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IN THE WEST.**

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Twenty-fifth
Annual
Convention
of the A. I. A.

Notwithstanding the fact that some members of the American Institute of Architects have forgotten that the twenty-fifth annual convention will be held at Boston, Massachusetts, October 28, 29 and 30, and made engagements that will prevent their attendance, and that others will be too busy to attend, the convention will probably be the largest and most important held in many years. It is the commencement of another twenty-five years of architectural progress, and brings with it many changes. The exhibit of drawings will illustrate the best work of the best architects of the land. The discussions will develop the best thought of these architects, and the freedom of thought that has developed in the West will meet the conservatism of the East. Each will be benefited by an exchange that will widen the scope of each intellect, and solidify into concrete form those impressions each has received yet set aside during the haste to accomplish rather than do well, which characterizes too much of the work of the present day. Though it involves an outlay of considerable time and money for the western architect to attend a meeting on the seaboard, and it is hoped that sometime this may be regulated by holding the annual meetings at a more central point, still the knowledge gained and the enjoyment obtained makes it worth the sacrifice. The secretary has obtained concessions from railroads and the local committee special rates from hotels, and the latter has prepared an elaborate programme which will keep members fully employed out of convention hours. There will be nothing formal in the arrangements, and the large membership of the Chapter at Boston will enable the architects of that city to give every attention to their guests. As the next annual meeting will probably be held in the South, and this will be the most important gathering until the convention in Chicago in 1893, every member should make a special effort to attend. The latest circulars issued by the secretary and other information will be found in THE INLAND ARCHITECT for September, and upon another page in this issue.

World's
Fair
Work
and Progress.

Contracts for all the principal buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition have been let and several of the buildings are constructed up to the roof line. The excellent management which has attended the planning and construction of these enormous buildings should excite the admiration of the profession and the public alike. To the latter it should prove for all time that the selection of an architect of known capability is better than a competition adjudicated by laymen. The policy pursued leaves nothing to be regretted by the public, as they have employed the best talent in the country, and whatever the result may be it will represent the best that the country can produce. The completed designs will prove, we think, that while the United States has never yet developed the greatest artists or the greatest musicians, that its architects are peers to those of the world. In the construction of these buildings, covering more than a thousand acres of space, the chief of construction has carried on the work with a systematic persistence against obstacles and a freedom from delay that should show that great architects are also great managers, and that a business faculty always augments an

architectural talent. It is hoped that the reported proposed abolition of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion is not seriously considered. As the construction department has been active in erecting the buildings, so has this bureau been energetic and done valuable work in securing the attention of the world and showing the manufacturers of every civilized country the advisability of being represented within the Exposition gates in the great competition of 1893. In fact each department, that of construction and of publicity, seems absolutely useless without the other, and if one should be abolished the other should also. It is only because sensational reports have been sent out that we notice this, as we do not believe for a moment that any such move as the abolition of so important a department at this time was even seriously contemplated.

The Clark Medal Competition of 1891. The third competition for the medal founded by Mr. Robert Clark, of Chicago, closed October 1, nine drawings being adjudicated by the committee. The subject was the drawing of some part of the Acropolis, leaving the selection of subject and method of rendering to the judgment of the draftsman. The following is the report of the committee to the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, who are the conservators of the medal fund:

W. R. Gibb, Secretary, C. A. S. C.:

October 1, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Your committee on the Clark medal begs leave to report as follows:

It has received drawings from nine competitors. The award of prizes is as follows:

First prize, motto, "Fair Greece, Sad Relic of Departed Worth," by George G. Will, of Omaha.

Second prize, motto, a classic ornament, by W. E. Pinkham, of San Francisco.

Third prize, motto, a wreath, by Frederick R. Hirsh, of New York.

Honorable mention for clever watercolor, by Hugh M. Garden, Chicago.

All the drawings are at this office awaiting your pleasure.

Very truly yours,

DANKMAR ADLER,
N. CLIFFORD RICKER.
LORADO TAFT,
S. A. TREAT,
HENRY IVES COBB.

It is somewhat surprising that so few competitors could be found for this medal among the draftsmen under thirty years of age in the United States. This may be due to several causes. A superior attractiveness in the league competition; the scholarly knowledge necessary to creditably delineate the subject, the mere copying of the subject from a photograph not being sufficient; and the busy season in some sections occupying the time of draftsmen to the exclusion of other work. This latter has been particularly true in Chicago. The draftsmen who sent in drawings are all to be congratulated upon their excellence, each having merit of a high order, the two highest prize drawings especially exercising the critical knowledge of the committee to the utmost in deciding which contained the larger merit.

Candidates for Membership in the A. I. A. At the August meeting of the directors of the American Institute of Architects there was a larger number of applications for membership, and the average proficiency of candidates was higher than ever before. This is gratifying to the directors and it gives bright promise for the future of American architecture. The Institute now numbers about five hundred members, with good prospect for a rapid increase, notwithstanding the fact that the conditions of admission are more rigorous than they have been ever before.

**Proposed
High Building
Ordinance
for Chicago.**

The agitation of the subject of high buildings occupying the active attention of some owners, real estate men and politicians in Chicago at this time, is not new, nor is it, we think, apt to assume a serious aspect, and the discussion thereon must resemble that which attended the construction of the first railway engine. Then ignorance and self-interest denounced the terrible machine, and prophesied all sorts of evils should it become a general means of locomotion. Now the same elements are seeking to block the wheels of progress and metropolitan growth with much less excuse or apparent reason. A "high" building, it may be assumed, means one that permanently shuts the sunlight from a street, and this should certainly be avoided upon the score of health. In this one point alone have all the arguments by those who advocate a preventive ordinance an atom of force. It is certainly no argument that they may fall down; for any building weakened by the parsimony of the owner, abetted by the ignorance of an architect, can do that, whether it be of four stories or forty. The present system of steel construction can hardly be improved upon for stability of structure, and a fireproof building, even though it be twenty stories in height, is certainly better than those of four or five stories which they replace that are dark, noisome and more than unhealthy to the occupant, and which, in case of fire, can burn to the ground in half an hour. If such an ordinance was passed there would be no incentive to owners to tear down these relics of a haste to obtain some sort of shelter which followed the great fire. The dangerous plan of adding two or three stories to the already weak walls would be resorted to, and the result would be the perpetuation of evils that the modern high building is slowly abolishing. The man who can calmly say, "Dearborn street will soon be so lined with high buildings that it will look like a tunnel," is either ignorant or foolish, as owners who have figured the problem with their architects know too well that the elevator space allowable limits the height of every building more effectually than any statute can, and therefore every lot has, through its rental value, its own limitation for the height of the building that may be put upon it. And even if all the allegations were true made by those who wish to see the Masonic Building remain the highest structure in Chicago, or the real estate man who would be pleased to see the city business scattered and a consequent rise in values in remote districts, it does not seem to us that any amount of high buildings constructed upon modern principles could be one-half as dangerous from a sanitary standpoint as those in which Chicago does business today, and which are gradually being replaced. The safety of foundations has been amply tested, the engineers of the world have looked with admiration upon the system of steel construction in vogue, and it is much too early to provide against a contingency so remote as the possible crowding together of high structures, when many circumstances can in the interval so deflect the lines of trade as to spread it into other sections of the city. If the city council will order the appointment of capable inspectors who are not politicians, but who are recommended by architects of standing, and organize a special inspection for all high buildings and not seek to abridge but to invite the investment of capital, it will do something toward protecting and benefiting the public, though it may displease those few who having completed high buildings now seek to deprive their neighbors of a like privilege.

