, five-story brick warehouse, 48 by 78 feet; cost \$16,000; foundations being put in. For J. G. Conkey, two-story brick dwelling, 40 by 52 feet; cost \$6,000; plans under way.

Lake View, Ill.—Architect J. L. Silsbee, of Chicago, has prepared plans for Mr. H. A. Knott, of Chicago, for two two-story dwellings, 30 by 50 feet, to be built of wood and brick, trimmed with stone.

Lincoln, Ill.—Architect W. Hunter reports: Prospects for building are not encouraging; some work has been stopped on account of the labor agitation; many mechanics are without employment, and would be willing to work ten hours per day at even less pay than they got last year. Have plans for several small buildings, aggregating \$2,000 or \$10,000.

There is being laid about seven miles of water pipe, in the city; aside from this little is being done in the way of improvements.

Little Rock, Ark.—Architect Max Alopp has prepared plans for a two-story brick residence, 50 by 140 feet, to be erected on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, for Judge Vaughn, at a cost of \$8,000.

J. H. Barton, proposes to erect a block of stores and dwellings, on Markham street between Cross and Pulaski streets.

Architect Fred J. H. Rickon reports: Most of the public works that have been under construction are completed, and after the buildings now under way are completed, prospects are that it will be rather dull. For McCarthy & Joyce, one-story brick

warehouse, 100 by 100 feet; cost \$5,000; Chas. Fisher, builder. For G. F. Barnum & Co., brick warehouse; cost \$6,000; Chas. Fisher, builder. Capitol Hill school house, two-story brick, 40 by 64 feet, slate roof; cost \$6,800; Wm. Millard, builder. For F. T. Vaughn, three-story brick store, 50 by 140 feet, tin roof; cost \$11,000; Jas. Phillips, builder.

Lockport, Ill.—Architect H. Boehme, of Joliet, reports: For Peter Weianshaw, frame dwelling; cost \$2,500; F. Dieming, builder.

Louisville, Ky.—Architects McDonald Bros. report: Building generally seems dull, but with some prospect of improvement. For Baptist Theological Seminary, Dormitory, 60 by 250 feet; cost \$60,000; contract not let. Contract for Washington County (Ind.) Court house, 90 by 120 feet; cost \$60,000; let June 26. Contract for Insane Asylum buildings, 900 by 80 feet; cost \$275,000; to be let July 6.

Architect Mason Maury reports: For Thomas Shreve, store and office building, 33 by 70 feet; pressed brick and Longmeadow stone; cost \$11,000. Making drawings for J. D. Reed, two brick and stone dwellings, 24 by 56 feet; cost \$4,000, each; under way. For Samuel Castleman, two brick and stone dwellings, 24 by 56 feet; cost \$4,000, each; under way. For Central Pass. R. R. Co., brick stable, 70 by 180 feet; cost \$13,000; under way. For Mrs. J. O'Riley, brick and stone dwelling, 30 by 57 feet; cost \$4,500; making drawings. For Mrs. Jas. B. Clay, Sr., of Lexington, dwelling of rough stone and wood, 40 by 60 feet; cost \$6,000; making drawings.

Ludington, Mich.—Architect Jos. E. Mills, of Detroit, reports: For Board of School Trustees, two-story and basement school house, 82 by 46 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost, \$10,000; Teidemann & Co., Ludington, contractors.

Lynchburg, Va.—Architects R. C. Burkholder & Son, report: We are not pressed with business, outlook is not encouraging. For Dr. W. O. Owens, residence, 40 by 60 feet; cost \$10,000; under way; W. B. Snead & Co., builders. For Stockton Terry, business block, 60 by 132 feet; cost \$30,000; under way; J. P. Pettyjohn & Co., builders. For Frank Matthews, tenement building, 30 by 45 feet; cost \$4,000; under way; W. B. Snead & Co., builders. For Karn & Hickson, factory building, 60 by 132 feet; cost \$15,000; under way; W. B. Snead & Co., builders. For J. M. Booker, tenement, 44 by 90 feet, cost \$8,000; projected. For John Suter, tenement, 40 by 36 feet; cost \$4,000; projected. For J. Lawson, tenement, 60 by 70 feet; cost \$10,000; projected.

Mansfield, Ohio.—Architect Levi T. Schofield, of Cleveland, has prepared plans for the Intermediate Penitentiary, to be built of black limestone, trimmed with Ohio sandstone; cost \$1,325,000; commenced July 1; Hancock & Dow, general contractors.

Middleton, O.—Architects Peters & Burns, of Dayton, report: For city of Middleton, eight-room brick school house, 75 by 90 feet; cost \$21,000; under way; separate contracts. For Chas. Latterner, two-story brick dwelling, 36 by 83 feet, also frame barn; cost \$13,000; under way; part contract, part day work.

