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Death of
Architect
D. H. Bohlen, of
Indianapolis.

The death of Architect D. H. Bohlen, of Indianapolis, occurred last month in that city. Mr. Bohlen was born 1827 in Kattenberge, Hanover, and came to America in 1850. After having traveled over the United States and Mexico, he made Indianapolis his home, and resided there about thirty-five years. Though confined to that state, his practice, as an architect solely, was extensive, and his works throughout show most scrupulous care in design and construction, and they are of more than ordinary merit. Mr. Bohlen was well known as a very studious scholar of exceptionally high attainments. His integrity in general, and his conscientiousness in the practice of his profession were such, that he was much honored and looked upon as a criterion by both layman and architect. The Indianapolis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects announces, with extreme regret, the death of Mr. Bohlen, who was a Fellow in good standing of the American Institute of Architects at the time of his death, and president of the Indianapolis Chapter during two years.

Reported
Decay of
Cleopatra's
Needle.

An interesting sketch of the history of Cleopatra's Needle was brought out by the recent inquiry in the house of commons as to the action of the weather upon the obelisk. Mr. John Dixon, who was employed by the government to make a critical examination, in writing to the London *Times* upon the subject, says, "After making a careful personal examination of the monument, my critical eye fails to detect upon its surface a sign of any decay whatever. Were there such, there could be no doubt there would be grains of the stone lying on the altar steps and top of the pedestal. I climbed up, and could not see one sign of any decay. I also could see glittering points on the surface of the solution of silica supplied to me by the skilled chemists of the British Museum, at the suggestion of my old friends, Sir Richard Owen and Dr. Birch, and of which three coats or washes were given with the greatest care before the trunnions and fastenings for the final lift were placed around it." There is another reason, also, he goes on to remark, in the natural composition of this peculiar bed of syenitic granite that crosses the valley of the Nile at the First Cataracts, and from the quarries at the small village of Syene from which all the known obelisks were cut, namely, the total absence of mica in the stone. In all other granites this readily destructible material exists. Moreover, it must not be forgotten the centuries that have passed away since this ancient monument was erected by the Pharaoh Rameses II at the main gateway of his great temple at On, the Heliopolis of the Greeks. There it stood for eighteen centuries, and was about twenty-three years B. C. removed by order of Cleopatra to the palace she was erecting at Alexandria for her friend and constant visitor, Julius Cæsar. The architect appointed by her was Pontius, the father of Pontius Pilate the governor of Judea. The rounded corners of the bases of these two obelisks had doubtless been chipped off by the gatekeepers at On and sold to the pilgrim visitors. Pontius Architante had eight bronze crabs cast, and placed them under the rounded corners of the stones, and on the big claw of one of the two crabs which alone remained was, when the pedestal was cleared of its surrounding sand, found this inscription: 'In the sixth year of Augustus

Cæsar, I, Barbarus, Prefect of Egypt, caused these obelisks to be erected by Pontius, the architect.' Since then another nineteen centuries are passed, and even this 3,700 years of weathering has not erased one single portion of the hieroglyphs."

Imported versus Domestic Structural Steel. The recent offer of a Belgian steel manufacturing firm to supply structural iron for the Minneapolis court house and city hall at twenty-five per cent cheaper than it can be furnished by Pittsburgh, has brought up a curious yet practical phase of the tariff question. A recent letter by Architect W. L. B. Jenney to the Chicago *Tribune*, in explanation of this peculiar state of the steel market, is given on another page. It seems to us that while a protective tariff sufficient to allow the manufacturer a fair profit has been of enormous value, and is still to the growth of the country, the introduction of the trust or combination system among manufacturers is in a fair way to destroy all the benefits the public has derived from the tariff, and the logical conclusion is that if the government increases a tariff under which an industry has flourished, so as to make it prohibitory, it becomes a party to the trust conspiracy. In steel manufacturing, the mills have for years been content with a much lower price than is at present obtained, and if a further rise in the present tariff is established, and foreign manufacturers shut out, the only result possible is the substitution of cheaper material and a deterioration, not only in the number of buildings built, but of the fireproof qualities, in fact threatening the entire fireproof system which it has taken architects years to establish, and which makes modern American buildings the cheapest, most permanent and fireproof in the world.

End of the Carpenters' Strike in Chicago. As it will probably be some time before we are again called upon to comment upon a strike in the building trades in Chicago, especially among the carpenters, we will here congratulate the contractors upon the manful way in which they have not only fought and conquered the lawless element in the union, sending all offenders to the grand jury under bonds, or punishing them by heavy fines for their lawless acts, but upon the success with which they have filled the places of the striking carpenters with good and capable men. If men can learn anything from experience, the carpenters of the United States should know the folly of blindly following the lead of a head agitator at Philadelphia or anywhere else. As we have said since the commencement of the strike, it was senseless, and causeless except as far as the schemes of those who live and profit by labor agitations may be called a cause. The victory is the more signal because the only basis of action of the carpenter contractors was the principle of personal rights of the individual guaranteed by the constitution, and the utter refusal at all times to consider anything that tended toward the even passive recognition of a body that has for its foundation the usurpation of those rights. Almost four thousand carpenters have been received and given work by the association since those who were doing this work left it for others. More than thirty cases of assault or intimidation have been successfully prosecuted, only one or two of those arrested escaping just punishment. Though no general arrest of the entire union council has been made under the Merritt conspiracy law, and, as the union has so entirely left the field, probably will not be, more than

enough evidence has been collected to make conviction certain. We are heartily sorry for the large mass of union carpenters who, misled by their leaders, have allowed others to take their places and now must seek elsewhere for the work that has gone into the hands of strangers, as the contractors, feeling that it is unsafe to employ those who have belonged to the union, are inclined to refuse them work, especially as there are more than enough non-union men in the city to fill any present or future need.

Explanation Regarding the Smithmeyer Removal. The world, that is, the architectural world, knows the general history of the congressional library and Mr. Smithmeyer's connection with its progress. How he saw the great need for a large building not only capable of holding the national library, but one that would relieve the capitol of books, pictures, documents; in fact, everything of a museum nature that obstructs legislative work there. He was appointed architect, and for fifteen years studied his problem, spending much time in Europe for this purpose. That most disreputable result of political intrigue, the removal of Mr. Smithmeyer from the office of architect of the national library, and his subsequent suit against the government to recover payment for services, is described by "Gath" (George Alfred Townsend) in a recent newspaper article, as follows:

Smithmeyer having got into a quarrel with a congressman, who was sustained by the bulk of other congressmen, because they were in the same business, was unceremoniously pitched out of his place. He was from Vienna, and not altogether up to the patience required in a republican government, where every congressman wants to introduce a stone quarry through the architect, and at the same time desires not to have his honor suspected. The architect mistook the indignation of a man whose quarry was not used for an attempt to override him. Congress gave the construction of the incident to their colleague, of course, who was probably right. The quarry owner shoved the congressman up; the congressman must needs have the architect go up and see the quarry; the quarry not being adopted by the architect, the quarry owner pouted and swore, and the congressman must needs do the same. Thus, at last, the source of all corruption is the people themselves. The explosion comes out in their representative at the top, who is menaced on every side unless he takes care of his constituents. The Court of Claims, which I have mentioned, not having the fear of the people before its eyes, since its judges hold fixed terms or long tenures, gave Mr. Smithmeyer near \$60,000 instead of about \$160,000 he had sued for. It seemed to me that the amount and the manner of settling showed attention to the public interests, as well as to our self-respect, which should not allow this government to be a repudiator or a squatter on its obligations.

Mr. Townsend has a way of getting at facts and fearlessly making them public that should be embarrassing to the politicians who use their high offices for private ends, and while it may not stop such dishonorable and unjust work as the Smithmeyer removal, it will certainly enlighten the public regarding the character of the men it elects to office.

Canadian Versus American Architects. Toronto, Canada, is the most "American" city in the Dominion, as the casual traveler expresses himself on the signs observable on every hand, of rapid growth and progress. The new buildings, of which there is a Chicago-like quantity, comparative to the size of the city, are modern in design and plan. It is destined to be a great city. But like great cities in this new world, especially in these latter days of rapid improvements in method and requirements, it is not strange that some mistakes are made both by architects and those who limit the cost of the building so as to secure the largest amount of ground covered and atmosphere above it encroached upon at the least possible expense. As American architects are involved in the criticisms we may make, the Canadian profession will not take them as an attack upon it, nor unduly say that Canadians would have done better. In this we believe that the owner should select his architect. If those at

home either of his city or country have proved to his satisfaction by their works that they are fully capable, it would be proper to employ "home talent," but not otherwise. The "foreigner" is apt to make innovations that would not be allowed home talent, and the latter profit by the example set. This is the history of all new cities. Just now there is a disposition on the part of the home architect to say "I told you so," and with some apparent cause. A competition of some note was decided, and on the merit of the design, that of an American firm was accepted. The building, some seven stories high, was erected, and, as we understand it, ready for the roof, when a general disposition to go to pieces was observed. Investigation showed that no footing stones had been placed under the walls. There may be extenuating circumstances connected with this omission, but it is hard to realize them. Eventually the work was given to an engineer and he appointed an American architect to correct and complete. We saw the building, and it is excellent in design, and when completed will be an ornament to the city.

**The Ontario
Parliament
Buildings at
Toronto.**

These are mistakes that are liable to happen, and when they do, bring discredit upon what should be the most accurate of the professions; but there was another mistake that shows a policy that is too common and which the severe examples that appear from time to time illustrative of its folly do not seem to correct. The history of the new parliament buildings, the competition that was rejected by an expert, and the final appointment of that expert as architect is too well known to require comment. The architect found sufficient reasons in the peculiar circumstances to feel secure from any charge of unprofessional conduct. The original estimated cost has, as is common with government buildings, increased four-fold, and the stately pile, good in design and construction, covers several acres. We inspected this building recently, and received a surprise equal to that occasioned by the footing stone incident to find that the entire interior structure was of wood. Not a steel beam or joist could be observed in the entire building. A block distant stand the ruins of what was a few months ago perhaps the finest building in Canada. It was built thirty years ago, and the policy that made the handsome shell a veritable fire-trap led to the use of coal oil lamps instead of gas and the nearest hydrant a quarter of a mile distant. It only needed a careless janitor carrying lighted lamps on a tray to stumble, and the combination of circumstances that the false economy of the trustees in charge had arranged, to destroy a magnificent building and a library that cannot be replaced. And in sight of this object lesson in penny wise pound foolish policy the government, to save an expenditure of less than half a million dollars, is repeating with the utmost fidelity to detail the example set by the university trustees. In these days of cheap fire-proof construction it seems almost impossible that men can be found in official station so entirely lacking in common horse sense. Better a frame shed with brick vaults to store the government records that are beyond price, than a costly shell of stone with a heart as combustible as a haystack. These are some of the things that one sees in Toronto, and they are all the more inexplicable because of all the marks of wealth, refinement, progress and business ability that one sees on every hand. It will be a great day for the public as well as the profession when all architects can not only design and construct properly, but be

able to say to their clients, "It must be built this way or not at all." Until then we will have, even in our most progressive cities, these examples of progress and poverty.

**Municipal
Opposition
to the World's
Fair Plans.**

It is three months since the board of directors for the World's Fair was elected, and up to date nothing tangible has been done toward the work of preparation. For this state of things the directory has been criticised and, we think, unjustly. The work of preparation is enormous, and every sort of difficulty presents itself that, unknown to the public, form obstacles in the way of progress. The contest over a site for the fair was long, there being so many presented, and with good arguments in favor of each. Those who have given the question any amount of study have felt that the ideal plan was to place the main building or buildings containing exhibits of highest commercial interest or merit upon the Lake Front, and the agricultural, horticultural, and other departments where vast amounts of territory would be required, at the different parks around the city. This general plan was adopted when the directors reported in favor of the Lake Front and Jackson Park, and the United States commissioners accepted the location. Now, when the directors and the committee on buildings and grounds have asked the city to pass an ordinance giving it control of the city's rights and offering to turn the made ground over to the city for a park at the conclusion of the fair, the ordinance which would have given the directors the right to act and still have protected the city, is loaded down with all sorts of requirements that never could be complied with or accepted by the directors.

**Mistaken
Idea that
the Fair belongs
to Chicago.**

We do not propose to attempt to dictate a policy regarding the matter, but feel that the members of the board of directors, who are selected from those whom the people hold most honorable and trustworthy, have nothing but empty honor to gain by the greatest success they can achieve, and the entire responsibility of a failure would rest upon them. They have, after careful deliberation as business men, outlined their course of action and asked for permission to proceed. They could not now be blamed if they should take the position that if the entire matter was not speedily settled according to the plan they have arranged and none other, they would resign, and ask congress to recall its action in regard to having a fair. It is beyond our comprehension how, in a patriotic enterprise like this, the small meannesses and petty greed or spite of a few unpatriotic real estate speculators or aldermen can be allowed to block and throttle, at its inception, so grand a project. We will here predict, that after all these avicious or would-be critical people have grown tired of useless opposition, the fair, if held at all, will be according to the programme laid down, and there will be no realizing of the "Angelus" by the painting being hung where the surroundings it suggests can be seen and smelled. It is too soon to speak of the buildings, except that there will be no competition of any sort, but those architects who have shown decided ability in particular classes of work will be appointed from among the members of the profession throughout the country. Perhaps the main trouble in all this war of cross-purposes is that the Chicago people imagine that the fair belongs to Chicago, while the fact is that, though located here, it belongs as much to every other city.

A Study of the Hygienic Condition of our Streets.*

DURING the last few months the making of subways for electric wires and the relaying of gas and water pipes have occasioned a very unusual upturning of the streets in this city (New York). This has called forth many popular protests, many complaints that the upturning of so much earth, the liberating of so much bad-smelling gas, and the spreading of so much dust and dirt are injurious to public health. It is the purpose of this paper to discuss the true sanitary influence of this upturning of earth in the streets.

Is it really injurious to public health? If so, in what way does its influence act? There are two ways in which it may be supposed to be injurious:

- I. By the liberating of disease-germs which were contained in the soil.
- II. By the deleterious effect of disagreeable odors and of dust and dirt which do not contain disease-germs.

Let us consider these two ways in turn.

First. If disease-germs exist in the soil they would be scattered with the dust which comes from the upturned soil as it dries, and so would have abundant access to the body. We must, therefore, study the bacterial content of the soil.

Ordinarily there are hundreds of thousands of bacteria in each cubic inch of soil at the surface. This number diminishes below the surface, so that at a depth of eight or ten feet there are hardly any. Just what the life-history of these forms is we do not know; many of them exist in the soil in the form of spores. When placed in nutrient gelatine they grow in great profusion. Most of them are probably harmless when introduced into the human body; but the bacilli of tetanus, typhoid fever, and cholera have been found in the soil.

In order to study these earth bacteria, small measured portions of earth are mixed in sterilized water so as to thoroughly disseminate the particles, nutrient gelatine is then poured over the mixture and the bacteria allowed to grow in it. A little colony of bacteria grows from each bacterium which is capable of developing in this gelatine.

Number.	Date.	GASEOUS EARTH.	
		Locality.	Number of bac- teria per c.c.
1889.			
1	Oct. 8	East Fifty-ninth street near Third avenue....	17,675
2	Oct. 8	East Fifty-ninth street near Park avenue....	17,950
3	Oct. 30	East Fifty-ninth street near Fifth avenue....	157,200
4	Oct. 30	East Fifty-ninth street near Madison avenue....	131,100
5	Nov. 5	Eighth avenue and Fifty-seventh street.....	29,700
6	Nov. 7	Tenth avenue and Sixty-fifth street.....	29,250
7	Nov. 12	Eighth avenue near Fifty-sixth street.....	8,585
8	Nov. 14	Eighth avenue and Fifty-fifth street.....	3,800
9	Nov. 18	Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue.....	10,650
10	Nov. 20	Fiftieth street and Eighth avenue.....	287
11	Nov. 23	Sixth avenue near Fifty-eighth street.....	33,150
12	Nov. 26	Seventh avenue and Fifty-fourth street.....	15,250
13	Nov. 26	Seventy-first street near Eighth avenue.....	20,150
14	Dec. 2	Forty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue.....	24,900
15	Dec. 4-5	Third avenue near Forty-second street.....	28,850
16	Dec. 4-5	Third avenue near Forty-second street.....	67,500
Average.....			37,243

Number.	Date.	NON-GASEOUS EARTH.	
		Locality.	Number of bacteria per c.c.
	1889.		
1	Oct. 8	Seventy-second st. near West End ave., S. side	43,100
2	Oct. 8	Seventy-second st. near West End ave., N. side	78,075
3	Oct. 30	Seventy-second st. and Riverside drive.....	48,450
4	Oct. 30	Tenth ave. near Sixty-second st., middle of st.	32,200
5	Nov. 5	Fifty-ninth st. near Grand Circle, sidewalk..	118,300
6	Nov. 7	Sixty-third st. bet. Tenth and Eleventh aves.	55,350
7	Nov. 12	Sixty-third st. near Tenth ave.....	51,300
8	Nov. 14	Sixty-seventh st. bet. Tenth and Eleventh aves.	22,350
9	Nov. 18	Eleventh ave., sidewalk near Sixty-second st.	11,850
10	Nov. 20	Open field, Eighth ave. near Fifty-fourth st..	13,050
11	Nov. 23	Tenth ave. and Sixty-fifth st.....	16,800
12	Nov. 26	Sixty-fifth st. near Eleventh ave.....	9,850
13	Nov. 26	Sixty-fifth st. near Tenth ave.....	19,400
14	Dec. 2	Park subway, Ninety-seventh st.....	67,000
15	Dec. 4-5	One Hundred and Sixth st. and Eighth ave....	33,250
16	Dec. 4-5	Eighth ave. and 108th st., sidewalk.....	17,650
Average...			39,873

To ascertain the number of bacteria which were in the specimen, we count the colonies.

To ascertain their characteristics, further cultivations must be made, the bacteria must be planted in various culture media and exposed at different temperatures, and they must be inoculated in different kinds of animals.

The labor of separating each variety and studying it thus in detail would be stupendous—it would be somewhat like going into a forest filled with unknown vegetation and attempting to describe all the peculiarities of each group of plants.

Hence bacterial earth examinations have largely been confined to the determination of the number of bacteria, not to the peculiar kinds.

In determining the significance of such examinations we must remember the following facts:

1. The number of bacteria does not necessarily indicate the number of disease-germs. Most of the disease-germs as yet discovered are bacteria, and the study of bacteria as a class bears on the subject of pathogenic bacteria; but pathogenic bacteria do not necessarily exist where the other ones do.