Architecture and the Allied Arts.

BY BARR FERREE.



CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, POITIERS.

PART IV.—Continued.

IN Italy there is the same uncertainty in the handling of materials that is characteristic of French Romanesque architecture. An especially marked school is illustrated in the façade of the cathedral of Pisa, with its series of arcades. It enjoyed a wide popularity, and was repeated in other churches of the same epoch. In southern Italy a great variety is found. The doorways, as in the church of San Nicolo, at Bari, often have a porch, with columns supported on the backs of lions, and in Sicily a rich form of ornamental architecture is illustrated in the cathedrals of Monreale and Palermo, due to Moorish influences. In these churches, both mosaic and painting are used as decorative features, with characteristic and unique effects.

Gothic is the latest of the original forms of architecture; not that it stands alone, and originated spontaneously, for it had its origin in a development of older forms, and in its decadence did not merge into another style. Since its collapse, art has been simply a revival and reproduction of other styles. It has, therefore, an interest that is unique in the history of art. The church naturally became the center of all the art life of the people at a time when art was the sole outlet for the expression of genius. Talent was forced in the one direction of the decoration of buildings, which thus represented the best art of the age. This, of itself, is sufficient to account for the intimate union of all the arts in Gothic structures. Whether the architect was always painter and sculptor, as well as master builder, is immaterial, but while there are instances where the style commenced at one time is not carried out to the conclusion, there is abundant evidence that each work has been undertaken in a genuine spirit of having a complete and well-adjusted whole. Many of the cathedrals are so large, and the period covered by their erection was so long, that there must be cases where the methods chosen for one part of the wall could not be carried out on the adjoining space. Frequently the decoration given at one time was effaced, and an entirely new system devised.

A Gothic church offered opportunities for decoration that were far in advance of those in other previous styles. While paid for by funds controlled by one central authority, whether the bishop or a religious or civil body, it was erected under the immediate supervision of the master builder. Frequently, owing to the size of the edifice and the length of time consumed in its construction, due sometimes to lack of funds to carry it on continuously, sometimes to the gigantic nature of the work in hand, a succession of master workmen were required in order to complete it. There were opportunities for individual work in decoration which could never have been offered by the Greek temples, which were small, and finished within a comparatively short space of time. More than this, the great size of

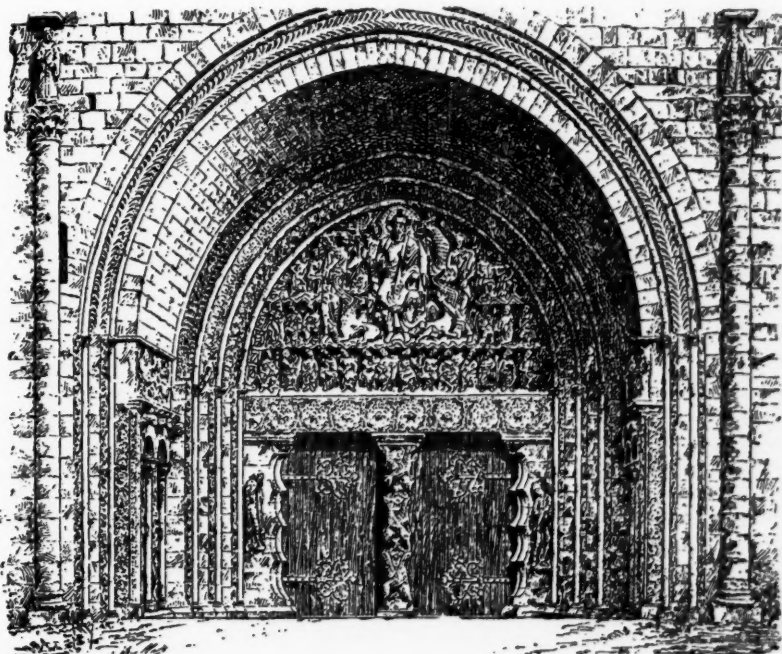
the Gothic structures permitted a variation of design in ornamentation that would have been out of place in a Greek temple, but which passed without comment in the vast space of a cathedral.

It was fortunate for Gothic art that the popular enthusiasm for religious and artistic matters was widely diffused. Had it been limited to a small clique or subjected to the caprice of fashion, the results would have been incongruous. In the middle ages large numbers of persons were, for several centuries, all actuated by the same fervor and enthusiasm. All worked in the same direction and followed the same guides, constantly striving after perfection, and were thoroughly animated with the importance of the work in hand. Thus it is that, while there is a pronounced individualism in a Gothic edifice of the first-class, the animating thought in the whole work is the same, though frequently spread over the space of several centuries. The crude carvings found in the most ancient part are but a feeble attempt to express the idea that afterward found perfect form in later work. There is a union, a bond, between all that makes it uniform in its very variableness.

Absolute freedom of design, a total independence from the restraining bonds of symmetry or precedent, is the essential characteristic of Gothic architecture. Not that other styles were not free, not that they did not permit variation in form as necessity required, but in no other style was freedom so permissible, and in no other style was it so universally availed of. This is not only so as regards the architecture, but in the various kinds of decoration that were employed to ornament the structure. The completed Gothic—and, as we are not here concerned with tracing the evolution of art, it may be remarked once for all that we have to do only with the fullest development of the art—availed itself of all forms and all sorts and kinds of decoration. Sculpture, painting, mosaic, metals, glass, wood were employed in the greatest profusion and with the effect of producing results of almost unequalled brilliancy and grandeur.

Two great schools of Gothic decorations may be distinguished. Painted ornamentation is characteristic of the south of Italy, where the warm climate called for small window openings, and where, therefore, there were large wall spaces. The great masters of Italian painting were called to fill these vacancies, and the opportunities thus afforded them were of the utmost importance in hastening the development of painting in Italy.

In the North the colder temperature called for greater access of sunlight and the windows were larger, and in course of time became the most important feature in the decoration of the cathedral. Though there were numerous Gothic or pointed churches in Italy, it never



PORTAL AT MOISSAC.

there underwent the full and complete evolution that it experienced in the North.

The Egyptians, as we have seen, covered the walls of their buildings with a brilliant mosaic of scenes from life; the Greeks apparently

used simple coatings of a single tint, though they likewise used wall paintings; the Gothic artists adopted a practice akin to that of the Egyptians, in so far as they likewise covered their walls with paintings of things sacred and secular. The methods and results differ largely from the Egyptian, but the idea of the decoration is the same. So fascinated did the Italians become with this grade of work that most of their greatest paintings are on the walls of the churches and other buildings. This development of wall painting was largely due to the influence of the maritime cities, which, being engaged in constant traffic with all parts of the world, brought to their native shores the best products of other lands.

