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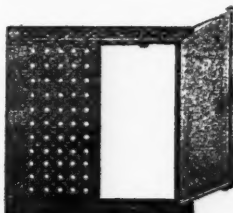
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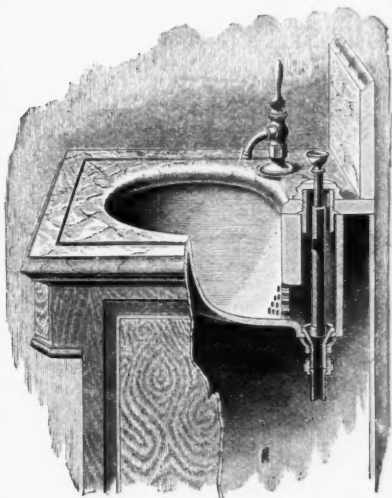


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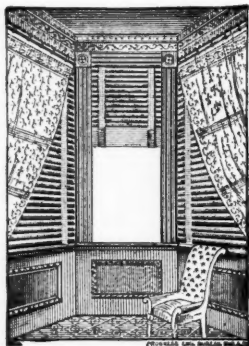
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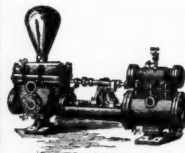
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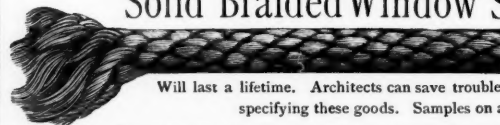
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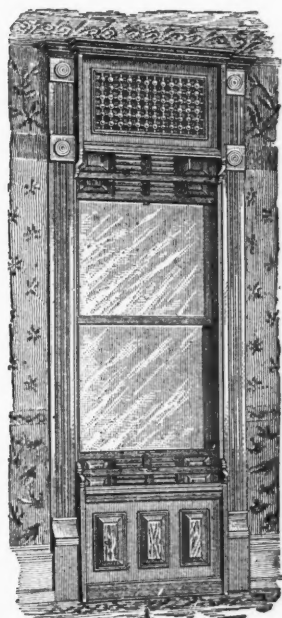
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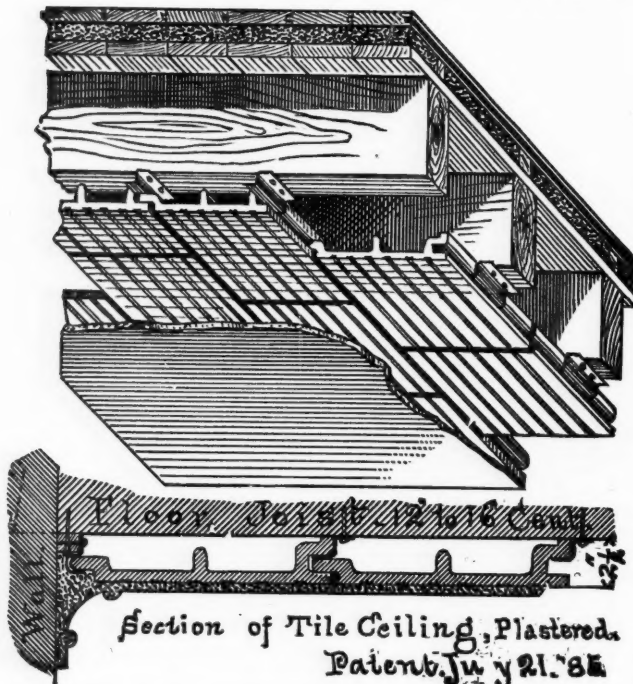
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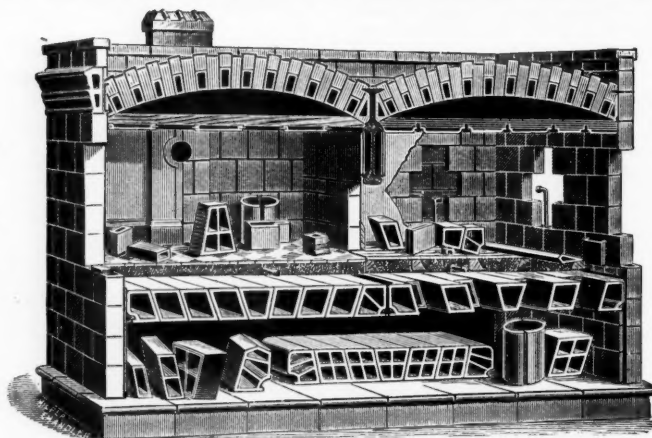
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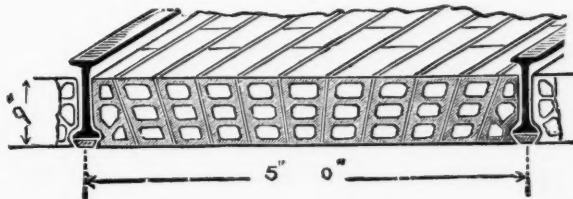
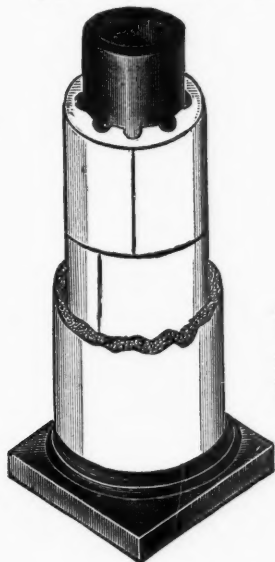
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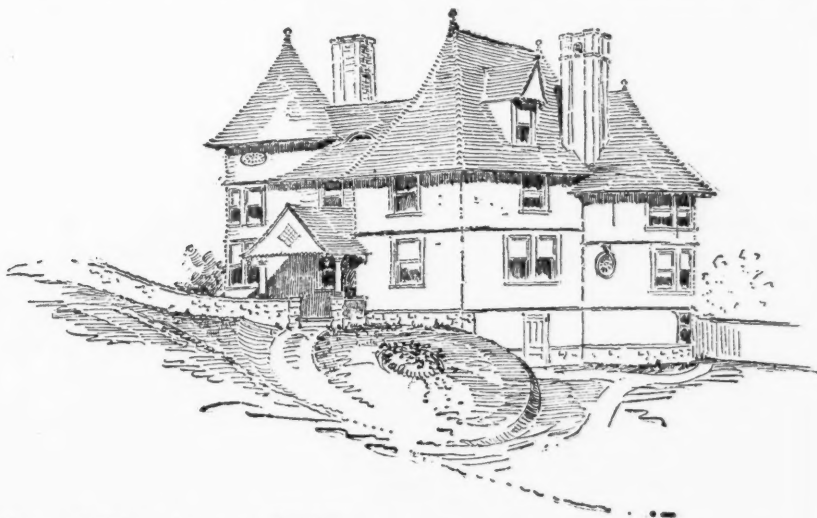
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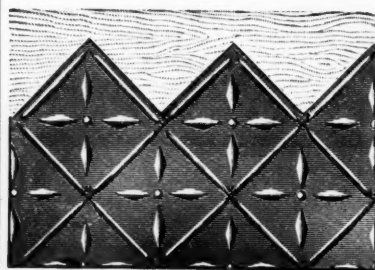
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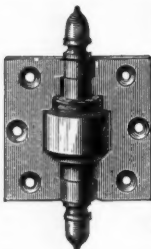
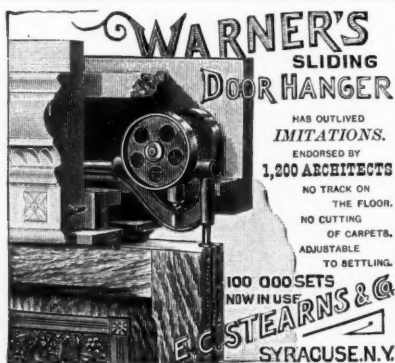
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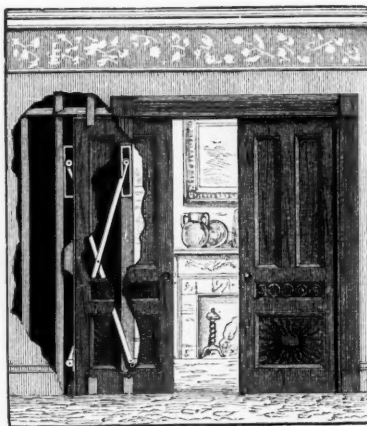
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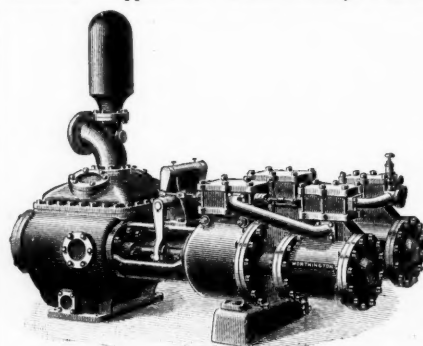
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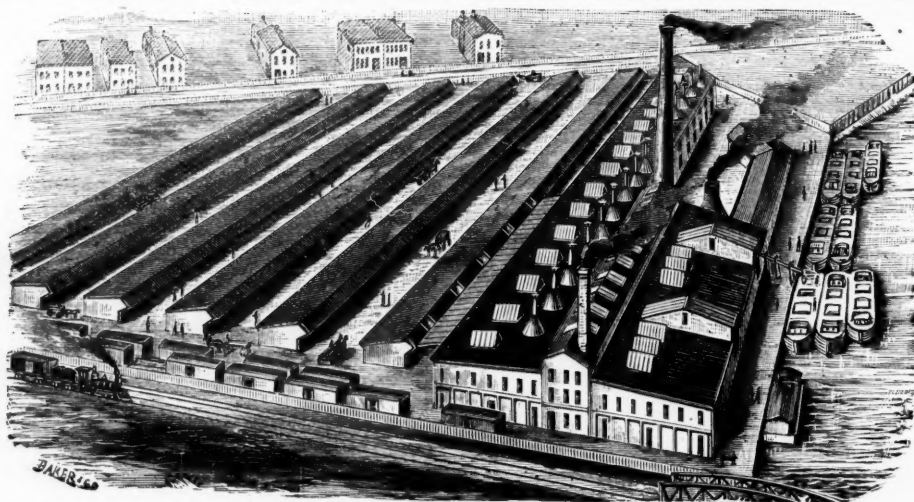
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ARCHITECTS, contractors and owners are alike to be congratulated on the successful conclusion of the labors of the joint committee on a standard form of contract from the American Institute of Architects, the Western Association of Architects and the National Association of Builders. A form of agreement acceptable to these three representative bodies has been framed and adopted by the joint committee, and arrangements concluded for its publication and sale by the Inland Publishing Company, 19 Tribune building, Chicago, at prices so low as to leave no obstacle to its general adoption. Sample copies have been sent to all members of the associations represented by the joint committee. This standard contract is distinguished from every form which has preceded it by its completeness, its directness, its impartiality toward both owner and contractor and its freedom from the tautological repetitions so customary in legal documents. The language is simple and clear. This contract explicitly stipulates that all drawings, plans and specifications are the property of the architect. Changes are to be executed as ordered, and if a price cannot be agreed upon in advance, the work shall be done, nevertheless, and arbitration shall award just compensation later. Safe facilities must always be maintained for the architect's inspection of the work. The owner is made to agree that all material and labor which he is to furnish shall be so delivered as to cause no delay in the completion of the building. He is also to effect insurance during progress in the contractor's name as well as his own. Just provision is made for interruptions of the work by strikes and by "the unusual action of the elements."

It is expected that the standard contract above referred to will speedily come into general use. Its origin and its official indorsement by the National Association of Builders, and by the two great national associations of architects, the American Institute and the Western Association, afford a conclusive guarantee of its value, and a powerful recommendation, while its cheapness puts it within the reach of all. As it is most desirable that the standard contract should come into general use at once, the fact of architects having a stock of other forms on hand should not influence them to continue their use. The standard form is the fairest contract yet framed, and likewise the most complete. Once familiar with its provisions, contractors and owners as well as architects will be likely to demand it in every case and to accept no other. Its general adoption will greatly promote the prompt, harmonious and satisfactory conduct of building operations, and tend to prevent the frictions, disagreements and controversies which arise more often through loosely drawn contracts than in any other way. The full text of the standard contract, with the circulars issued by the committees, is given in this number of THE INLAND ARCHITECT.

IN another column we print a circular from the Illinois State Association of Architects, proposing a protective organization for the defense of architects' legal rights. This circular is of the highest importance to every member of the profession, and we bespeak for it the prompt and serious consideration of our readers, and an early reply, so that the committee may proceed without delay. The necessity for this measure, and the aims and means proposed, are so fully and clearly set forth that hardly any comment is necessary further than to urge immediate coöperation. At the convention of

the Missouri State Association in Kansas City, last January, a similar measure was discussed and a committee appointed to devise a feasible plan of operations. The scheme, in brief, was to engage some competent lawyer to accept the title of association attorney—someone as familiar as possible with the legal status of architects in advance, and one who would thereafter keep himself specially informed as to all decisions in this particular line. Each member of the association might transmit to this committee any inquiry as to his legal rights or responsibilities, accompanying it with a moderate fee, to be fixed in advance, and he would receive a reply as the result of a conference of the committee with its attorney. Should a suit follow it would be undertaken by the committee, if desired, and if approved by them, in the name of the state association, and partly at its expense.

ONE result of the mutual defense scheme of the Missouri State Association would be to provide in advance an attorney, who, through the manner of his selection and through his subsequent studies, would, presumably, be better qualified than ordinary lawyers to understand and defend an architect's rights—an attorney who, for instance, would refrain from confounding architects with picture makers on the one hand, and with builders on the other hand; who would know better than to value an architect's services at so much per hour, just as he would the labor of a hod carrier, and who would be proof against the popular fallacy that if an owner finally concluded not to use the plans he had ordered, the architect should not expect pay for them. Another result, and an extremely important one, would be the enlightenment of architects themselves as to their own rights. In this respect, indeed, a large majority of our architects are but little in advance of the average lawyer to whom they look for legal defense. It is a case of the blind leading the blind. Not many years ago a cute lawyer got a self-styled architect to testify on the witness stand that the value of a set of drawings for a building could be determined by multiplying the number of hours it took to make them by the rate per hour that was paid to the draftsman. Now, if there were a committee always ready to receive legal inquiries and to return a reliable answer, all at an expense of only a few dollars, many an architect might be induced to inform himself, who is deterred at present from apprehension of the formidable retainers and other fees which he supposes a competent lawyer would exact.

SHOULD the protective league be successfully established in one state, others would rapidly follow, no doubt, in all the other states. While the ostensible aim of the league would be to provide for litigation, and while one object would be to encourage architects to defend their just claims by legal process, a very important result would be to promote the settlements by mediation and compromise, or by payment in full without resort to the courts. If backed by eminent legal talent, the decisions of the defense committee would have weight with owners as well as with architects; and after a very few years of success in the courts, the average owner would be likely at once to respect the committee's verdict, and pay without risking almost certain defeat and the costs of actual suit. On the other hand, should the committee's decision be unfavorable to an architect's claim, but few architects would have the hardihood to venture into court with it. The practical difficulties in the way of the scheme are somewhat numerous and serious, though it is to be hoped they are not insurmountable. How to find the lawyer, how to pay him, from what funds, and how raised; what arrangements to make for giving advice merely and for conducting

suits, appeals, etc. How to find a committee of busy architects who can and will give their time to such onerous duties, and how to compensate them; what plan of preserving and publishing the decisions obtained, etc. There are also difficulties in the way of inquiries from a distance. There are comparatively few people not lawyers who can make a statement of even a simple case on which an attorney can safely base a reply. Important facts will be omitted, and assumptions stated as facts, so that on a personal interview with a claimant the attorney may discover that the actual situation is precisely the reverse of what it had been described to be. Probably a personal interview by the attorney would be an indispensable preliminary to the institution of all suits by the defense league.

THE *Chicago Tribune*, recently, in representing, for perhaps the thousandth time, the "smoke nuisance" problem, introduced an integral which had hitherto been overlooked, but which, unhappily, was not by any means an unknown quantity to the building profession of the city, namely, its impingement upon architectural interests. The article in question cited a number of prominent buildings of recent construction that had become so begrimed and smoke-stained that all the architectural brightness was not only lost, but even the original color, texture and embellishments hidden under the many coatings of smoke residue, and in this connection the fact was pointed out, that architects are confined, in consequence, in their designing, to contemplate only the use of somber-colored material, and forced to forego all desire to display any genius or artistic taste they may have by the introduction of brighter material and more ornate ornamentation. But the above was not all of the impingement. It not only precludes the use of any but somber material, hampering, in that way, the skill and genius of architects, but assails, to its great injury, such material as is admissible by eating (through the consequent deposit of creosote) stone, paint and metal—not even copper being proof against its ravages, until buildings are made to crumble and decay before their time. What is true of Chicago in this respect is true of every other large city where manufacturing interests abound and quantities of bituminous coal are burned; therefore, the prevention of or consumption of smoke is a vital one to architects, and none the less so to the owners of buildings, to whom it is a matter of many dollars tribute annually levied upon them without law, justice or compensation by selfishness, indifference and carelessness. By the use of anthracite coal and coke unquestionably the evil can be abated, and although the various "smoke consumers" have not come up to the measure of expectation, yet some of them do well, and if honestly tried could do much toward mitigating the nuisance. Municipal laws have been enacted making it a finable offense to maintain fires that send out volumes of smoke, and it is greatly to the interests of both architects and owners that these laws should be rigidly enforced.