*Charles N. Dowd, M.D., of New York, in *Medical Record* of June 21, 1890.

2. Small specimens of earth may show marked variations in the number of bacteria owing to minor local influences.

3. There may be certain bacteria which are injurious in the body but which do not grow in gelatine, and these, of course, would escape observation.

In order to gain data which apply to the special soil under consideration, I have made a series of comparative bacterial examinations. The ditches which give the strong odor of gas are the ones which the people most fear; they force themselves upon us by the very offensiveness of the odors which come from them and their suggestions of uncleanness and disease. I have, therefore, compared sixteen specimens of gaseous-smelling earth from these ditches with sixteen similar specimens from ditches far removed from the gas mains, where there was no odor of gas. The conditions have been as nearly identical as possible in all respects, except the presence of the gas. All the specimens were taken from new ditches, and were examined immediately. The two specimens for each comparison were taken at about the same depth, usually twenty-four inches, and were taken on the same day, excepting in Nos. 15 and 16, where one day intervened between the taking of the gaseous and the non-gaseous earth.

The technique was based on that recommended by Fränkel* and Reimers†. In each test $\frac{1}{25}$ c.c. of earth was used. The work was done in the bacterial laboratory of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, with the strict precautions which are necessary in bacterial work. The studies were comparative, and the same technique, in all details, was used for the specimens compared, hence the liability to technical errors was reduced to the minimum.

The records of the earth examinations are given in the above table. All examinations were duplicated for control, but the duplicates corresponded so closely with the others that they are not inserted in the table.

In this table the variations in the individual results is very noticeable. Results of this kind must be expected in bacterial earth examinations, they may be due to differences which only extend through very small portions of earth.

The result of a single examination is, therefore, of little importance. We can only reason from the combined results of a large number of examinations.

The averages, 37,243 and 39,873, are almost exactly the same, so that from these results we cannot argue that there is any difference in the number of bacteria in gaseous and non-gaseous earth.

I isolated and studied several species, but found them the same in gaseous and non-gaseous earth, excepting in one instance, where I found the tetanus bacillus. It was found in non-gaseous earth, and was verified by being carried through six generations by inoculation in mice.

EFFECT OF PASSING GAS THROUGH EARTH.

To further test the effect of illuminating gas on bacteria, I made another series of experiments by passing it through earth in sterilized cotton-plugged glass tubes, and counting the bacteria before and afterward. To prevent the undue drying of the earth, the gas was first passed through water which was slightly warmed.

The results of these tests may be tabulated as follows:

	NUMBER OF EXPERIMENTS.							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Number of bacteria per c.c. before exposure to gas.....	55,350	51,300	22,350	11,850	13,050	9,850	19,400	6,700
Number of days of exposure to gas.....	2	2	1	5	4	6	6	5
Number of bacteria per c.c. after exposure to gas.....	19,985	33,050	162,300	5,400	7,788	12,825	70,700	32,705

As a further control of these results other specimens of the earth used for Nos. III, IV and V were examined after they had lain in cotton-plugged flasks in the laboratory, unexposed to gas, for three, five, and six days, respectively; they gave 17,300, 10,500, 7,300 bacteria per c.c., a diminution in every case.

If we now study these results we find that there was a diminution in the number of bacteria in one-half the cases and an increase in one-half. In one case, No. VIII, where this increase was especially great, the earth was very damp when put in the tube, and in general we think the conditions of heat and moisture had much influence.

There is no evidence that the gas had any influence on the bacteria in the earth in the tubes.

EFFECT OF GAS-PERMEATED WATER ON TYPHOID BACILLI.

To still further test the action of gas on bacteria, I made a third series of experiments by placing typhoid bacilli in gas-permeated water.

One-half pint of water was sterilized and gas from the city gas system was passed through it one month for series I, II and III, and twenty-two days for series IV. The ingress of bacteria was prevented by sterilized cotton in the tubing. Mixtures of fresh growths of "bacillus typhosus" were then made in water, and their number determined by counting the growths from so much of the mixture as could be withdrawn by one dip of a given fine platinum wire-loop.

Similar quantities of the mixture were then put in the gas water,

*Carl Fränkel: Untersuchungen über das Vorkommen von Mikroorganismen in verschiedenen Bodenschichten, Zeitschrift für Hygiene, II., 1887, S. 521.

†John Reimers: Ueber den Gehalt des Bodens an Bacteria, Zeitschrift für Hygiene, II., 1889, S. 307.

TABLE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF GAS-PERMEATED WATER ON TYPHOID BACILLI.

				NUMBER OF EXPERIMENTS.			
				I.	II.	III.	IV.
Number of bacilli planted.....				68,280	21,120	10,420	13,600
Exposed to gaseous water, ½ hour.....				32,544	18,440		3,280
" " " " I "							1,896
" " " " 2 hours.....						300	21,212
" " " " 3 "				10,800			7,990
" " " " 4 ½ "					212		
" " " " 10 ½ "							
" " " " 24 "				4,160		2,820	848

Whether they increase malarial disease we do not know, but there is very little malaria reported from people who live in New York. Moreover, it is believed that the organism which causes malaria belongs to a different class from those here considered, and other kinds of experiments would be necessary in studying them.

The subject of hygienic surroundings is no less important because it is indefinite. No one will deny that the air is more invigorating and wholesome in a well-selected spot in the Adirondacks than in the crowded streets in the lower part of our city. The crowding of the people together, and the consequent insufficiency of oxygen, the contaminating of the air from the odor of cooking, the tenement-house filth and garbage, and the general uncleanness, all have their unwholesome effect. They do not necessarily produce active disease, but they debilitate the system. Hun** has recorded and referred to numerous cases where headache, digestive disturbance, and debility, followed exposure to air contaminated from leaky sewers. Both reason and experience teach us to expect such a result. Now the filling the air with the odor of a gaseous ditch is certainly another element in the unwholesomeness of the city. If our houses and places of business were exposed to it for long periods it would be a very serious matter. When we see, for instance, the difference in the course of summer diarrhoea of children here and in the country, we feel that there is good reason for taking all possible precautions against every element which adds to the unwholesomeness of the

Mr. Stetson tells us, in the May *Scribner's*, that a "safe, clean, and smooth roadway and sidewalk is the right of every citizen." On sanitary grounds we have a right to claim from the city authorities that much care should be taken about allowing the streets to be turned.

In the fall of 1888 the "combination" price was reduced for plain beams from \$3.30 per one hundred pounds to \$2.90 f. o. b. Chicago, which induced owners to allow their architects to use more steel in their buildings, to change from ordinary construction to fireproof, and in general to build in a more substantial and durable manner, to the improvement of our cities. About a year ago the "combination" thought the consumption warranted an advance and put the price up to \$3.20, an advance of \$6 per ton. As some of our largest Chicago buildings use five thousand tons it increases the cost of such buildings \$30,000, which, in the opinion of the consumers, is entirely a "monopoly profit," i. e., just so much over and above a good fair living profit, and so far from wishing to see the tariff increased are delighted to see a possibility, through foreign importations, of forcing the "combination" to put down its prices to about where they would be

*Prudden: On the Germicidal Action of Blood-serum and Other Body Fluids, New York *Medical Record*, January 25, 1890.
 †Ueber das Verhalten verschiedener Bacterienarten im Trinkwasser, *Zeitschrift für Hygiene*, 1, 1886.
 ‡Die Verhinderung der Bacterien im Wasser, Arb. des k. Gesundheitsamt, i., 1886, ref. Arch. de Méd. exp. et d'Anat. path., i., 1889.
 §Recherches sur la durée de la Vie des Microbes pathogenes dans l'Eau, Arch. d. Méd. exp. et d'Anat. path., i., 1889.
 ¶Recherches sur le Bacille typhique dans le Sol, Archives de Médecine expérimentale et d'Anatomie pathologique, January, 1889.
 **Sewer-gas Poisoning, Transactions of the Association of American Physicians, vol. ii., 1887.

† Revue Scientifique, quoted in Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 8, 1890.

were the mills in competition instead of in "combination," which is simply another word for a trust or a monopoly. Certainly, we all desire to see the iron and steel interests flourish and increase, to which end they must have a fair profit, but at the same time we wish to make steel fireproof construction the general rule in all our city buildings, and not the exception, to which end the rolled metal must be furnished at a reasonable price, and we hope to see it accomplished through the Belgian importation, believing that the freight and tariff are sufficient to give the United States mills all the advantage they need or should have for the general good.

In support of the belief that American mills can stand a reduction I mention the fact, easily verified, that in Europe, where there is the same competition on beams as on angles and tees, the prices run about in the following proportions: Angles, \$1.20; tees, \$1.30; beams, \$1.25 per one hundred pounds.

In this country, where there is a competition on angles and tees, and where, owing to the "combination," there is none whatever on beams, the proportions are: Angles, \$2.10; tees, \$2.30; beams, \$3.20.

This extra price for beams of \$1 per one hundred pounds, or \$20 per ton, is due solely to the "combination," and is an extra net profit to the mill owners, as I cannot learn that any part of it goes to the workmen.

So many mills manufacture angles and tees that thus far no "combination" has been possible.

The tariff is now \$25 per ton on this material. Were it reduced to \$10 beams would be sold at a price fair for both manufacturer and consumer.

There is no fear of Belgian beams being allowed seriously to reduce the consumption of American material, for the "combination" will reduce their price the moment it is its interest to do so.

This is one of the instances where the tariff is too high, and gives birth to a monopoly that is an injury to the entire country, not counting the mill owners, for were beams sold at the same price as other structural iron and steel, and of the possibility there is no doubt, their consumption would be increased largely, hence greater "outputs" of ore and pig iron, the employment of more men at the mines and mills, and all this because then a far greater percentage of the buildings being erected throughout the country would be substantial, permanent structures; advantages so great and numerous that it is scarcely possible to comprehend their magnitude. ARCHITECT.

The Three Factors in Architecture.*

ARCHITECTURE is a tradition, is a science, and is an art. Inasmuch as it is a tradition, it necessitates a knowledge of the past, where there is an inestimable treasure house for those who have the key. Being a science, it demands that a knowledge of the resources of construction should be at the disposal of an architect as also a knowledge of how to most satisfactorily employ these resources. Finally, since it is an art, architecture belongs to the domain of esthetics, which, however, does not here consist of a purely metaphysical elaboration, but rather of a precise and clear expression of the scientific necessities combined with an artistic sentiment in harmony with modern civilization. We shall, in this paper, examine briefly the first of these three phases of architecture, reserving the two last for the future.

Architecture, by the visible evidence of the growth of the successive styles, forms a link between the civilizations of the past and that of today, although it is a link which has escaped the attention of historians, because architecture is generally ignored by them.

This property of our art of attaching the past to the present by a visible chain, gives it, in addition to the qualities it has, all admit, an importance and a grandeur of character which, it is to be regretted, are not better known and appreciated by the public and especially by our profession. Upon this very fact should be based an argument against fragmentary instruction in the styles of architecture. Instruction limited to the serious study of only one style of architecture hides, not only the unity of the general evolution of our art, which thus ceases to be the constant and faithful reflection of human development in past ages, but also it falsifies to a certain point the style which is being taught. That very style is left isolated like a rock in the midst of human development without any comprehensible beginning or end; instead of itself being, as it is, a living thing developing and growing on lines parallel to man himself.

Each style of architecture being born of the intellectual and moral forces of a human society which seek to work for its profit in its best manner, the constructive resources at its disposal, each style of architecture, I say, has become naturally the expression of a certain civilization, that is to say, of a certain social and religious doctrine and consequently will not serve as an expression of two distinct civilizations. The using again of a style of architecture, or the adoption by one age of a style as its own other than that which it has itself created, is hence in itself a false principle.

This adoption, or renaissance, which can not be more than temporary, is, however, easily explained. At epochs of social transition like our own, or like that at the time of the Roman empire, there exists a conflict between the past which some wish to retain, and the future which others wish to prepare for or enforce before its time. This conflict renders the creation, or even the preservation, of a style impossible, since every style being the expression of an accepted social doctrine presupposes all to have the same general esthetic taste.

At present there is no general agreement as to the social doctrines that should be adopted. The old doctrines are indeed falling into decay, but the new has not yet been entirely formulated, much less

generally accepted. Hence there is a struggle between the past and the future, from which for the moment results the impossibility of creating a new style of architecture, or even adopting for the time being any one of the old historic styles.

One can, however, foresee the approach of a new style, and even catch glimpses of its essential characteristics. But, while awaiting its final advent, which must be accomplished by slow steps as society changes from day to day, every architect should search in the practice of his art wherever he believes he can find assistance, whether it be from such and such styles of the past, or whether it be from the departments of science and industry, or whether it be from all these different sources at once, but without other guide for his choice than good common sense, or the absolute requirements of his clients.

We shall come out of this temporary disorder as soon as the social doctrine of the new era shall have been definitely settled. Let no one think that this waiting shall be indefinitely prolonged, for from all quarters we hear the echoes of this incessant work of elaboration. If, then, we do not yet possess this doctrine in its clear and incontestable unity, we at least see plainly the tendencies, and it is these tendencies which the architect ought at this hour to study attentively and do his best to express in his work.

He may then take for the basis of his composition whatever style he will; he is free, but he must also respect the liberty of others. The different schools which formerly represented distinct artistic doctrines, but which are now scarcely more than groups, whose members are united by natural tendencies or habits, ought also to be tolerant toward each other, as all are already respectful toward science and disposed to profit by all the inventions of our improved industries.

Can one not see by these signs of the times, by these numerous points of contact, which already bind the different schools one to another, the approaching unity of all schools of architecture?

They will rally about one science of which all will accept the laws—about one esthetic center, and about one industry, which all shall put to their own profit.

The sun is yet below the horizon but already the clouds reflect the first rays. The rising sun of the new art—I have the firm conviction—will rise in its splendor, before the delighted eyes of our near descendants. I wish to be a prophet for once in my life, although I must here acknowledge that my prophecy is only the logical interpretation of the history of the past and of the observation of the present times.

I hear at this point the voice of some practical reader who cries halt! and who insists upon the fact that ordinarily an architect has to live by his work, and has scarcely the leisure to devote himself to the studies I recommend. He is right, a thousand times right, and it is for this reason that I have demanded, and always shall demand with such insistence, organizations for the *higher studies of architecture*. This would be the formation of a special group of workers devoted to research and the exposition of everything which is of a nature to contribute to our more perfect knowledge of architectural history and of its difficult problems. They should contribute to the progress of science whose forces must be given to the architect, by means of methods calculated to spare his time without, however, allowing him to lose any of the practical utility of these durable aids.

They should also aid in competitions by keeping the requirements always to the highest level of all discoveries as rapidly as they are made public.

They should enlighten the practical workers upon the best organization of workshops, etc.

The higher studies would give the strength of conscious unity to the different efforts made in view of our progress, and they would exercise a valuable influence upon instruction as well as upon all the practical branches of our art.

Its first benefit would certainly be to create unity in the historical studies, and to classify with order the invaluable jewels which are contained in the traditional treasure house of architecture.

The five per cent, my practical friend, is alluring and necessary. I acknowledge it. I even find that its defect is its being often insufficient remuneration for the work performed. But ought we to stop on that account? Do you disdain all progress in art? Are you indifferent to public opinion and, consequently, to what is recognized as grand in architecture, and true merit in architects? Assuredly not. Let us then together all demand the organization of the higher studies in order that the architectural traditions shall be better understood, and the instruction be improved so that work shall be made easier for the practicing architect. Also in order that the public may be as earnestly taught the moral and intellectual importance of architecture as well as its practical utility, so that they may appreciate at least the numerous points which a good architect should possess.

By this means, the country, our profession and art, would have everything to gain, while those who devote themselves to the higher studies, assisted but not bound down in their efforts by an intelligent government, would indeed deserve much from us all, since they consecrate themselves to the difficult task of being the pioneers of architectural progress.

The question of the higher studies has turned us a little from that which at the beginning of this article we wished to examine, and it is time to classify our conclusions as to architectural tradition, as follows:

1. To study the prehistoric architecture as the period of the embryo, which is destined later to develop into the regular style.
2. To study at first separately the special evolution of each style, by showing clearly the action of the three factors which have contributed to its creation, its development, and its decadence. The relations of each style to the civilization which produced it will then be established, and then would be shown its connection with the

*César Daly in *La Semaine des Constructeurs*, July 1, 1890. Translated for THE INLAND ARCHITECT by W. A. Otis, Architect.

social, religious, and artistic doctrines, also with the government. Also the scientific and industrial knowledge of the country and its products, as well as the climate and race under whose influence the style was evolved, will be then indicated.

3. To study afterward all the styles in their historic continuity through the different ages, and in the order of their logical classification, comparing them with each other. To study them with relation to the countries and races until the history of the race is sufficiently well known. To then cause to pass before the eye as completely and faithfully as the science permits, and in a continuous panorama, the evolution of the "humanity architect," from its origin to the present day.

4. Finally, to note the tendencies of progress, which are plainly marked in contemporaneous society, and explain them in the light of these tendencies upon architectural progress. It is thus that upon the majestic pedestal raised by the ancient civilization will be gradually constructed the figure of the new architecture, the symbolic expression of the modern world.

In the future we may examine the two other factors in architecture, i.e., that of science and that of art.

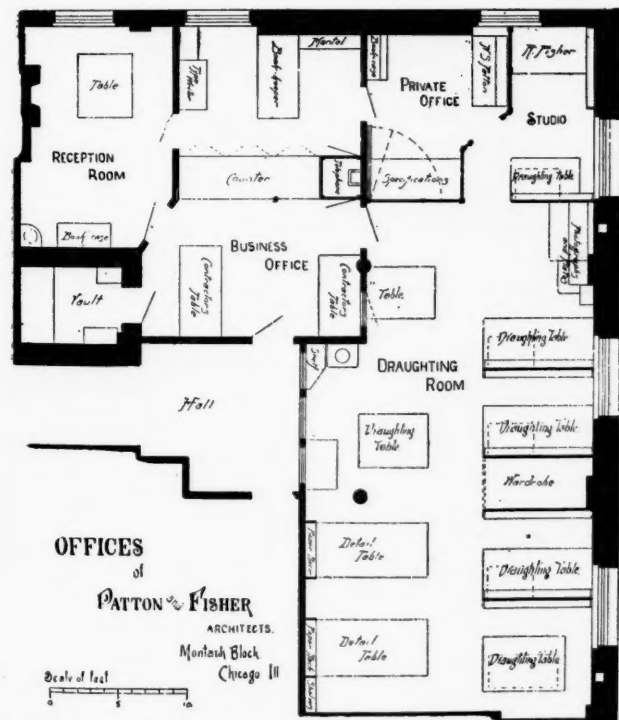
A City Architect's Office.