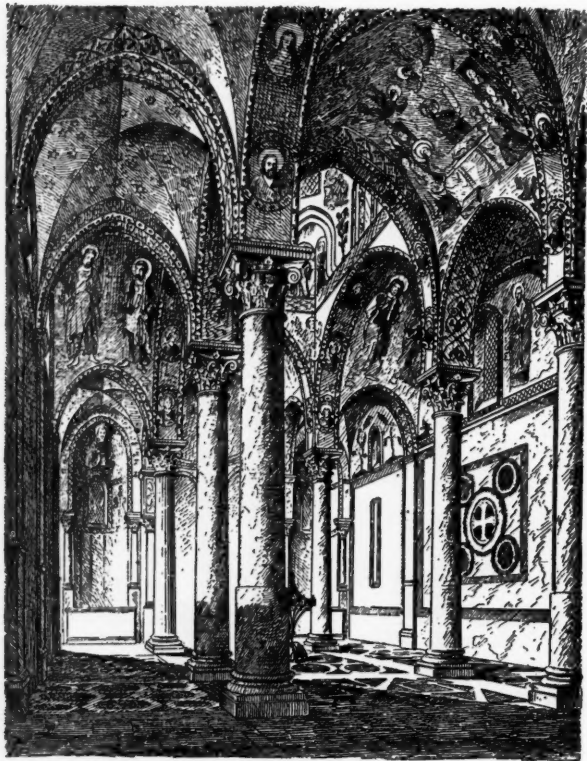
The unbroken surfaces of Italian churches offered unrivaled opportunities for the display of the painter's art, of which they were not slow to avail themselves. The church of San Angelo in Formis at Capua, is one of the earliest of Italian painted churches. The semi-circular tympanum over the door leading from the vestibule is decorated with a half-length figure of the archangel Michael. Other figures are placed on the same wall, and the sides are occupied with scenes from the legends of the hermits Paul and Anthony. Within the church a large part of the paintings have disappeared, but sufficient remain to show that the sides were covered with scenes from the Old Testament, and that the spandrels of the arches were also utilized for similar decoration, while over all were two rows of pictures from the New Testament. The apse is filled by Christ enthroned. The most important work of the entire series is the "Last Judgment," which occupies the entrance wall, and is one of

became the scene of the labors of the greatest of the early Italian masters, who covered the entire inner surface with their works. So completely did the paintings exhibit the best of Italian art, and so important are they in indicating a new life in painting, a casting off of the old rigid forms and methods of the Byzantines, that the architectural merits of the building have been almost neglected in the attention that has been concentrated on them. The Church of S. Francis, at Assisi, is an epitome of the history of Italian painting, and in a measure marks the dividing line between the dull, lifeless art of the middle ages and the invigorating development of the Renaissance. The paintings in this edifice are too numerous and too elaborate to be even catalogued here, and it is sufficient to point out that it is one of the best examples of the Italian method of architectural decoration.

The characteristics of the Italian Gothic or Giottoesque style of mural decoration have been briefly epitomized by Mr. Waring ("Examples of Stained Glass, etc."): "A dado or base paneled with imitations of various marbles, contained within borders painted in imitation of the glass mosaic work known as *opus Grecanicum*, having at times central designs of intricate geometrical and leaf ornament. About six feet from the floor is a cornice with small brackets or consoles, all radiating in perspective to a central point of sight; above this the wall is divided into large compartments containing historical or religious figure subjects, the figures being strongly outlined and the colors flat and distinct, with but a slight use of *chiaro-oscuro*; these compartments are also enclosed in a painted mosaic border, and beneath each is a description of the subject illustrated written in peculiar Gothic letters of a very good style. The vaulting of the roof springs immediately from above these pictures, the only actual projection being one large central rib, ornamented with winding foliage and mosaic border, and painted moldings to carry it off more agreeably on to the flat surface of the vaulted compartments, which are almost always painted of a deep blue, studded with gold stars,



CATHEDRAL OF ANGOULEME.



CHURCH OF LA MARTORANA, PALERMO.

the earliest representations of the most awful event in Christian theology. The whole decoration is one of the best examples of the early Italian method of covering an entire wall with one great scene and its connected events.

This work so admirably illustrates the Italian system of decoration that a brief synopsis of its component parts will add to a better understanding of the subject. The only openings in the wall are the doorway and three windows at the top, just under the roof. Christ seated in judgment occupies the center of the wall. Above, between the windows, are angels with shawms, and underneath a narrow frieze containing figures rising from the dead. On either side of the figure of Christ is an adoring angel, and below, the Apostles, seated. The tier under this, and immediately above the doorway, is occupied in the center by three angels, and on either side by the company of the blessed drawing away the lost souls in terror. To the right of the doorway is a representation of paradise, and to the left, one of hell.

The Church of S. Francis, at Assisi, consecrated in A. D. 1253, is a splendid example of an Italian decorated painted church. It

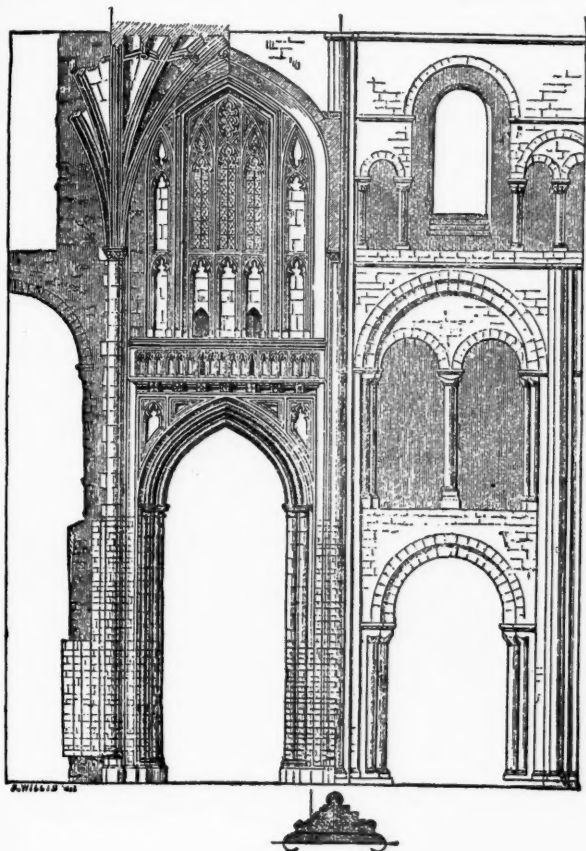


ABBEY-CHURCH AT LAACH.

and in the center of each of which are painted figures, usually holding written scrolls descriptive of their meaning. The intersection of the rib is marked by a gold boss, carved and gilt, but not of great size, having a ring in the center from which depended the lamp." This method has been generally followed in the works of Orcagna, at Pisa and Volterra, of the Lorenzetti and Bartoli, at Siena and other places, and applies generally, though with variations, to the works of Paolo Uccello, Masaccio, Ghirlandaio and Signorelli.

In the North, a different system prevailed, and wall paintings assumed a secondary position in decorative methods. The newly-invented art of painting on glass threw the older system out of use. Schemes of decoration embracing the whole of sacred history, beginning with the creation and ending with the last judgment, are in the form of sculpture, not in painting, as in the South.

Wall painting was used in the North as it was in the South, but less freely. Much of it has disappeared, but sufficient remains to show that it played a more important part than we have absolute knowledge of. With the progress of art it became less architectural and more purely decorative. Its natural function of adding to the beauty and grandeur of the church building was still unimpaired, though its form and manner of expression had changed. Italian cathedrals, as those of Siena and Orvieto, depended very largely on their wall paintings for their internal effects. The development of Italian art was so rapid, and the Gothic passed so swiftly



ALTERATION IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

into the first stages of the Renaissance, that many structures decorated in the Italian style belong to a later form of art than we are now considering.

The walls of some Romanesque churches in the North were decorated with paintings. The earliest work bears a resemblance to mosaic in the form and subject matter. It was usually on a blue ground, and was sometimes inclosed in a painted architectural framework. The paintings in the baptistery of S. Gereon at Cologne are excellent examples of the general appearance of this work. Here Christ, between Mary and John the Baptist, occupies the space over the altar, and painted arcades along the walls contain figures of bishops and saints. The transept and choir of the cathedral at Brunswick contain one of the largest and most important series of paintings in the earlier style.