PRELIMINARY to the fourth annual exhibition of architectural drawings, etc., by the Architectural League of New York, the Executive Committee has issued a circular letter, giving notice that the exhibition will be opened on December 27, next. The length of time given for the preparation of works of art for exhibition should insure a thoroughly representative exhibit. The report of the Committee on Permanent Location is also interesting, and emphasizes what we have already said in regard to the desirability of each association, as soon as possible, possessing a habitation as well as a name.

Blue Printing.

BY FRED D. FOSS.

HAVING received a letter from a prominent architect of Omaha, asking for a formula for making "blue print paper and instructions for developing the same," I will allow the intended continuation of the articles on hydrochinon development to lapse and comply with the request, giving several formulas for working the process, and also the formula in use by myself.

Perhaps a few preliminary remarks may lead to a clearer understanding of the action of light upon paper sensitized with iron salts, so the result of Sir John Herschell's investigations will be given. "The double citrate of iron and ammonia is more readily acted upon by light than any of the other iron salts, the double oxalate of iron and potassium ranking next. (Printing with the latter has only an experimental value, so it will not be treated of in this article.) The law upon which the process of printing with salts of iron is based, is that the ferric salts are by the action of light reduced to the ferrous salts, which are capable of being acted upon by various toning agents, such as potassium ferrocyanide, chloride of gold, platinic tetrachloride, mercuric chloride, potassic bichromate, cupric chloride, and others. The developing solution most commonly employed is potassic ferrocyanide, and for its use two methods are adopted, one being to coat well-sized paper with the solution of the iron salt, dry, print, and tone on a solution of potassic ferrocyanide. The other and more convenient method is to coat the paper with a mixed solution of iron and ferrocyanide, and to fix the print in water. Should the first method be chosen, the following way may be adopted:

Citrate of iron and ammonia..... 154 grains.
Water (distilled)..... 25 drams.

Apply this solution to the paper with a brush or sponge, or float the paper on it from one to three minutes. When dry, expose under the negative until a faint image is visible. For a blue print, immerse in a solution of potassium ferrocyanide one to ten (potassium ferrocyanide 1 ounce, water 10 ounces). When the image is fully developed or toned, wash thoroughly in water, adding a little citric or acetic acid to the first wash water. This will dissolve out all the soluble salts and leave the blue image unchangeable. If a purple image is desired, immerse the print in a neutral solution of chloride of gold (gold, 1 grain; water, 4 ounces; to which is added a few drops of a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda). The reduction of the gold takes place according to the law that the ferrous salts reduce salts of gold to the metallic state. To fix the pictures they are immersed in a bath of dilute hydrochloric acid and then thoroughly washed in water. This process gives the once famous chrysotype. Other tones may be produced by immersing the prints in a very dilute solution of platinic tetrachloride, mercuric chloride, cupic chloride, or potassic bichromate of about the same strength as the gold solution mentioned above, always using the acid bath, followed by copious washing. These methods give very pleasant results and are worthy the attention of architects who desire to reproduce their plans or drawings. Pure chemicals, water and paper should be used if permanency of prints and good results are desired. Longer exposure will be found necessary with the salts of gold, platinum, etc., than when the ferrocyanide is employed. An interesting method of developing prints for paper prepared with the double salt of iron and ammonia is to float on a 40-grain solution of silver nitrate to which a few drops of gallic acid or acetic acid have been added. The silver nitrate is reduced to the metallic state by the ferrous salt, and the metallic silver is deposited where the ferrous salt was present. The gallic acid causes a further reduction of silver, and an image in metallic silver is formed, which is presumably permanent. We now come to the more usual method of using the citrate of iron in conjunction with the ferrocyanide, thus uniting sensitizer and developer. This process has simplicity to recommend it, and when at its best gives very charming results. But to insure the highest degree of excellence in blue prints, the following points must be carefully attended to:

1. The chemicals should be of the best.
2. The paper must be free from deleterious matter.
3. A few grains of bromide of potassium should be added to the mixed solutions to confer greater keeping, however, to the paper and to add to the density of the prints.
4. The first wash water should contain a little citric or hydrochloric acid, and the after washings in plain water should be most thorough.
5. The paper must be sensitized in a dim light—gaslight is safe—or pure whites will be unknown.
6. The paper should be sized. Albumen coagulated by heat is undoubtedly the best sizing, but the following arrowroot sizing will be found good: 154 grains of arrowroot rubbed up with cold water, then poured into 25 ounces of boiling water, and 6 ounces of alcohol added. Float the paper on this solution for two or three minutes, and suspend to dry by

the end which left the solution last, in order to equalize the coating. Plain sized paper can, however, be purchased from Douglass' photographic stock house, which will answer all purposes. Good blue prints can be made without attention to these details, but all the capabilities of the process will show themselves only when they are observed, and bear in mind the old maxim: "What is worth doing is worth doing well."

Obtaining Commissions.*

BY ARCHITECT J. W. YOST.

THE object of this paper is a discussion of the methods in use for obtaining professional work.

In general, there are two classes of clients—those who come to us and those whom we seek. The former class of clients—here's to their health, long life, great prosperity and wonderful increase—this paper bids them godspeed and a good-day. The latter class includes a much larger portion of our clientage than it is pleasant to contemplate. In what way can it be diminished, and the expense of seeking work reduced?

Let us examine some of our practices and see if we would not be as well off if we abandoned or changed a few of them. Where there is work of a desirable nature which does not come to us, we either call, write or send for the purpose of obtaining it. The first object of the call or correspondence is to secure the work forthwith. If it can be thus obtained, at proper compensation, it comes sufficiently near the unsought work to need no further mention here. Our troubles would be few if all the work went to the first applicant. The anxiety to be *first* might be intense for a time, but it would be soon over.

It is probable that when we call, send or write, we learn that some other architect has done the same thing, or is expected to. Perhaps several have already informed the parties of their desire to be architects of the proposed structure. It may be that it has already been a determination to have suggestions or designs from different applicants—possibly a competition.

It is probably a rule with few exceptions, if the architect believes his chance would be improved thereby, that he suggests a competition. Any one will get the work without a competition if he can, but when he finds that it cannot be thus secured, what is he to do? If he believes himself an architect superior in ability, so far as that particular building is concerned, and yet feels that he is at a disadvantage as far as influence goes, what is to prevent him suggesting a competition? At first sight it appears to be his duty to do so. Is he to deliberately allow a rival to outreach him without making his greatest effort and putting his "best foot" forward? He can, perhaps, by means of a competition, outreach his rival's influence or acquaintance, with a brilliant or novel design, or, by thus gaining time, he may find some way to bring to bear some influence to balance the acquaintance of his competitor.

But what is the result of competition under the supposed circumstances? Nobody gains anything and everybody loses by it. The inferior architect whose influence was feared, as a rule, wins the competition, and both are losers by reason of the competition to the extent of the cost of sketches.

While I know it is difficult to believe, it nevertheless is true, that personal influence decides nine out of every ten competitions where the competitors are known.

I believe I have engaged in as many competitions, before as varied a cliental, and for as many different kinds of buildings, as anyone of my age, and I am willing to say of such competitions, that nine out of every ten, of not only those I have engaged in, but of all others I have observed, have been determined outside of the merits of the designs submitted. I say this, too, without casting any reflection upon either my competitors, myself or our clients.

Those to whom we submit designs are not, as a rule, much posted in regard to architectural drawings, and it is a part of human nature to pay attention to and believe a friend rather than a stranger; and where there is not the slightest intention of being unfair this very quality enables men to take hold of what is presented with influence and acquaintance rather than that which stands alone upon the merit it contains. This same element of human nature is illustrated in the attachment of successive generations of the same family to the same church or political party.

Competitive designs do not usually differ so much in quality that the difference in merit of the various plans can be detected by an unprofessional eye, and made sufficiently clear to be unquestionable; and I am not sure that it would be greatly better if an expert were to render the decision, provided he is intimately acquainted with one competitor and the other is unknown. He who cannot secure work without competition will seldom find himself better off after a competition he institutes to gain it. We are likely to gain nothing through competitions of our own making.

A procedure which will be as well for all of us and for each of us, and often avoid unnecessary expense, one which has been frequently adopted by public authorities and often by individuals, is something like the following:

When different architects apply, or are desired to apply, or be furnished an opportunity to apply for a commission upon any proposed building, let a time be set when each or all applicants will be heard, giving each one an opportunity of presenting for examination whatever he may have to offer, which he believes will tend to satisfy the proposed client that he is the proper person for employment. He need not present drawings at all unless he wishes to; or, if he does, he is not required to go to the expense of preparing drawings for that particular building unless he chooses. Let it be understood that whoever is *employed* is to prepare suitable drawings *afterward*. In short, let an architect be selected rather than a plan adopted.

I am confident this will be found the better way. It will effect the end desired by both public officers in charge of building enterprises—that of

* Paper prepared for the third annual convention of the Association of Ohio Architects, held at Cleveland, August 16, 1888.

being fair to everybody and giving all an equal opportunity—and will afford to all who desire to apply an equal opportunity without requiring any expense, except what each one, for himself, chooses to make. The adoption of this method will very greatly reduce the number of competitions, in fact, will surely benefit both client and architect.

It is seldom, indeed, that sketches presented in competition are carried into execution without first being changed to meet requirements unknown, and too numerous to be made known, to the architects in the competition, so that competitions do not succeed in securing a building plan. The only thing really accomplished is the giving of all an equal chance, which as aforesaid can be as well done without their delay and expense. This is, of course, not meant to cover those works of great importance, where a comparison of ideas is highly desirable, and where no man's reputation or experience is sufficient guarantee of his satisfactory solution of the problem.

The great majority of competitions of an unnecessary character, while it may be perceptibly reduced by carrying out the suggestion I have made, will in some quantity be with us despite our protests. Not all people will at once give us what to them is an inexpensive amusement—that of looking over the suggestions—sketches of a number of different architects—all striving to solve most satisfactorily the same problem. While it is kept up by the public for its information or entertainment, it ought not to be at the expense of the profession.

If people will indulge themselves in the pleasure of having a number of suggestions for the same building, they ought to pay for the fun. The public ought, by the most practical means, to be taught that this sport is expensive to somebody. Architects cannot live on competition work done at the same rate as for work where no such expense is necessary, and the general business of the profession ought not to be loaded with the financial embarrassments induced by competitive work. We ought to make that class of work pay its own way. A fair compensation for competitive sketches will not fall below one per cent of the cost of the proposed structure.

The five per cent rate for professional work ought, in all fairness to all parties concerned, to be increased to six per cent for work gained in competition. Our schedule of charges ought to be amended to that effect. This will put the expense of the competition where it belongs.

It will, when known to be the rule of the profession, cause many to hesitate before indulging in such a luxury. I dare say it would nip in the bud three-fourths of all the competitions we would otherwise be unable to avoid.

Competitions are proper in their place, and are useful for certain important purposes; but the burden of such even as are desirable should not be borne by the profession, and I am satisfied that the public will have little to do with most of them when it learns their real cost and is obliged to pay it.

Serious Building Accident.

EARLY on the morning of August 22 the lofty tower and spire of the new Church of the Covenant, at the corner of Seventeenth and N streets, Washington, D. C., collapsed and sank in ruins without apparent cause except inherent inability to stand up any longer. The accident occurred before daylight, and, consequently, when no workmen were present, and the streets adjacent were deserted. The disintegrated tower telescoped itself so completely that the debris is said not to have extended beyond the sidewalk at its base. There were but two witnesses, the watchman and a policeman. After a few admonitory warnings, they saw a section of the front wall of the tower twenty feet high fall out into the street. For a few moments the tall spire above swayed and trembled, then sank vertically down, crumbling as it fell, and carrying with it the front wall of the church and a large portion of its roof.

The architect and superintendent was Mr. J. C. Cady, of New York, a gentleman of eminent standing and of wide experience. At the time of the accident, Mr. Cady was en route from New York to Washington, to give final directions about the interior painting, the church being so nearly completed that the organ and pews would have been put in a week later. The contractor was Mr. Wm. C. Morrison, of Washington.

The church walls, including the tower, were of the Seneca bluestone from the upper Potomac, veneered with buff Ohio sandstone. The bluestone was ordinary rubble, and it is said the stones were small and ill-shaped, and that the mortar used, after several months of hardening, can now be crushed with the fingers like dried mud. The tower was 138 feet high, and the weight of the upper part rested chiefly on three piers between the entrance arches of the first story.

The architect says these piers were amply strong to support ten times the load they carried, and he hints at quicksand beneath the footings as a possible explanation. The contractor says the southwestern pier was too weak for its load, and that its failure caused the fall of the tower. He adds that he discovered signs of weakness in this pier a month before the accident, and notified the architect thereof, also the city building inspector, but both parties agreed that there was no danger. The building inspector says the walls were abundantly thick, and charges the disaster to insufficient bonding of the masonry. He thinks the walls split through the center.

An official investigation is to be made as soon as possible. The cost of the church was to be \$130,000. The damage is variously estimated at from \$15,000 to \$30,000. This accident furnishes a new refutation of the popular fallacy that municipal inspection is a safeguard against dangerous building construction.

THE beauty and excellence of vari colored hard woods in interior decoration is too well understood among architects to need particularizing; whether it be used as a simple finish, in framing, in borders, wainscoting, or inlaid floors. Among the largest dealers in the United States, in this specialty of interior decoration, is the firm of E. B. Moore & Co., of this city, whose card can be found in this journal, and from whom much interesting information concerning the same can be learned by a correspondence with the firm.

The Convention of Ohio Architects.

THE third annual convention of the Association of Ohio Architects was called to order at the Stillman House, Cleveland, Ohio, August 16, at 8 P.M., President C. F. Schweinfurth in the chair.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, having been published in THE INLAND ARCHITECT and sent to every member, their reading was dispensed with.

The roll was called and the following is the full list of members, those who answered to their names being marked with a *:

Geo. W. Kramer, F. O. Weary,* Akron; Guy Tilden,* Canton; Chas. B. Cook, J. F. Cook, Chillicothe; W. M. Aiken, Edwin Anderson, Wm. R. Brown, Edwin Buddemeyer, Chas. Crapsey, S. E. Des Jardines, Gustave Drach, Walter R. Forbush, W. W. Franklin, L. Green (removed to Anniston, Ala.), S. Hannaford, J. W. McLaughlin, A. C. Nash, L. F. Plympton, Geo. W. Rapp, T. E. Richter, E. G. Reuckert, D. S. Schureman, H. E. Siter, J. S. Trowbridge (deceased), Cincinnati; C. O. Arey,* F. C. Bate,* F. S. Barnum,* F. A. Coburn,* F. E. Cudell,* John Eisenmann, J. N. Richardson,* Edward Schwabe, C. F. Schweinfurth,* A. M. Smith, Cleveland; J. M. Freese,* S. J. Hall, J. T. Harris, E. W. Hart, J. A. Kremer, H. A. Linthwaite, G. H. Maetzel, C. A. Stribling, J. W. Yost,* Columbus; S. R. Burns, F. J. Otter, Luther Peters, C. I. Williams,* Dayton; M. Reutti, Hamilton; N. B. Bacon, Bernard Becker, E. O. Fallis, D. L. Stein, Toledo; T. K. Hewitt, Tiffin; L. Boucherle, W. B. Ellis, A. Kanengeiser, Herman Kling, C. H. Owsley,* Youngstown; H. C. Lindsay,* Zanesville. Honorary member, R. C. McLean,* Chicago, Ill.

The report of the treasurer, showing a balance on hand of \$90.20, was read and accepted.

A resolution was offered to appoint a committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year and to suggest the place for holding the next annual meeting.

F. S. Barnum, C. I. Williams and Guy Tilden were appointed as such committee.

A recess of fifteen minutes was taken to allow the members an opportunity to pay dues.

After recess, the Executive Committee reported the election of the following new members: A. O. Elzner, of Cincinnati; Geo. H. Smith, of Cleveland; Robt. E. Dexter, of Dayton; and John H. Boll, of Cincinnati.

The case of S. J. Hall, referred to the Executive Committee at the last meeting, was considered, and in consideration of his purpose to take no more contracts for building he was held to be worthy to continuation in membership.

The bills of the secretary for printing and stamps, amounting to \$30, were approved and ordered paid.

On motion, the report of the Executive Committee was adopted.

The president called for a report from the Committee on the Formation of Chapters, and the several vice-presidents reported as follows:

Mr. Barnum: I wish to report, sir, that there have been quite serious efforts made to form a chapter in Cleveland, but without success so far. I think, however, before we meet again a year from now that it will be reported that there is a chapter formed in Cleveland and in active operation.