SOME years ago a gentleman remarked to an architectural student to whom he had just been introduced, "So you are going to be an architect, and build fine houses for other people and live in a poor one yourself?" It is hoped that a better day has dawned upon the profession and that the young men who, at this season, are leaving the technical schools to begin their life work in architecture, may not have their young enthusiasm dampened by such suggestions of a "poor but honest" career.

The architect of today may rent a "flat," and hence not be responsible for or concerned in the architectural features of his home, therefore we do not propose to discuss the architect's house, but the more prosaic and practical topic, "the architect's office."

The suggestion that an architect's compensation is likely to abound in reputation rather than cash, proves, if it proves anything, that architects underrate the worth of their own services and do not appreciate the added value they give to other people's property. It is also likely that in many cases architects do not appreciate the benefit which they may derive by employing themselves to make a careful plan of their own offices.

An architect's office is difficult to arrange, for two reasons. First, the business is complicated. There are three distinct sets of people with whom the architect has constant dealings, namely, his clients, the draftsmen and other employes, and the contractors. There must be separate apartments provided for all of these. As practice increases, the office work must be subdivided into several departments; making drawings, writing specifications, keeping accounts, etc., which should

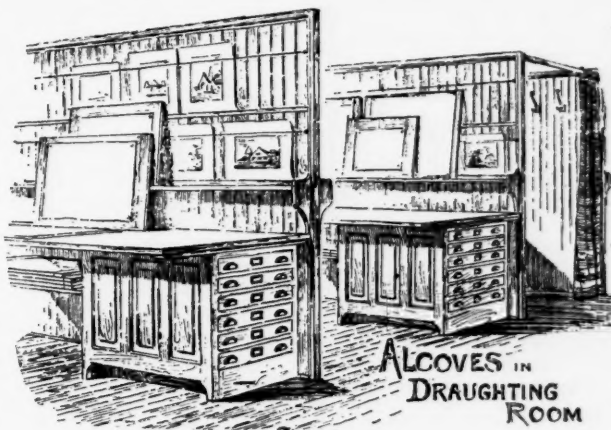


also be provided with separate rooms, so as not to interfere with each other. All these requirements could be met without difficulty if the architect had unlimited means at his disposal, but this brings us to the second difficulty.

The nature of the work requires a large space for drawing tables, consultation rooms, etc., greatly in excess of the area needed by other professions and lines of business in which the gross income is much greater. This forces the architect of moderate means to do one of two things, either have his office in an inferior building, where rent is low, or content himself with cramped quarters in a better building.

In the latter case he may accomplish much by a careful arrangement of the space at his disposal.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Patton & Fisher, of this city, we are permitted to illustrate the offices which they have recently fitted up in the Montauk Block. These gentlemen insist that their offices are very unpretentious in size and style and are not in any respect "show rooms." They do admit, however, that they find the arrangement very convenient and think that they have made the most of the northeast corner of the eighth floor. This space was formerly occupied by several law firms. It was necessary to take down some partitions



and move others to change from law to architecture, but the windows, vault and main walls had to be accepted as they were.

As these offices were planned to fit the particular business methods of this firm we can hardly make the various arrangements intelligible without some reference to those methods. The entrance is into the business office, across the center of which is a counter. All business with contractors, and much of that with clients, is transacted across this counter. The bookkeeper, who is also the stenographer, is always in the business office to answer questions and attend to business items. The office boy has his headquarters near the telephone, which is in a glass closet, with doors on each side of counter. In a larger office it is well to have a separate room for contractors, but in most Chicago offices it is the custom for contractors to take the drawings away and figure in the evening. The tables in the outer office accommodate all who wish to figure on the premises. Under each contractor's table is a shelf on which the drawings are kept during the taking of bids.

The superintendent, when in the office, uses one side of the double table marked "Bookkeeper." The private office and studio are separated from the drafting room by a screen seven feet high, the opening in which may be closed by a portière. These two rooms contain a writing desk, two drafting tables and a table exclusively for writing specifications. This arrangement permits the turning from one kind of work to another without loss of time or disarrangement of papers.

At the back of the specification table is a set of light frames, hinged at one end, so as to open after the manner of a book set upright. The drawings for a building are pinned to these frames and spread open before the specification writer.

The drafting room is divided into alcoves by partitions seven feet in height and eight feet long, giving space for two draftsmen in each alcove. There are several advantages of the alcove arrangement over tables in an open office. Conversation with one man does not disturb the whole office, but not the least advantage is that of being able to set one or more drawings against the partition while working on another related to them. The accompanying sketch shows the arrangement with a shelf at the front and back of each alcove, and also rabbeted strips to hold photographs and sketches. A wire stretched above each strip holds the top of the paper in place. The rolls of paper for detail work are mounted in a rack at the end of the detail table. At the end of the drafting room the wall is covered with matched flooring, to serve as a sort of vertical detail table for sketching and inspecting such details as need to be seen in upright position.

If an architect would economize space and save rent he must store his drawings and stationery underneath the drawing table and not build separate cases, and the drawings and cupboards should be arranged so that the draftsman working at the table will not be disturbed when they are opened. The sketch of the alcoves shows how Messrs. Patton & Fisher have placed a case of drawers under the outer end of each alcove table and have made a shelf for drawing boards under the inner end. The drawers under the tables that stand free open from the back.

It has been the aim, in arranging this office, to keep each article as near as possible to the place where it is to be used. The location of the vault would be inconvenient for the storage of drawings were it not for the system adopted of retaining in the office two sets of plans of each building. The "record" copy is kept in the vault. It is the copy signed by the contractors and kept for permanent reference. The "office" copy is kept in a drawer in the drafting room and remains in a convenient place for use until the building is complete. In similar manner the office copies of the specifications are kept in the bookkeeper's desk during the day and put in the vault at night. The office copy is never allowed to be taken from the office, but the

superintendent has a special copy which he keeps in a drawer in the back of the counter. Other drawers in the counter are for holding specifications before the contracts are let.

All sketches and photographs that are expected to impress clients are kept in the reception room. All printed blanks and general stationery are within the reach of the stenographer. All catalogues and practical books are in the specification department, while photographs and plates are in the drafting room, convenient to all the draftsmen. All preliminary studies are kept in drawers in the studio. After the sketches are accepted they are transferred to the drafting room and the foreman takes charge of them and the working drawings.

The private office and studio are intended to be workrooms for the firm and such employes as may be under their immediate supervision, but they are also available as consultation rooms for clients when the reception room is already occupied.

Convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers.

THE National Association of Master Plumbers of the United States opened its eighth annual convention in the Chamber of Commerce building, Denver, Colorado, at 2 o'clock P.M., Tuesday, June 17. President Hannan called the convention to order, and addresses of welcome were made by M. A. Dolan, president of the Denver Association of Plumbers, and Wolf Londoner, the mayor.

President Hannan responded in a few words, and announced that the first business in order was the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

On motion of William Harkness, Jr., of Philadelphia, the chair appointed as such committee, William Harkness, Jr., of Philadelphia; James Foley, of Kansas, and Dan Shannon, of Boston, who, with Secretary Green and Secretary Sheehan, as such committee should examine and report on the credentials of the delegates.

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following report:

Your Committee on Credentials present the following as their report: Number of states represented, 19; number of cities represented, 37; number of delegates as per credentials, 180; and we herewith attach a list of delegates.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM HARKNESS, JR., Chairman.

JAMES FOLEY.

DANIEL SHANNON.

Baltimore, Md.—P. T. Barry, James Healy, William Drusnett, John Trainor, W. W. Rowles, Joseph C. Mitchell.

Bloomington, Ill.—Robert Landen.

Boston, Mass.—J. J. Tute, William Lamb, Daniel G. Finnerty, Daniel Shannon, W. H. French, Henry W. Toombs, D. A. Hogan, Joseph H. Bagley, David Smith, J. F. Cronin, W. H. Mitchell, William McKenna.

Bridgeport, Conn.—H. B. Middlebrooks, Alfred Hopkins, L. H. Mills.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—George B. Lewis, William Fallon, George Cummings, H. H. Noble, T. W. Kelly, M. J. Lyons, Thomas Hudson, William J. Fitzpatrick, Theodore Radcliffe, John J. Keenan, Paul Ayres.

Buffalo, N. Y.—L. P. Beyer, Charles Geiger, Fred Yuhl, C. H. Carey, Jacob Mensch.

Burlington, Iowa.—Henry Ewinger.

Chicago, Ill.—H. Watt, R. Griffith, D. Whiteford, J. H. DeVeney, M. H. Reilly, C. J. Herbert, H. J. Kilrain, William Bowden, J. H. Roche, J. R. Alcock, C. J. Byrnes, C. C. Breyer, D. J. Rock, A. Young, T. F. Gay, J. J. Hamblin, J. G. Weber.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—John A. Douglas, W. F. Wagner, Richard Murphy.

Cleveland, Ohio.—C. C. Dewstoe, W. A. Kelley, J. Schneeberger.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—E. S. Bunstead.

Columbus, Ohio.—E. A. Futerer, C. A. Klie.

Decatur, Ill.—Philip Mueller.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Joseph Laing, John Burnside.

Duluth, Minn.—W. H. Dwyer.

Davenport, Iowa.—James Cameron.

Denver, Colo.—N. A. Dolan, W. H. McCarthy, W. F. Brane, Daniel F. Frey, W. F. McCarthy, James Shannon.

Glenwood Springs, Colo.—Joseph A. J. Clouden.

Hornsbury, Pa.—John A. Kromer.

Indianapolis, Ind.—John S. Farrell, Peter J. Gall.

Kansas City, Mo.—L. B. Cross, Alexander Gray, H. B. Farley, Dell Guay, R. B. Farley.

Kansas State Association.—James Foley, S. J. Stewart, Thomas Lloyd, C. J. Prescott, R. Wood.

Lowell, Mass.—Thomas Costello.

Leadville, Colo.—C. N. Priddy.

Minneapolis, Minn.—E. C. Couvet, A. W. Scott.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Charles Poleshek, W. E. Goodman, Herman Appell.

Nebraska State Association.—J. H. O'Neill, M. A. Free, N. B. Hussey.

New York City.—Joseph A. Macdonald, George D. Scott, J. N. Knight, William R. Brocken, H. G. Gabay, William P. Austin, F. Sullivan, James Gilroy, D. Mackay, Jr., J. J. Toumey, C. Fraser, P. J. Cummings, Frank Reynolds, William Young, E. J. Brady, W. H. Quick, J. W. O'Brien, D. W. Littell, George B. Brown, Philip Smith.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John E. Eyanson, William Harkness, Jr., Enoch Remick, William W. Wright, W. H. Doyle, F. P. Brown, J. J. Weaver, George F. Uber, A. G. Bond, William McCoach.

Portland, Ore.—I. J. Johnson, J. J. Owens, Alexander Muirhead.

Pueblo, Colo.—E. P. Fish, C. Geiser.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. J. Kennedy, B. F. Call, James McGinness, Frank McKnight, Leo McShane, Allen McFadden, George Sands.

Rochester, N. Y.—J. H. Howe, William Barr, I. W. Ford, W. G. Reid.

Sioux City, Iowa.—D. W. Fitts, John F. Gearen.

Springfield, Mo.—W. W. Cronin, Harry Cooper.

St. Louis, Mo.—F. Abel, J. Sheehan, Joseph Funalty, William H. Graham, Joseph P. Gallagher, David Roden, Thomas Cantwell, Samuel S. Doony, Edward P. Reardon, P. C. Ring, M. J. Ward, Joseph A. Stedger, William Morris, James A. Lynch.

St. Paul, Minn.—J. J. Dunnigan, J. P. Adamson, P. W. Hudner.

St. Joseph, Mo.—R. F. Connell, M. E. Herbert.

Syracuse, N. Y.—R. C. Maclure, Edward Jay, Alfred Tilley.

Salt Lake, Utah.—J. J. Farrell, H. C. James.

Washington, D. C.—James Rogan, Edward J. Hannan, George A. Green, Joseph Lockhead, George Hutchins.

Wilmington, Del.—Alfred Gawthrop, Thomas Reilly.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted.

W. H. McCarthy, of Denver, was appointed sergeant-at-arms, and Henry G. Gabay, of New York, was appointed assistant secretary.

George Sands, Pittsburgh; Henry W. Toombs, Boston, and Peter J. Gall, Indianapolis, were appointed Auditing Committee.

The convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

In the evening a ball was given at the Chamber of Commerce in honor of the delegates and their ladies.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, and, in the absence of Secretary Green, W. H. Mitchell was chosen secretary pro tem.

The report of the Essay Committee, A. W. Murray, of Chicago, chairman, was read.

It included fifteen subjects, assigned to the associations of fifteen cities represented in the convention. The report of the Apprenticeship Committee was presented by W. H. Graham, chairman. It narrated a case wherein an apprentice in St. Louis had violated an agreement, and gave a history of the action of the courts in the matter. The lesson learned is to take no apprentice unless properly protected by papers. After an interesting discussion it was adopted.

The reports of the state vice-presidents were read and adopted, after which the convention adjourned to 1:30 P.M.

The first business in order at the afternoon session being the president's address, Mr. Hannan delivered the following:

GENTLEMEN,—It now becomes my pleasant duty to render an account of my stewardship for the past year. I am happy to inform you that a misunderstanding which existed between a manufacturer and one of our local associations when I was elected has been investigated by a committee of three state vice-presidents appointed by me. After receiving their report, which unanimously sustained our members, the case was amicably settled. Entire harmony prevails between the better class of manufacturers and dealers and the trade. Where there are any violations of our protective resolutions they are on the part of the small, mean tricksters, who are compelled to resort to all manner of devices to secure trade. They are engaged in an illegitimate pursuit, pretending to do a wholesale business while, in reality, they are retailing. I must confess that in a great many cases the plumber is to blame, for such dealers could not exist long if they depended on their illegitimate trade. Names of those so engaged and details will be given in executive session.

It cannot be denied that to a certain extent we have continued to carry out the objects for which we organize; our special objects being for sanitary, commercial and social purposes. The states and cities having sanitary laws are about equal to the number of associations represented here today, which is proof that we have attained the object for which we are banded together, as far as the sanitary feature is concerned. The sanitary laws which are in effect, as well as the vast improvement in the class of work being done at the present time, have been secured through the efforts of our members.

Need I say anything about the social feature? The banquets, balls, excursions and picnics of the past year, which have served to bring our members together, speak for themselves.

We should now turn our attention to the commercial feature, for we have not improved financially in proportion to our advancement in other directions. This is due to the fact that in every community unscrupulous men, who, without mechanical skill or technical ability, are conducting a business and come into competition with respectable, intelligent members of the craft. They receive all the advantages of trade discounts and the benefits of organization, although not affiliated with any association for protective measures. The remedy seems to be found in urging the passage of state sanitary laws to prevent any but competent persons from engaging in the business.

Thanks are due Col. Richard Auchmuty for inaugurating trade schools, for they are doing an excellent work throughout the country, and they should continue to receive the indorsement of every good and patriotic citizen. Educating the young men, technically and practically, will solve the question of competency.

During the year I traveled about 7,800 miles in the interest of our association. I visited Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux City, Omaha, Chicago, New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo. The increase in membership here today furnishes a proof as to whether the time and money were well spent. The receptions given and the treatment received on those occasions more than paid me for the time spent in the interests of our association.

While in Chicago I had the pleasure of meeting the Hon. De Witt C. Cregier, mayor of the city, and extended to him the thanks of this association, as passed by vote at the last convention, for appointing our honored ex-president, Andrew Young, to the position of Chief Sanitary Inspector for Chicago. By so doing he honored our trade and proved our argument that practical men should be appointed on all health boards and as inspectors.

During the year we have organized and received into the national association eight associations, as follows: Memphis, Tenn.; Duluth, Minn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Watertown, N. Y.; Birmingham, Ala.; Erie, Pa.; La Crosse, Wis., and Salt Lake City, Utah. In addition, we have received individual members as follows: Texarkana, Ark.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Fargo, N. D.; Barre, Vt.; Portsmouth, N. H., and Huron, S. D. By referring to the secretary's report, it will be seen that our membership has increased each year.

The plan of employing an executive clerk I found to be an excellent one, for by so doing I was enabled to answer all correspondence promptly, as well as to send our personal letters to gentlemen in our business who were not members, urging them to organize. If I did not succeed in all cases in getting them to organize and unite with us, I think I have sown seed which may take root and grow under a future administration.

I would urge upon all associations in affiliation with the national association the necessity of living up to our constitution and by-laws, and platform of principles, as adopted at Pittsburgh.

The success of and good example set by our association, has been followed by all the building trades in organizing associations, and the forming of Builders' Exchanges. But we must not let them excel us; neither can they take the place of our organization. I would recommend that our local associations in cities which have no statutes governing plumbing, continue to agitate the question until such laws are enacted; not only for the benefits which they will derive from such legislation, but for the good of the public health.

I know it would be a great tax for my successor to visit our local associations, but much good can be accomplished by a personal visit, especially where differences exist. A visit to the localities which are unorganized would be productive of better results than a year's correspondence.

The national association is not an organization separate from the individual societies—it is an amalgamation of them all. Its direct object is to build up and strengthen every association which enjoys its membership, thereby strengthening itself. New York State by herself would be a small and insignificant nation. Rhode Island would be of less importance still, but as parts of the great American commonwealth each obtains a new power and majesty and acquires a voice in deciding the destinies of the world.

It is very important to know at all times who our members are, and when we receive new ones or any drop out it should be made known either through the trade papers or by circular.

There are a few traitors in our camp who must be sought out and driven from the ranks when found. The time has come when the executive committee should be empowered to weed out all such, and to take away the certificate of membership from any association violating our constitution or rules.

I congratulate all the local associations on their progress during the past year. It seems as though all had adopted the motto "Excelsior." I wish to thank the officers of the several associations for their promptness in answering all communications, and their willingness to cooperate with me in advancing the good work of our organization. I also tender my heartfelt thanks to the trade press for the assistance rendered by the willingness to publish all matters of importance.

In conclusion, I desire to thank my colleagues of the Executive Committee for the good advice and assistance rendered me during the year, the successful termination of which has been due to the good will manifested at all times; and I bespeak for my successor that same good will and cooperation on the part of all, in order that his administration may be as successful and his relations as pleasant as mine have been.

Secretary George A. Green presented his annual report, which included in new membership, from Memphis, twelve; Duluth, seven;

Indianapolis, sixteen; Watertown, N. Y., eight; Erie, eight; La Crosse, four; Birmingham, six; Salt Lake City, ten; Jacksonville, Fla., one; Texarkana, one; Fargo, one; Barre, Vt., one; Portsmouth, two; Huron, S. D., one; Bridgeport, Conn., seventy-eight; Colorado Springs, three; Glenwood Springs, Colo., one; Leadville, one; Minneapolis, twenty-five; Pueblo, three; a total of one hundred and twelve new members.