The records of Italian churches have preserved the names of many painters who have added to their beauty, but few names have survived in the North. This was because there was no well-defined or influential school of painting out of Italy. The French cathedrals, which take rank among the most poetical and artistic structures ever erected, as well as among the very finest of architectural creations, were built at a time when French painting, as a national school or a considerable body of painters, was not in existence. The art thought of the people was expressed architecturally, while in the South it was exhibited in painting. In Germany, much the same condition is to be noted, though German painting developed more rapidly than French. In England, the

absence of a native body of painters prevented the use of wall painting to any extent. There is, however, evidence that wall painting was employed more or less in all Gothic churches.

Paintings were used on the exteriors as well as in the interiors of buildings. In some Italian churches it was used externally in conjunction with other forms, notably in the cathedrals of Siena and Orvieto. The practice was doubtless a survival of the ancient classic usage. It was also used so in the North. A number of German churches in Westphalia were thus ornamented. Here the buildings were especially intended for this decoration, the walls being plain and almost devoid of architectural features. The severity of the climate has acted unkindly toward the pictures and scarcely a vestige of them remains. The structures have little architectural merit and are among the most uninteresting in Europe. In this case the province of painting as ornament was exalted above construction or architecture, instead of, as in Italy, acting as an accessory. The employment of painted designs on exteriors might almost be said to have never died out. It is one of the survivals from remote antiquity that has exhibited many different phases but never been quite lost. It is not much practiced at the present day save in remote districts, but it has always been very popular. Its employment on the façades of the great Italian cathedrals show in what estimation it was held by the most cultured Italian communities.

(To be continued.)

Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the A. I. A.

SECRETARY DANKMAR ADLER, of the American Institute of Architects, has issued a final circular letter to members, containing instructions and information regarding the annual convention to be held at Boston, October 28, 29 and 30, as follows:

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
1600 AUDITORIUM TOWER,
CHICAGO, October 13, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—As you have been before notified, the next convention of the American Institute of Architects will take place at Boston on the 28th, 29th and 30th of this month. The following arrangements have been made with the various trunk lines leading to Boston for carrying participants in the convention: Tickets to Boston must be paid for at regular fares. Purchasers of tickets should see to it that they receive from their local ticket agent a regular trunk line certificate for reduced fares, duly signed and stamped. This certificate will be endorsed by the secretary of the convention, and upon presentation of same at the railroad ticket office at Boston, a ticket to the place of starting will be sold at one-third fare. All this, however, is conditioned upon the purchase of railway tickets over the trunk lines by at least one hundred persons.

The Local Committee of Arrangements has determined that the headquarters of the convention shall be at the Copley Square Hotel, and that the convention itself will be held in a hall fitted up for its use in the new Public Library Building.

Besides the regular routine business of the convention, there will be presented to the institute a number of papers, which it is hoped will prove highly interesting, among them being one from Mr. W. L. B. Jenney, upon the construction of high fireproof buildings.

The Boston Society of Architects has most hospitably announced itself the host of the convention, and will in that capacity arrange a series of drives and excursions to points of interest in and about Boston, and also invites the members of the convention to a dinner on Thursday evening, and to several informal luncheons during the days of the convention.

The Institute of Technology and the Art Museum, as well as the Exhibition of Architectural Drawings of the Boston Society of Architects, will be open to the members of the Institute.

You will see from this that every possible effort will be put forth to make the coming convention a memorable one, and that it should be participated in by a full representation of our membership.

Applications for rooms should be made at once to Charles W. Parker, Copley Square Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts. The price of rooms on the American plan is from \$4.00 upward; on the European plan from \$1.00 upward.

It would be well if those coming to the convention were to arrange to come in as large bodies as possible so as to avail themselves of the offers of railway companies to furnish special sleeping cars for their accommodation.

Very truly yours,

DANKMAR ADLER, Secretary.

The trunk lines in the territory covered by the Boston Passenger Committee, the New York and Boston Lines Committee, the Trunk Line Association, the Central Traffic Association and the Western Traffic Association have granted a one and one-third rate upon the certificate plan. Architects from the large cities can now organize in parties and obtain special cars where the number is sufficient to warrant. Those members west and south of Cincinnati can gather at that point, and go over the Chesapeake & Ohio railway. Those of Chicago and westward are offered special cars and accommodations by the Grand Trunk railway, and are given a choice of route via Montreal or Niagara Falls and stop-over privileges at these points for those who wish to avail themselves of the privilege. The route via Montreal is recommended and will probably be chosen by the larger number of members. In order that a special car or cars may

be provided, those who intend going by this route either from Chicago or westward of that point should notify the secretary as many days as possible before starting. As this line runs the only Pullman coaches between Chicago and Boston and the country traversed by the line is most picturesque, the journey, especially if taken by a large party of acquaintances, should be a memorable one.

Mr. Rapp or Mr. Crapsey, of Cincinnati, can be communicated with at that point, and will organize a similar party if a sufficient number of names are received to warrant.

As a large number of members will start either from Chicago or Cincinnati the following time table will show the departure of trains from those points and the time of arrival at Boston:

TIME TABLE.

Grand Trunk Railway, via Montreal, leaves Chicago 3:00 P.M.; arrives at Toronto 8:27 A.M., at Montreal 8:10 P.M., at Boston 8:15 A.M. Via Niagara Falls, leaves Chicago 8:15 P.M.; arrives at Buffalo, 9:00 A.M., at Boston 9:50 A.M.

Michigan Central Railway, leaves Chicago at 2:20 P.M.; arrives at Boston 5:40 P.M.; leaves 10:10 P.M.; arrives 10:45 P.M.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, leaves Chicago at 10:30 P.M.; arrives at Boston 3:40 P.M.

Notes from our French Exchanges.*

THE VANDALISM OF THE CLERGY.

UNDER this title M. Blanchpierre, in *La Semaine des Constructeurs*, writes: "I formerly knew an old-fashioned but learned architect, with whom I made an excursion into Lower Brittany. He was an enthusiast and admirer of our old French art, so much so, indeed, that he might today be called 'a crank' upon that subject, but withal one of the most agreeable traveling companions in the world.

"Almost broken-hearted at the mutilations and destruction which we encountered at each step, he conceived the plan of a great literary work which he should call the Vandalism of the Clergy. Full of his subject, he pushed the matter to the extreme limit of asserting that the famous hammer of the revolutionists was a myth, and that all the destruction of statues, stained glass and carving which we constantly noticed on this trip was the work not of the legendary Jacobins, of whom history preserves no record in that part of the country, but of the very clergy themselves. These latter, pushed on by an exaggerated zeal, and backed by the writings of the Old Testament, had destroyed since the eighteenth century all the naive images carved by an ignorant people. 'Did they not officially destroy in the Isle de France,' said he, warming himself up to the subject, 'the rood-screen of the Cathedral of Paris, and also that of the Cathedral of Chartres? Did they not break out the stained glass in the windows of Notre Dame to replace it by clear glass? These facts are authenticated, and all the objects destroyed by these men are incalculable.' 'I have made a list,' continued my worthy architect, 'of these devastations, and the number is already great. The true revolutionary hammer is that of the monks of 1650 and 1715, who were passionate students of the Old Testament, and called the Gothic art the gewgaws of Arab art.'

"I will not try to repeat all the subtle observations which he made to me during this excursion, but from these observations there resulted one fact undeniable to me, namely: That under a pretext of restoration, and pushed by a desire to make all these old sanctuaries as much as possible after the present styles in vogue, the poor priests of these modest churches had destroyed in that part of the country hundreds of extremely curious things which ought to have been preserved forever.