Miles City, Mont.—Present condition and outlook excellent; cattlemen feeling jubilant over increased rain and better grass; great many investments, and buildings going on; work coming in constantly.

Architect Byron Vreehand reports: For Lt. R. P. Wainwright, U. S. A. one-story brick dwelling, 58 by 64 feet; cost \$15,000; plans under way. For Episcopal Church, brick and stone building, 52 by 64 feet, class rooms, tower, gallery, etc., shingle roof; cost \$6,000; contract not let.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architect B. W. Fisk, reports: Building has been and is now very brisk, but mostly in dwellings. Fair prices are paid in all the trades. For H. F. Barton, two-story ten-room frame dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$4,500; under way. For W. E. McLain, two-story eight room frame dwelling, 28 by 40 feet; cost \$3,000; under way. For Frank Dart, two-story ten-room frame dwelling, 28 by 50 feet; cost \$3,800; under way. For J. H. Rowell, two-story eleven-room frame dwelling, 32 by 50 feet; cost \$5,200; under way; J. H. Rowell, builder. For A. G. Beethen, two-story seven-room frame dwelling, 28 by 40 feet; cost \$2,500; under way. For A. M. Coleman, two-story seven-room dwelling, 28 by 40 feet; cost \$2,500; E. C. Mayham, builder. For A. B. Latham, two-story eight-room frame dwelling, 30 by 40 feet; cost \$3,000; under way. For H. F. Barton, two-story eight-room double frame dwelling, 56 by 65 feet; cost \$8,000; under way. For Simpson M. E. church, frame building, 70 by 108 feet; cost \$10,000; under way. For Silver Lake Congregation, brick veneer building, 50 by 65 feet; cost \$8,000; under way. For German M. E. church, brick veneer building, 63 by 73 feet; cost \$8,000; projected.

Architect W. H. Hayes reports: At present the outlook is good. A decided advance in calls for architectural services over last month. For First Congregational Church, church 96 by 140 feet, Main part one-story, chapel two-stories, with basement kitchen, dining rooms, closets, etc.; Lake Superior brownstone, blue slate roof, inside finish of red oak, steam heat, cost \$50,000; to be commenced at once and rushed to completion.

Ogallala, Neb.—Architect Jos. E. Mills, of Detroit, Mich., reports: For J. Hubbard, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$2,500.

Oxford, Mich.—Architect Jos. E. Mills, of Detroit reports: For Board of Union School Trustees, two-story and basement school building, 84 by 46 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, heated by steam; cost \$11,200; W. H. Myers & Son, of Hillsdale, Mich., contractors.

Paris, Ill.—Architect W. H. Floyd, of Terre Haute, Ind., has prepared plans for a frame residence, 42 by 56 feet, to be erected for Simon Hamburger, at a cost of \$6,000.

Peru, Ill.—Architect H. Boehme, of Joliet, reports: For C. R. I. & P. R. R. Depot, to cost \$2,500; projected.

Phoenix, Ari.—Architect J. M. Creighton reports: Very dull. For G. W. F. Johnston, small frame dwelling; cost \$1,500; under way.

Portsmouth, Iowa.—Architect A. Druiding, of Chicago, Ill., has prepared plans for Rev. Jos. B. Hummert, for a church, with tower 12 feet high, 45 feet front by 100 feet deep, to be built of wood, trimmed with galvanized iron; cost \$9,000; contracts not let; contracts include galvanized iron cornices, stained glass.

Richmond, Va.—Architect B. J. Black reports: Labor agitation still retarding work; prospects, however, a little better than last month. For J. N. Cullingworth, three-story brick residence, 30 by 110 feet, brownstone trimmings, galvanized iron cornice, tin roof; cost \$12,000; commenced; Joseph Thomas, builder. For Isaac Davenport, Jr., one-story brick and stone tobacco warehouse, covering one and one-quarter acres, tin and glass roof; cost \$25,000; under way; F. Sitterding builder.

Sioux City, Iowa.—An architect who fails to give his name reports: For N. Desparois, three-story brick and iron warehouse, 50 by 130 feet, tin roof; cost \$30,000; under way; Payette & Babne, builders. For W. E. Higman, three-story brick and iron wholesale building, 50 by 150 feet; cost \$40,000; under way; Johnson & Larsen, builders. For a stock company, opera house and chamber of commerce building, 72 by 200 feet; cost \$100,000; projected. For Independent School District, seven-room brick school building; cost \$20,000; projected. For J. Harrigan, office building, brick, 25 by 40 feet; cost \$3,000; under way; M. Nelson, builder. For E. W. Jordan, frame residence, 24 by 44 feet; cost \$2,500; under way. For C. C. Wales, brick store buildings, 44 by 80 feet; cost \$15,000; under way; John Beck, builder.