Andrew Young, of Chicago, made a report as delegate to the convention of the American Public Health Association at Brooklyn, after which the convention went into executive session and adjourned to 9 P. M., when the evening was devoted to the reading of papers.

State Vice-President J. R. Alcock, of Chicago, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

That this national body appoint each association in the United States a day of exhibit at the World's Fair, the State Committee to commence action at once, said association in each state to be controlled by a chairman, who shall be appointed at this convention, and who shall direct the display, the state chairman to be the state vice-president.

The convention then adjourned until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The election of officers was the first business of this session, and Messrs. Hogan Pollasheck, Tumly, Noble and Fitts were appointed tellers.

On motion of Mr. Gabay, of New York, seconded by Mr. Murphy, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Finnerty, of Boston, Robert Griffith, of Chicago, was unanimously chosen as president of the association for the ensuing year.

For vice-president, Jeremiah Sheehan, of St. Louis, and Joseph A. McDonald, of New York, were nominated. A ballot gave McDonald 105, Sheehan 53, Mitchell 1 and Hussey 1, and Mr. McDonald was declared elected.

For treasurer, Mortimer J. Lyons, of Brooklyn, and W. F. McCarthy, of Denver, were nominated, and the ballot gave Lyons 81 and McCarthy 70, and Mr. Lyons was declared elected.

J. R. Alcock was nominated by President Griffith and unanimously elected as secretary.

J. J. Hamblin, of Chicago, was elected financial secretary.

W. F. McCarthy, of Denver; William Mitchell, of Boston; N. D. Hussey, of Omaha; W. G. Reed, of Rochester; L. B. Cross, of Kansas City, were chosen Executive Committee.

The following state vice-presidents were then chosen:

Colorado—M. A. Dolan, Denver.
Connecticut—L. B. Mills, Bridgeport.
District of Columbia—James Lockhead.
Delaware—Alfred Gawthrop, Wilmington.
Florida—William Clark, Jacksonville.
Illinois—David Whiteford, Chicago.
Indiana—J. Madden, Fort Wayne.
Iowa—William Ellomund, Sioux City.
Kansas—Thomas Lloyd, Kansas City.
Kentucky—Simon Shulhafer, Louisville.
Maryland—William Drummett, Baltimore.
Michigan—Edward Sterner, Flint.
Minnesota—S. H. Rothwell, Duluth.
Missouri—David M. Quay, Kansas City.
Maine—G. L. Learned, Waterville.
Massachusetts—Daniel Shannon, Boston.
Nebraska—James H. O'Neill, Lincoln.
New Jersey—J. F. Blackshaw, Jersey City.
New York—Martin Fallon, Brooklyn.
Ohio—Richard Murphy, Cincinnati.
Oregon—J. J. Owens, Portland.
Pennsylvania—B. F. Call, Pittsburgh.
Rhode Island—W. L. Whipple, Providence.
South Carolina—R. L. Long, Charleston.
Tennessee—T. J. Mooney, Nashville.
Texas—George W. Kite, Fort Worth.
Virginia—W. E. Foster, Norfolk.
Vermont—P. L. Lyons, Montpelier.
Wisconsin—E. T. Doyn, Milwaukee.
Utah—J. J. Farrell, Salt Lake.

Cincinnati was chosen as the place for holding the next national convention.

Texas State Association of Architects.

After the address by President Wahrenberger at the annual meeting of the association, as given in THE INLAND ARCHITECT for June, a vote of thanks moved, by ex-President Kane and seconded by Geo. E. Dickey was passed.

Mr. Dickey also moved that copies of the address be forwarded to THE INLAND ARCHITECT, American Architect, Southern Architect, North-Western Architect, and other interested papers, and that the full address be inserted in the Dallas daily papers. Adopted.

J. J. Kane moved that a committee of two, consisting of S. B. Haggart and G. M. Tozer, be appointed to draft a form of "order of business" so that the committee might report in proper order, and thus facilitate the carrying out of business during the session. Unanimously adopted.

It was moved that the president appoint a committee of three members to offer names for officers for the ensuing year. Carried.

The president appointed the following as the committee: G. M. Tozer, Frank W. Kane and Geo. E. Dickey.

Frank W. Kane proposed that a committee consisting of M. McQuirk and S. B. Haggart be appointed to formulate rules under which architects will take part in competitive work and present same at next annual meeting. Seconded by N. Tobey and unanimously adopted.

This was a motion similar to one adopted at the last annual meeting, but the committee failing to come together nothing was done; therefore action is deferred for several months.

A motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock P. M. prevailed.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2:10 P. M. by the president.

The committee on order of business presented their report, which, after being amended, read as follows:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Texas Association of Architects: GENTLEMEN,—We, your committee, hereby respectfully submit the following order of business:

1. Reading the minutes of the previous annual meeting.
2. Reading president's address.
3. Report of Executive Committee.
4. Report of Standing Committee.
5. Report of Special Committee.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Payment of annual dues.
9. Election of officers.
10. Appointment of Standing and Special Committees.

Respectfully submitted, S. B. HAGGART.
G. M. TOZER.

On motion of Frank Kane, seconded by M. McQuirk, the "order of business" as read was unanimously adopted.

Letters were read from Treasurer Eugene T. Heiner and George E. King, and ordered to be filed.

The minutes of the San Antonio meeting were read and approved.

The financial statements of Secretary W. W. Larmour and Treasurer Eugene T. Heiner were read and, after discussion, adopted.

The Executive Committee presented their report:

To the President and Members of the Texas State Association of Architects: GENTLEMEN,—The Executive Committee beg leave to report that they have examined the statements of Secretary Larmour and Treasurer Heiner for the year 1889, but as they are unaccompanied by the books or vouchers, and neither of the above officers being present, prevents our making a full statement.

The receipts show for annual dues and balance from last year, \$95.00
Disbursements, 74.15

Leaving a balance on hand of, \$20.85

Owing to a great many of the members being behind in their dues, we beg to submit the following motion, which the secretary has been instructed to send to each delinquent member: That any member who is in arrears for dues for the year 1889, or previous years, be notified that unless the same are paid within thirty days from the date of notice, he will stand suspended on resolution of the Executive Committee.

The resignation of W. C. Dodson, of Waco, was received and accepted at San Antonio.

Four members were suspended for non-payment of dues.

The following were elected members of the Association: Alfred Muller, of Galveston; P. S. Rabitt, of Galveston; S. B. Haggart, of Fort Worth; M. R. Sanguinet, of Fort Worth.

More marked activity and interest on the part of members will result in much good.
J. J. KANE, Chairman.

Moved by Nathaniel Tobey, seconded by M. McQuirk, that the report of the Executive Committee be adopted. Carried.

Moved by S. B. Haggart, seconded by George E. Dickey, that the association adopt an appropriate bronze or silver badge; each member to procure and wear same, and that the president appoint a committee to design and have struck off about twenty badges. The members to purchase their badges and not to make it a charge against the association.

The president signified his approval of the badge and appointed S. B. Haggart and F. W. Kane on this committee.

Moved by George E. Dickey that 250 copies of the report of the proceedings be procured and distributed by the secretary to the members; and that \$20, or so much as is required, be appropriated for cost of publication. Carried.

The Committee on Nomination presented their report:

GENTLEMEN,—We, your Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year, beg leave to submit for your consideration the following named officers: President, James Wahrenberger; vice-president, Nathaniel Tobey; second vice-president, George E. Dickey; Executive Committee, J. J. Kane, chairman, M. McQuirk, S. B. Haggart, W. W. Larmour, J. Larmour; treasurer, G. M. Tozer; secretary, George W. Stewart.

The report of the committee was adopted, and the secretary authorized to cast a ballot in compliance with the report as the unanimous choice of the convention. Number of votes cast, ten.

The roll of membership is as follows: A. B. Bristol, Dallas; Alfred F. Beckmann, San Antonio; Geo. E. Dickey, Houston; J. Riley Gordon, San Antonio; Alfred Giles, San Antonio; S. B. Haggart, Fort Worth; Eugene T. Heiner, Houston; Sam P. Herbert, Waco; Frank W. Kane, Fort Worth; Geo. S. Kane, Fort Worth; J. J. Kane, Fort Worth; Geo. E. King, El Paso; J. Larmour, Austin; W. W. Larmour, Waco; Burt McDonald, Austin; M. McQuirk, Dallas; Alfred Muller, Galveston; P. S. Rabitt, Galveston; Oscar Ruffini, San Angelo; R. M. Sanguinet, Fort Worth; Geo. W. Stewart, Dallas; Nathaniel Tobey, Dallas; Guy M. Tozer, Dallas; W. H. Tyndall, Galveston; Albert Ullrich, Dallas; James Wahrenberger, San Antonio; A. O. Watson, Austin.

Geo. E. Dickey proposed Houston and G. M. Tozer proposed Fort Worth as the places for holding the next convention. Considerable rivalry existed between the two cities, and on the third ballot Fort Worth was selected as the place of the next meeting.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet in Fort Worth on the third Tuesday in January, 1891.

THE plumbing material business has suffered a great loss through the recent fire at the Plumbers' Metal Works of the city of Philadelphia, and we sympathize with their energetic proprietor, Mr. C. A. Blessing, in his misfortune. The fire, which occurred on the morning of July 4, partially destroyed the works, and caused a temporary suspension of the business; but we learn that in a very short time the principal departments will be running full again, and their many patrons receiving their requirements as promptly as before. We understand from Mr. Blessing that it is his intention to open a very fine exhibit of modern plumbing and sanitary goods at his new stores, No. 625 Arch street, Philadelphia, which it is his intention to make a credit to Philadelphia enterprise and an educator of the general public to better and more advanced ideas of the general sanitation of their homes.

Association Notes.

EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual excursion of this party took place on May 30, when thirty members left for Dunfermline under the leadership of Mr. Russell Walker. A visit was paid to Pitreavie House, and Mr. Henry Beveridge of Pitreavie gave a historical sketch of the mansion house. Pitreavie House dates from the earlier decades of the seventeenth century, and was erected in its original form, either by Sir Henry Wardlaw, chamberlain to Anne of Denmark, Queen of James VI, or more probably by his son of the same name, created baronet by Charles I in 1631. The initials S. H. W. (Sir Henry Wardlaw) appear in the triangular panels over the old doorways of the north wings (one of which may be seen *in situ*, while the other now gives access to the garden) and the same initials appear again on the sundial, accompanied by the date 1644, the only inscribed date found in connection with the buildings. The Wardlaw arms occupy a panel on the north front, bearing also the motto "*Familias firmat pietas*," which belongs to that family. The walls of the house as originally built were some two feet lower than at present, and the gables somewhat more acute and finished with crowsteps, while the roof was broken at the eaves by dormer windows, one of whose tympana is still to be seen over the old archway which now spans the carriage way. The house was considerably altered both in its internal arrangements and its outward aspect at some period unknown, probably in the early years of last century, when it passed out of the hands of the Wardlaw family and became the property of Sir Peter Blackwood, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The height of the wall was then raised to its present level, which had the effect of including the dormer windows under the main roof, an alteration by no means an improvement, but no doubt in keeping with the spirit of the age, while at the same time the crowsteps of the gables gave place to the present molded skews. The old house of Pitreavie is not destitute of historical interest. The ground immediately surrounding the house, and the valley and higher ground extending eastward till it reaches the Great North Road which runs from Queensferry to Perth and on to Inverness, was the scene of the decisive battle of Inverkeithing, or Pitreavie, fought in 1651. This engagement which was fought between the troopers of Cromwell under Overton and Lambert and the supporters of Charles II under Holbourne and Browne, resulted in the total defeat of the king's men, and placed the affairs of the young king in Scotland in an almost hopeless condition. The fugitives from the battle rallied themselves, it is said, under the walls of Pitreavie House whose inmates were pledged to the royalist cause, but who, seeing the fortune of the field, now took part with the victors and assailed their defeated friends. It is an old saying of the country that after this act of treachery the Wardlaw family speedily declined and "fell awa like snaw aff a dyke." It may also be mentioned that Pitreavie House was the residence during her early married life of Elizabeth Halket, wife of Sir Henry Wardlaw, the third Baronet of Pitreavie, a lady famous as the discoverer or as seems more probable the authoress of "Hardi Knute," a ballad fragment well known and deservedly admired.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

An informal meeting of the club was held May 26, the occasion being a reception tendered Architect Harry Lawrie, of Omaha, and Oscar Enders, of St. Louis, members of the club. Other guests were Frank Enders, the artist, of Milwaukee; B. H. Brown and A. Ambrose, of Chicago; W. B. Ittner and G. Loenholdt, of St. Louis. The meeting was a protracted one, and creditable to the entertaining ability of the club members.

That part of the report of the adjudicating committee upon sketch club competitions, referring to the three subjects illustrated in this number, and which will be read with considerable interest in connection with the drawings, is as follows:

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB COMPETITION, May 5, 1890.

Subject.—Artist's Home by the Sea, with interior sketch of studio. Rendered in sepia. Interior sketch may be in brown ink.

Note.—Designs that do not follow the programme are discarded from the competition.

1. "Cliff" (W. B. Mundie).—Well drawn; perspective view from the land side very good, and superior to the view from the water; outside entrance to the studio ingenious and convenient; studio, simple and good, without being in any wise remarkable. Plan shows an oversight in library—the floor would seem to be on a level with the stair landing, and also on a level with adjacent room and the hall. A better entrance to the library should be devised. Toilet room too large, kitchen too small, no closet or wash room conveniences for the studio.

2. "Cheek" (T. O. Fraenkel).—Design simple and good. (A house that an artist might build.) This design complies more nearly with the requirements than any other presented.

3. "Lochiel" (C. B. Schaefer).—Drawing of studio very effective and of admirable simplicity. The studio too small for so large a house. Water side of house good; the drawing fair; the rendering rather hard. A studio in second story not thought desirable in a house by the sea.

This competition as a whole shows care and study and a desire on the part of a considerable number of members to do the best they were able in the odd moments they could find for the work.

Some of the designs are of decided merit as preliminary studies, though we believe some of the larger houses to be far more extensive than was contemplated, and not what is generally understood by the subject, "An Artist's Home by the Sea."

W. L. B. JENNEY.
J. L. SILSBEE.

Mr. J. W. Root of the adjudicating committee was out of town and sent the competition report in without inspecting the drawings, hence the absence of his signature to the report.

OUR contemporary *House Painting and Decorating* is obtaining signatures to a petition to congress asking that a law may be enacted making the manufacture and sale of adulterated paints, linseed oil and white lead illegal and punishable by fine or imprisonment. All persons who believe that such a law should be made are invited to send their names to the editor.

The Emperor William Monument Competition.

THE competition for a monument to the late Emperor William, of Germany, was decided by the expert jury in favor of Herr Bruno Schmitz, well known in this country as the successful architect in the Indiana soldiers' and sailors' monument competition. Regarding the decision the London *Builder* says:

"The competition for a 'Soldier's Monument to the deceased Emperor William,' to be placed on the summit of the historical Kyffhäuser, has been decided this week, and we again find the talented 'monument specialist,' Herr Bruno Schmitz, the winner of the first prize, this time with a medieval tower-shaped erection, placed on a scheme of terraces, and brought into connection with an equestrian statue of the monarch who is to be memorialized, together with a legendary representation of King Frederic Barbarossa sitting in an open niche. Although very fair prizes were offered, this competition was by no means of a high standard; of the twenty-eight designs sent in some showed most wretched work, both in composition and technique, and one or two (especially design No. 4) might have been thought to have emanated from a lunatic asylum. The designs classed second and third are both based on a similar idea to that of the first one, and the outward resemblance of these three pieces of work will be sure to strike most visitors. A characteristic incident in connection with the competition is that the young emperor, on June 24, visited the hall in which the competition designs had been placed for inspection by the jury, and that, after spending some time in examining the models and drawings, he called the members of the jury together and gave these gentlemen his ideas on the subject, going so far as to even mention those designs which, according to his view, alone merited consideration. As in Germany it is still pretty well the case that the emperor's word is law,—people may grumble, but they do not run counter to edicts from high places,—it may be imagined how far the jury were likely to be unfettered in their choice. We may certainly congratulate ourselves that we are emancipated from this kind of thing in England."

While the influence of the young emperor's preference may have had weight with the judges, it was in favor of the design and not because of partiality to Mr. Schmitz, and its effect at most can only be inimical to good design, though even in this it is fair to suppose the emperor is not uneducated in art and his influence was probably thrown in favor of the design that would best commemorate the life and works of his grandfather, the great William, and best suit the patriotic as well as the art taste of his people. We send our congratulations to our friend, Herr Schmitz, who has proved himself great in his art, not only in his own country, where a suggestion of royal favor may be made, but in the United States, where the best architects of the country and an intense feeling for American art and artists were in competition against him. These facts and the thorough honesty and critical art knowledge of the jury that gave the award to a foreign design made Herr Schmitz's victory in the Indiana competition all the more signal.

Correspondence.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY, }
CHICAGO, May 10, 1890. }Editors *Inland Architect*:

We desire to call your attention, and, through you, the attention of owners, to the advisability of making provision for two independent systems of pipe, one for fuel, and the other for illuminating purposes, during the erection of new buildings.

Since March 1, 1890, gas used for fuel purposes, where supplied through a separate system of piping and separate meter, has been sold at \$1 net per 1,000 cubic feet, a reduction of 25 cents per 1,000 from past prices. In order to obtain the benefit of this reduction, a large number of our consumers have gone to the expense of refitting their houses and places of business with separate pipes.

When the immense advantages derived from the use of gas are taken into account, the additional cost of introducing these pipes when the building is being constructed is but a trifling consideration.

As to the advantages of gas for fuel, it is a fact, easily proven, that a gas range will do the cooking the year round for fifty per cent less than a coal range, to say nothing of the comfort, the saving of time and labor, and the avoidance of wear and tear, dirt, etc.

In large apartment buildings, the saving on janitor's wages alone will soon offset the original outlay for piping and appliances, while the expense of painting, papering and general interior decorations, will be greatly reduced by the doing away with the coal dust, smoke and ashes. Buildings fitted with the latest improvements for gas using will rent better and quicker, and will in every way be a *much better investment for the owner* than those constructed with a view of using coal for fuel.

In all buildings erected for residence purposes, gas pipes should be extended to every room, so that heating apparatus could be put in at the tenant's will. In kitchens and laundries, piping should be carried to a point near the chimney, to provide for the cooking range and hot water boiler. The bathroom should be supplied, to provide for the use of "instantaneous heaters" for the bath.