Mr. Williams: I have nothing special to report, only that we have an increased membership in Dayton now, and propose to form a chapter, which we will make an attempt to do the coming year, when I hope to be able to report at the next annual meeting that such a chapter has been formed.

The President: Let us listen to the reading of the report of the Committee on Statutory Revision and Law for Licensing Architects.

The report was read by the secretary, as follows:

Your committee would beg leave to submit the following report:

While the statutes of Ohio are as good as those of other states, so far as they regulate the matter of erecting public buildings and so far as they govern the construction of buildings in cities, there is, nevertheless, much to be done to make them as complete in every respect as could be desired.

Within the last year a new law for inspecting and constructing buildings has been passed, applying to the city of Cincinnati. It is believed that this statute will prove by test to be a decided improvement on the one which it supersedes. The building law applicable to Cleveland was passed about a month later.

No great improvement in the general laws of the state has been made, but an act has been passed correcting certain conflicts of language contained in Section 794, and some additional provision has been made in regard to the letting of contracts for county work.

It was believed when this statute was drawn that it would cover all public work. It was learned, however, since that another one must be enacted in order to correct a few objectionable features in the laws relating to the construction of school and other city buildings. If possible, this will be effected during the coming session of the legislature.

During the year past several accidents have occurred by reason of unsafe construction of buildings and by reason of using buildings for purposes for which they were not intended.

There is no general statute to control the method of constructing buildings for public use which is sufficiently explicit to be of any practical use. It is believed that something of this kind is greatly needed.

A bill has been drawn up for presentation to the legislature, the object of which is to prevent hereafter the construction of dangerous buildings for public use. This bill will be presented for consideration of the legislature at its coming session. Copies of it are now in the hands of members of the legislature for examination.

In regard to the law for licensing architects, nothing of a definite character has been accomplished, and from present appearances it will require considerable time to secure an enactment in exact conformity to the one proposed.

Members of the legislature to whom the matter has been presented say there will be much objection raised on account of its apparent interference with the rights of people to do what they please. And while it is admitted it is only asking the same for the profession of architects that now exists for the professions of law and medicine, yet it will require time to convince a sufficient number of our representatives that there is a public demand for such a measure.

The only thing we can do is to work in the direction of the end to be desired, and make such progress as we can from time to time.

The bill which it is proposed to present to the coming session of the legislature relating to the construction of dangerous buildings will, it is believed, have a great tendency to accomplish the desired end, so far as public buildings are concerned.

It will probably be some years before any action is taken to prevent private buildings being placed in the hands of whoever the individual chooses to select.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed) J. W. Yost, Chairman.

The President: I think it would be a good idea for our vice-president from Cleveland to report on our building law.

Mr. Barnum: Well, I can only say that we succeeded in getting the law, which was the revised law of Cincinnati, passed, with the exception

of the part applying to plumbing, which seemed to conflict with existing city ordinances. The balance of the law we have now in operation in Cleveland.

The President: We will listen to the report of the Committee on Entertainment of the Western Association at Cincinnati.

The report of the above committee was read by Mr. F. O. Weary. It showed an expenditure of \$548.50, a dividend of \$288.50 on amounts collected from Ohio architects, and an average attendance of 75 to 80 members.

The report was received, and referred to the Executive Committee.

The President: The report of the Executive Committee on nominations being next in order, the report of that committee was called for by the chair.

Mr. Barnum: Your Committee on Nominations have to report the nomination of two tickets and the suggestion of two places of meeting next year. One ticket that we have made suggests, in the first instance, the place of meeting at Dayton, with Mr. C. I. Williams as president, and for vice-presidents, F. E. Cudell, Cleveland; W. R. Forbush, Cincinnati; E. O. Fallis, Toledo; C. H. Owsley, Youngstown, and J. M. Freese, Columbus. For secretary, F. J. Otter, Dayton; treasurer, H. C. Lindsay, Zanesville; executive committee, C. F. Schweinfurth, Cleveland; Chas. Craspey, Cincinnati, and Guy Tilden, Canton.

The other ticket suggests the place of meeting as Put-in-Bay, with Mr. J. W. Yost as president; vice-presidents the same as on the other ticket; secretary, H. A. Linthwaite; treasurer, the same as the other ticket; executive committee, the same.

On motion of Mr. Coburn, the election of officers was first proceeded with, the choice of a place for holding the next annual meeting to be balloted for afterward.

The result of the vote showed the election of the ticket headed by Mr. C. I. Williams.

On motion, the election of all the officers named in the ticket headed by Mr. C. I. Williams was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Weary, seconded by Mr. Yost, Dayton was selected as the place for the holding of the next annual meeting.

On motion, the convention adjourned, to meet at Dayton on the third Thursday in August, 1889.

CONVENTION NOTES.

THE small attendance upon the annual meeting suggested strongly the colored gentleman's comment and apology upon viewing the very small turkey provided for the family Christmas dinner: "De breed am small but de flavor am delicious." The attendance was not large in numbers, but was in every way representative.

THOSE who went to Put-in-Bay on the steamer City of Cleveland, were entirely lost en route, as there were more than two thousand excursionists on board. Through the courtesy of that popular gentleman, Mr. Dugal McLaughlin, the captain of the steamer, the press representatives enjoyed the trip from the pilot house and hurricane deck. This steamer is one of the finest examples of marine architecture on the lakes, and from cut-water to stern post, from keel to hurricane deck is elegantly proportioned and finely finished. Captain McLaughlin is a perfect seaman, and the floating palace could not be in the care of a more thoroughly efficient master.

THAT the best work of an architect is that which, when executed, shows least that he has tried to do something brilliant, was forcibly illustrated to a few of the members who, at the invitation of President Schweinfurth, drove out to the driving park and stopped at the Roadside Club House. This building is small, but one of the most effective pieces of club-house work to be found in any city. The superb dinner, provided by the steward of the club, would have been sufficient excuse for any amount of enthusiasm, but the above is the general verdict, and was rendered before the repast and accompanying good cheer had warmed the hearts of the visitors. Mr. Schweinfurth has designed some fine residences in Cleveland, but visitors will remember this little club house as his best work.

It might not be fair to Michael Angelo or to Architect Levi T. Scofield to draw comparisons, but the latter gentleman looked the sculptor when we saw him in his studio, modeling the figures for the groups for his soldiers' and sailors' monument. Members of the institute would have been delighted to have seen him in workman's clothes, chisel in hand, chipping the shell from a plaster cast, working the clay, or in other ways aiding in the work of preparing these groups for the bronze casts. Beside his ability as an artist, Mr. Scofield is a thorough soldier, and these groups, through their absence of the ideal and their accurate portrayal of natural attitudes and natural circumstances, will doubtless be the most noted groups of statuary in this country, and exercise a strong influence on future work of American sculptors. The work will occupy two years.

THE banquet at the Stillman was in every way enjoyable. Mr. Schweinfurth presided, with President-elect Williams on his right, and the gentleman who was defeated for that office at the other end of the T square. There may be other hotels in Cleveland, but the Stillman has no superior in any western city, in general comfort, attendance and table service. It is also fireproof.

THE press was represented by but two journals, the *American Builder*, of Cleveland, and *THE INLAND ARCHITECT*. Mr. Houghton, editor and proprietor of the *American Builder*, is a gentleman it is a pleasure to know, and being a newspaper man (not a "journalist") he not only understands what a paper should be, but is ambitious to make his journal valuable and progressive. He is sure to succeed. Architects can help him by sending him drawings.

"GILBERTSON'S OLD METHOD" roofing tin has been specified by the architect of the new Baltimore & Ohio depot at the foot of Smithfield street. One thing certain, the coming generation are sure of a good roof from rain and storm while waiting for trains at the B. & O.—*The Builders' Gazette*, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1888.

The Uniform or Standard Contract.

THE full text is here given of the standard form of contract adopted by the joint committee appointed for the purpose. The explanatory circulars issued by them and by the special committee of the National Association of Builders are also given:

CIRCULAR OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS, ON A STANDARD FORM OF CONTRACT.

DEAR SIR: The Committee of Conference on a standard form of contract, appointed at their last annual conventions by the several associations above named, beg leave to present the accompanying specimen copy of such contract as the result of their united labors in that behalf, and respectfully ask its adoption by you in your practice.

The object sought to be obtained by the committee was to prepare a form of contract which could be received and adopted generally by architects and builders as a standard form, and in which the several provisions necessary to constitute an equitable agreement, as between the owner and the builder, would be incorporated. The joint committee were empowered by their respective associations to prepare and adopt such a form of contract, and this work, as embodied in the accompanying printed copy, may be said to be the authorized standard form of said associations.

The action of the committee in this regard was as follows: After an exchange of views through correspondence, an arrangement was made to have the committee meet in the City of New York. Accordingly such a meeting took place on the 6th of June ult., and an organization was effected by electing a chairman and secretary. This meeting was adjourned from day to day—daily sessions and one evening session being successively held—until the labors of the committee were essentially completed. The matter was then referred to a sub-committee, consisting of the chairman and secretary of the joint committee, to revise the manuscript for publication. It was afterwards submitted individually to the several members of the committee, subjected again to another revision, and finally adopted as printed.

In order to preserve the form from errors, alterations or interpolations, it has been copyrighted. It is the general intention of the members of the National Association of Builders to have it understood that in all cases where proposals for any work are submitted by them, such proposals are made with the understanding that the contract made upon this standard form is the one that is to be executed by them upon such proposals.

THE INLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY, 19 Tribune building, Chicago, Ill., has been licensed to publish the blanks, and any number of copies, with prices, etc., can be obtained from them on application. The blanks will be furnished at \$1.10 per 100, \$4.25 per 500, and \$8.00 per 1000, free by mail or express. Architects can have their names and the consequent pronouns inserted, as they may order, at small additional cost.

The members of the committee of conference, appointed by their several associations, are as follows:

OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.	(O. P. HATFIELD, New York, N. Y. ALFRED STONE, Providence, R. I. J. H. WINDRIM, Philadelphia, Pa.
OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.	(S. A. TREAT, Chicago, Ill. W. W. CLAY, Chicago, Ill. J. F. ALEXANDER, Lafayette, Ind.
OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.	(JOHN S. STEVENS, Philadelphia, Pa. GEORGE C. PRUSSING, Chicago, Ill. JOHN J. TUCKER, New York, N. Y.

WM. H. SAYWARD, Secretary,
164 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
NEW YORK, August 8, 1888.

O. P. HATFIELD, Chairman.

CONTRACT.

FORM OF CONTRACT
ADOPTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
THE
WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
AND THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the day of in the year one thousand hundred and by and between part of the first part (hereinafter designated the Contractor), and part of the second part (hereinafter designated the Owner).

Witnesseth that the Contractor, being the said part of the first part, in consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained on the part of the Owner, being the said part of the second part, do covenant, promise and agree with the said Owner, in manner following, that is to say:

1st. The Contractor shall and will well and sufficiently perform and finish, under the direction, and to the satisfaction of Architect (acting as Agent of said Owner), all the work included in the agreeably to the drawings and specifications made by the said Architect, and signed by the parties hereto (copies of which have been delivered to the Contractor, and to the dimensions and explanations thereon, therein and herein contained, according to the true intent and meaning of said drawings and specifications, and of these presents, including all labor and materials incident thereto, and shall provide all scaffolding, implements and cartage necessary for the due performance of the said work.

2d. Should it appear that the work hereby intended to be done, or any of the matters relative thereto, are not sufficiently detailed or explained on the said drawings, or in the said specifications, the Contractor shall apply to the Architect for such further drawings or explanations as may be necessary, and shall conform to the same as part of this contract, so far as they may be consistent with the original drawings, and in event of any doubt or question arising respecting the true meaning of the drawings or specifications, reference shall be made to the Architect, whose decision thereon, being just and impartial, shall be final and conclusive. It is mutually understood and agreed that all drawings, plans and specifications are and remain the property of the Architect.

3d. Should any alterations be required in the work shown or described by the drawings or specifications, a fair and reasonable valuation of the work added or omitted shall be made by the Architect, and the sum herein agreed to be paid for the work according to the original specification shall be increased or diminished as the case may be. In case such valuation is not agreed to, the Contractor shall proceed with the alteration, upon the written order of the Architect, and the valuation of the work added or omitted shall be referred to three (3) Arbitrators (no one of whom shall have been personally connected with the work to which these presents refer), to be appointed as follows: one by each of the parties to this contract, and the third by the two thus chosen; the decision of any two of whom shall be final and binding, and each of the parties hereto shall pay one-half of the expense of such reference.

4th. The Contractor shall, within twenty-four hours after receiving written notice from the Architect to that effect, proceed to remove from the grounds or building all materials condemned by whether worked or unworked, or take down all portions of the work which the Architect shall condemn as unsound or improper, or as in any way failing to conform to the drawings and specifications, and to the conditions of this contract. The Contractor shall cover, protect and exercise due diligence to secure the work from injury, and all damage happening to the same by neglect shall be made good by day of in the year one thousand hundred and (provided that possession of the premises be given the Contractor, and lines and levels of the building furnished him, on or before

5th. The Contractor shall permit the Architect, and all persons appointed by the Architect, to visit and inspect the said work or any part thereof, at all times and places during the progress of the same, and shall provide sufficient, safe and proper facilities for such inspection.

6th. The Contractor shall and will proceed with the said work, and every part and detail thereof, in a prompt and diligent manner, and shall and will wholly finish the said work according to the said drawings and specifications, and this contract, on or before the day of in the year one thousand hundred and (provided that possession of the premises be given the Contractor, and lines and levels of the building furnished him, on or before

the.....day of.....in the year one thousand
hundred and....., and in default thereof the
Contractor shall pay to the Owner.....dollars for every
day thereafter that the said work shall remain unfinished, as and for liquidated damages.

7th. Should the Contractor be obstructed or delayed in the prosecution or completion of the work by the neglect, delay or default of any other contractor; or by any alteration which may be required in the said work; or by any damage which may happen thereto by fire, or by the unusual action of the elements, or otherwise, or by the abandonment of the work by the employees through no default of the Contractor, then there shall be an allowance of additional time beyond the date set for the completion of the said work; but no such allowance shall be made unless a claim is presented in writing at the time of such obstruction or delay. The Architect shall award and certify the amount of additional time to be allowed; in which case the Contractor shall be released from the payment of the stipulated damages for the additional time so certified and no more. The Contractor may appeal from such award to arbitrators constituted as provided in Article 3d of this contract.

8th. The Contractor shall not let, assign or transfer this contract, or any interest therein, without the written consent of the Architect.

9th. The Contractor shall make no claim for additional work unless the same shall be done in pursuance of an order from the Architect, and notice of all claims shall be made to the Architect in writing within ten days of the beginning of such work.

10th. The Owner agree to provide all labor and materials not included in this contract in such manner as not to delay the material progress of the work, and in the event of failure so to do, thereby causing loss to the Contractor, agree that will reimburse the Contractor for such loss; and the Contractor agree that if shall delay the material progress of the work so as to cause any damage for which the Owner shall become liable (as above stated) then shall make good to the Owner any such damage—over and above any damage for general delay herein otherwise provided; the amount of such loss or damage, in either case, to be fixed and determined by the Architect, or by arbitration, as provided in Article 3d.

11th. The Owner shall effect insurance on said.....work, in his own name and in the name of the Contractor, against loss or damage by fire, in such sums as may from time to time be agreed upon with the Contractor, the policies being made to cover work incorporated in the building, and materials for the same in or about the premises, and made payable to the parties hereto, as their interest may appear.

12th. Should the Contractor at any time refuse or neglect to supply a sufficiency of properly skilled workmen, or of materials of the proper quality, or fail in any respect to prosecute the work with promptness and diligence, or fail in the performance of any of the agreements on part herein contained, such refusal, neglect or failure being certified by the Architect, the Owner shall be at liberty, after three days' written notice to the Contractor, to provide any such labor or materials, and to deduct the cost thereof from any money then due or thereafter to become due to the Contractor under this contract; and if the Architect shall certify that such refusal, neglect or failure is sufficient ground for such action, the Owner shall also be at liberty to terminate the employment of the Contractor for the said work and to enter upon the premises and take possession of all materials thereon, and to employ any other person or persons to finish the work, and to provide the materials therefor; and in case of such discontinuance of the employment of the Contractor he shall not be entitled to receive any further payment under this contract until the said work shall be wholly finished, at which time, if the unpaid balance of the amount to be paid under this contract shall exceed the expense incurred by the Owner in finishing the work, such excess shall be paid by the Owner to the Contractor, but if such expense shall exceed such unpaid balance, the Contractor shall pay the difference to the Owner. The expense incurred by the Owner as herein provided, either for furnishing materials or for finishing the work, and any damage incurred through such default, shall be audited and certified by the Architect, whose certificate thereof shall be conclusive upon the parties.