Architect G. G. Baldwin, reports: Business only fair. For Mrs. Mary Cary, two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 30 feet; cost \$2,000; under way; F. F. Beck, builder. For Mrs. Marion, two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 42 feet; cost \$2,400; under way.

South Evanston, Ill.—Architect L. G. Quackenbush, of Chicago, has prepared plans for M. E. Church at South Evanston, for a one-story church, 50 feet front by 90 feet deep, to be built of pressed brick, trimmed with terra-cotta; cost \$12,000; contracts not let; contracts to include stained glass, galvanized iron cornices, steam heat.

Tama City, Iowa.—Architects Josselyn & Taylor, of Cedar Rapids, report: Plans prepared for brick and stone addition to school house; cost \$5,000.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Architect W. H. Floyd, reports: Outlook improving; but aggregate will not compare with last year. Have plans on the boards for frame residence, 36 by 48 feet; cost \$3,000; to be erected for Ellis Niccoler. For C. Fairbanks, pressed brick stable, 42 by 59 feet; cost \$4,000; roof on.

Tiffin, O.—Architect F. K. Hewitt, reports: For D. J. Stalter, two-story brick residence, 33 by 49 feet, cutstone and terra-cotta trimmings, grates and mantels, electric wires, pneumatic bells, fine plumbing, tile hearths and vestibule; cost \$5,600; contract let; J. P. Myers, builder. For M. Frost, five frame cottages; cost \$3,500; one frame cottage; cost \$1,300; D. M. Beaver, builder. For Dr. Willard, seven-room frame house; cost \$1,200; D. M. Beaver, builder. For F. K. Hewitt, brick residence, 31 by 47 feet, cutstone trimmings, grates and wood mantels, electric wires, pneumatic tubes, fine plumbing; cost \$3,800; J. P. Myers, builder.

Tipton, Iowa.—Architects Josselyn & Taylor, of Cedar Rapids, report: For Wm. Gilmore, frame dwelling; cost \$5,000; plans prepared.

Townsend, Mont.—Architect Byron Vreeland, of Miles City, reports: two-story brick school house 58 by 64 feet; cost \$15,000; nearly completed; E. H. Gordon, builder.

Troy, Ohio.—Architects Peters & Burns, of Dayton, report: For Wilson J. Peters, two-story frame and shingle country house; cost \$6,000; under way; day work. For Phil. J. Gates, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$5,200; under way; day work.

Union, S. C.—Architect Gust. E. Leo, of Atlanta, Ga., reports: For Mr. Flynn, new front to brick store; cost \$1,700. For Mrs. Hix, frame cottage, 46 by 60 feet; cost \$3,000; projected. For D. A. Townsend, two-story brick dwelling, 44 by 50 feet; cost \$3,500; Mr. Sharkey, contractor. Additional granite tower, 20 by 24 feet, to M. E. Church; cost \$4,000; projected. New slate roof, and trusses for Union County Court house; cost \$1,600; projected. For Mrs. Dawkins, remodeling frame residence; cost \$2,500; Mr. Sharkey, contractor.

Waco, Tex.—Architect W. W. Larmour reports: Have a great many plans on the boards, and have refused a number of buildings, unless clients can wait until fall. We shall lay in this city up to the present date, from January 1, '86, over 12,000,000

brick, and for the whole year not less than 20,000,000. There is a great demand for common bricklayers; they can work the year around. Present wages \$4.00 per day.

Please correct report in June number. It reads: For Baylor University, three four-story buildings; cost \$45,000. It should read cost \$45,000 each, or a total of \$135,000.

Plans are prepared for the following: Three-story brick store building, 50 by 150 feet, stucco front, galvanized iron cornice; cost \$17,000; ready for bids. For Dr. McDowell, one-story frame cottage, 41 by 60 feet; cost \$3,500; Moore & McKinney, builders. For J. D. Tarlton, one-story frame cottage, 36 by 71 feet; cost \$2,700. For J. E. Stone, two-story brick store, 80 by 100 feet; cost \$6,500; Jas. Harris, builder.

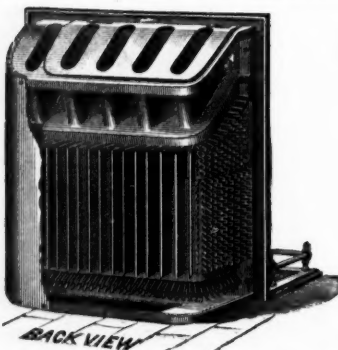
Wakefield, Neb.—Architect G. G. Baldwin, of Sioux City, Iowa, reports: For Philo Graves, two-story brick, 31 by 40 feet; cost \$3,000; projected.

Wheaton, Ills.—Architect J. L. Silsbee, of Chicago, has prepared plans for Judge Drummond for a two-story dwelling, 50 by 35 feet, to be built of frame; contracts not let. Contracts include closets and bath, stained glass, hardwood finish, wood mantels.