Special care should be taken to run pipe for fuel purposes of

sufficient size to meet all possible future requirements. No riser or feeder should be less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, no outlet smaller than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

On application at our office, a competent representative will be furnished to assist in drawing up specifications for the gasfitting.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE A. GUILLE, Secretary.

New Publications.

Any book here noticed will be furnished on receipt of price by the Publishers of the INLAND ARCHITECT.

AMERICAN MANSIONS AND COTTAGES. By Carl Pfeiffer, architect. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

In noticing this work we can hardly do better, by way of introduction, than to quote directly from the publishers' circular, namely:

During the last ten years or more of his life, the late Carl Pfeiffer, F. A. I. A., of New York, busied himself in preparing for publication a work on American domestic architecture, and during this time had prepared with much elaboration over three hundred drawings.

The executor of his estate, finding it necessary in the interests of Mr. Pfeiffer's family to realize all that was possible, asked us to undertake the publication of this material. This we consented to do, expecting that the members of the architectural profession, taking the circumstances into consideration, would assure us by their support that the undertaking would be of value to the beneficiaries.

On examination, we have selected from the material 100 plates, 14 by 18, which we have published in five parts, each part containing twenty plates, the whole included in a handsome portfolio, at the price of \$10 for the complete work, payable on delivery.

The drawings represent designs by Mr. Pfeiffer for dwelling houses of various classes, with all their details, both decorative and constructive, carefully worked out. The draftsmanship is excellent, and many of the drawings have been made by Mr. Bassett Jones and other draftsmen of nearly equal capacity.

The drawings represent, by perspective view, floor plans, elevations, sections and details, some fifteen dwellings; and there are miscellaneous detail sheets from some half a dozen more. The dwellings are for the most part of the cottage type, and of a style now gradually going out of vogue, but always in its better forms adapted to suburban and seaside work. The detail sheets will have a continuing technical value to the student of framed house construction. The complexity of the so-called Queen Anne type, with its multiplicity of planes and features, demanded the greatest skill in constructive detail, and all manner of features are here detailed with unusual elaboration.

PERSPECTIVE: A series of elementary lectures by Ada Cone, late instructor in Massachusetts State Art Schools. New York: W. T. Comstock, cloth 12 mo. \$1.00, postage prepaid.

Another work on perspective seems at first thought superfluous, for among the great number of books on that subject there are works adapted to each of the various classes that require a knowledge of the art. Some are undoubtedly addressed to the art amateur; but that something has been lacking in books of this type seems evident, for in our acquaintance with workers of this class we have seldom found one that had any perceptible knowledge of perspective. This cannot be laid wholly at the door of books on perspective; and yet, in some measure, the fault is chargeable to the lack of brevity and simplicity in such works; for although a thorough mathematical foundation is required to obtain a theoretical knowledge of the subject, the majority of art students have neither the time nor the inclination for that science, nor can they indeed see why they need the theory for the uses for which they require perspective. To this class Miss Cone's little book is admirably suited; it is concise and simple, is remarkably free from mathematical technicalities, and the text is explained by a number of very clear cuts. While to the architectural draftsman it is not as valuable as are the more comprehensive works, we know of no more profitable way for those misguided individuals who are trying to learn to draw without understanding perspective to spend a few evenings than in the careful study of this book; and we think that we are within bounds when we say that, after so doing, the average amateur artists would give worlds to recall some of the various gifts which they have inflicted from time to time upon their friends.

SAFE BUILDING. A treatise giving in the simplest forms possible the practical and theoretical rules and formulas used in the construction of buildings. By Louis De Coppel Berg. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

When one glances at this title he finds himself querying what field this book can fill that is not already filled by Trautwine, and Kidder, and Clark, and Baker, and others. Of course, inasmuch as we had become familiar with the general nature of the work through the pages of the *American Architect*, we did not open the book with the same unqualified interrogation that greets a wholly unknown work. The opportunity of examining the whole text together, so far from weakening the previous impression of the real value of the book, has strengthened it in an unexpected degree. Taken as a whole, the work is seen to be more simple, more comprehensive and more readily understood; the parts fall into their proper relation and proportion, and the work is found to have a certain unity. In general, the work is less formal than Rankine and less encyclopedic in character than Trautwine and Kidder. It gives, so far as they bear upon its narrower subject, formulas and tables covering the same ground with Trautwine, and at the same time states informally many empirical facts and data after the nature of "Clark's Building Superintendence." In fact, this work and Clark's naturally take position in one's thought as supplemental and complementary the one to the other. The scope of the work is sufficiently indicated by the titles of chapters, which are as follows: Strength of Materials; Foundations; Cellar and Retaining Walls; Arches; Floor Beams and Girders; Graphical Analysis of Transverse Strains. There are ninety-nine formulas and twenty tables with explanations, examples of calculations and directions as to use. The book is packed with practical information, and

its contents will be of almost daily value to one who has not by incessant use mastered the ordinary formulas. The tables are more complete than is customary; for instance, we looked in vain through all the hand-books in the office, recently, to find the weight of a cubic foot of concrete. We found only dry cement and the usual list of stones, while here are given mortars and concretes of various sorts of cement. The tables are well adapted for use in many ways, that on wooden beams being available from any starting point, as material, span, weight, depth, etc.

From what we have said it will be plain that we consider the book of great value to the student. Its value as a reference book to the practitioner is seriously impaired by the lack of an index, the place of which is ill supplied by separate lists of chapters, formulas and tables, arranged, not alphabetically, but by position on page of text. No book without an index is worth for reference the paper on which it is printed; and it is one of the puzzles of book-writing that authors continue to send forth such half-formed products, each, presumably, laboring under the delusion that enthusiastic readers will learn his book by heart, and that an index will be superfluous. A similar deficiency occurs in connection with tables XII and XIII at the end of the text. There is neither direction for their use nor reference to place in text where such reference is to be found. We assumed that there must be an explanation somewhere, and, after thumbing some fifty pages of the text, found, at page 197, the desired explanation. Such carelessness amounts to moral obliquity. The last paragraph of the Introductory Remarks might be cited in support of the assertion that no book should have a preface. This paragraph states that "after this introductory chapter will follow a series of chapters, each dealing with some part of a building. * * * * * for instance, chapters on foundations, * * * * * corrugated iron, stairs, sidewalks, chimneys, etc., and possibly, also, chapters on drainage, plumbing, heating and ventilating." It is rather odd to find a published book stating what may "possibly" be found within its covers, though in the absence of an index this may "possibly" be an inducement to read the book through for the sake of finding what is there positively. As a matter of fact there are no chapters on corrugated iron, stairs, sidewalks, drainage, plumbing, heating and ventilating. The discrepancy is no doubt due to the fact that the author has retained in the completed work the "introductory remarks" that appeared at the head of the portions published in the *American Architect*. Such a vain repetition is but a slovenly introduction to so good a book.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SPIRES AND TOWERS OF THE MEDIEVAL CHURCHES OF ENGLAND: Preceded by Some Observations on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and Its Spire Growth. By Charles Wickes, architect. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

Messrs. Ticknor & Co. have here reproduced in one volume the contents of the three volumes of the English edition. To many American readers this work will seem but a reintroduction to an old acquaintance, since a considerable portion of the plates have appeared heretofore in the *American Architect*. To these plates are now added the remainder of the English set, and prefixed thereto are an introductory chapter by Charles Wickes on "The Architecture of the Middle Ages and Its Spire Growth," and a critical essay by Edward A. Freeman on "The Spires and Towers of the Medieval Churches of England." The essay by Mr. Freeman will repay careful study, since scarcely any English author writes with greater knowledge on this subject. His careful analysis of types not only covers the dominant forms, but extends to the offshoots from the main lines, forming a classification of the towers and spires as nearly complete as is possible where the gradual growth of forms admits of variations well-nigh coextensive with number of specimens.

There are in all seventy-two plates, with an average of two illustrations per plate, covering a range of periods and types sufficient to exhibit the successive stages of the growth of the English tower and spire from the formal and artificial early English type through the decorated type into the distinctively English perpendicular form. We continually find ourselves wishing that the scope of the work might have been enlarged to the extent of including a score of plates of details on a larger scale, not necessarily of each tower or spire represented, but of those distinctive specimens that most clearly illustrate the several great periods or groups, or of those specimens in which the active transition is most sharply manifested. We know that there must always be an end somewhere; and yet, like "Oliver Twist," we cry for more.

The drawings are well done, though in a pronouncedly conventional style, most unlike the American work in vogue today. Perhaps the time and space given to droves of cattle and flocks of sheep, and amiable ladies and gentlemen and honest yeomen in rural groupings, would have sufficed for the rendering of those more sharply drawn details which we covet. For, after all, one does not go to a book of this sort for pictures of English rural life and landscape, but for towers and spires.

The publishers have done wisely in getting out the book at a price that places it in the reach of the American public; but a little additional labor and expense, with a proportionally increased charge, would have made the book more available for reference. The author classified only the towers and spires that appeared in the first volume of the English edition. It is to be regretted that the American publishers did not have the other plates classified, or, their character being composite, the approximate date or dates of execution noted. It is a slight matter, but decidedly annoying to the reader, that, even when the classification is given, it is necessary to hunt up the American number, by reference to a detached list, before being able to turn to the plate to which reference is made. A cross reference, when necessary, is a nuisance, and is unpardonable, when, as in this case, it is so utterly without excuse. It would have required neither time nor

expense to the publishers to have bracketed the American number in the classified list.

Some of these defects could be remedied easily in a subsequent edition. There is, however, no question that, in spite of deficiencies and minor defects, the work will be of the greatest value to the American student of architecture, to whom many of the subjects illustrated are not readily accessible in books or photographs.

THE CITY RESIDENCE—ITS DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. By W. B. Tuthill, architect, New York. William T. Comstock. Price \$2.50; free of postage to any part of the world.

Of the fourteen chapters of this book, the first is introductory; the next three are devoted to a discussion of the planning of the dwelling house, the tenement house and the apartment house; the remainder treat of mason-work, mortars and concretes, iron-work, brickwork in elevation, stonework in elevation, carpenter's work, stairs, plastering, sheet-metal work and painting. It will appear from the above outline that the book is misnamed, and should have been called, "The city residence—its plan and construction." The work is written for younger students, and would have no special value for practitioners, if all practicing architects were as well equipped as they should be. Mr. Tuthill has set for himself a definite task—the discussion of the planning and construction of city residences of the average or smaller sort on narrow lots and with limited cost. The discussion is set forth in the simplest and most straightforward way, in a style that is sufficiently clear, though not free from superfluous phrases. No attempt is made at a fundamental theoretical discussion; there is little that would be of immediate service in solving any of the more complicated problems of large or unusual work; and there is often a vagueness in detail in directions given that will compel the student to seek other sources of information. A decidedly local flavor pervades the book, for, apparently, it has not entered the head of the author to conceive that what is common practice in New York City is not, as a matter of course, common practice in good work the country over. He forgets that this is a large country, and that character of soils, and nature of materials, and the divergent growth that is almost as much a characteristic of building as of language, bears fruit in variety of method. However, we do not particularly complain of this latter point; for this naive provincialism, though amusing, is not especially dangerous in its results. It will be no detriment to the Cincinnati or Chicago architect to know how and with what materials good work is commonly done in New York City.

It would be easy to multiply words if we were to follow the book up in detail. There are vague statements that could have been made precise by the addition of a phrase; omissions that could have been supplied in a line, and occasionally we come upon an error of the printer or proofreader. Thus, figure 29 contains a room without a door; a badly drawn perspective in figure 189 obscures the meaning; on page 172 occurs the word "joists," a misprint for "joints." The local bias crops out in such instances as that on page 54, where, in the remarks as to the relative usefulness and cost of brick and stone foundations, each major assertion requires qualification for Chicago and similarly located cities. On page 81, the author, speaking of party walls at roofs (cuts 88 and 89), says the opposite of what he intends to say. On page 90 the author advises bonding of withs in flues above the roof, whereas we take it that good practice requires such bonding from bottom to top. The chapters on plastering and sheet-metal work contain conspicuous examples of that indefiniteness to which we have already called attention. The chapter on painting is at best a perfunctory performance.

If there has been a tone of disparagement in portions of what has thus far been said, we will now more than balance accounts by saying that, so far as our observation goes, this is the best book of the sort for a beginner to take up. He will get a clear idea of the field, an outline map of the subject, and will be ready to read with quicker comprehension a more thorough-going treatise; and even without such further study, will be able to apply in actual practice most of what he has learned from this little work.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE: A manual for architects, builders and house furnishers, by Clarence H. Blackall, architect. Boston, Ticknor & Co. Price \$5.00.

The author has the impression that architects, as a class, are lamentably ignorant concerning builders' hardware, that they content themselves with a vague specification, some few details as to door knobs and sash fasts and leave the other details to the honesty and generosity of the builder. We shall not deny the correctness of this impression; but we see no reason why many so-called architects should be up in hardware when they are up in nothing else. On the other hand, we should certainly expect the reasonably well-equipped architect to be posted in hardware, just as in any other matters that pertain to a building. If, however, an otherwise well-equipped architect has paid no special attention to details of the hardware used in his buildings, he can do but one thing better than reading this book, and that is what the author did before he was prepared to write it, namely, study the thing itself. And the main value of the book is, in any case, to help him make an intelligent start toward a thorough knowledge of the subject, for whatever general principle of mechanics or qualities of materials may underlie the whole matter, the details change from year to year, and only constant acquaintance with the products of leading makers can keep his knowledge up to date. Herein, indeed, is the cause of almost our sole important criticism of the work; that, being in its nature ephemeral, it ought to have been placed on the market with the smallest possible expense that would have afforded a tasty make-up. The indexed margins are convenient, but their purpose would have been well enough subserved by a complete general index and at greatly reduced cost. The bulk of the book is also augmented by a certain diffuseness of style that

expands the text unduly and makes an equally undue demand on the time of the reader. Judged solely by its contents, the work is timely and valuable. It is not sought to include in its pages a description of all the makes and patterns of hardware for any specific use, but to set forth types of approved value. Every reader will miss some special makes and patterns, perhaps equally serviceable, with which he is familiar, but he will commonly find a kindred form given. The range of the work is from nails and screws, through locks and butts, to the miscellaneous furniture of closets and pantries. The first chapter treats of materials and finishes; the fifteenth, of artistic design and of the more pretentious modern work, and the final chapter, of specifications and of the customary methods of selecting hardware. Errors in the text are unusually infrequent for a first edition. On page 274 we note a misprint, "where" being used when "there" is clearly intended, in the first paragraph. We are not aware of any conflict in the nomenclature of common forms of bolts, and take it that the plates labeled 24 and 25 have been transposed in making up. We heartily commend the book to the profession.

Recent Legal Decisions.

INTERPRETATION OF BUILDING CONTRACT.

A departure by mutual consent from the original plans, or a notification from the owner to the builder to go on and complete after the time prescribed by the contract had expired, is a waiver of the provision in the building contract that the work shall be completed by a certain time. *Close vs. Clark*, Common Pleas of New York City and county, 9 N. Y. Supp., 539.

ENFORCEMENT OF MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Where material is furnished under an entire contract to be used in the erection of several buildings owned by the same person, and situated upon the same parcel of land, a lien attaches upon the whole, as an entirety, for the gross value of material so furnished (*Lax vs. Peterson*, 44 N. W. Rep. 3). *Glass vs. St. Paul Carriage and Sleigh Company*, Supreme Court of Minnesota, 45 N. W. Rep., 150.

ARBITRATION OF A MECHANIC'S LIEN.

An agreement of submission to arbitration of an action to foreclose a mechanic's lien filed by the plaintiff's company to secure its claim against the defendant was general and included all questions and disputes arising and to arise under said contract, "including all claims of either party for damages for non-performance, delay or otherwise." The award recited that the arbitrators had "heard the proof and allegations of the parties." The award was as general as the submission on the parties as to all causes of an action subsisting between them and springing out of their contractual relations. *New York Lumber and Wood Working Company vs. Schneider*, Court of Appeals of New York; 24 N. E. Rep., 4.

SUB-CONTRACTOR'S LIEN.

The statute of Utah gives a lien to every person performing labor or furnishing material, whether at the instance of the owner or his agent, but provides that the "aggregate amount of such lien must not exceed the amount which the owner would otherwise be liable to pay." Such lien will attach by giving notice to the owner or his agent within thirty days after commencing to perform the labor or to furnish the materials, of the amount due him or contracted to become due him. A sub-contractor, to avail himself of this lien, must include in his notice the amount of the contract with the owner, less any payment for labor performed or materials furnished under the same, before complainant's lien attached. *Teahen vs. Nelson*, Supreme Court of Utah, 23 Pac. Rep., 764.

MECHANIC'S LIEN—REVERSIONARY INTEREST.

When materials are furnished to one who is the owner in fee, the lien, no doubt, attaches not only to the building itself, but also to so much of the ground as may be necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes of such building. But when, as in this case, the property is leased for ninety-nine years, renewable forever upon the payment of an annual ground rent to the lessor and his assigns, and the building is erected by the lessee or his agent, the lien attaches to the leasehold estate only. Though there be an agreement between the owner of the leasehold and the owner of the reversion that the buildings be erected at their joint expense, and when sold the proceeds were to be divided between them, according to their respective interests, a lien for materials will not attach to the reversion as against one who purchases it in good faith before the completion of the buildings without notice of the agreement between the owner and lessee. *Bechler vs. Ijams*, Court of Appeals of Maryland, 19 At. Rep., 646.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

The New York statutes provide that persons performing work, etc., in erecting any house, etc., "with the consent of the owner," they have a lien on the lot on which the house stands, and that a notice of lien shall state the name of the owner, lessee, general assignee, or persons in possession of the premises against whose interests a lien is claimed. Such notice is sufficient if the names of the persons against whose interests the lien is claimed, shall be given without saying in so many words that the lien is claimed against such persons. *Ross vs. Simons*, Common Pleas of New York City and county, general term; 9 N. Y. Supp., 536.

In an action upon a mechanic's lien to recover for material furnished to a contractor, to whom at the time of filing the notice of the lien there was a sum due by the defendant owner, defendants should be permitted to show in defense that the contractor had not completed the work, the amount of work uncompleted, the cost of completing the work, and any payments made on account of the contract. *Frazier vs. McGuckin*, Supreme Court of New York; 9 N. Y. Supp., 435.

Our Illustrations.

"Un Chateau en Espagne," Julius A. Schweinfurth, architect, Boston.

Mission Chapel of the Leavitt street Congregational Church, Chicago; Irving K. Pond and Allen B. Pond, architects.