"The remembrance of my friend, the antiquarian architect, has recently been called to my mind afresh *à propos* of the proposition to freshen up the famous frescoes of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel, as proposed by his Holiness, Leo XIII. To restore the Last Judgment is to destroy it. The terrifying vision of the painter of the Sibyls may not be appreciated by the modern bigots who are devoted to Virgin Marys dressed in blue, and to the apparition of Lourdes; but nevertheless it is an immortal page in the history of art which ought before everything to be respected. We know what the Italian painters of this century made out of Leonardo de Vinci's Lord's Supper, and it is not without the greatest apprehension that one thinks what they might do with the immense fresco of the Sistine. To touch it up and repaint it would be a veritable profanation. May heaven prevent the Pope setting out to make restorations of the sublime works of the great artists of the renaissance, who made celebrated the reigns of his predecessors. Following in his footsteps all the clergy of the universe would probably try to imitate him, and even those works of our ancestors which now remain intact would then disappear, restored in the imitation of the basilicas of great Rome.

"Fortunately, however, Leo XIII is in the habit of consulting the opinion of the christianity which he directs before making a decision, so that in the face of the protestations which cannot fail to be made in reference to the restoration of the Sistine Chapel he probably will hesitate. The restoration by modern painters of the Last Judgment of Michael Angelo would be the formal consecration and authorization of what my friend so aptly called the vandalism of the clergy."

TESTS FOR SLATE.

Last year there was an important suit brought at Vienna against a contractor who, amongst other things, was accused of having used slate of a poor quality in roofing a large block of houses. The court ordered an expert report made upon this point by a distinguished

*Translated and arranged by W. A. Otis, architect.

chemist, and the following is a generalization of the conclusions of this expert, who did not entirely rely upon the common tests.

It appears that generally in slate there is a system of extremely fine lines parallel to the planes of crystallization. By bringing a slate near to the eye, and examining it carefully at a certain angle, these lines may be seen. A properly cut slate should have the long sides parallel to these lines, and if not so it is extremely probable that the slate will flake off or break upon the slightest provocation, even if the slate itself should be of a good quality.

The belief that the specific gravity of a slate gives any measure of its quality is false.

The test by sound is a good one. Slates of good quality struck together, or against a piece of metal, give out a clear sound, while poor ones, on the contrary, give forth a heavy, dull sound.

The well-known experiment, which consists of suspending a slate so as to just touch water, and then noting to what height the fluid mounts by capillary attraction, is a good indication of the quality, since, if good, the water will ascend only a few millimeters, but if it goes up any considerable distance the stone will certainly succumb to frost, sleet and action of the elements.

However, there are some slates which will not absorb water, but which, nevertheless, slowly decompose under the action of the air. Such varieties may be recognized by means of sulphuric acid. A piece of this slate being put in a testing tube, the tube should be filled with a saturated solution of the acid, and after several days a poor quality will always be more or less eaten, while a good specimen will not be attacked for weeks, and sometimes even months.

If a slate, after having been first pulverized, is treated with hydrochloric acid and strongly effervesces, it contains carbonate of lime, and should not be employed.

If pulverized and heated in a testing tube, it gives out an odor of sulphuric acid, and gives a sublimate of sulphur; such slate contains iron pyrites, and should not be used, since all these varieties disintegrate by exposure in the air, the same as the preceding.—*La Semaine des Constructeurs*.

Sixth Annual Meeting Ohio Chapter A. I. A.



THE sixth annual meeting of Ohio Architects as an association, and the first as a chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was called to order at the Hotel Buchtel, Akron, Ohio, September 17, 1891, at 8 P. M., President F. O. Weary in the chair; G. W. Kramer, secretary.

On motion, the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, and the minutes as published in *THE INLAND ARCHITECT* were adopted.

The report of the treasurer, J. W. Yost, of Columbus, showing a balance in the treasury of \$76.47 was read and referred to an auditing committee, consisting of C. H. Owsley, F. O. Weary and G. W. Kramer.

On motion, all bills of expense were referred to the Executive Committee for approval.

The resignation of A. M. Smith was received, and the treasurer reporting him clear of the books, it was, on motion, accepted.

The bills of the secretary, principally for expense connected with the reorganization, amounting to \$18.75, were presented and referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Yost reported that Mr. William H. Reed, one of the Ohio Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition, was present, and desired that the Ohio Chapter take some action relative to providing plans, designs and supervision necessary for the erection of the Ohio building; that all necessary data would be determined and supplied, and necessary expenses met, and that it was their desire that the design and embellishment of said building should be of such representative and artistic character as would be designated by, and meet the approval of, the Ohio Chapter, and meet the following general requirements:

REQUIREMENTS.

Limit of cost.—The appropriation for the building is \$25,000. *Temporary.*—The building is to be removed after the exhibition, and will, therefore, not necessarily be permanent in character.

Surroundings.—The building stands in a level park, surrounded at a greater or less distance by other buildings, and by trees, some six inches in diameter. The left façade faces Lake Michigan in the distance and beyond other buildings, and the right façade faces a small lake. The two rear sides will face the Michigan and Wisconsin buildings, not yet designed, and immediately in front, and only fifty feet from the lot, is to be the Art building, a design for which can be seen in Harper's Weekly, of the date of September 5, 1891.

Room.—There must be accommodations for the State Commission, including night quarters, rooms for ticket agent, baggage clerk, hotels and lodgings, conveyances, package room, telephone and telegraph, lost articles, information bureau, officer of the day, etc., with reception rooms, parlors, lavatories, kitchen, dining-room, sick rooms, physicians' rooms, exhibitors' room, small hall for meetings, and a room for a topographical representation of the state, with such other rooms, verandas, etc., as may be required to make it completely answer the purpose of a home for the Ohio people during the exhibition.

After discussion it was decided by motion that a committee of three be appointed to represent the Ohio Chapter and take charge of all matters pertaining to designing and supervising the construction of the Ohio building; that said committee ascertain the requirements, etc., formulate a suggestive plan and request designs from among the members of the chapter; that they be authorized to call to their assistance the services of any practicing member of the Chapter in making their selection and have full powers to act in the premises in conjunction with the commission.

On motion, Messrs. J. W. Yost, G. W. Rapp and F. S. Coburn were appointed a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Yost called the attention of the Chapter to the death of Mr. G. H. Maetzel, an associate member of the Chapter from Columbus, and on motion a committee of three was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions expressing the sympathy of this Chapter with the bereaved family, who reported the following:

Whereas, the great Architect of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from our midst our worthy associate, G. H. Maetzel, and

Whereas, the relation held during a long business life by him with the members of this Chapter makes it fitting that we record our appreciation of him, therefore

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a man from our body leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members and friends, and will prove a grievous loss to ourselves and the public.

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the afflicted relatives and friends of the deceased, we express an earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be overruled for their highest good.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy be furnished to this bereaved family.

(Signed)

GEORGE W. KRAMER,
C. H. OWSLEY,
H. A. LINTHWAITE, } Committee.

Several applications for membership being presented were referred to the Executive Committee for action in accordance with the by-laws.

On motion, the election of officers for the coming year was dispensed with, and that the present incumbents continue in office for the ensuing year, or until their successors be legally elected. This action was necessitated by the limited attendance and consequent inability to properly and satisfactorily hold an election, and it was so ordered.