White Sulphur Springs, Mont.—Architect Byron Vreeland, of Miles City, reports: Three-story brick school house, 58 by 60 feet, shingle roof, etc.; cost \$20,000; under way; contract not let.

PRICES OF LABOR.

	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cincinnati, O.	Detroit, Mich.	Kansas City, Mo.	Marshalltown, Ia.	Memphis, Tenn.	Miles City, Mont.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Montgomery, Ala.	Omaha, Neb.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Richmond, Ind.	Sioux City, Ia.	St. Louis, Mo.	Waco, Tex.	Wheeling, W. Va.	Wilmington, N. C.
Bricklayer	\$3 00 8 hrs. 3 20	\$4 50	3 50	\$4 00	\$3 50	\$4 50	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$3 50	\$3 00	\$4 50	\$4 00	\$4 00	\$3 50	\$4 50	\$4 00	\$4 00	\$2 25
Brickmason (Front)	3 00 8 hrs. 4 00	4 50	3 50	4 00	4 00	4 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 00	4 25	2 50
Carpenter	2 50 2 50@2 75	2 50	1 75@2 25	2 50	2 75	2 75	3 00	3 50	2 75	2 50	2 50@3 00	2 50	2 25	2 50	2 40	2 50	2 50	1 75
Cabinetmaker			1 75@2 25						3 00		2 50		2 50		2 50		2 25	
Finisher		3 00	1 00@1 75				3 00	4 00	3 00		3 00		2 75		2 75		2 25	
Gasfitter	3 50 2 50@3 00	3 25	2 00@3 00	3 00	3 50		8 00	5 00	3 00	3 00@4 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	2 50	3 50	2 25	2 50	2 75
Laborer	1 25 1 60@1 76	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 25	2 50	1 50	1 75	1 75@2 00	1 50	1 25	1 60	1 25@1 50	1 25	1 25	1 50	1 00
Painter	2 00 2 25@2 50	2 50	1 50@2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50@3 00	2 50	2 00	2 75	2 50	2 50	2 25	2 50	1 75
Glazier			1 50@2 50	3 00	2 50	2 50			2 50	2 50	3 00	2 25		3 00	3 00	2 25	2 50	1 75
Plasterer	3 00 8 hrs. 3 50	3 50	3 25	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	2 25	4 00@4 50	4 00	3 00	3 00	4 50	4 00	2 50	1 75
Plumber	3 50 3 50@4 00	3 50	2 50@3 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	8 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 50	3 50	3 25	3 00	3 50	2 25	2 50	3 00
Stonemason	3 00 4 00	3 50	3 25	3 00	3 75		4 50	3 50	3 50	4 50@5 00	5 00	3 00	2 75	3 00	4 00	3 50	2 75	
Carver	5 00 4 50@5 00	5 50	5 00								5 00	4 00	3 00	3 00	4 00	3 50	2 75	
Stonemason	3 00 3 75@4 00	4 00	3 50	3 50	3 75		5 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	2 50	2 50	4 00	4 00	2 75	
Stonemason	3 00 3 75@4 00	4 00	3 50	3 50	3 75		5 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	2 50	2 50	4 00	4 00	2 75	
Roofing (Tin)	2 75	2 75	1 25@2 25	2 75	2 75	3 00	3 00	3 00	2 50	2 50@3 00	2 50	2 50	2 25	2 50	2 50	2 25	2 00	
Slater	3 00	3 00	1 75	2 50	2 75				3 50			3 00	2 50	2 50	3 00	3 00	2 00	
Stairbuilder	3 00 3 25@3 75	2 75	2 75@3 00	3 00	4 00				3 50			2 50	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	2 50	
Steamfitter	3 50	3 50	2 50@3 00	3 50	3 50		8 00	3 50	3 50	4 00@4 50	2 50	2 50	2 75		3 50	2 50	2 50	3 00



BACK VIEW

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Heat-Saving and Ventilating
GRATE.

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The ventilating grate works splendidly. It warms and ventilates our sitting-room, 18 x 15 x 11 feet, and a bedroom above, 12 x 12 x 10 feet.

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Clerk Circuit Court, Waupaca.

We have had exceedingly cold weather, but are very well pleased with the working of the grate. The atmosphere in the office is as pure as out-door air.

ANSON EDRIDGE & SON, Fort Howard.

One of our office rooms is 22 x 35 feet, and not until the recent cold weather (30° below zero) were we obliged to call in the assistance of steam heat. The fresh-air supply is especially pleasant.

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I regard it as the best, both as a heater and ventilator.

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Fond du Lac.

The grates in my library, also in hall, both of which convey heat above, give excellent satisfaction. They are also elegant in their finish and style.

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