13th. And it is hereby mutually agreed between the parties hereto that the sum to be paid by the Owner to the Contractor for said work and materials shall be.....

subject to additions or deductions on account of alterations as hereinbefore provided, and that such sum shall be paid in current funds by the Owner to the Contractor in installments, as follows:

It being understood that the final payment shall be made within.....days after this contract is completely finished; provided, that in each of the said cases the Architect shall certify in writing that all the work upon the performance of which the payment is to become due has been done to satisfaction; and provided further, that before each payment, if required, the Contractor shall give the Architect good and sufficient evidence that the premises are free from all liens and claims chargeable to the said Contractor; and further, that if at any time there shall be any lien or claim for which, if established, the Owner or the said premises might be made liable, and which would be chargeable to the said Contractor, the Owner shall have the right to retain out of any payment then due or thereafter to become due, an amount sufficient to completely indemnify against such lien or claim, until the same shall be effectually satisfied, discharged or canceled. And should there prove to be any such claim after all payments are made, the Contractor shall refund to the Owner all moneys that the latter may be compelled to pay in discharging any lien on said premises, made obligatory in consequence of the former's default.

14th. It is further mutually agreed between the parties hereto that no certificate given or payment made under this contract, except the final certificate or final payment, shall be conclusive evidence of the performance of this contract, either wholly or in part, against any claim of the owner, and no payment shall be construed to be an acceptance of any defective work.

15th. And the said Owner hereby promise and agree with the said Contractor to employ, and hereby employ to provide the materials and to do the said work according to the terms and conditions herein contained and referred to, for the price aforesaid, and hereby contract to pay the same at the time, in the manner and upon the conditions above set forth.

16th. And the said parties for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, do hereby agree to the full performance of the covenants herein contained.

In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

In presence of

CIRCULAR OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Among the earliest and most important matters brought before the National Association of Builders for its consideration was the question of "Uniform Contracts," and at its first convention, held at Chicago, in March, 1887, a resolution was adopted to the following effect, namely:

1. That it would be greatly to the advantage of interested parties if all blank forms of building contracts were uniform throughout the United States.

2. That such forms should be very carefully framed, in order that the interests of both owner and builder should be properly protected.

3. That the proper method to produce a document that would be practical and complete, and secure its general adoption when formulated, should be through the cooperation of the three bodies representing most comprehensively the parties at interest, namely, the National Association of Builders, the American Institute of Architects and the Western Association of Architects.

Following out the suggestions of this resolution, a "Special Committee" was appointed early in 1887, and instructed to take such steps as seemed most advisable. This committee held several conferences with the American Institute and Western Association, the final result of which was the appointment of special committees by both societies, to meet in joint conference with the committee of the National Association.

These committees were severally given authority to act in the matter on behalf of their respective associations, and to adopt a form of contract which should be known as the form approved by the three associations referred to.

The "joint committee" thus appointed and authorized at once entered upon its duties, and after much preliminary correspondence its members met in executive session in the city of New York, and completed the work which had been delegated to them.

The result is conveyed to the individual members of the three bodies in the accompanying "specimen copy" of the form adopted, together with a "circular statement" of the joint committee.

The Special Committee of the National Association of Builders desires to call the particular attention of every member of that body to the importance and significance of the end accomplished.

This is the consummation of a much agitated measure, and one which for many years has been anxiously desired by architects as well as builders.

We now have a form which may properly be required by either builder or owner, it being the joint product of the two interests through their regularly organized associations—associations which represent in their membership all sections of the country. This form may be demanded by either owner or builder as the proper basis of agreement, and (it being the usual and customary form, the provisions of which they will have had opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with) any alterations, emendations or additions may quickly be discerned and considered by either party before signing, they having the surety constantly before them that the copyrighted form as printed protects both their interests as comprehensively as possible.

It is hoped that builders will aid in establishing this form by requiring its use in all contracts they may be called upon to sign.

Congratulating the members of the National Association upon the success which has attended this effort to aid, assist and protect builders throughout the country, the committee respectfully submits that the advantage gained in this one direction is worth all the time, pains and expense which has been devoted to the association since its formation, and takes this opportunity to express the hope that every member will feel fresh interest in all its undertakings, and encourage the formation of filial bodies in such cities as are not at present represented, in order that future work may be still more representative and effectual.

EDWARD E. SCHRIENER, St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN S. STEVENS, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN J. TUCKER, New York, N. Y.

GEORGE C. PRUSSING, Chicago, Ill.

Special Committee on Uniform Contracts.

WM. H. SAYWARD, Secretary, Boston Mass.

Protective Organization.*

DEAR SIR,—In pursuance of a request from the Illinois State Association of Architects, Mr. L. H. Sullivan, of Chicago, has kindly put in form the substance of a recent discussion upon the advisability of "protective organization." The Executive Committee of the Association take pleasure in fully indorsing the views as herein given, and, in commending them to your consideration, earnestly request such cooperation as you may deem it expedient to give them in the matter as placed before you.

S. A. TREAT,

WILLIAM W. CLAY,

F. BAUMANN,

ALFRED SMITH,

J. L. SILSBEE,

Executive Committee I. S. A. A.

CHICAGO, August 1, 1888.

It is a fact, of daily increasing gravity, that the status of the architect, in its aspect of pecuniary responsibility, is vague to a degree which justifies and indeed necessitates a large prudence and forethought of organization for our common defense.

The interests centering in the erection of buildings are now so complex that questions of very delicate nature not infrequently arise, the adjustment of which is fraught with anxiety and hazard, because of the lack of that guidance which higher court decisions would supply.

It may therefore happen that the architect, through uncertainty, through fear of powerful opposition and the distress of long and expensive litigation, and, above all, shrinking from the thought of malignant and reckless cross-examination in the lower court, waives what he may believe his rights and suffers often an undue and burdensome taxation, which, it is easy to perceive, may in some cases amount practically to confiscation.

The cases here had in mind are chiefly those arising between client and architect. It may happen that the client believes his claim for damages or rebate to be entirely equitable, yet there is sometimes reason to infer that this belief is considerably strengthened by a feeling of possession, and of superior financial strength. On the other hand, it may happen that the client has no such belief, and that his demands are arbitrary to the verge of sharp practice.

The cases may therefore be grouped into two classes as regards the client, namely, those in which there is a manifest belief in the justice of the claim, and those in which the claim hinges on a perverse and far-fetched insistence upon minute and abstract fulfillment of the duties of architectural service. Within this latter class the possibility of risk and evil result to the architect are appalling. Within the former class they are quite serious enough to merit our earnest attention.

It is presumably evident to casual observation that the annual losses to the profession, due to these varied causes, must be very considerable; and, in the absence of statistics, it would seem an entirely reasonable assumption that the aggregate of these losses should far exceed the sum necessary for a fund devoted to common protection, even though a percentage of the typical cases thus brought to the attention of the courts were to fail of success in the issue.

At present such desultory litigation as is carried on is devoted to the gain of a particular and immediate end; and for this reason cases are rarely carried to the highest court of appeal.

On the other hand, we, as a particular professional class only recently come into active and responsible association with affairs, broadly regarding the interest of one as the interest of all, and holding the converse to be equally true; we, looking to the future and desiring that our status as it advances and differentiates should come into harmony with all other associated interests at the least possible cost to ourselves, do or should take a more abiding interest rather in those cases which are comprehensive and typical in their nature, and which, once passed upon by the higher courts, would permanently establish a guiding principle.

It is true, there is much to concern us in the fact, that in connection with our growth in power and usefulness, we have gradually drifted into a tacit assumption of responsibilities so vague that the developments of a day may prove such assumption to have been reckless.

It is doubtful, however, under present conditions, if a contract between client and architect can be so worded as to satisfactorily cover the risks above mentioned.

It is these considerations, thus generally stated, that have suggested the organization of a protective league, which shall diminish litigation by handling only typical cases, and insure stability and protection by securing in such cases the decision of the highest court of appeal. Compromise would therefore seem foreign to the policy of such an organization, which, it would seem, through the moral effect of its mere existence, power and singleness of purpose, would largely restrain those who now suggest a law-

* Circular issued by the Illinois State Association of Architects.

suit as alternative to compliance with their own arbitrary views of a settlement out of court.

It would, moreover, not only compel parties on either side of a dispute, to more searchingly examine the grounds of the opposition, but would assure to each member of the league the backing of a power superior to his own.

It is suggested that such a league be formed in each state, and that it should enroll all of the members of the profession who are in good standing; that its affairs be conducted, absolutely, by a small executive committee made up of men known to be sagacious and conservative; that only counsel of high legal attainment be retained; and that the party seeking the aid of such executive committee transfer his interests to them by full power of attorney, and that they conduct all cases in the name and interest of the league.

It is obvious that the mere taking up of petty quarrels should form no part of the work of the executive committee; and that they should espouse the cause of a member only after examination has convinced them that it is a vital one, a decision which would be of undoubted value to the profession as a whole. To prevent abuse, wise by-laws will suggest themselves; and all questions of league meetings, elections, assessments, records, etc., may well be left to the discretion of each organization.

All who feel an interest in this matter will please communicate with the executive committee of the Illinois State Association of Architects. It is their desire at once to form a protective league for the State of Illinois, and to assist to the extent of their ability in the formation of leagues in all other states.

Address all communications to R. C. BERLIN, Secretary,
61 Ashland Block, Chicago, Illinois.

The Metric System.

LAST November, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers appointed a committee, at the request of the Western Association of Architects (through its Committee on the Metric System), to canvass the members of that society for the purpose of eliciting their views in regard to the advisability of urging upon congress to provide for the adoption of the metric system by all the government departments.

The committee, in furtherance of the action of the society calling it into being, propounded by circular, the following interrogations:

(A) Whether it would be worth while ultimately to abandon many customary units, to secure uniformity and system in place of the existing irregularity?

(B) Whether the uniform system of the United States ought ultimately to be as exclusively decimal in its ratio between units of the same class, as United States money is now?

(C) If the United States and foreign nations would adopt the same system, whether the advantage to the United States over that of any equally good system, peculiar to itself, would be great enough to justify the United States in incurring a considerable increase of trouble and expense?

(D) Is the exclusive adoption of the metric system throughout the United States desirable?

(E) As to the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, as a body, joining with the Western Association of Architects in a petition to congress, as proposed by them, for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by the departments of the United States Government?

(F) Further opinions on weights and measures?

By the report of the committee, made to the society at its March meeting, it appears but 83 replies were received from a membership of 196, with the following analytic result:

To the first interrogation 79 replied affirmatively, and 2 in the negative; to the second, 73 replied affirmatively and 8 negatively; to the third, 68 replied affirmatively, nine negatively, and 2 as doubtful; to the fourth, 57 replied affirmatively, 19 negatively, and 4 as doubtful; to the fifth, 49 replied affirmatively, 30 negatively, and 2 as doubtful.

A large number of replies were received to the last interrogatory, from which typical extracts, from fourteen of them, are given in the published report of the society, and from which is gleaned that four of the contributors are wholly opposed to the suggested change; four look upon it as of questionable expediency, while the remaining six are outspoken in their preference. It is also gleaned from these typical extracts, that those who write against, as well as those who question the advisability of adopting the metric system, that neither appear to speak from an experimental standpoint, while those who write in its behalf, either have or do use it in their practical business.

In summing up the percentages of the affirmative and negative replies, and applying them to the required two-third vote of the constitution of the society, the committee assumes, taking the replies received as a basis of what the possible, if not probable, vote of the entire membership might be, that A, B, C and D would receive the indorsement of the society, while E would likely fail; therefore the committee "concludes that it is not the wish of this society to unite as a body with the Western Association of Architects in a petition to congress, as proposed by them, for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by the departments of the United States Government."

THE competition for the new municipal building of New York City has resulted satisfactorily for Mr. Charles B. Atwood—*Fortuna audaces juvat*. Substantially, he gets more than the full amount of the first prize, because, practically, he becomes the architect of the building, which is worth to him in fees anywhere from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year for an indefinite period, and he is amenable to an expert committee of architects, instead of a board of municipal officers into whose decisions local politics enter largely. He gets forthwith \$2,000 for a set of very sketchy and defective plans, and is commissioned to make a new set of plans. This statement, possibly, may convince the *American Architect* that there is no doubt as to this competition having been conducted in a fair and liberal spirit.—*Art Age*.

Association Notes.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—A. J. Bloor, 18 Broadway, New York, secretary.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.—Fifth annual convention will be held November 16, 1888, at Chicago. Normand S. Patton, Chicago, secretary; W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, secretary of foreign correspondence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Second annual convention will be held the first Tuesday in February, 1889, at Philadelphia. Wm. H. Sayward, Boston, secretary.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets the first Saturday of every month. Annual meeting first Thursday in October, 1888. Next meeting last Saturday in September. R. C. Berlin, Chicago, secretary.

WESTERN NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets second Tuesdays of October, February and June of each year. Annual meeting in October. Next annual meeting at Buffalo. W. W. Carlin, Buffalo, secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.—E. O. Danse, Pittsburgh, secretary.

MISSOURI STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at St. Louis, on the second Tuesday in January, 1889. E. F. Fassett, Kansas City, secretary.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IOWA, annual meeting, second Wednesday of February, 1889. Next meeting, August 14. F. D. Hyde, Dubuque, secretary.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA meets every other Tuesday at Minneapolis and St. Paul alternately. Annual meeting January 8, 1889. F. G. Corser, Minneapolis, secretary.

KANSAS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at Topeka on the third Tuesday of January, 1889. J. C. Holland, Topeka, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA ARCHITECTS.—Annual meeting second Thursday in October. John Sutcliffe, Birmingham, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF OHIO ARCHITECTS meets annually. Next meeting third Thursday in August, 1889, at Dayton. F. J. Otter, Dayton, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF TENNESSEE ARCHITECTS meets quarterly. Annual meeting third Thursday in February, 1889, at Memphis. W. C. Smith, Nashville, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS ARCHITECTS meets at Waco on the third Tuesday of January, 1889. W. W. Larmour, Waco, secretary.

KENTUCKY STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at Louisville first Thursday in each month. O. C. Wehle, Louisville, secretary.

LOUISIANA STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets first Wednesdays in May, August, November and February. Annual meeting in February. W. C. Williams, New Orleans, secretary.

KANSAS CITY SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS meets Monday afternoon of each week, at 4 o'clock. Annual meeting second Saturday in April, 1889. G. M. D. Knox, secretary.

NEBRASKA STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets first Wednesdays in January, April, July and October in each year. F. M. Ellis, Omaha, secretary.

WISCONSIN STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets first Monday of each month. Annual meeting first Monday after first Sunday in January. Howard Russell, Milwaukee, secretary.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS meets first and third Tuesdays each month. W. W. Carlin, secretary.

THE CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB meets every alternate Monday at the club's headquarters, Art Institute. C. W. Williamson, secretary. Annual meeting, November 5, 1888.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

About thirty members of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club took a Northwestern train Saturday, August 25th, for Fox Lake, Wisconsin, upon the invitation of Mr. Oliver Sollitt, to spend Sunday at his cottage at "Sunset." The trip was made in a special parlor car to McHenry, from whence they were conveyed by vehicles to the steamer which took the party up the Fox river fourteen miles to their destination. The party was well supplied with materials for sketching and photographing. The river journey was a very enjoyable one. After running through numerous lakelets, the boat having had a little mishap in the breakdown of a pump, Mr. Sollitt's place was sighted by the lights of many Chinese lanterns that shimmered across the lake. The greeting of a "jolly lot of ladies" and a splendid supper awaited the arrival of the excursionists. After supper, and after sleeping assignments were made, by which some were to be snugly housed in the cottage, others in a tasty little boat-house on the edge of the lake, and the remainder in tents near by, Friedberg's band, which accompanied the "outers" from the city, were conducted to a platform erected on the green for the occasion, and furnished the music for guests and other invited friends to the number of two hundred to dance by until the "wee sma' hours" came on, then the cottagers turned in to rest, and the boat-house contingent turned in, to turn out as soon as the "tenters were sandwiched" for the night, and razed the textile walls upon their unsuspecting heads, the result of which may be inferred if not described.

Next day roll was called at 4 A.M., and the visitors deployed as sketchers up to breakfast-time. After breakfast some boat-riding was done up to dinner-time, and then an adjournment to the steamer, in company with lady companions, was had and the day spent at the "lotus beds" and Wilmot until 10 P.M., including the run home.

To catch the 5:30 A.M. train at McHenry the next day necessitated an early retiring. Four A.M. found the delegation "leaving with regret, sitting

on two straws for a seat in a hay wagon, for a ride over one of those delightful country roads."

Mr. Sollitt's cottage, which is made nearly if not entirely of doors, is very artistic and from his own planning.

The invitation to the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club to exhibit at the Kansas City Exhibition had to be declined at the last moment, as the time was too short to collect strictly architectural drawings, so much of the club-work has been sketching from nature.

The Milwaukee Exposition has on exhibit a contribution of drawings from the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club to the number of about one hundred, mostly drawings and sketches from nature.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' CLUB OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

This society holds regular meetings on the second Tuesday of each month—John Whitelaw, president; James Ritche, secretary; C. O. Arey, corresponding secretary. The committees are: on finance, membership, library, national public works, civil engineering and surveying, mechanical engineering, architecture, railroad engineering, applied science. The unexpired programme of the year comprises the following for papers and discussion: September 11, architecture; October 9, report on civil engineering; November 13, report on mechanical engineering; December 11, report on railroad engineering; January 8 (1889), report on architecture; February 12, report on applied science; March 12, annual election; April 9, applied science.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons interested to attend the meetings.

RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF ARCHITECT RAMSDEN.

The telegraph and the press have recorded the assassination, in his office in the Gibraltar building, at Kansas City, Missouri, on the 17th ultimo, of A. H. Ramsden, a reputable architect of that city, by J. H. Martling, a draftsman who had been in his employ, and whom he had recently discharged. They had a controversy over it, when Martling threw a brick at Mr. Ramsden, which struck him in the head and from the effects of which he died the next day. The deceased was a member of the Kansas City Association of Architects; also a member of the Kansas City Sketch Club, of which he was at one time vice-president. Both organizations passed resolutions of respect and voted to attend the funeral, which was held on the 22d, the remains being removed by cars to Norwich, New York, for interment. Martling and a draftsman named Leon R. Wickes, who was working in the office, have been held for the murder—the first as principal, the latter as "accessory after the fact."

Our Illustrations.

Chicago sketches; C. B. Schaefer, del.

Residence on Prospect ave., Milwaukee; O. Enders, del.

Residence at Park Manor, Ill.; Handy & Cady, architects, Chicago.

Western German Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. O. Elzner, architect.

First National Bank and Office Building, Bloomington, Ill.; M. E. Bell, architect.

Chamberlin's Hotel, entrance front, Old Point Comfort, Va.; Smith-meyer & Pelz, architects, Washington, D. C.

New Manufacturing Building for Davis & Rankin, corner Lake and Peoria streets, Chicago; Clarence L. Stiles, architect.

Chicago Architectural Sketch Club competition for an eight-room frame house; T. O. Frankel, first place; W. B. Mundie, second place. Also hall competition; W. G. Williamson, first place.

CORRECTION.—The correct title for plate of Second Baptist Church, published in August number, is: Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles C. Nicholls, architect, Albany, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHURE PLATES.

(Issued only to subscribers for the Photographure edition.)

Residence at Philadelphia, Penn.; T. P. Chandler, architect.

Residence of H. B. Stone, Chicago; J. L. Silsbee, architect.

Residence for Gerald M. Stanton, Chicago; Cobb & Frost, architects.

Residence of A. S. Winslow, Cincinnati, Ohio; Jas. W. McLaughlin, architect.

Residence, corner Seventeenth and N streets, Washington, D. C.; W. M. Poindexter & Co., architects.

As a matter of interest to the architectural profession, there are published in this number, the general plan and some interior views of the offices of Messrs. Burnham & Root. Some time ago a leading manufacturer of Chicago was asked to write an open letter to the architects at large regarding their methods of practice and the reformation which appeared necessary. His paper was read before the Illinois Association, and in it the writer said in a general way that the time was not far distant when every successful architect must either be a specialist or the center of an organization of specialists. Subsequent facts have proved the correctness of his view. Among the architects who heard that paper read several have since become practical specialists, but Messrs. Burnham & Root have taken the other course and surrounded themselves with men trained in the various departments of architectural practice so that they now have associated with them not one, but several well-known experts in construction, in plumbing, sewerage, sanitation, etc., besides competent, trained artistic designers, such as may be found in other offices. They have endeavored to insure that each part of the work be done with precision and dispatch, making a working organization perhaps not hitherto attempted in architectural offices. The system thus established has made necessary a larger amount of space than is usual and a somewhat radically different arrangement of plan. The rapid growth of the country is such that many other firms will probably find it necessary to follow in a somewhat similar direction.

Mosaics.

THE pleasing effect that may be given to suburban residence buildings and country villas by the use of vari-hued shingles, on roof and gable, under artistic direction, is too well understood by architects to require more than a reference to the fact. One of the barriers to their more general use has been, heretofore, in the ephemeral nature of the stains or dyes that were used; but it seems this fading-out of the colors and tints and the liability to turn black in a little while has been most successfully overcome by what is known as "Dexter English Shingle Stain," which does not wash out or lose any of its brightness under the severest climatic tests. These stains are indorsed by many prominent architects, and the manufacturers' claim is that they are wholly of an oily nature, containing no dead oil, and colored by the use of pure English ground pigments.

THE Missouri Pacific Railroad will inaugurate a series of harvest excursions to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas and Texas, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good for thirty days, and the most liberal stop-over privileges. These excursions will start from St. Louis August 21, September 11 and 25, October 9 and 23, and at later dates, to be announced subsequently. There is no important point in the great West and Southwest that is not reached by the Missouri Pacific. Its cars and service are unsurpassed in this country for elegance, comfort and safety, its time schedules are adapted to the convenience of travelers, and it offers its patrons the maximum of speed and regularity without accident. For variety and beauty of western scenery, mountain, river, prairie and valley the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain routes are unequalled. With the ample stop-over privileges offered, these half-rate harvest excursions will prove immensely popular. Tickets sold at the Union Depot, also at 102 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

THE lighting of large buildings constitutes one of the principal expenses that the landlord or tenant has to meet. It is remarkable to notice the great saving in this respect effected by means of a modern incandescent electric-light plant. The cost of lighting is so much reduced with a properly installed and arranged incandescent electric-light plant, that it is extremely rare nowadays to find a new building not equipped for this purpose. One of the most noted instances recently is the very handsome plant installed in the Rookery by Leonard & Izard for the Edison Company. The exhaust steam from the electric-light plant is used for heating the building, and since the exhaust steam is practically as good for heating purposes as steam at high pressure, the expense of fuel for the electric-light plant is almost entirely eliminated. The cost of lighting a building of this character is less than half the expense of lighting by gas, and is far preferable in every way. Leonard & Izard are also installing a great many such plants in other large buildings. One of their recent contracts is the Auditorium building. It will be lighted exclusively by Edison light, no gas pipes being placed in the building.

WEDNESDAY evening, September 5, the sixteenth annual exhibition of the Inter-state Exposition was inaugurated at the Exposition building, under flattering auspices. Undoubtedly this is the fullest and most complete display of the products of industry, science and art that has been seen in Chicago for many years. While the general public will find much in the immense collection to interest, gratify, and instruct them, specialists in the several departments represented cannot fail to reap advantage by a study of what is to be seen, and these may include the architects and builders, as the display of building material and articles entering into building construction is by no means meager nor unimportant. The display has been classified as follows: Department A, vehicles and agricultural implements; B, general machinery and tools; C, wrought and cast products of useful minerals; D, textile and materials; E, household and personal goods; F, products of farm, orchard, nursery, and green houses; G, food, drink and tobacco; H, natural science and education; I, fine arts, industrial and decorative designs; K, liberal arts. State Fish Commissioner Bartlett has also contributed a fine piscatorial display from the Illinois hatchery, added to which are valuable contributions from Quincy, Fox Lake, and other points in Wisconsin. The art gallery is exceedingly interesting this year. The walls of the four largest galleries are hung with oil paintings, while a fifth, the smallest gallery, is devoted to watercolors and pastels. Over five hundred examples are from the easels of distinguished English, American, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Belgian, and Finnish artists; among them will be found such names as Cazin, Vollon, Albert, Wolff, Tyron, Eakins, Iness, La Farge, Edelfelt, Thompson, and scores of others equally famous. It would be a pleasure to name some of the masterpieces, but the simple naming them would add nothing to this reference—they must be seen to be appreciated. It is a pleasurable contemplation to realize this valuable exposition of what is best in human endeavor in the various walks of industry is to be open to the public until October 20, and at a mere nominal price of admission.

Synopsis of Building News.

Ashland, Wis.—Architects Conover & Porter: For Board of Education, two-story brick and stone school building, 86 by 62 feet; cost \$10,000.

Aurora, Ill.—Architect J. E. Minott reports: Brick business and office building, 180 by 100 feet; cost \$50,000. Brick and stone parsonage for St. Nicholas Church; cost \$10,000.

Aurora, Neb.—Architect C. C. Rittenhouse, of Hastings, has prepared plans for a two-story brick Masonic building, 66 by 40 feet; cost \$25,000.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Architect A. B. Ordway: For the School Board, two-story brick school building, 56 by 58 feet; cost \$10,000.

Bay City, Mich.—Architect D. P. Clark reports: Indications are for a very quiet fall season. For H. W. Sage, two-story salt storage building, 80 by 122 feet; cost \$6,500; also boiler-house; cost \$1,000. Several small jobs, aggregating about \$6,200, under way, and preparing sketches for some projected work.

Chicago, Ill.—There is little change since last month. All of the architects have more or less work in hand, most of which is a medium class.

Architects Patton & Fisher have been selected as architects of the Hackley Library, to be built at Muskegon, Mich. The exterior of the building is to be faced with granite. The interior will be fireproof throughout and contain accommodations for 75,000 volumes. The foundation will be put in this fall and the building completed next year.

Estimated cost \$65,000. Same architects have prepared plans for the alteration of the building on Walton place for Doctor G. H. Bentley; cost \$2,700. The refitting of the basement, southeast corner State and Washington streets, \$4,000. Residences at Oak Park, Ill., for John Rankin; cost \$6,000; Edward Osgood, \$3,500; D. D. Garcelon, \$3,500; John L. Pearson, \$2,000. Salt Lake City, Utah, school-house, \$5,000. Residence for Rev. David P. Hatch, Rockland, Me.; cost \$3,000.

Architects Pond & Pond: For Wm. C. Stevens, seven-story brick store and office building, 40 by 80 feet; cost, \$50,000.

Architect A. L. Schellinger: For the Misses Brown, two-story and basement stone front residence, 40 by 65 feet; cost \$12,000. Furnace, hardwood finish.

Architect Julius H. Huber: For C. Steinbrecher, seven brick cottages, 21 by 42 feet; cost \$12,000. For Kirchstein & Deppe, two-story and basement brick stone and terra-cotta residence, 20 by 64 feet; cost \$12,000.

Architect C. M. Palmer: For Arthur Dixon, two three-story and basement brown-stone front residences, 25 by 94 feet; cost \$25,000. Second Methodist Church, Wisconsin, variegated stone building; cost \$20,000.

Architects Cobb & Frost: For J. E. Judson, three-story and basement residence, 25 by 65 feet; also barn, 25 by 52 feet; cost \$20,000.

Architect T. N. Bell: For J. J. Fenn, ten one-story frame cottages, 21 by 40 feet; cost \$10,000.

Architect J. T. Long: For J. L. McClure, two-story and basement stone front dwelling, 22 by 58 feet; cost \$7,000. Covenant Baptist Church and Sunday School room, Englewood; cost \$15,000.

Architect S. V. Shipman: For C. L. Raymond, improvements on residence; cost \$9,000. For Hamblin Estate, improvements on store building, 94 Franklin street; cost \$7,000. For J. Fitzpatrick, three-story and basement dwelling, 25 by 75 feet; cost \$7,000.

Architects Thiel & Lang: For G. Dragoris, three-story and basement dwelling, 22 by 60 feet; cost \$7,000.

Architect L. G. Halberg: For A. H. Gates, four-story and basement stone front apartment building, 25 by 71 feet; cost \$12,000.

Architect Thomas Scott: Six-story and basement brick and stone warehouse, 42 by 150 feet, on Market near Van Buren street; cost \$30,000.

Architect S. S. Beman: For J. F. Wallach, two-story residence, 35 by 57 feet; cost \$12,000.

Architect A. F. Wolf: For Wm. Alexander, three-story dwelling, 20 by 72 feet; cost \$6,000. For Wm. and Henry Spitz, four-story store and flat building, 50 by 87 feet; cost \$20,000.

Architect L. B. Dixon: For L. Glick, two-story and basement stone-front residence, 25 by 72 feet; cost \$10,000.

Architect Jean A. Wierzbinec: For Biedeman Bros., two-story and basement brick and stone store and flat building, 25 by 85 feet; cost \$6,000. For W. H. Henry, four-story brick and stone store and flat building, 25 by 80 feet; cost \$20,000.

Architect F. B. Townsend: For C. J. Dale, two-story and basement residence, 26 by 45 feet; cost \$5,000. For P. Norcross, Janesville, Wis., residence, 40 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000.

Architect Wm. T. Leshner: For F. Tonges, three-story and basement brick and stone store and flat building, 25 by 77 feet; cost \$8,000.

Architect Alfred Smith: For Mrs. R. Chaperon, two-story and basement brick and stone residence; cost \$8,000. For J. Thompson, flat building, 22 by 58 feet; cost \$8,000.

Architect C. C. Miller: For Dr. A. W. Burnside, remodeling residence; cost \$8,000.

Architect C. J. Freijs is preparing plans for a brick and stone school building, 70 by 80 feet, to be erected at Cheltenham Beach; cost \$20,000.

Architect W. L. Carroll: For Alice M. Kirby, four-story cutstone front flat building, 36 by 100 feet; cost \$20,000. For Maxwell Bros., two two-story stone front residences, 25 by 70 feet each; cost \$20,000.

Architects Scheller & Fry: For Chas. S. Fry, three-story and basement flat building, 48 by 62 feet; cost \$8,500. For Brown County, Wis., Fair Park Association, at Green Bay, Wis., park houses, etc., to cost \$11,000.

Architect John Duncan: For J. C. Gould, factory building, 32 by 70 feet; cost \$15,000.

Architects Wilson, Marble & Lamson: For the Morton estate, six-story brick and stone apartment building, 60 by 70 feet; cost \$75,000.

Architect M. L. Beers: For W. H. Gleason, three-story and basement stone and brick front residence, 25 by 70 feet; cost \$10,000. For M. L. Beers, two-story and attic frame residence, 34 by 52 feet; cost \$7,000.

Architects John Woollicott & Son: For C. A. David, three two-story and basement stone front residences, 50 by 65 feet; cost \$10,000. For Dr. Michael, two-story store and flat building, 25 by 75 feet; cost \$9,000. For Robert Robertson, four-story store and flat building, 38 by 75 feet; cost \$12,000.

Architect T. V. Wadskier: For George L. Otis, two three-story and basement store and buildings, 24 by 96 and 24 by 60 feet; cost \$20,000. For O. Remmer, three-story and cellar brick, stone, and terra-cotta store and flat building, 60 by 68 feet; cost \$20,000. For A. A. Turner, three-story brick and stone stores and flats, 141 by 143 feet; cost \$50,000.

Architects Adler & Sullivan: For L. Silverman, addition, 30 by 75 feet, to building on Third avenue near Van Buren street; cost \$38,000.

Architect Wm. Thomas: For J. D. Marshall, two two-story stone front residences, 50 by 68 feet. Also two-story barn, 27 by 47 feet; cost about \$50,000.

Architects Holabird & Roche are erecting in Graceland Cemetery a mortuary chapel and crypt, to cost about \$50,000.

Architect W. A. Arnold: For Mr. Whitney, two-story and basement frame residence, 32 by 50 feet; cost \$4,000. For C. W. Bennett, D.D., two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling, 30 by 54 feet; cost \$4,200. For M. E. Society at Desplaines, frame church, 32 by 50 feet; cost \$3,000.

Architect John H. Wagner: For W. D. Ewart, one-story brick factory building, 260 by 184 feet; cost \$50,000.

Architect N. D. Little: Two-story and attic and basement stone and frame residence, 54 by 32 feet, at Park Manor; cost \$8,000. For W. D. Gleason, frame dwelling, 27 by 37 feet; cost \$3,500.

Architects Froman & Jebson: For L. Danner, three-story brick store and flats, 25 by 66 feet; cost \$8,000.

Architect C. H. McAfee: For Harry Brown, three-story and basement apartment building, 36 by 75 feet; cost \$9,000. For C. W. Ellsworth, two-story stone front dwelling, 25 by 54 feet; cost \$8,000.

Architect J. H. Carpenter: For P. Wineman, two-story and basement frame dwelling, 25 by 56 feet, in Austin; cost \$3,500.

Architect Frank L. Lively: For Dr. I. R. McKenzie, two-story and basement brick and frame residence, 28 by 48 feet; cost \$4,500.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Lawrence Mendenhall:

Business has in no way livened up since last issue. While Cincinnati is one of the most solid cities financially in the country, yet the two large bank failures of the past year (Fidelity and Metropolitan), coupled with the fear of strikes, have had their effect. There is no doubt the presidential year, and the uncertainty of what is to be done with the tariff, have also had a checking influence. Speculative building, in the full meaning of the word, has been small, and the houses generally of a class indicating comfort, with a fair rental. The corner stone of Hannaford's *chef-d'œuvre*, the city hall, was laid with appropriate ceremonies in true Masonic style this month (August), and in a few years our city can feel proud over a magnificent municipal building. In order to do justice to the "foreign element," who had meritorious work in the architectural drawings display of our Centennial, and whose names were unintentionally omitted, it gives me pleasure to mention them now. Architect A. Druiding, of Chicago, had several designs, but his best was St. Michael's Church, at Rochester, N. Y., designed in that beautiful style known as English Gothic. Messrs. Williams & Otter, of Dayton, Ohio, had two photographs of buildings of their own creation, namely, Y. M. C. A. building and a private residence in Dayton, the residence being especially pleasing.