The secretary reported that in accordance with the action of the last annual meeting the Executive Committee had taken all the necessary steps in revising the constitution and by-laws so as to be in harmony with the requirements of the American Institute of Architects; that the same had been submitted to the members and voted on by letter ballot and unanimously adopted; that a list of regular and associate members in good standing had been certified into the reorganized Chapter, and that the revised constitution and by-laws, together with a list of regular and associate members, were submitted to the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, with application for charter as a Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The constitution and by-laws meeting their approval, a charter was accordingly granted, which is now in possession of the secretary, and that the body is now legally and in fact a Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; that a seal had been adopted, settlement made with the treasurer, and the reorganization virtually accomplished and completed.

The following is a list of regular and associate members who have been certified into the Ohio Chapter and constitutes the list of charter members:

Regular Members, F. A. I. A.—Cincinnati—Wm. M. Aiken, John H. Boll, Wm. R. Brown, Chas. Crapsey, S. E. Des Jardins, Gustave W. Drach, A. O. Elzner, S. Hannaford, J. W. McLaughlin, Geo. W. Rapp, E. G. Rueckert, H. E. Siter

Cleveland—F. S. Barnum, F. A. Coburn, J. N. Richardson, C. F. Schweinfurth.

Columbus—J. M. Freese, H. A. Linthwaite, J. W. Yost.

Dayton—S. R. Burns, Luther Peters, C. I. Williams.

Toledo—E. O. Fallis, D. L. Stine.

Akron—George W. Kramer, F. O. Weary.

Canton—Guy Tilden.

Zanesville—H. C. Lindsay.

Youngstown—C. H. Owsley.

Associate Members.—Columbus—E. W. Hart, J. A. Kremer,

G. H. Maetzel, C. A. Stribling.

Cleveland—F. E. Cudell, Edward Schwabe, A. M. Smith.

Youngstown—L. Boucherle, W. B. Ellis, Herman Kling.

Dayton—R. E. Dexter, Frank L. Sutter.

Toledo—N. B. Bacon, Bernard Becker.

Cincinnati—Jacob J. Rueckert.

Hamilton—M. Reutti.

Springfield—Charles A. Cregar.

Tiffin—F. K. Hewitt.

Honorary Members.—R. C. McLean, Chicago; James H. Windrim, Philadelphia.

All members have been duly notified and provided with copies of the revised constitution and by-laws as adopted.

In making out the list, only members in good standing who were clear of the books could be transferred, the above list being certified to by the treasurer. Since effecting the reorganization the name of Frank J. Otter, of Dayton, has been added by reinstatement, and the name of A. M. Smith dropped by resignation.

On motion it was decided that when the convention adjourned it should be to hold a chapter meeting in Boston, October 29, 1891.

On motion it was decided that the consideration of the place of holding the next annual meeting be deferred until the meeting in Boston.

On motion it was decided to adjourn to meet in Boston, October 29, 1891.

The valuable Pleasant Valley red sandstone quarry, near Fort Collins, owned by Nix & Moore, has been sold to Batchen Brothers & Johnson, of Chicago. The quarry is fully equipped, and the stone, being of a superior quality, is well known all over the United States.

The purchasers have several large contracts on hand to fill at once. The price paid was \$75,000, and is considered a very low figure, as the quarry has always been estimated at over \$100,000. The purchasers are well known stone men in Chicago, the senior member, Mr. J. S. B. Batchen, being a director in the Central Trust and Savings Bank and a director of the Quarry Owners' Association of Chicago.

New Publications.

THE LUMBERMAN'S DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Rand, McNally & Co., publishers, Chicago.

This firm have just issued an elaborate lumberman's directory and reference book of the United States and Canada, giving the county, railway, express or nearest shipping point, name and rating, business, power, style and daily capacity of every individual, firm or corporation dealing in any and every department of the lumber trade. It also embraces, among other useful information: Rules for inspection, classification and measurement of lumber in the various markets, the laws for material men and a digest of the statutes affecting lumbermen and lumbering. It is one of the most complete and exhaustive directories ever issued from the press.

SIXTY YEARS A BRICKMAKER: a Practical Treatise on Brickmaking and Burning, and the Management and Use of different kinds of Clays and Kilns for Burning Brick; with supplement for new beginners in brickmaking and hints to bricklayers and builders, by J. W. Cray, Sr. T. A. Randall & Co., Indianapolis. Price \$2.50.

The author states that the present book is not compiled from text books or encyclopedias, but is the result of his own experience in many places during many years, bringing him in contact with different varieties of clays, fuels and methods. The eleven chapters, with supplement and appendix, map out the ground pretty thoroughly and deal with all the problems likely to be met in making common or merchantable brick. There are discussions and comparisons of various forms of kilns and machinery, a specification for building kilns, and much heterogeneous information conveyed in a rambling discursive style. In spite of the irrelevant matter and the somewhat extravagant obiter dicta on various subjects the book will have a value for brickmakers potential and actual, and the numerous sub-headings will readily guide to the sought-for topic.

Association Notes.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER A. I. A.

At the second annual meeting of the St. Louis Chapter American Institute of Architects, held September 29, 1891, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Thomas C. Young; vice-president, James H. McNamara; treasurer, Charles K. Ramsey; secretary, A. F. Rosenheim.

THE LONDON ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

On Friday, October 2, the Architectural Association of London inaugurated its session's work with a *conversazione* at the Westminster Town Hall.

A large gathering of the students and their friends assembled, and the best wishes were expressed for the success of the new and complete curriculum which the association is now starting.

Up to the present no regular course of study has been prescribed for the young architect, and the need of such a plan has been so acutely felt and rendered so obvious by the series of examinations insisted on by the Royal Institute of British Architects, that the association set vigorously to work to supply the deficiency. The elaboration of the new curriculum has, however, occupied nearly two years.

To insure the success of the new scheme, more extensive and commodious premises have been secured at 56 Great Marlborough street, W., and carefully fitted up for the various lecturers and demonstrators. A large studio has also been provided, in which the practical work of the students will be subject to the guidance and correction of official instructors, and in which the students will have the incalculable advantage of the criticism and advice of men whose reputations stand highest in the profession. Among these may be mentioned Messrs. Alfred Waterhouse, R. A., the immediate past-president of the Royal Institute; G. Aitchison, B. A., A. R. A., a vice-president of the Royal Institute; Basil Champneys, M. A.; T. G. Jackson, M. A., and J. Belcher, Ernest George, E. J. May, Aston Webb, and E. W. Mountford, all Fellows of the Royal Institute.

The Royal Institute itself as a corporate body has, by special resolution, signified its approval of the new scheme in the most practical way, namely, by instructing its council to give such help as it may consider will best aid the development of this educational programme.

Now that the well-being of the public more than ever depends on the efficiency of the architectural profession, it must be gratifying to know that so earnest an endeavor is being made by young architects to fit themselves for grappling successfully with the varied problems—artistic and constructional—which are daily submitted to the modern practitioner.

The revised scheme, in addition to including those subjects examined upon by the Royal Institute, goes much further and embraces instruction in physics, chemistry, geology, natural philosophy, land surveying, color decoration, water-color painting and modeling. It is also hoped to shortly start a life class. A series of lectures by eminent men on painting, sculpture, and other allied arts, has also been arranged.

The facilities for improvement now placed within the reach of earnest students gives them opportunities totally unknown under the old system, which has been in operation nearly half a century.