Chicago Architectural Sketch Club competition for an Artist's Home by the Sea. First place, W. B. Mundie; second place, T. O. Fraenkel; third place, C. Bryant Schaefer.

PHOTOGRAPHURE PLATES.

(Issued only to subscribers for the Photographure edition.)

Residence of Mr. Arthur Orr, Evanston, Ill.; J. L. Silsbee, architect, Chicago.

Residence of Mr. Harlow N. Higginbotham, Chicago. Burling & Whitehouse, architects.

Residence for Mrs. Kate B. Parish, Kenwood, Ill.; Henry H. Sprague, architect, Hyde Park, Ill.

Residence of Mr. Reynolds Fisher, Kenwood, Ill., Patton & Fisher, architects, Chicago. A full page plate of each of the following views is given, viz: Exterior view, view in hall, view in parlor, view in dining room.

Personal.

ARCHITECT THOMAS FAIRBAIRN, of Edinburgh, honorable secretary of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, has removed his office to 35 South Castle street.

ARCHITECT W. W. CARLIN, of Buffalo, has removed his office to 52 Court street, corner of Franklin street. The plan of offices and building, designed especially for the purpose, was illustrated and described in a recent number.

MR. CHARLES H. BEBB, of Chicago, for a number of years identified with the fireproof construction firm of the Illinois Terra-Cotta Lumber Company, has been engaged by Architects Adler & Sullivan as building superintendent.

E. HILL TURNOCK, who has for a number of years occupied an important position in the office of Architect W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, has opened an office at 151 Monroe street. Mr. Turnock will be pleased to receive catalogues and office samples of building materials.

Building Outlook.

OFFICE OF THE INLAND ARCHITECT,
CHICAGO, Ill., July 10, 1890.

In almost all manufacturing and commercial channels, there are satisfactory evidences of healthy activity, strong prices and expanding trade. For the first six months of the year a steady expansion of producing capacity has been observable. Investors have been elbowing each other to secure and control desirable opportunities in almost every state in the Union. A happy expansion and a steady decentralization of industries is in progress. In building operations, some obstruction to fullest activity has been encountered during recent months and in some localities; but the events of the past two or three weeks indicate a revival of confidence, and of determination to prosecute work of all kinds during the coming six months. House, shop and mill building will not suffer or be delayed from any lack of confidence. Within the past few weeks very heavy contracts for building material of all kinds have been placed. Brick makers have been oversold in all sections of the country. Sawmills and planing mills are well supplied with orders to keep them busy for the rest of the season. Iron and steel makers, nail manufacturers, wire manufacturers of all kinds, and the manufacturers of implements and tools, all unite in the statement that business is exceptionally good. There is great activity among the mining interests, and the opening of new mines of coal, ore, lead, copper, silver and gold is referred to with much more frequency than in former years. Labor is contented with the result of its negotiations for better pay. Capitalists see no reason for discouragement in the outcome of their investments for the past six months. A steady enlargement of manufacturing capacity of all kinds may be regarded as certain. While profits are not large, manufacturing interests are contented. There is scarcely any accumulation of stock. New towns are springing up in the newer states. The railroads are enjoying an enormous traffic. Combinations are being made from time to time, which point to a satisfactory solution of the railroad question in the near future. Business men have more confidence in the continuance of favorable conditions than they have had in former years. A sort of automatic balancing of interests is developing. The business interests are seeking to exert greater control over the action of the public servants in national and state capacities. The advantage of an ample supply of currency is recognized on all sides, but considerable difficulty has been met with in the effort to harmonize apparently conflicting interests. Hosts of new projects are coming to the front. The contractors and builders throughout the country have every confidence, at present, that the favorable conditions of the past year or two will continue.

Synopsis of Building News.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The Chi Psi Fraternity will erect a \$20,000 club house.

Allegheny, Pa.—Architect A. E. Linkenheimer is preparing plans for the New City View schoolhouse to cost about \$6,000.

Architect C. W. Hodgdon: For the tenth ward school, additions and alterations; cost \$6,000.

Ashland, Wis.—Proposals are wanted for the erection of a water works system. Address Ashland Water Supply Company.

Birmingham, Ala.—Architect D. A. Helmich: For Messrs. Loveman, Joseph and Loeb, a four-story business building, size 60 by 200 feet. Pressed brick, tin roof and steam heating; cost \$50,000. Contract not let. Building outlook here is good.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Architects C. K. Porter & Son: For the Franciscan Friars, a church and monastery, stone building, to cost \$92,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Architect Charles S. Frost is letting contracts for the eight-story office and printing building to be erected on the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street, for the Western Bank Note and Engraving Company. The front will be constructed of brown pressed brick with terra-cotta trimmings; the main entrance and second and third floors will have marble floors and wainscoting. The building will be of steel construction and thoroughly fireproof. Will put in electric light, three elevators, steam heat and power. The ground floor will be used for stores and second and third for offices, and the remainder for the company. He is also letting contracts for a three-story and basement residence to be erected at 287 Prairie avenue for John C. Kepp. It will have a blue Bedford stone front and side, hot water heating and all the sanitary and modern improvements and cost \$30,000. Also made plans for a three-story and basement residence to be erected on Drexel boulevard between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, for N. W. Harris. The front will be of raindrop brownstone; will put in hot water heating, electric gas lighting, etc.; cost \$30,000.

Architects Burnham & Root are preparing plans for the Masonic Temple to be erected on the northeast corner of State and Randolph streets. The design for the front shows a magnificent eighteen-story structure, 240 feet high from the sidewalk. It will be constructed of pressed brick, terra-cotta and stone, will be of steel construction and absolutely fireproof; will have twelve elevators, steam heat, electric light and all the finest of improvements. It will have a frontage on State street of 170 feet and depth of 113 feet on Randolph. The cost will be \$2,000,000. Work is expected to be begun on August 1 and the building completed in two years. The extreme height of the building up to the final on the gables as shown in the design will be 288 feet, 48 feet higher than the top of the Auditorium tower.

Architect R. T. Newberry is making plans for a block of two-story dwellings, to be built on Central Park boulevard for N. L. Hansen. The fronts will be of Tiffany pressed brick, with Bedford stone trimmings.

Architect Thomas Scott is preparing plans for a four-story and basement store and flat building, to be built on the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fifth street, for Mrs. Josie Krick. It will have two fronts of red granite, closets, mantels, bathrooms, hardwood finish, gas ranges and fireplaces, marble tiles, etc.; cost \$30,000. He is also making plans for a two-story frame residence, to be built at Batavia, Illinois, for William P. Barker. Will put in hot-water heating, bathrooms, closets, mantels, stained glass; cost \$7,000.

Architect W. L. Carroll is making plans for a three-story store and flat building, to be erected at 171 Center street, for Cole Brothers. Bedford stone front; cost \$8,000.

Architects Burnham & Root have just let the contract for the erection of the "Temple" building to be built on the southwest corner of La Salle and Monroe streets, for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to the George A. Fuller Company. It will be a fourteen-story structure, with a frontage of 192 feet on La Salle street, and will be constructed of Obsidian brown brick, with terra-cotta trimmings; the two first stories will be of granite. The building will be of steel construction and perfectly fireproof. Will put in eight elevators, steam heat, electric light, etc.; cost \$1,000,000.

Architect F. B. Abbott made plans for a three-story and basement residence, to be erected on the Lake Shore Drive, between Professor Swing's and Robert Lincoln's residences, for C. C. Heisen. It will be constructed of red granite all round, with antique tower on the northeast corner with balcony and tiled roof. Will put in hot water heating, mosaic floors and ceilings in bathrooms; to be finished all in hardwoods; the cost will be \$60,000. Also made plans for an eight-story apartment house, to be erected on Cottage Grove and College Place. It will be constructed of Pennsylvania serpentine greenstone, rock-faced. Will have a frontage on Cottage Grove of 150 feet and on College Place of 115. Will put in steam heat, four elevators, dumb waiters, etc.; cost \$150,000.

Architect J. C. Swalm has just let the contract to E. W. Westcott, of 835½ West Polk street, for the erection of the Brice A. Miller residence, to be built at 46 Roslyn Place. It will have a beautifully designed front of brown and buff Amherst stone with slate roof; will put in steam heat and all improvements; cost \$20,000.

Architect C. A. Weary made plans for a block of six two-story stores and flats, to be erected corner of Ohio and Trumbull avenue, for Holman & Crowley. The front will be of Anderson pressed brick and Bedford stone; cost \$20,000. Also made plans for a three-story flat building, to be built on Park avenue, west of Kedzie, for Dr. P. Fahrney. Anderson pressed brick and stone; cost \$16,000. Also for H. A. Eaton, a two-story residence, to be built on Washington boulevard near Francisco street; to have a Bedford stone front, hot water heating, hardwood finish; cost \$10,000.

Architect J. A. Thain is working on plans for a two-story residence, to be built on Ashland boulevard. It will have a handsome stone front, hot water heating, and cost \$20,000.

Architects Holabird & Roche are making plans for a sixteen-story office building, to be erected at 265 to 271 Dearborn street, for Francis Bartlett.

Architect Henry Sierks is making plans for a four-story store and flat building, to be erected corner of Milwaukee avenue and Western avenue, for H. Schuttler. The front will be of St. Louis pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings; the cost will be about \$60,000. He also made plans for a two-story residence, to be erected at 44 Fowler street, for M. Tausig. It will have a blue Bedford stone front, steam heat, hardwood finish, etc., and cost \$13,000.

Architect H. R. Wilson is letting contracts for a three-story residence, to be erected on Michigan avenue near Thirty-sixth street, for A. Hart. It will have a handsome front of white Georgia marble; to be finished in oak, mahogany, cherry and birdseye maple, have hot water heating and cost \$25,000. Also working on plans for a two-story residence, to be built on Michigan avenue, next door to the above. Will have a St. Lawrence marble front and red tiled roof, hot water heating and all the improvements and cost \$20,000; for Louis Stein.

Architect Alfred Smith made plans for an eight-story office and bank building, to be built on the triangular lot at the junction of Madison street and Ashland and Ogden avenues, for A. J. Stone; there will be three fronts; the first two stories will be of stone, and above of terra-cotta; it will be fireproof, and have steam heat, electric light, boilers, vaults, safety deposit boxes, and all the modern conveniences; the cost will be \$150,000. Also for A. E. Kent, a two-story store and flat building, on the northeast corner of Polk and Hoyne, and a two-story flat building on the northwest corner of Polk and Robey, and for the same owner, seven three-story stores and flats corner of Forty-third and Calumet, to cost \$50,000. And for H. Vollmer, a three-story flat building and a three-story dwelling, to be built on Robey and Adams streets; Tiffany pressed brick and Bedford stone; cost \$17,000.

Architect L. G. Hallberg made plans for a three-story store and flat building, to be erected on Wentworth avenue near Fifty-sixth street, for S. M. Dunning; pressed brick and stone; cost \$20,000.

Architects Faber & Pagels: For John Alles, Jr., a two-story frame residence at Winnetka; bathrooms, closets, mantels, furnace; cost \$7,000; making plans.

Architect J. H. Huber: For Charles Steinbrecher, six two-story dwellings, and ten two-story flats, to be erected on Superior street near Western avenue; pressed brick and stone, bathrooms, closets, mantels, furnaces, stained glass; cost \$60,000; making plans.

Architect S. M. Randolph: For Lowther Hall Masonic Association, making plans for a five-story and basement building, to be erected on the southwest corner of Madison street and Colorado avenue. It will have two stone fronts and contain stores, lodge rooms, Masonic hall, ballroom, and large hall on the top floor; will put in steam heat, elevators, electric light, fireproof vaults, etc.

Architect J. J. Kouhn: For Pythian Temple Company, a three-story building, to be erected corner Clark street and Oakdale avenue; it will be 198 by 120 feet in size, and cost \$200,000; the first story will be of rock-faced stone, and above of pressed brick, with slate roof; it will contain ten stores, apartments, auditorium to seat 2,000 people, bowling alley, ballroom, barber shop, etc., and will be heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and have the modern improvements.

Architect A. L. Schellenger: For Herman Hand, two two-story residences, to be erected corner of Seventy-second and Wentworth avenue, stone and frame, furnaces, etc.; cost \$12,000.

Architect Wesley A. Arnold: For Mrs. Anna D. Kellogg, a two-story residence at Oak Park. Furnace, bathroom, mantels, stained glass; cost \$6,000. For N. M. Jones, a two-story residence at Oak Park; furnace, etc.; cost \$5,000. Also making plans for three residences to be erected at Evanston, one to cost \$12,000, and two \$3,000 each; furnaces bathrooms, mantels, etc.

Architects Thiel & Lang: For Moody & Waters, making plans for a two-story bakery, size 110 by 120 feet, to cost \$20,000, to be built corner of Congress and Aberdeen streets; Indiana pressed brick and stone, steam heat, etc.

Architect H. T. Kley: For Fred Haussen, a three-story store and flat building at 1202 Milwaukee avenue; Collinsville pressed brick and Connecticut brownstone; cost \$9,000. For C. Seegers, a three-story store and flat building at 1204 and 1206 Milwaukee avenue, to cost \$18,000, and a three-story store and flat building at 405 West North avenue; Collinsville pressed brick and brownstone; cost \$8,600.

Architect William Ohlhaber: For John Weild, a two-story residence; blue Bedford stone front, furnace, mantels, bathrooms, etc.; cost \$6,000.

Architect A. Druiding made plans for St. Mary's Catholic Church to be erected at East St. Louis; furnace, stained glass, pews; cost \$20,000. For St. Vincent's school, Chicago, steam heat, etc. For St. Mary's Church at Wausau, Wis., brick and stone, furnace, bells, stained glass, pews; cost \$15,000. For Catholic church at Pittsburgh, Pa., 72 by 160, with two towers 178 feet high; steam heat, etc.; cost \$100,000. For St. John's Church, Waverly Mills, Minn.; stone, furnace, etc.; cost \$28,000. For Catholic church at Westphalia, Kan.; brick and stone, hot water heating, etc.; cost \$14,000.

Architect H. F. Starbuck is preparing plans for an Episcopal church to be erected at Superior, Wis.; it will be built of red sandstone and will have furnace, pews to seat 250 persons, stained glass, etc., and cost \$9,000.

Architects Patton & Fisher: For W. S. Walker, planning four two-story residences to be built on Ellis avenue near Forty-third street; pressed brick and stone, furnaces, bathrooms, mantels, stained glass; cost \$20,000. For H. C. Johnson, a two-story residence on Forty-second Place and Drexel boulevard; stone front, etc.; cost \$6,000. For L. Muther, at Oak Park, a two-story frame residence; hot water heating, etc.; cost \$7,000.

Architects Howe & Shelton are making plans for remodeling the Englewood opera house; will put in new interior, opera chairs, steam heat, etc.; cost \$15,000. For W. P. Lasher, a three-story frame hotel at Minonk, Ill.; steam heat, bathrooms, mantels; cost \$15,000.

Architect George H. Borst: For George L. Brown, a two-story flat building and stable at 2025 Indiana avenue; Bedford stone front, steam heat and modern improvements; cost \$12,000.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Lawrence Mendenhall: The strike at the present writing is still unsettled, and the delay in settlement is working great loss to the building trades and to the mechanics themselves. Today commences the fifth week of idleness, and with 1,200 carpenters idle, who in turn compel the bricklayers, plasterers, painters and other mechanics to lay off, the loss to the laborer cannot be less than \$100,000. The loss to the building business will not fall short of \$500,000. The demand for nine hours' work with ten hours' pay was met with a proposition from the bosses placing September 1 as the date. This was declined, and called forth another fixing August 1 as the time, and making an hour rate until then. This was also declined, and met with a proposition from the men fixing July 15 as the date, the other points being agreed to.

To my mind and manner of thinking, the demands of the mechanics are not unreasonable as to rate, but the manner in which they were made I do not consider as fair. The contractors were willing to grant the requests of their men, had they been made in an equitable way. In answer to this objection comes the reply from the men, "You have fooled us before." If there has been a breach of faith and trust on the part of contractors, it is an exemplification of the adage, "Chickens will come home to roost." A man's word should be as binding as a bonded contract. I am in hopes that everything will be settled in a few days, and that something may be saved from the wreck. As a result of all these causes plans to report are not very plentiful.

Architects Samuel Hannaford & Sons are busy on the plans for a building for St. Xavier church; it will be of brick, with slate roof, and be used as a school, with hall, chapel, etc.; probable cost about \$80,000.

Architect A. C. Nash is busily engaged on the plans for the addition to the St. Nicholas Hotel. The hotel will be very complete.

Architect George W. Vogel reports the following plans: For August Saners, Esq., Newport, Ky., a residence; materials, common brick, pine finish, gas, plumbing, stained glass, slate roof, etc.; cost \$4,000. For Mrs. Longley, Dayton, Ky., a residence; materials, common brick, pine finish, slate mantels, slate roof, etc.; cost \$3,000.

Architects Des Jardins & Hayward report: For the German Lutheran Church, Walnut Hills, a church edifice; write to Messrs. Bice & McMillar, 22 Garden street, city; cost \$12,000. Also plans for a church at Madisonville, Ohio; materials, brick, slate roof, organ, pews, etc.; cost \$12,000; write to W. W. Peabody, city.

Architect Adam J. Bast reports: For Mr. E. Leyman, a stable; materials, pressed brick, cement floors, stable fittings, gas and plumbing; cost \$7,000.

Architect William S. Robinson reports: For F. C. Grote, Esq., Fourth and Plum, a residence; materials, brick, pine finish, inside blinds, wood mantels, gas, plumbing, slate roof, etc.; cost \$3,000.

Architect John H. Boll reports: For Thomas Gannon, a flat building; materials, brick, iron mantels, pine finish, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$7,000.

Architect J. G. Steinkamp reports: For Thomas Emery's Sons, five dwellings; materials, frame, poplar finish, blinds, grates, iron mantels, slate roof, etc.; cost \$20,000; inclose stamp for reply.

Architects Reig & Marty report: For Peter Seiwert, a residence; materials, brick, pine finish, iron mantels, slate roof, plumbing, gas; cost \$3,800. Architect W. W. Franklin reports: For Miss Clara G. Kuhn, city, a residence; materials, frame, pine finish, wood mantels, stained glass, slate roof, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$4,500.

Denver, Colo.—Interviews with the leading architects of the city show that while most of them express sympathy with the labor cause, the general opinion among them is that a general strike would be more damaging to the city than advantageous to the strikers.