In the Art Gallery, there are three beautiful pieces on canvas, that could be properly classed as architectural subjects, although the foreground is full of figure.

In "The entry of the Great Mogul," by E. S. Weeks, the gorgeousness of the florid Indian architecture is well wrought in oil.

"The Arm Seller of Tunis," by A. Golz, admirably depicts Moorish architecture; while "The Custom House at Venice," by Felix Ziem, transports one to Venice, and allows the study of her style of buildings.

I also neglected to mention that the Machinery Hall, so admirable in its place, was designed by Architect Jas. W. McLaughlin.

Architect E. H. Ketchum, in charge of Wm. Martin Aiken's office, who is now absent on a tour through Spain and Italy, reports the following: A brick Presbyterian

church at Newcastle, Ind., 50 by 80 feet. One of the features of this building is its being heated by natural gas; cost, \$8,500. Mr. Aiken has left his office in capable hands.

Architect Thornton Fitzhugh has prepared for a frame residence of eight rooms, bath, etc.; pine finish and slate roof; cost \$5,000. Also a store building, two stories high, tin roof; size 30 by 40 feet; cost \$2,000.

Both Mr. Fitzhugh and Mr. Godley, who has an office adjoining, have their time moderately employed.

Architect Emil G. Rueckert has his hands full with the plans mentioned below:

For Jno. Schneider, a four-story pressed brick front store building, with tin roof; size 20 by 50 feet; cost \$6,000. For Julius Balke, Esq., one double one-story brick house of six rooms, and one double two-story brick house of twelve rooms, with tin roof; cost \$3,500. For Chas. F. Hornberger, one double two-story frame house of ten rooms, with tin roof; cost \$3,500. For Mrs. Henke, a two and a half story brick dwelling of six rooms, laundry and attic, with slate roof; cost \$3,500. For Mrs. L. Schwind a three-story, pressed brick front, store building, 20 by 110 feet, with tin roof; cost \$6,500. For Wm. Hefeman, a two and a half story brick dwelling of seven rooms, with tin roof; cost \$4,000. For Jos. Klein, a double brick house of eighteen rooms, with slate roof; cost \$14,000.

Architect Emil F. Baude has prepared plans for a three and one half story dwelling house for Mrs. Dooley, 196 Cutter street; to be built of brick with stone trimmings, softwood finish, blinds, mantels, galvanized iron cornice and tin roof; cost about \$6,500. Also plans for a three-story dwelling house for H. Teepen, 246 State avenue, to be of brick with stone trimmings, softwood finish, blinds, mantels and tin roof; it will cost about \$3,000. Also plans for a two and one half story dwelling house, for John Morewood, 539 Colerain avenue, to be of brick, with stone trimmings, pine finish, blinds and tin roof; it will cost about \$3,500.

Architect Adam J. Bast reports the following: A two and one half story dwelling house, to be erected at Riverside, Ohio, for H. Veigel of that place, to be of frame with slate mansard, blinds, wood mantels, galvanized iron cornice and tin roof; cost about \$4,500. A two and one half story dwelling house, to be erected at Fairmount, Ohio, for Miss T. Rupell, of that place, to be of frame, softwood finish, have wood mantels, blinds, galvanized iron cornice and tin roof; cost about \$3,000.

Architect G. & A. Brink report as follows: Plans for a three and one half story dwelling house, to be erected for John G. Moorman, to be of brick, with stone trimmings, pine finish, inside and outside shutters, galvanized iron cornice and tin roof; cost about \$6,500. Plans also for a two and one half story residence to be erected for T. Memhrup, to be of brick with stone trimmings, pine finish, wood mantels, inside and outside blinds, galvanized iron cornice and tin roof; it will cost about \$3,000. Plans also for a two and one half story dwelling house, to be erected for C. Kirchner, to be of brick with stone trimmings, Eastlake finish, wood and iron mantels, bathrooms and water-closets, inside and outside blinds, galvanized iron cornice and tin roof; it will cost about \$3,500.

Architect John H. Boll has plans for a two and one half story dwelling house for P. Nelson, to be of pressed and common brick with stone trimmings, hardwood finish, inside blinds, slate mantels, laundry, wood cornice, slate roof and all improvements and conveniences; it will cost about \$5,000.

Architect J. B. Steinkamp has been intrusted with the alterations in, and additions to the old Emery residence on West Fourth street. Thos. Emery's sons are the owners, and they will convert it into a very complete flat building; cost about \$5,000.

Colorado Springs, Col.—Architect L. A. Pease has plans for a Congregational church building, to cost about \$30,000.

Davenport, Iowa.—Architects T. B. McClelland & Co. have plans for a convent building, to be built for the Catholic Society, at a cost of \$50,000.

Architects John Woollicott & Son, of Chicago, Ill.: For Baptist Society, brick and stone church building, 72 by 121 feet; cost \$35,000.

Denver, Col.—Architect O. Bullow has prepared plans for a two-story and basement brick and stone store building, 50 by 90 feet, and a dwelling to be erected at Ouray, Col. Also has plans for three cottages, to be built in Denver, to cost about \$4,500.

Architects Balcomb & Rice: For S. A. Walker, two and one-half-story brick and stone residence; cost \$9,000. Also letting contracts for block of five brick dwellings, for Albert Lewin.

Architect F. Goodnow has plans for a two-story brick and stone double house, to cost \$8,000.

Architect Lang is preparing plans for a two-story stone residence to be erected for W. D. Suydam; cost \$6,000.

Messrs. Healy & Millet are putting the finishing touches on the Trinity M. E. Church, R. S. Roeschlaub, architect. The building will cost \$150,000 when completed. All of the architects are busy. A great deal of small work is being done.

Among the building permits recently issued are the following, contemplating an expenditure of \$5,000 or more: W. G. Russell, one-story brick building, 50 by 117 feet; cost \$14,200. Sisters of the Good Shepherd, addition, 54 by 78 feet, to home; cost \$9,750. Mrs. D. C. Dodge, one and one-half-story brick dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000. Denver Electric Illuminating Co., one and one-half-story brick building, 44 by 64 feet; cost \$5,000. School Board, three-story and basement brick school building, 88 by 90 feet; cost \$33,000. Clark Lipe, two story and basement stone and brick terrace, 62 by 125 feet; cost about \$40,000. C. J. Reilly, two-story brick building, 25 by 100 feet; cost \$7,500. A. A. Ordway, two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 54 feet; cost \$10,000. P. H. Zang & Co., two-story brick stable, 92 by 122 feet; cost \$20,000. J. J. Reithman, three-story and basement brick and stone building, 125 by 150 feet; cost \$60,000. F. Latchum, two-story brick dwelling, 48 by 48 feet; cost \$10,500. Chas. Dreyfus, one-story brick terrace, 50 by 125 feet; cost \$6,500. D. C. Benedict, two one and one-half-story, 22 by 44 feet; cost \$5,000. L. A. Melburn, two-story stone and brick dwelling, 42 by 40 feet; cost \$15,000. D. C. Packard, two and one-half-story brick dwelling, 37 by 55 feet; cost \$12,000. W. S. Kinsey, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 45 by 63 feet; cost \$18,000. A. Kemple, two and one-half-story brick dwelling, 25 by 46 feet; cost \$6,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Architect A. J. Talbot: For Cornelius Shea, two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 61 feet; cost \$3,000; Thomas Moore, corner.

Architects Spier & Rohus: For Congregational Society, brick and stone church, 57 by 72 feet; cost \$6,000; Henry Carew, builder.

Architects M. L. Smith & Son have prepared plans for a three-story brick and stone double dwelling, 42 by 78 feet; cost \$12,000; Henry Carew, builder.

Architects Donaldson & Meier: For Detroit Fire Commission, two-story brick and stone engine house and barn, 50 by 88 feet, slate roof; cost \$14,946; Henry Carew, builder. For Mrs. Medbury, three-story brick and stone double dwelling, 60 by 72 feet; cost \$27,000; A. Albrecht, builder. For Detroit Dry Dock Co., two-story brick stable, 34 by 60 feet; cost \$3,600; W. H. Traves, builder. For J. P. Huckestein, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 28 by 42 feet, slate roof; cost \$4,500; W. H. Traves, builder.

Architects Mason & Rice: For C. A. Ducharme, three-story brick and stone dwelling, 45 by 82 feet, slate roof; cost \$19,000; A. Chapton, Jr., builder. For Berry Bros., three one-story brick factory buildings, 12 by 120 feet each; cost \$5,500. For M. A. Brennan, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 35 by 50 feet, slate roof; cost \$6,000; John Finn, builder.

Jno. P. Schmitt is building for Franz Kroff, a two-story brick store building, 25 by 50 feet; cost \$4,000.

Strange & Dumas are erecting for D. Beaudry, a two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 72 feet, also a barn; cost \$5,000.

Henry P. Fisher & Bro. are erecting for themselves, two two-story brick and stone dwellings, 28 by 55 feet; cost \$4,000.

During the month of July there were issued 193 permits for new buildings, to cost \$277,791, and 53 permits for alterations, etc., to cost \$34,810. Total, \$312,601.

There are numerous small dwellings being erected, which cost from \$2,000 to \$4,000 each.

Duluth, Minn.—Architects Palmer & Hall have plans for a three-story brick hotel building, 90 by 95 feet, to be erected at Old Superior; cost about \$30,000.

Evansville, Ind.—Grace Presbyterian congregation are about to erect a brick and stone building, 40 by 80 feet, for Sunday school and lecture room; cost \$10,000. Mackey, Nisbet & Co. are erecting a brick and stone wholesale building, 75 by 140 feet; cost \$60,000.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Architect W. G. Robinson: For Sligh Furniture Co., three-story brick factory building; cost \$10,000. For J. H. Metheaney, frame dwelling; cost \$7,000.

Jackson, Mich.—Architect L. D. Grosvenor: For School Board, three-story brick and stone school building, 45 by 100 feet; cost \$10,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—The building trades have no reason to complain of the summer season. A larger amount of building has been done in the past month or six

weeks than during the same period last year. The new projects are very largely residences and low cost houses. Considerable suburban work is in progress. There is a good demand for cheap houses, and considerable capital is being invested in this direction.

Among the building permits recently issued are the following, contemplating an expenditure of \$5,000 or more: S. E. Sexton, two-story brick business block, 50 by 50 feet; cost \$9,000. J. A. L. Waddell, two-story frame residence, 30 by 60 feet; cost \$10,000. O. W. Shepard, two two-story brick buildings, 22 by 49 feet; cost \$5,000. Louis Schoert, two-story brick double residence, 48 by 108 feet; cost \$10,000. P. A. Lamp, two-story brick residence, 22 by 60 feet; cost \$5,000. Kansas City Belt Railway Co., brick and stone round house, 200 by 60 feet; cost \$7,000. S. H. & H. F. Anderson, three-story brick and stone double residence, 44 by 60 feet; cost \$12,000. Herman Long, three-story brick business block, 46 by 54 feet; cost \$5,000. B. Miller, two-story brick residence, 35 by 61 feet; cost \$7,000. Jennie L. Reid, two-story brick residence, 30 by 44 feet; cost \$5,000. E. H. Bouton, three two-story brick residences, 30 by 32 feet; cost \$9,000. James Larie, two-story brick business block, 72 by 63 feet; cost \$12,000. E. H. Bouton, two two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 47 feet; cost \$5,000. L. F. Doane, five-story brick business building, 21 by 100 feet; cost \$35,000. G. W. McKean, two-story brick double residence, 41 by 45 feet; cost \$6,000. James D. Yager, five two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 42 feet; cost \$7,500. L. H. Hammond, block of two-story brick dwellings, 126 by 35 feet; cost \$25,000. James Cotter, five-story brick and stone business building, 25 by 112 feet; cost \$15,000. Stevens & Caffery, three brick residences; cost \$13,500. Smalley and Stevens, brick residence; cost \$4,500. D. Hamlin, block of three-story brick residences, 108 by 52 feet; cost \$25,000. Merchants National Bank, three one-story brick buildings; cost \$7,000. Gilbert Tolliver, two-story brick residence, 19 by 42 feet; cost \$5,000. Ferd. Heim Brewing Co., three-story brick stable, 155 by 87 feet; cost \$12,000. J. W. Merrill, three-story brick residence, 27 by 65 feet; cost \$6,000. Mrs. M. M. Alwell, block of three-story brick residences, 74 by 72 feet; cost \$25,500. V. E. Rhodes, five two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 28 feet; cost \$5,000. B. R. Bacon, block of one-story brick dwellings, 143 by 106 feet; cost \$25,000. D. O. Smart, two-story brick residence, 54 by 68 feet; cost \$40,000. James Hewson, five-story brick business building, 48 by 105 feet; cost \$35,000. Leslie C. Ferree, block of two-story brick residences, 60 by 54 feet; cost \$10,000; also block 48 by 54 feet, cost \$14,000; also one house, 22 by 64 feet, cost \$4,000. H. Mooney, two-story brick residence, 40 by 70 feet; cost \$15,000. S. W. Smith, three two-story brick double residences, 40 by 44 feet; cost \$15,000; also two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 43 feet, cost \$3,000. Rennick & Stone, five two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 40 feet; cost \$10,000. Wall Street Building Company, seven-story brick, stone and iron bank and office building, 70 by 98 feet; cost \$200,000; architects, Winslow & Wetherell, Boston, Mass.; contractor, C. E. Clark, Boston, Mass.; Frank E. Pierce, western agent for the contractor.

Lansing, Mich.—Architect E. E. Meyers, of Detroit: For Central M. E. Society, brick and stone church building; cost \$30,000.

Lorena, Kan.—Architect S. H. Stewart, of Wichita: For the School Board, brick school building, to cost \$9,000.

Madison, Wis.—Hon. G. B. Burrows is about to erect an opera house, the details of which have not yet been received.

Mr. Frank Ogden intends remodeling his business block into a first-class hotel.

McMinnville, Ore.—J. C. Cooper, county surveyor, reports: Present condition and outlook very good. Prospects never better here.

Architect G. W. Babcock, of Walla Walla: For Gambrell County, two-story and basement brick and stone court house, 94 by 97 feet; cost \$45,000; Pauly Jail Co., of St. Louis, Mo., builders. For School District No. 41, two-story frame schoolhouse, 60 by 48 feet, stone basement; cost \$10,000; H. Schenk, builder. Both of the above are under way.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Architects E. Townsend Mix & Co.: For A. K. Mayhew, two-story brick, stone and terra-cotta residence, 26 by 56 feet; cost \$10,000.

Architect Alfred C. Clas: For J. Cohen, two-story brick-venered dwelling; cost \$16,000. For W. H. Osborne, brick dwelling; cost \$14,000. For Bach & Fitzgerald, brick factory building; cost \$32,000. For E. D. Moore Mfg. Co., machine shop and foundry; cost \$15,000.

Architect C. A. Gombert: For David N. Benjamin, three-story stone residence, 84 by 160 feet, to cost about \$100,000.

Architects H. P. Scherzky & Co.: For the National Knitting Works, two-story brick and stone factory building, 41 by 196 feet; cost \$15,000.

Architect Geo. B. Ferry: For Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., four-story brick store and warehouse, 20 by 60 feet; cost \$9,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Among the permits recently issued are the following, for buildings to cost \$5,000 or more: Normanna Society, four-story brick and stone store and club house; cost \$45,000. A. A. Pond, four-story brick and stone store building; cost \$10,000. Park Avenue Congregational Society, brick and stone church; cost \$45,000.

Ogallala, Neb.—Architect C. C. Rittenhouse, of Hastings, has prepared plans for Keith County, for a two-story court house, 58 by 78 feet; cost \$18,500.

Peoria, Ill.—Architect W. W. Boyington, of Chicago: For Second Presbyterian Society, stone church building, 72 by 144 feet; cost \$50,000.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Architect Alfred C. Clas, of Milwaukee, has prepared plans for a two-story frame dwelling, to be erected here at a cost of \$7,500.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Architect James W. Martin: For E. Cortright, brick store building, 25 by 80 feet; cost \$9,000; J. A. Swanson, builder.

Spokane Falls, W. T.—Architects Allen & Kenway, of Boston, Mass.: For J. D. Sherwood, five-story brick store building, 60 by 100 feet; cost about \$100,000.

Springfield, Ill.—Architect Geo. H. Helmle: For S. W. Currier, remodeling two-story brick and stone dwelling, steam heat, wood mantels, hardwood finish, etc.; cost \$7,000; Rhodes & Bro., builders. For Dr. H. O. Bolles, remodeling two-story frame dwelling; cost \$2,000; Bush & McKee, builders. For Henry Stange, two-story frame cottage; cost \$2,500; Wm. Mayhew, builder. For Dr. J. A. Jones, two-story frame cottage; cost \$2,000; H. Elshoff, builder. For B. F. Talbot, two-story frame cottage, eight rooms, furnace heat, wood mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost \$3,000; Wm. White, builder. For Hon. H. A. Brand, two-story frame cottage, furnace heat, wood mantels, etc.; cost \$3,500; D. P. Hopping, builder. For Mrs. H. Pfau, two-story frame

cottage, eight rooms; cost \$3,000; Wm. White, builder. For Dr. I. S. Hughes, two-story frame cottage, nine rooms, steam heat, wood mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost \$5,500; Jas. L. Powell, builder. For Kunz Bros., two-story pressed brick and Cleveland stone, 20 by 140; cost \$5,000; N. Ritter, builder. For J. C. Meldon, two-story double frame dwelling; cost \$3,500; projected. For Baptist church, two frame mission churches, 28 by 46; cost \$1,500 each; — Johnson, builder. For R. C. Steel, two-story frame dwelling house, eight rooms, wood mantels, furnace heat, stained glass, etc.; cost \$3,500; projected. For Matt. Neff, two-story brick and stone store and dwelling, 24 by 60; cost \$4,500; projected.