BANQUET OF THE CHICAGO ALUMNI OF THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

The reunion of the Chicago R. P. I. (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) Association of civil engineers at the Grand Pacific Hotel on the evening of October 5, 1891, was a very successful affair, the attendance being larger and more enthusiastic than at any previous meeting. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York,

is the oldest school of civil engineering in the country. Its graduates, known colloquially as "R. P. I. men," occupy positions of the highest responsibility in connection with railways, canals, waterworks and other public enterprises all over the world. The Chicago R. P. I. Association, formed in November, 1889, numbers seventy members, mostly residents of Chicago. Among the older graduates present on this occasion were R. I. Sloan, chief engineer of the south side elevated road, H. F. Greene, assistant engineer to the Board of Public Works, C. W. Winslow, auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, J. D. Reynolds, and Thomas Appleton, civil engineers, Mr. W. J. Fabian, cashier of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Mr. Robert W. Hunt, inspecting engineer, and Mr. Lyman E. Cooley, engineer of the drainage commission. Charles E. Illsley, architect and civil engineer, of St. Louis, Missouri, was present by invitation and responded briefly to the customary toast in compliment to St. Louis. Mr. Tracy B. Drake of the class of '86 made interesting remarks on the benefits of a technical training both to the individual receiving it and to the community at large, and Mr. Cooley read a pungent and valuable paper in response to the toast "The political engineer," in which he maintained the position that while politicians should not try to be engineers, it was the duty of all patriotic engineers to be politicians.

Our Illustrations.

Birdseye view of the main buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; view looking from the west.

Perspective view of Fisheries Building for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; Henry Ives Cobb, architect.

Design for building for the American Fine Arts Society, New York; J. A. Schweinfurth, architect, Boston, Massachusetts.

Official plat of grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, as approved by the Board of Control, September, 1891.

Perspective view of Galleries of Fine Arts for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; C. B. Atwood, chief of design, architect.

Residence for Mr. J. K. Armsby, Jr., Evanston, Illinois; Irving K. Pond and Allen B. Pond, architects; perspective and plan of main floor.

Perspective view of Forestry and Dairy Buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; C. B. Atwood, chief of design, architect.

Wesley Hospital, Chicago, Treat & Foltz, architects. The lot upon which this new hospital will stand has a frontage facing east of 225 feet on Dearborn street and 106 feet on Twenty-fifth street. An alley, eighteen feet wide, in rear. On the north the lot adjoins the property belonging to the medical department of Northwestern university, the building for which will be twenty-five feet north of the hospital lot. This hospital will be a striking example of how the exigencies of a restricted city lot must be turned to good account in so planning and constructing a building of many stories as to adapt it to the more recent views concerning sanitary requirements. The series consists of four buildings—the administration building, the kitchen building and the center and south pavilions, all so located that they generously receive light and air. For this reason the architects have adopted the octagonal plan for the main wards, thus giving increased exposure to the sun. There are two recreation courts, between the buildings, with lawns, shrubbery and flowers, open toward Dearborn street.

The main corridor, nine feet wide, is placed adjoining the alley. Two of the pavilions will be five stories high, while the administration and kitchen buildings will be six, the upper two stories being in the high roof. Under all the buildings will be a basement with concrete floor, which will contain nothing but the cold-air ducts, sewer, water, steam and gas pipes and elevator machinery and boiler house. This basement will be lighted by large windows placed all around in well-drained areas. The main entrance is in the center of the administration building, while the twenty-five foot space on the north will be used for an ambulance entrance. The patients' entrance will be located in the court south of the administration building. The ground floor, eleven feet high, will contain in the administration building the office, a reception room, an accident receiving room, with accident ward. In the kitchen building on the first floor are the general kitchen, laundry, ice and meat room and pantries.

The first floor of the center pavilion will contain the charity eye and ear ward, consisting of five rooms for eight beds, a day or dining-room, ward kitchen and patients' lavatory and bath-rooms. The first floor of the center pavilion will be divided into store-rooms, mattress-room, truck and helps' rooms. The second story is to contain in the administration building a handsome pay ward for women, of seven rooms. This ward is to be closed off from the main corridor by glazed doors. The kitchen building will contain on this floor an officers' and nurses' dining-room, helps' dining-room, pantry and ironing-room. The second story of the center pavilion will contain a large octagonal sick ward for sixteen beds for female medical patients, a smaller ward of six beds and a separation room of two beds. The second story of the south pavilion will contain the women's surgical ward for twenty-five beds, divided in the same manner as the medical ward in the center pavilion, with the exception that a wound dressing-room will be placed adjoining the octagonal ward.

The kitchen building in the third story will contain a chapel to seat about ninety people, and two officers' rooms with lavatory and bath-room. The ward corridor, running north and south, will eventually be connected with the medical college clinical building by a bridge spanning the twenty-five-foot space between the two buildings. The hospital will have also its own operating-room for non-clinical operations. The third story of the administration building

will contain a pay ward for men, arranged in the same manner as the ward immediately below. The third story of the center and south pavilions will be exact duplicates of the wards in the second story. These will be for men's medical and surgical cases. The fourth story will contain in the administration building a pay ward for men, divided in the same manner as the story below. The kitchen building will contain a pay ward for men, consisting of five rooms with lavatory, bath-room and ward kitchen. This ward is separated from the main corridor. In the center pavilion in the fourth story is placed a handsome pay ward for men, consisting of thirteen rooms, sitting-room, ward kitchen, lavatory and bath-room. The south pavilion will contain on the fourth floor the children's ward, consisting of one large ward for girls and small boys with nine beds, two special wards for girls of two and one beds respectively; a ward with five beds and separate lavatory and bath, and separation or special ward for large boys. Lavatory and bath for small children, ward kitchen and a large play and dining-room for convalescent small children, connected with a balcony. The fifth story of the administration and kitchen buildings will contain gynecological and obstetric pay wards divided as in the story below. The part of the connecting corridor between the kitchen building and center pavilion will not be carried up this story. The fifth story of the center pavilion will be devoted to nurses' quarters divided into twelve sleeping-rooms, one sitting-room, bath-room, linen-closet, etc. In the south pavilion will be a gynecological pay ward of eleven rooms with bath-room and lavatory, and a large operating-room. The fifth floor of the center and south pavilion will be in the roof, and the connecting corridor between these two buildings will be carried up to this floor. There will be a sixth story in the administration and kitchen building containing in the former a well-lighted operating-room with etherizing and recovering rooms attached and two sleeping-rooms for officials. The sixth story of the kitchen building will be devoted to an isolating ward for contagious diseases that may develop in the hospital. This ward will be reached only by walking on the roof of the corridor. The stairways are of iron and slate and will surround the elevators, two of which are to be used. The stairways and elevators are divided off from the main corridors by glazed doors. There are balconies for each pavilion, placed where indicated on the plan. These are for the use of the patients. Two of these tiers of balconies are to be connected with the ground by iron stairs to be used as fire-escapes.

The heating will be by indirect radiation, with auxiliary direct coils in the wards for extreme cold weather. The fresh warm air will be introduced, after it has passed through a general tempering coil in the basement and through the indirect coils on the ceiling of the first story, into the wards through openings near the ceilings of the wards. By the arrangement of a damper in the flue the air may be mixed to the desired temperature, but these dampers are so arranged that the air supply cannot be shut off or even diminished. It will enter the wards either hot, cold or tempered. The foul air will be drawn from the wards through grated openings in the floor and under each bed. These are gathered together in galvanized iron ducts placed between the floor and ceiling of the story below, and carried into the large aspirating shafts in the center of the wards, upward and out at the top. The aspirating shafts are heated with steam coils placed in the bottom, thus insuring a powerful upward current of not less than 600 feet per minute. Each of the sick beds in the medical wards will have 3,600 cubic feet of fresh air per hour, and in the surgical wards 4,000 cubic feet per hour per bed.