Work on the Chamberlin Observatory building for the University of Denver will go ahead at once, as it is intended to have the building ready before the end of summer, when the great glass will have been finished by the Messrs. Clark. Putting in the foundation for the telescope is a task which requires the most exact attention and skill, as any deviation from perfection would materially interfere with the operation of the immense, but exceedingly delicate, instrument. The machinery to handle the tube is being made at the same time as the glass.

Messrs. Bailey & Kidder will erect a \$300,000 hotel building here, to be commenced this summer.

Architect J. J. Huddart has prepared plans for a \$50,000 brick business block.

Detroit, Mich.—Work is very slack at present, not having recovered as yet from the effects of the strike; it is hoped though that work will brighten up for fall work.

Architects W. L. Smith & Son: For Johnson Glover, a five-story laboratory, size 40 by 58 feet, brick and stone; cost \$18,000; contractor, F. Buhlson. For Henry P. Glover, a three-story brick store and warehouse, size 40 by 50 feet; cost \$8,000.

Architects Mason & Rice: For James E. Scripp, a one-story stone church, size 100 by 35 feet; cost \$40,000. For the Mary Palmer Memorial Church, a two-story brick rectory, size 32 by 42 feet; cost \$5,000.

Architects Scott, Kamper & Scott: For Alexander Fowler, two four-story stores, size 50 by 64 feet, brick and stone; cost \$11,000; builders, Mitt & Clark. For Daniel Scotten, a three-story stone residence, to cost \$50,000; also for the same, a five-story addition to hotel, size 100 by 120 feet; cost \$250,000.

Architect E. C. Van Leyen: For Messrs. Skinner & Co., six three-story dwellings, size 80 by 90 feet, brick and stone; cost \$30,000. For F. W. Basely, a two-story dwelling, size 30 by 56 feet, brick with slate roof; cost \$5,500.

Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For W. J. Evans, a two-story double residence, size 48 by 52 feet, brick and stone with slate roof; cost \$7,000.

Architects Malcomson & Higginbotham: For L. B. Littlefield, a two-story dwelling, size 34 by 60 feet, brick and stone; slate roof; cost \$7,500.

Architect George E. Meyers: For Myers & Hyland, two-story frame store and dwelling, size 30 by 56 feet; cost \$5,000.

Architects names not reported: For A. W. Holcombe, three-story double dwelling, size 42 by 52 feet; cost \$9,000. For A. Corbelle, two two-story frame dwellings, size 24 by 56 feet; cost \$5,000. For John J. Owen, two dwellings; brick and stone, slate roof; C. A. Fullerton, builder.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The New England Furniture Company will add a six-story addition to their factory, to cost about \$25,000.

Architect W. G. Robinson: For Messrs. Stickley Bros., of Birmingham, New York, a three-story brick furniture warehouse.

The Young Men's Christian Association are now ready to adopt plans for a \$50,000 association building.

Kansas City, Kan.—Plans are being made for a Young Men's Christian Association building, to be erected at once; estimated cost \$20,000.

Kearney, Neb.—Architects J. B. McElfratrick & Sons: For the Kearney Opera House Company, a large opera house and office building, to cost \$100,000. The Union Pacific Railway Company will erect a \$20,000 depot here.

Little Rock, Ark.—Architect Fred J. H. Rickon: A two-story frame residence; size 32 by 68 feet; cost \$3,000.

Architect Thomas Harding: For A. B. Smith, at Newport, a large brick hotel building; cost \$18,000. Contracts not let.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architect C. F. Struck: For the Century Piano Company, a five-story piano factory building, size 100 by 100 feet, stone and brick, pitch and gravel roof, steam heating, electric lighting; cost \$40,000; builders, Leen & McLeod. For Emil Ferrant, alterations to dwelling house, size 36 by 50 feet; frame, with stone foundations; cost \$4,500; builders, Pike & Cook. For William Pannin, at Brainerd, a two-story store building, size 48 by 80 feet; brick and stone; cost \$6,000. Also, for Messrs. Boesch & Maltzahn, at New Ulm, a two-story store block, size 85 by 80 feet; brick and stone, with tin roof; cost \$22,000.

Architect F. A. Clarke: For K. Goldblum, a three-story store and tenement building, brick, size 44 by 100 feet; cost \$12,000; builder, C. Peterson. Also, for C. P. Smith, two frame dwellings, size 32 by 48 feet; cost \$14,000.

Architect S. Berg: A three story brick tenement building for self, size 143 by 66 feet; to cost \$30,000.

Architect George N. Goodwin: For James A. Paige, a two-story dwelling, brick, size 36 by 55 feet; cost \$10,000.

The following permits have been issued during the last month: C. Anderson, block of flats, \$8,000; Kinnard Press Company, machine shop, \$5,000; M. A. Bradford, block of stores and flats, \$25,000; S. E. Dementes and P. Sacrosse, two dwellings, \$6,000; Rudd & Whitney, three-story brick stores and flats, \$20,000; J. H. Edmonds, dwelling, \$6,500; A. Harris, dwelling, \$3,500; W. S. Moore, three dwellings, \$7,500; August Gagnon, brick block of stores and flats, \$20,000; J. B. Tabom, dwelling, \$10,000; Crocker, Fish & Co., brick warehouse, \$4,000; J. M. Robinson, block of stores and flats, \$13,000; Emil Ferrant, alterations, \$4,500; C. A. Keep, remodeling dwelling, \$4,000; Andrew Olson, dwelling, \$3,000; C. S. Brackett, dwelling, \$8,000; Kinney & Willcome, two dwellings, \$10,000; N. W. Cook, two dwellings, \$12,000.

Monticello, Ark.—Architects Rickon & Gibb, of Little Rock: For Professor Hineman, a frame school building, size 60 by 70 feet; to cost \$5,000. For R. F. Hyatt, a brick bank and store; cost \$7,000.

Omaha, Neb.—Architect H. Voss is preparing plans for a hospital for the St. Joseph Sisters of Mercy; the building to be of brick with stone trimmings, to cost about \$100,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architects Bickel & Brennen: For Mr. Kelley, three four-story store buildings, brick with terra-cotta trimmings; contract not let.

Architect F. C. Sauer: For Mr. R. Arthur, a four-story hotel; size 24 by 121 feet; brick, with tin and slate roof; cost \$17,000. Builders Benz Brothers.

Architect A. Druiding: For the SS. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Congregation, a one-story church; size 60 by 160 feet; cost \$47,000. Builders Benz Brothers.

Architect T. D. Evans: For Lincoln Sub-District school a two-story school-house; size 92 by 67 feet; brick; iron shingle roof; cost \$30,000. Contractor, W. W. Miller.

Architect W. C. Fraser: For D. C. Kuhn, a three-story bank, size 20 by 90 feet; brick; tin roof; cost \$10,000. Contractor, D. Becher.

Architect James T. Steen: For The Dispatch Publishing Company, a three-story publishing house; size 20 by 150 feet; brick; fireproof roof; cost \$57,000.

Architect T. J. Osterling: For the Central District and Printing Telephone Company, an eight-story office building; brick; tile and asphalt roof; cost \$140,000; contractor, Henry Shink.

San Francisco, Cal.—Architect C. I. Havens: For Mahoney Bros., a two-story brick warehouse; cost \$15,750.

Architect Henry Geiffuss: For G. Witzel, a two-story frame dwelling.

San Diego, Cal.—Architect W. S. Hebbard reports: A power house for the San Diego Cable Railway Company, corner Fourth and Spruce streets, 100 feet front by 200 feet long, built of brick; cost about \$25,000. A residence and stable for D. D. Dare, of Sespi; brown sandstone; stained and beveled plate glass; hardwood finish, etc.; cost \$32,500. Frame house for W. L. Foevert, on Florence Heights; cost \$3,500. Frame house for M. Lovett, Florence Heights; cost \$3,500. Frame house for C. L. Barber, Fourth and Robinson avenue; cost \$3,000. Pavilion for San Diego Cable Railway Company, Mission Park; cost \$5,000. Hotel for San Diego Cable Railway Company; thirty rooms; cost \$5,000. A brick and stone residence for J. C. Collins; contract not let. The outlook in the building line here is good.

Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Electric Light Company will erect a new plant in this place.

Architects Kissom & Morris, of Tacoma: For Messrs. Stewart, Bailey & Baxter, a four-story office block; size 45 by 112 feet; brick; cost \$33,000. Contractor, James Spurr.

St. Louis, Mo.—Swedish M. E. Church will erect a church at a cost of \$7,000.

D. Arnold will erect a two-story brick school; cost \$12,000; contractor A. E. Cook.

W. M. Hopkins will erect a two-story brick building to cost \$17,000.

Contractors J. B. La Barge & Co., for the Samuel Cupples Real Estate Company, a seven-story brick warehouse; cost \$180,000. For the St. Louis College of Physicians, a three-story brick medical college; cost \$35,000.

Contractor Philip Riechers: For the Security Building Company, an eleven-story office building; brick; cost \$700,000.

Superior, Wis. Architects Barber & Barber: For Messrs. Myers Bros., of Duluth, a five-story flat block; size 90 by 140 feet; cost \$100,000.

Tacoma, Wash.—The contracts for the erection of the court house will be let in about three weeks. Proctor & Dennis, architects.

Architects Kissom & Morris: For Messrs. Kahler & Wells, a six-story warehouse block, size 50 by 100 feet, brick; cost \$45,000. Contractor D. B. Adams. For the News Publishing Company, a four-story printing house, size 25 by 100 feet, brick; cost \$17,000. Contractor, P. Savory. For W. O. Rice, Esq., a two-story residence, size 32 by 52 feet; cost \$6,500. For M. M. Smith, a two-story residence, size 34 by 48 feet; cost \$6,000. For J. H. Parker, a two-story residence, size 27 by 46 feet; cost \$4,000. For J. W. Anderson, a two-story brick residence, shingled roof, size 58 by 64 feet; cost \$20,000. For S. P. Holmes, a two-story residence, size 31 by 54 feet; cost \$6,000. Contractors, Link & Estes. For S. B. Dushbene, a two-story dwelling, size 30 by 40 feet; cost \$4,000. For J. B. Best, a two-story residence, 32 by 47 feet; cost \$5,000.

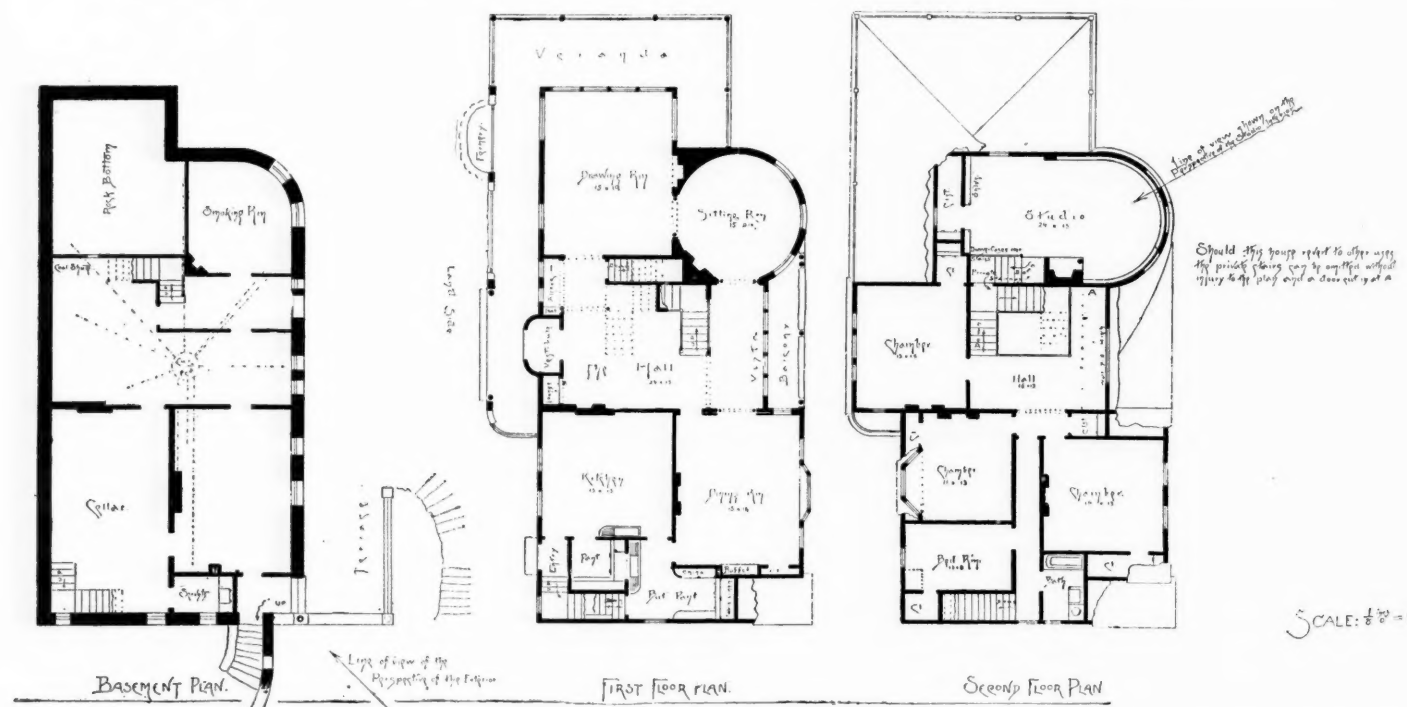
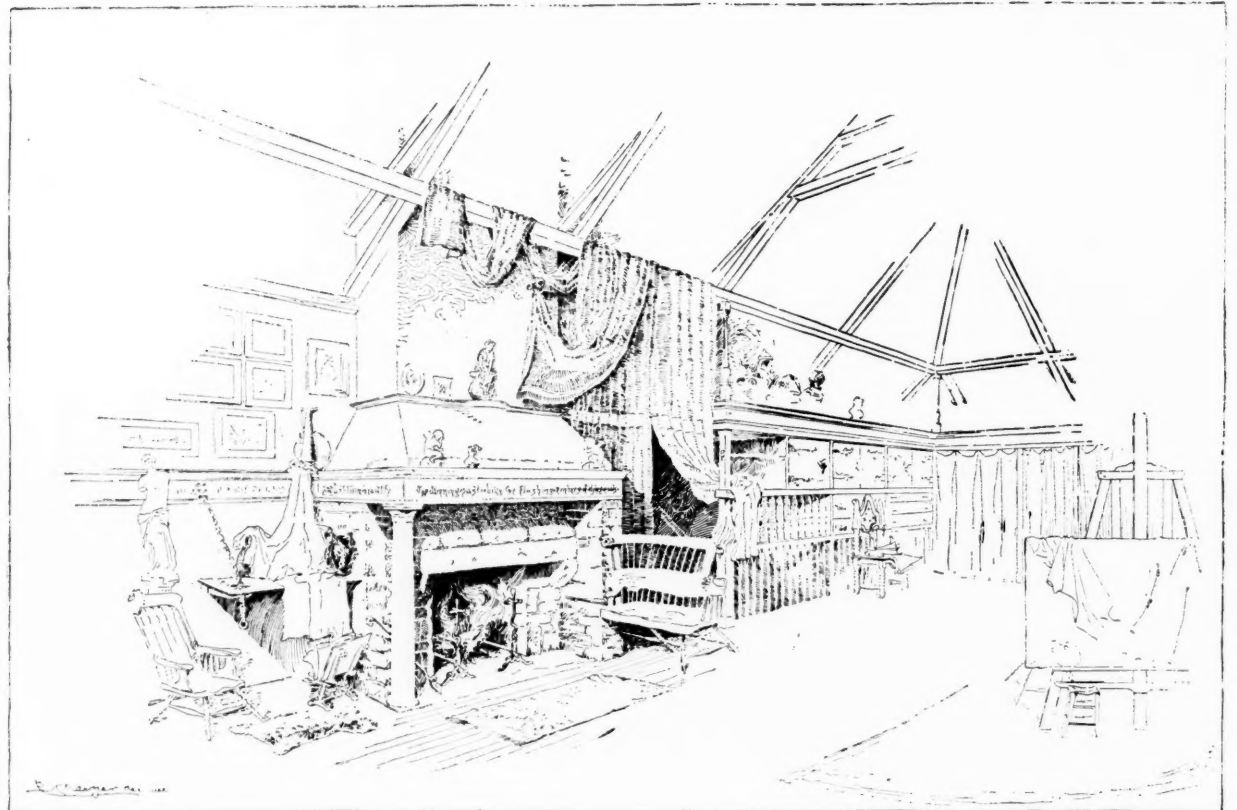
Building at present is generally active, but there is not as much projected as expected, although far in excess of same time last year.

Toledo, Ohio.—Architects Baker & Huber: For Charles Hanner, a two-story frame tenement building; cost \$5,000. For J. L. Gillett, a two-story frame dwelling; cost \$4,500. Also the Consolidated Street Railroad Company, a two-story brick and stone power building; cost about \$8,000.

Architect A. Liebold: For Mr. F. Demey, a brick dwelling; cost \$8,000.

Topeka, Kan.—Architects Perkins & Adams: For Dr. G. W. Hageboom, a brick dwelling; cost \$15,000. For Dr. C. H. Ginbar, a \$5,000 residence. For Mr. J. Kaczynski, a two-story dwelling and store building, pressed brick; cost \$9,000.

Architect Seymour Davis has prepared plans for the new university building, to cost about \$150,000.