St. Louis, Mo.—Among the building permits recently issued are the following which contemplate an expenditure of \$5,000 or more. M. Meyer, three-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 68 feet; cost \$6,700; F. W. Lofthagen, builder. St. Louis Mutual House Building Association, two-story brick dwelling, 23 by 56 feet; cost \$5,000; W. C. Popp, builder. Ellermann Malt Company, alterations to brick building; cost \$5,000. Emily and Ida Rose, two-story brick dwelling, 49 by 48 feet; cost \$5,700; A. Uhri & Son, builders. J. Kelly, two-story brick store and dwelling, 48 by 70 feet; cost \$7,000; Shinsign & Sloss, builders. Chamberlain Arcade Co., two-story brick arcade building, 108 by 118 feet; cost \$25,000; C. C. Hellmers, Jr., architect; Kohlmeier & Son, builders. J. Crobb, two-story brick dwelling, 43 by 49 feet; cost \$5,000; J. H. Keefe, builder. S. L. Jones, brick dwelling; cost \$7,000. Dr. J. H. McLean, brick warehouse; cost \$7,000. R. Norris, brick club house; cost \$7,000; H. E. Roach, builder. Dr. S. Pollack, brick dwelling; cost \$8,000; C. Wahking, builder. Park Avenue Baptist Society, brick church; cost \$11,000; H. E. Roach, builder. C. Jostes, brick dwelling; cost \$8,000; W. Reeve & Son, builders. Evangelical Reformed Church, brick; cost \$7,500. E. H. Warren, brick dwelling; cost \$12,000; T. C. Link, architect. H. Gaus & Sons Manufacturing Company brick planing mill; cost \$10,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—Architect C. A. Wallingford: For J. B. Morehead, frame residence; cost \$7,000. For E. H. Turner, frame residence; cost \$6,000. For Will E. Mathias, frame residence; cost \$4,000. For Chas. P. Johnson, frame residence; cost \$4,000. For H. H. Straub, frame residence; cost \$4,000. For C. B. Jones, frame residence; cost \$4,000. For Frank L. Williams, frame residence; cost \$2,000. All of the above to be built in St. Paul. All to have wood mantels, tiling, grates, plate and stained glass and plumbing except the last one.

Among the permits recently issued are the following, which call for an expenditure of \$5,000 or more: E. M. Dean, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$8,000. S. R. Perkins, three-story brick block; cost \$13,000. R. J. Reid, three-story brick block; cost \$15,000. Cathedral School Parish, three-story brick school building; cost \$38,000. Willias Bros., five-story brick store building; cost \$70,000. H. B. Farrell, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$8,000. H. B. Webber, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$9,000. P. P. Kopron, one-story brick store building; cost \$15,000. F. Lambrecht, three-story brick dwelling; cost \$9,000. Lutheran Congregation, one-story frame church; cost \$8,000. For St. Paul Gas Light Company, two-story brick building; cost \$10,000.

Tacoma, W. T.—Architects Farrell & Dornier have plans for Geo. B. Kandle, for a business block, to cost \$16,000. For Rev. Geo. H. Greer, residence, to cost \$8,000.

Taylorville, Ill.—Architect Geo. H. Helmle, of Springfield: For Wm. M. Provine, two-story frame Queen Anne cottage; cost \$3,000; — Anderson, builder.

Terrell, Tex.—Contract for the erection of the Terrell lunatic asylum has been awarded to R. L. James at \$128,839.

Thomasville, Ill.—Architect Geo. H. Helmle, of Springfield: For Louis H. Thomas, two-story brick and stone dwelling house, sixteen rooms, steam heat, slate roof, wood mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost about \$13,000; S. A. White, of Bloomington, builder.

Toledo, Ohio.—Architect E. O. Fallis: For Public Library, brick building; cost \$40,000. For Mrs. V. H. Ketcham, brick dwelling; cost \$40,000; J. Stone, builder. Architect N. B. Bacon: For W. W. Tryon, brick dwelling; cost \$8,000. For Woolson Spice Co., brick addition; cost \$5,000. For J. C. Price, brick store; cost \$7,000. For J. D. Smead & Co., brick office building; cost \$8,000. For A. Newkom, brick dwelling; cost \$12,000. For R. B. Hubbard, brick dwelling; cost \$8,000.

Messrs. Thomas Emery's Sons, of Cincinnati, are building two brick blocks, to cost \$11,000 each.

Topeka, Kan.—Architect L. M. Wood reports: At Anthony, three-story school building, 80 by 140 feet; cost \$30,000, contracts not let. For W. C. Fisher, store building, 26 by 130 feet; cost \$12,000. For Col. John Brien, residence 65 by 80 feet; cost \$10,000. For Dr. J. N. Hibben, residence, 40 by 60 feet; cost \$5,000. For I. N. Baker, residence, 32 by 65 feet; cost \$4,800. For Mrs. J. M. Short, block of dwellings, 36 by 48 feet; cost \$8,000. For Mrs. A. V. Clughton, block of dwellings, 60 by 65 feet; cost \$14,000. For F. L. Stephenson, residence, cost \$6,000. For district 83, Shawnee county, school building; cost \$9,000.

Toronto, Ont.—Among the building permits recently issued are the following for buildings to cost \$5,000 or more: B. Hancock, two two-story and attic brick dwellings; cost \$10,000. W. G. Holcomb, four two-story and attic brick dwellings; cost \$12,000. Consumers Gas Co., two-story brick boiler house; cost \$50,000; also two-story brick meter house; cost \$20,000. Mr. Muir, two two-story and attic brick dwellings; cost \$6,000. Mrs. Lawson, block of two-story and attic brick dwellings; cost \$6,800. J. J. Blain, two two-story and attic brick dwellings; cost \$6,000. J. Waly, block of two-story brick dwellings; cost \$7,000. C. R. Rundle & Co., block of two-story and attic brick dwellings; cost \$20,000. T. V. Geating, two two-story and attic brick dwellings, and one three-story brick store; cost \$10,000. Mr. Black, block of two-story and attic brick dwellings; cost \$6,000. J. H. McKinnon, two-story and attic brick dwelling; cost \$6,500. Mr. Sharp, two brick houses; cost \$7,500.

The Toronto University are to build a \$45,000 addition.

The Toronto Normal School are to spend \$20,000 in improvements.

Trinidad, Col.—Architects Bulger & Rapp have plans for a two-story brick and stone city hall and engine house, 22 by 60 feet.

Contract for the erection of the Las Animas county jail building has been let to McFall & Co. for \$16,200.

Waukesha, Wis.—Architect Henry J. Van Ryn, of Milwaukee, has prepared plans for a two-story stone store and flat building, for Mr. Land; cost \$7,500.

Wichita, Kan.—Architect W. R. McPherson has plans for a brick and stone court house, 100 by 198 feet; cost about \$450,000.

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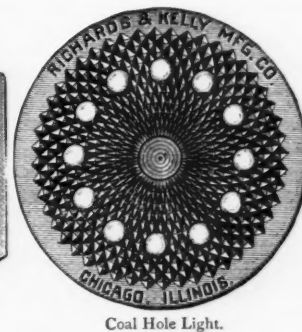
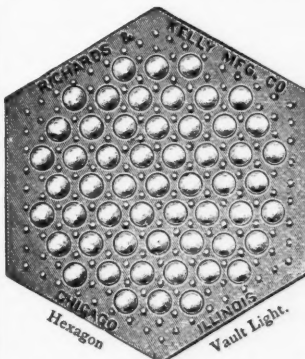
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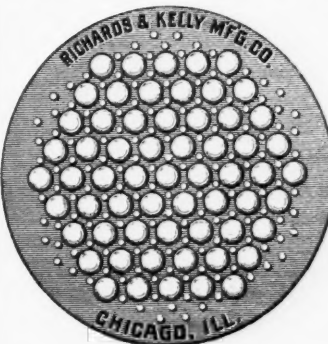


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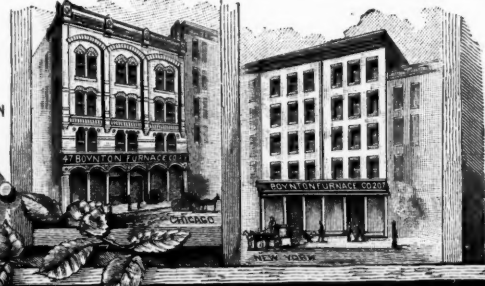
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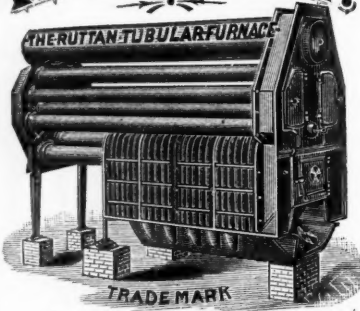
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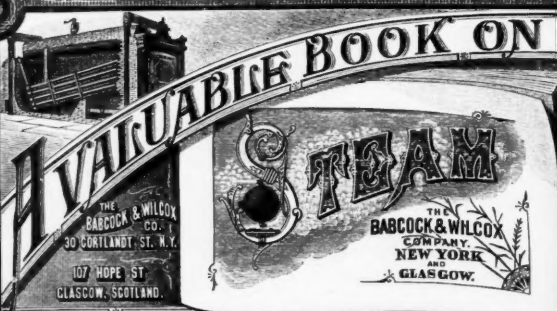
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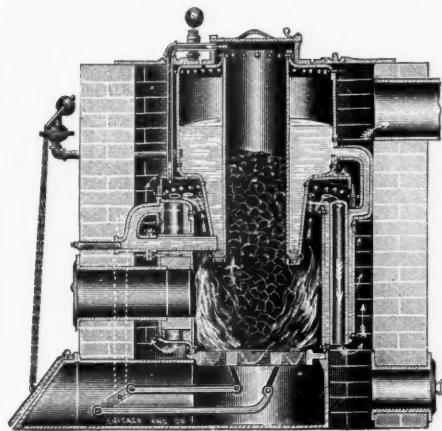
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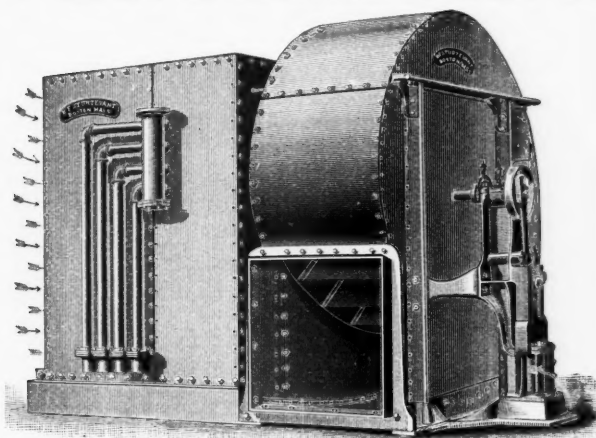
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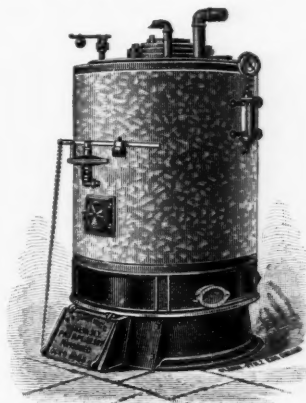
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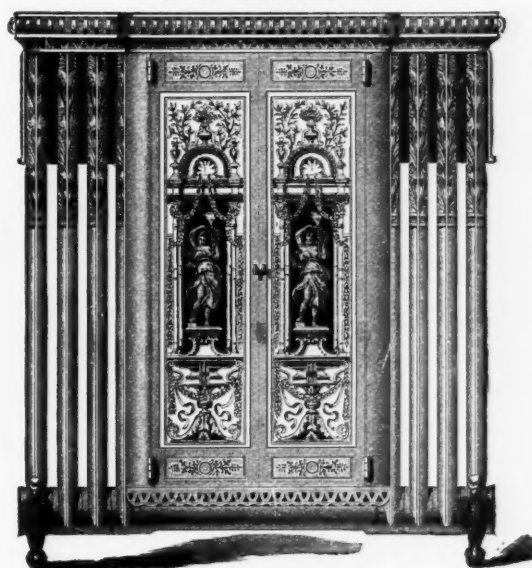
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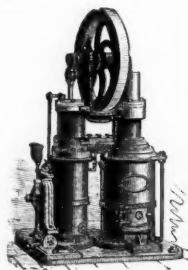
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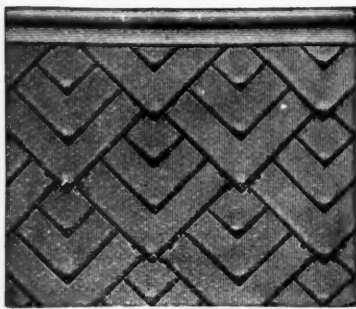
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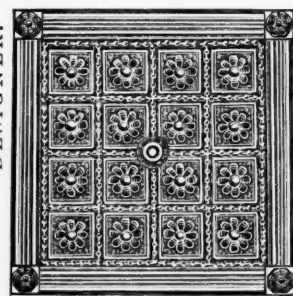
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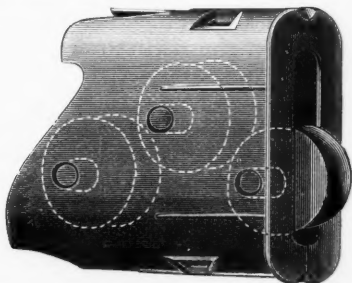
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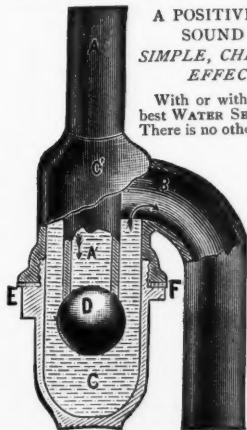
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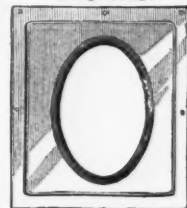
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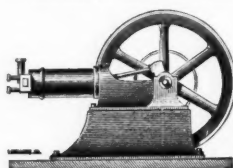
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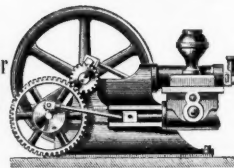
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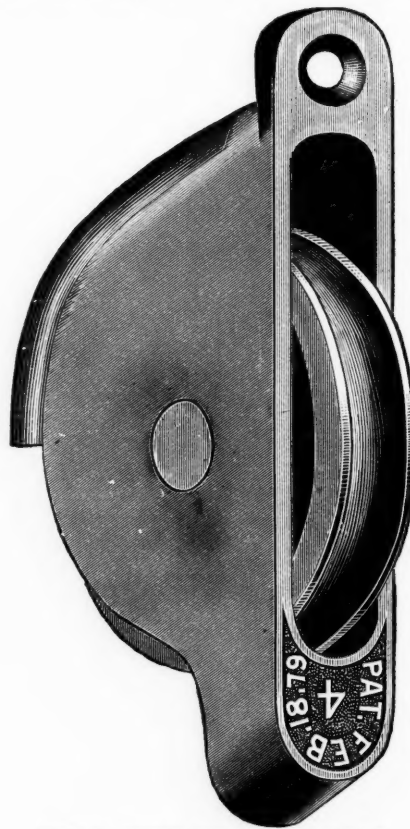
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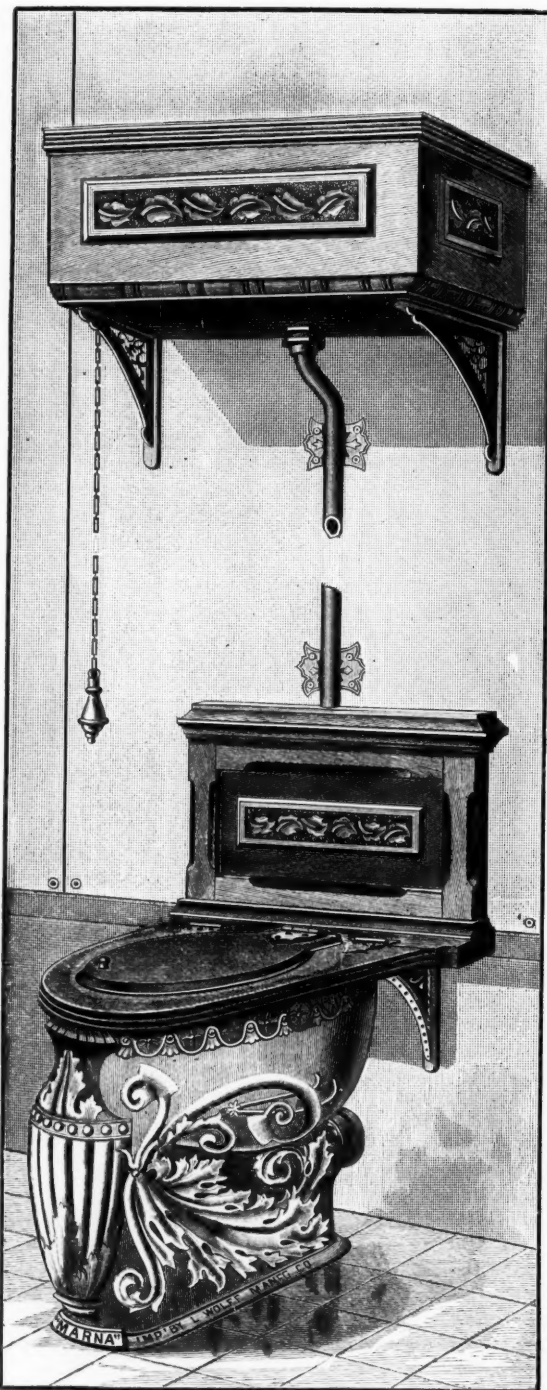


Plate 820.

THE above cut illustrates our "MARNA" Front Outlet Pedestal Wash-out Closet, with copper-lined Syphon Tank, with service box and open seat and back, with cover; carved woodwork; cabinet finished. Arranged as illustrated. Dispenses with the drip tray and all unnecessary wood or cabinet work, leaving all parts entirely exposed to view and easily accessible for cleaning purposes.

The basin of the closet has a broad water service, which is 12 inches by 11½ by 1½ inches deep, thus insuring the greatest possible protection to the inner surface of the closet. The operation of the "MARNA" is absolutely without noise. A momentary retention of the pull properly operates the tank and thoroughly washes all parts of the closet trap and waste pipes. We furnish the "MARNA" in white ivory tint or decorated porcelain; also with less expensive tank and seat than shown, when desired.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists of the "MARNA" and other closets and goods we make cheerfully furnished on application. A full line of Plumbing Goods, under water pressure, at our

EXHIBIT ROOMS, No. 79 DEARBORN STREET.

FACTORIES: 93-111 West Lake St. and Carroll and Hoyne Aves. and Fulton St., CHICAGO, ILL.

For illustration of Wolff's "MONARCH" Rolled Edge Bath, glazed all over, see the issue of this paper for July, 1888, page xxii.

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ESTABLISHED 1850.

To Architects, Builders and
House Owners.

The Lightning Rod trade has undergone a change in the past few years. Formerly men with wagons traveled over the country, but now these men have almost disappeared. The business of erecting rods on houses has passed into the hands of hardwaremen and builders, and we simply manufacture them at wholesale for this class of dealers.

The people in each locality prefer patronizing a home firm, and you can just as well sell them their Lightning Conductors at the same time you are doing the tin or roofing work. We furnish printed directions, so that any one can put them up without difficulty.

These Conductors are indorsed over all others, and are therefore standard.

Write for Prices,

And inclose Ten Cents in stamps for samples.

Munson
Lightning
Conductor
Company,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



CHENEY & HEWLETT,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

Wrought and Cast Ironwork for Building Purposes.

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N. CHENEY.] Works: Greenpoint, L. I. [C. HEWLETT.



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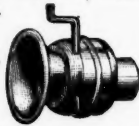
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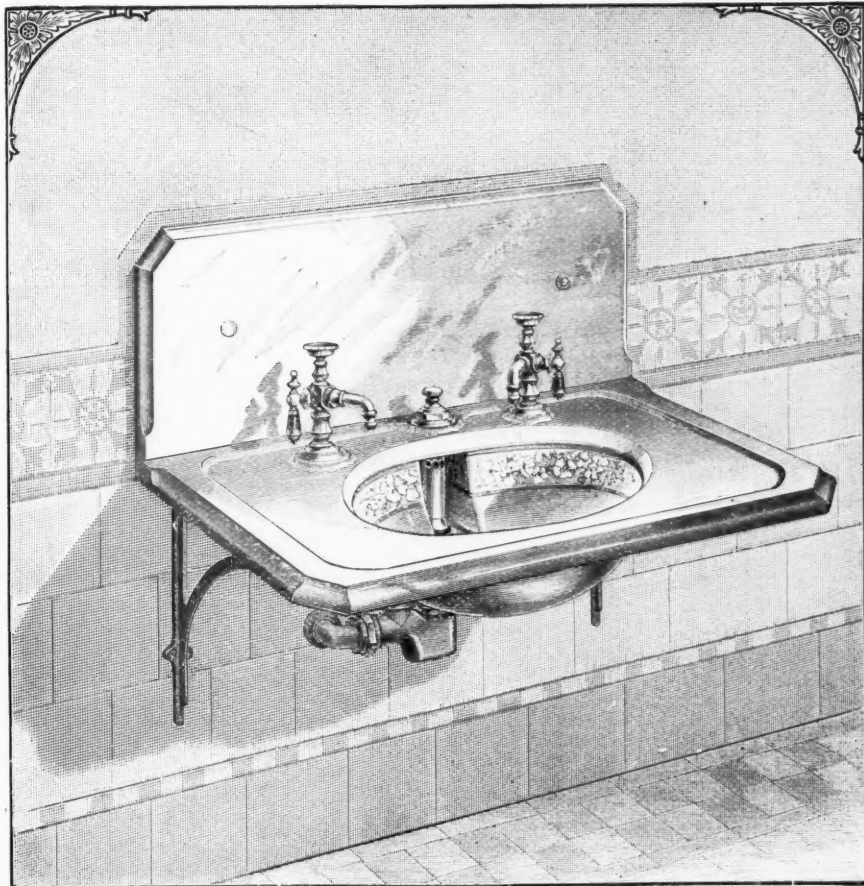


Plate 233-D.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works,

88 and 90 Beekman Street,
NEW YORK.

BRANCH: 147 & 149 West 35th St., NEW YORK.
BRANCH: 307 & 309 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO.

Mott's Open Lavatory

"NONPAREIL"

PATENT SECURED.

Comprising—

Marble Slab and Back supported by Cast Brass Brackets, and fitted with the "Nonpareil" Oval Wash Basin and Waste with Cast Brass Trap, also Improved Faucets with Ebony Handles. All the Brass Work furnished either Nickel or Silver-Plated, or Polished.

PRICES.

Marble Slab and Back, best Italian Slab, 33 x 22, Back 12 inches high.....\$12 00
"Nonpareil" Basin, 19 x 15, Marbleized, White or Ivory, and Waste with Cast Brass Trap all Polished or Nickel-Plated.....\$18 00; Less Trap \$12 00
"Nonpareil" Basin, 19 x 15, Marbleized, White or Ivory, and Waste with Cast Brass Trap all Silver-Plated.....\$21 50; Less Trap \$13 00
"Nonpareil" Basin, 17 x 14, Marbleized, White or Ivory, and Waste with Cast Brass Trap all Polished or Nickel-Plated.....\$17 00; Less Trap \$11 00
"Nonpareil" Basin, 17 x 14, Marbleized, White or Ivory, and Waste with Cast Brass Trap all Silver-Plated.....\$20 50; Less Trap \$12 00
Cast Brass Bracket, Polished or Nickel-Plated, per pair.....\$6 00

To those who prefer a Standing Waste in the Basin, we offer the "Nonpareil" as in every way superior to anything of the kind yet brought out. It is simple, durable, cleanly and handsome to look at—in short, whatever is meritorious in this form of Wash Basin we claim for the "Nonpareil." The Basin is emptied by raising the Stand Pipe and giving it a slight turn to the right or left; a still further turn will permit the Stand Pipe to be taken out and cleaned.



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PRESS BRICK CO.
ST LOUIS, MO.

Make a Specialty of Ornamental & Plain
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Manufacturing Annually over
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They guarantee that the quality, finish and Color, are unsurpassed, if not unequalled by any other bricks made in the United States.



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English Porcelain Rolled-Edge Bath.

Glazed outside, requiring no surrounding cabinet work. Makes up in a few minutes. Also other kinds English Porcelain Baths, Wash Tubs, Sinks, etc.



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WORKS—70 Acres—Old York Road and Nicetown Lane.

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THOROUGHLY TEMPERED CLAY

16,000,000 Bricks Annually.

5,000,000 Pressed Front Bricks,

600 Different Designs and Shapes.

QUALITY and FINISH UNEQUALED.

VARIOUS SIZES, COLORS, AND SHADES.

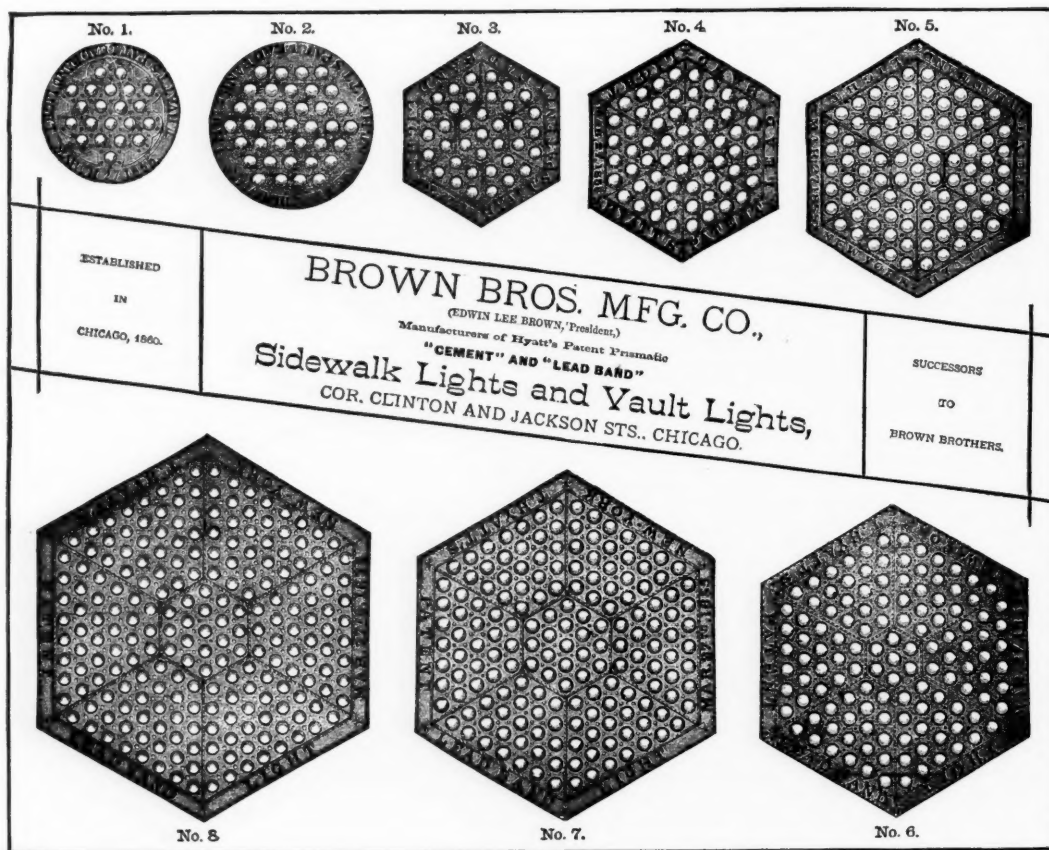
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ARCHES of all kinds ground and fitted from drawings furnished to us. Full size working plans sent with bricks. SPECIAL SHAPES made from designs furnished us by Architects. Bricks shipped in cars at our works for all parts of the country. 5¢ Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent on application.



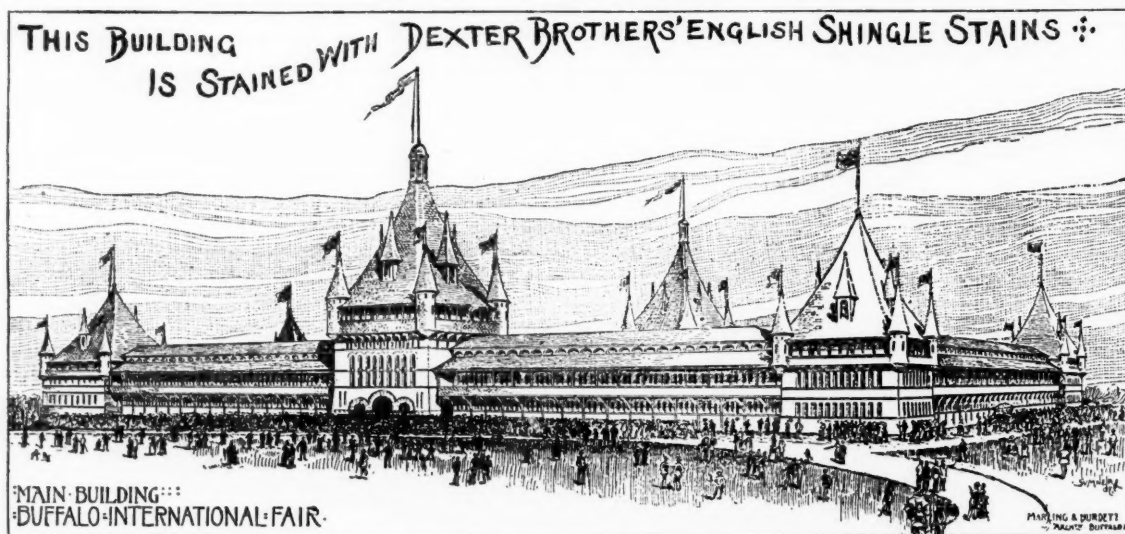
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WE CLAIM superiority of color which will not wash off and will retain its brightness long after other stains have faded or turned black. Our Stain has been thoroughly tested by many of the leading Architects in this country during the past four or five years, and we have received many flattering testimonials. We will send a package of Stained Boards, by mail, to any address, on application. These small Sample Boards give but an imperfect idea, however, of the beauty of the Stain, as the effect of stained shingles can only be seen in a mass on the house.

ONE GALLON OF OUR STAIN will dip about 500 shingles, or cover about 1,500 shingles when brushed on. Please note number on Sample Boards. We would advise Architects to specify as follows:

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We refer by permission to the following prominent Boston Architects, regarding the superiority of our Stain over all others:

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H. M. HOOKER, Agent, 57 West Randolph Street, Chicago.

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PATENT
EXPANDING WATER CONDUCTOR.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
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THE STANDING SEAM
allows of an easy and
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flow from the eave pipe or
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and not the wall; and will
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so as to prevent bursting,
and still remain double-
locked and water-tight.



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SIX FOOT LENGTHS

of a Single Sheet or

SOFT STEEL.

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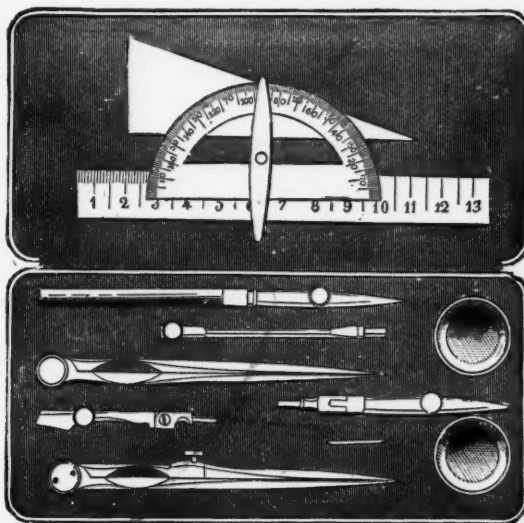
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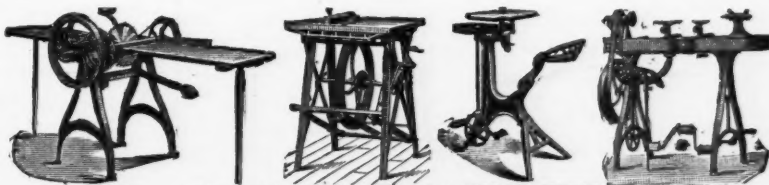
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ALEX. SHIELDS, Lima Ohio, says: "A few days since we had some 150 small drawers
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With my foot power machinery I made them, and saved \$25 above good wages on the job.

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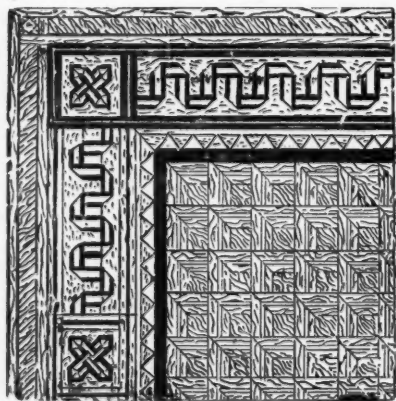
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