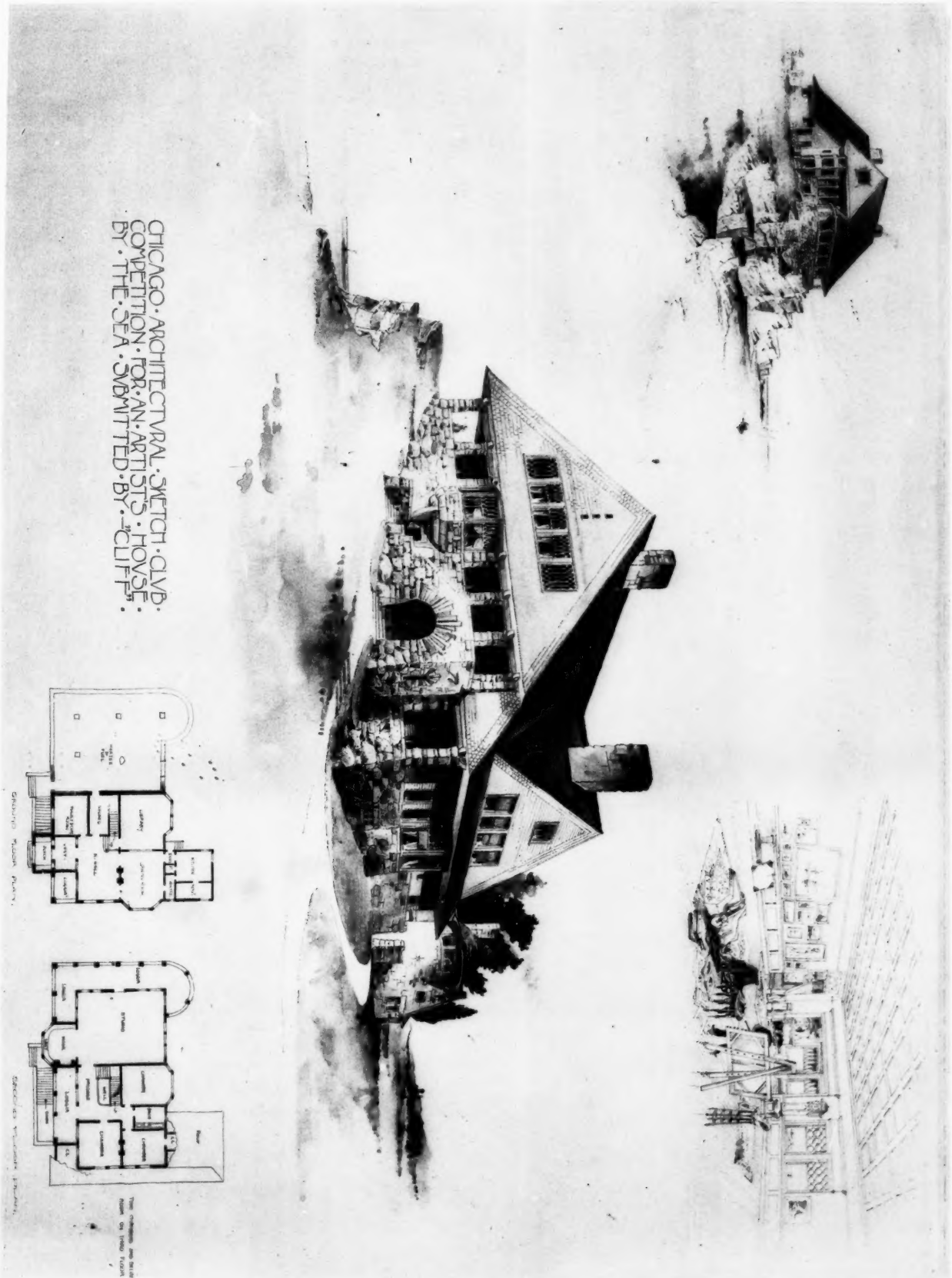
CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB COMPETITION FOR AN ARTIST'S HOME BY THE SEA

THIRD PLACE. C. B. SCHAEFER. (Exterior perspective traced from watercolor.)

REPRODUCED FROM SEPIA WASH DRAWING.

FIRST PLACE—W. B. MUNDIE.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

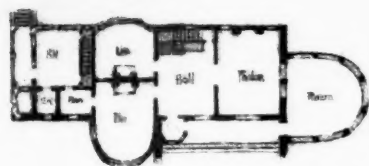


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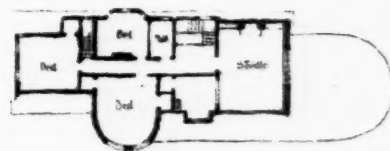
THE SEA.

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Sketch Plan First Floor



Second Floor



Corner of Studio

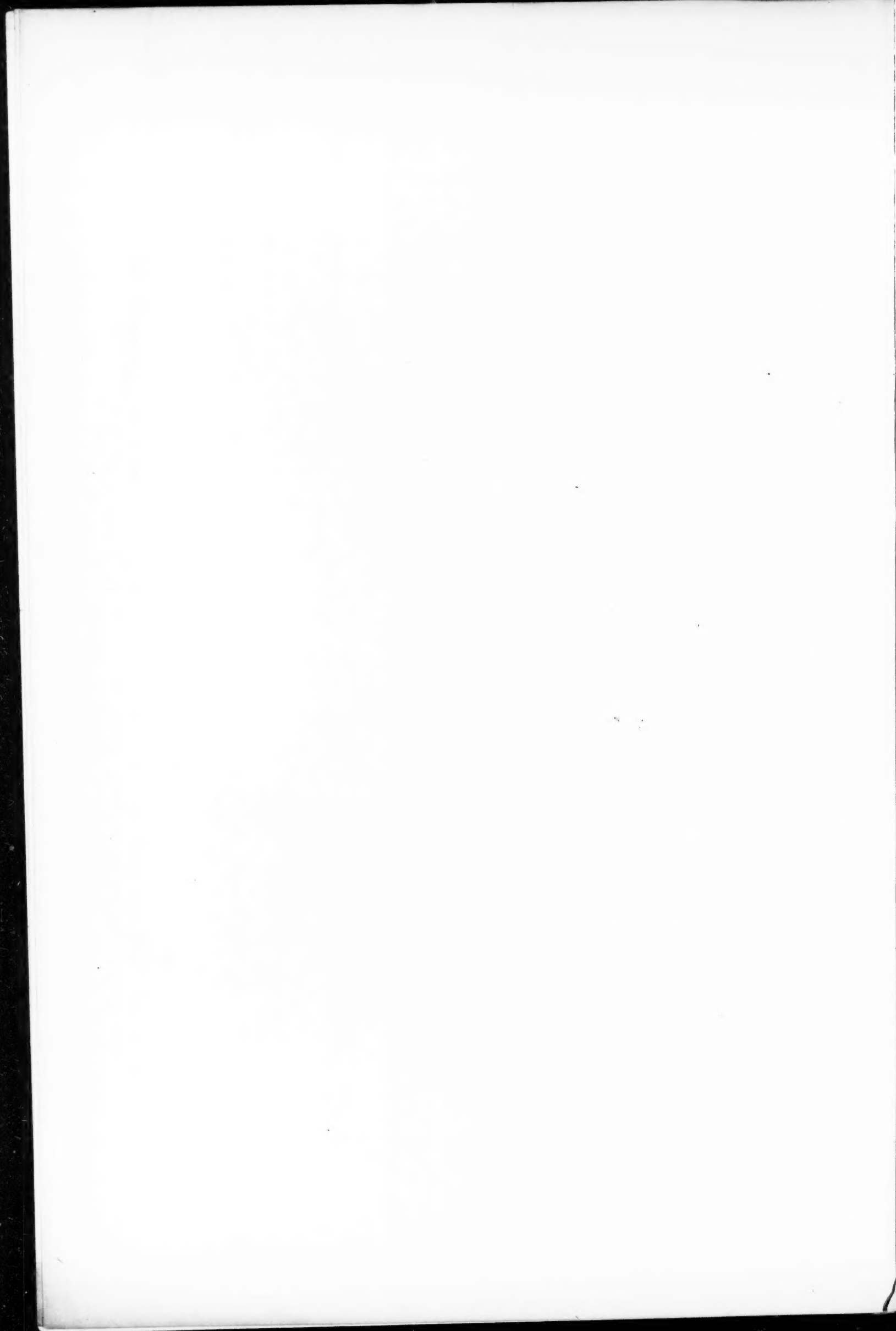


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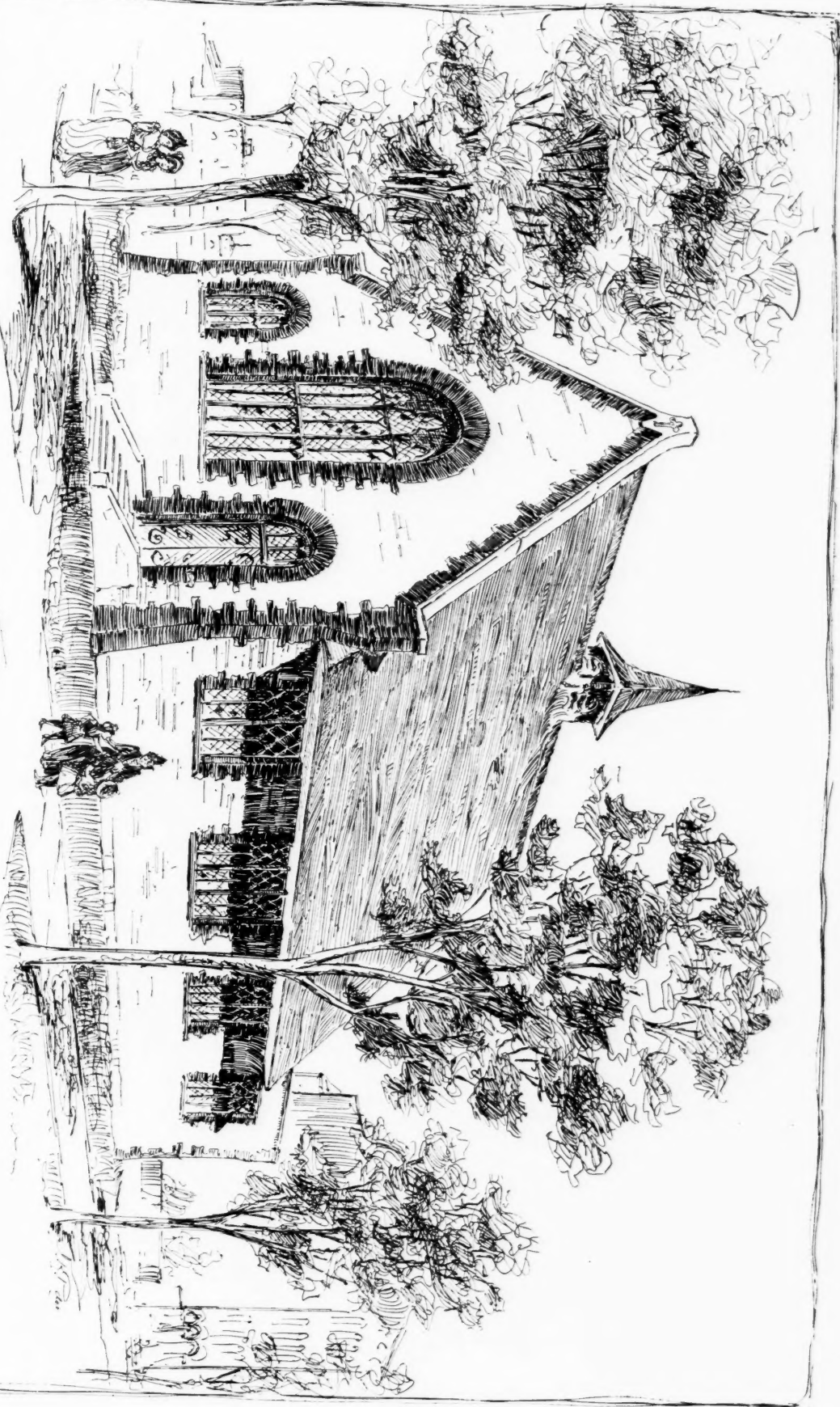
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CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB COMPETITION FOR AN
ARTIST'S HOME BY THE SEA.

SECOND PLACE—T. O. FRAENKEL.

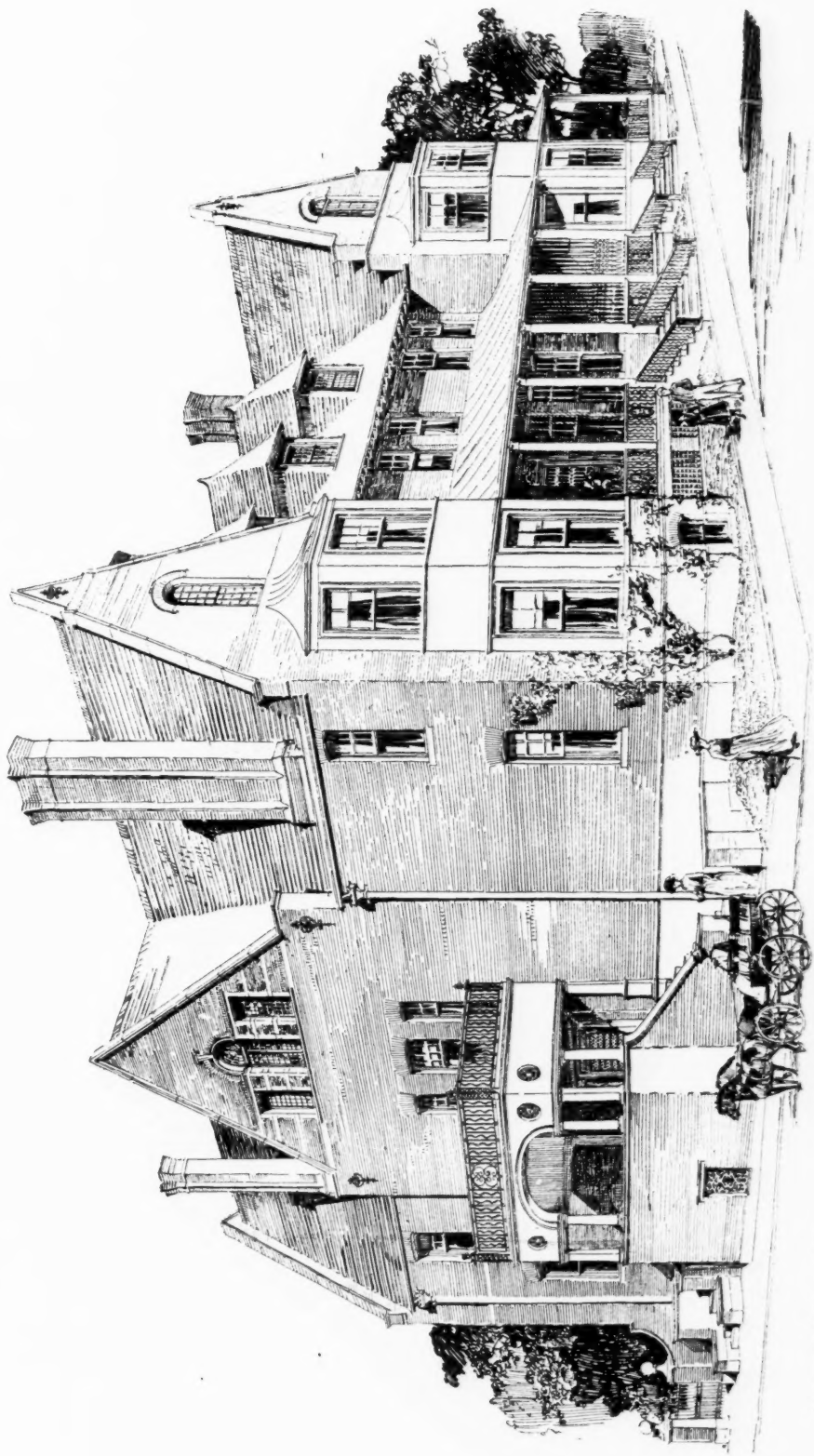


Mission (chapel of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church)
at the corner of Sacramento Ave and Fillmore Street (Chicago)



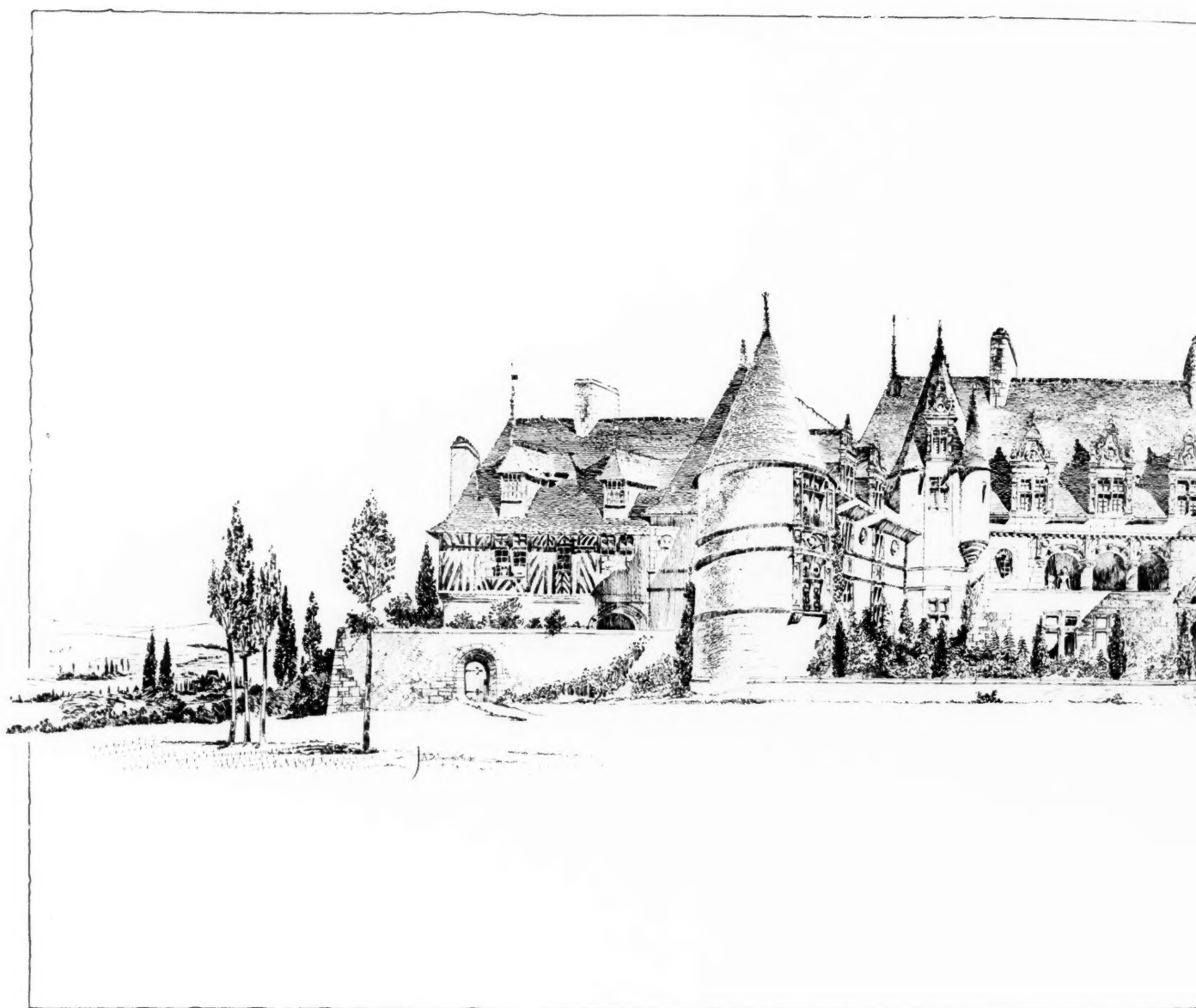
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605 Pullman Building Chicago





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HOUSES ON LANDON COURT OMAHA NEBRASKA
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