The idea of having bath-rooms and lavatories with windows in them, and insisting that they should be kept tightly closed all the year around, will undoubtedly somewhat puzzle some readers; but the architects are sure that a little thought will show that any contamination in these rooms will, when the windows are open, readily be blown from them into the corridors, a fact which the most powerful artificial ventilation cannot obviate. The architects intend to change the air in the lavatories every ten minutes, and supply them with fresh air from the corridors, thus keeping up a steady flow of air in the opposite direction of and away from the patients.

It will be noticed that the sexes are distinctly separated by placing them in different stories. The whole of the second story is entirely devoted to women, the third to men, the fourth to men and children, while the fifth story is for women and nurses.

Each story of a pavilion is separated from the main connecting corridor by double swinging spring doors, and forms a distinct hospital for itself where patients are expected to stay after being properly installed. This arrangement does away with the objectionable feature of patients in general corridors so often found in hospitals.

The total capacity of the hospital, when completed, will be 200 beds, 125 of which are for charity and 75 for pay patients. In addition, the plans provide for the accommodation of twenty-five nurses and all the officers and helps' rooms required for a general hospital of 200 beds.

PHOTOGRAPHURE PLATES.

(Issued only to subscribers for the Photographure edition.)

Residence of L. C. Lawton, Cleveland, Ohio; Coburn & Barnum, architects.

Mantel in parlor, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cleveland, Ohio; C. F. Schweinfurth, architect.

Residence of Hugh T. Birch, 1912 Michigan boulevard, Chicago; Henry Ives Cobb, architect.

Mantel in reception hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, Cleveland, Ohio; C. F. Schweinfurth, architect.

Residence of James Bolton, corner Forty-ninth street and Drexel boulevard, Chicago; Treat & Foltz, architects.

Ewing St. Mission Chapel (Congregational), Chicago; Irving K. Pond and Allen B. Pond, architects. Two full page plates are given; one of exterior view, and one of interior.

Synopsis of Building News.

Architects are invited to furnish for publication in this department monthly or occasional reports of their new work before the letting of contracts. Reports of buildings costing less than \$5,000 are not published.

Chicago, Ill.—A somewhat dull summer has ended in a busy fall, some of the larger offices having to resort to night work to get the drawings in readiness for contracts before the winter sets in. The probability is that the year's business will prove even larger than last, which was by several million dollars the largest known in the city's history.

Architect Clinton J. Warren: For John Cooper, at 2733 Michigan avenue, a three-story residence; to have stone front, steam or hot-water heating, hardwood finish, and cost \$30,000; making plans. Also making plans for an eight-story apartment house, to be erected on the southeast corner of North avenue and Clark street; to be 125 feet frontage on North avenue, and 225 feet on Clark street; to be of rock-faced stone basement, and above of pressed brick and stone; interior will be finished in hardwood and have steam heat, electric light, three elevators, gas ranges and fireplaces, marble wainscoting and bath rooms, mosaic floors, of fireproof construction, and cost \$400,000. For James F. Keeney, et al., a sixteen-story office building, 48 by 100 feet; to cost \$350,000; to be erected on the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street; buff pressed brick, terra cotta and granite, marble and tile work, electric light, elevators, steam heat. For James G. Cozzens, et al., on the northeast corner of Forty-seventh street and Lake avenue, a seven-story hotel; to cost \$200,000.

Architects Treat & Foltz: For Dr. J. W. Chew, on Erie street, between State and Dearborn, a four-story and basement apartment house, 40 by 88 feet; to cost \$23,000; Bedford stone front, hot-water heating, etc.; making plans. Also working on drawings for an eight-story warehouse, 50 by 200 feet; to cost \$125,000; to be erected at Pacific avenue near Twelfth street, for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; to be of common brick, and have elevators, steam heat, electric light, etc. Also getting out plans for a town hall, 50 by 120 feet, two stories; to be erected at Harlem, Illinois; pressed brick and stone, electric light, steam heat. For Mrs. Payne, on Walton place, near State street, a four-story apartment house; to cost \$15,000; just commenced work. For J. B. Wolensak, on the southeast corner of Canal and Washington streets, an eight-story warehouse, 75 by 100 feet; to cost \$100,000; to be of pressed brick and stone, mill construction; have elevators, steam heat, electric light, etc.

Architect S. S. Beman: For the Pullman Palace Car Company, a two-story laundry, 70 by 154 feet; to be of common brick, with gravel roof, have steam heat, electric light, and cost \$50,000; making plans. Also, to be built at Pullman, a one-story repair shop, 400 feet long by 200 feet wide; common brick, iron roof, electric light.

Architect J. H. Huber: For William A. McGuire, a six-story and basement office building, 40 by 90 feet; to cost \$40,000; to be erected at 199 and 201 Washington street; the front to be all of iron and plate glass, and the interior to have marble wainscoting, tile floors, cement floors, electric light, steam heat, elevators, etc. For M. Portman, on Wilton avenue near Nellie avenue, a two-story and basement residence, 35 by 50 feet; to be of frame, with stone basement, have hot-water heating, stained, plate and beveled glass. For Mrs. Minnie Gegenheimer, a two-story residence, of frame and stone, to have hot-water heating, etc. For M. Laux, at 41 Delaware place, a three-story flat building, to be of pressed brick and stone. For Thomas Parker, Jr., a three-story residence at 557 Dearborn avenue; the front will be of granite and composition brick, have hardwood interior, hot-water heating, etc., and cost \$18,000.

Architects Huehl & Schmid: For A. C. Lautenschlager, et al., at Fort Madison, Iowa, a three-story packing house 99 by 166 feet, to cost \$80,000; to be of common brick, have gravel roof, electric light, etc.; making plans. For Mrs. E. K. Roberts, on Cottage Grove avenue near Thirty-first street, a four-story and basement store and flat building, 128 feet front by 66 deep, to be of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta, and cost \$50,000; making plans. For the same owner, on Rhodes avenue, a four-story flat building, 125 feet front by 50 deep; to be of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta and cost \$30,000. For W. J. Jones, on Clark street near Diversey avenue, a four-story and basement store and flat building, 40 by 60; to be of pressed brick and stone with copper bays, gravel roof, and cost \$15,000. For S. Meyer, on Evanston avenue near Halsted street, a two-story frame residence, 35 by 60 feet in size; to have stone basement, steam heat, electric light, hardwood interior and cost \$12,000. For Mrs. William Waller, a four-story store and flat building; to have pressed brick and brownstone front, copper bays, etc.; to cost \$25,000.

Architect Thomas Wing: For George Duncker, at 1541 Diversey avenue, a two-story Bedford stone front residence; to have a tile roof, hot-water heating, hardwood finish, etc.; cost \$10,000.

Architect R. G. Pentecost: For W. T. Tamblin, at 4136 Michigan avenue; a three-story residence of Bedford stone front, pressed brick side, slate roof, furnace, etc.; to cost \$20,000.

Architects Thomas & Rapp: For O. W. Mysenberg, on Astor street near Burton, a three-story residence 26 by 80 feet in size; to be of buff pressed brick, with Bedford stone trimmings, and cost \$50,000. For Mrs. Long and Mrs. Clark, on Calumet avenue near Thirty-fifth street, two three-story residences; to have Bedford stone fronts and cost \$20,000. For H. F. Wachsmuth, on Stanton avenue near Thirty-ninth street, a four-story apartment house of Bedford stone front; to cost \$30,000.

Architects Blitz & Marshall: Making plans for two-story school 60 by 85 feet, to be erected in Third district, Manitowoc County; to be of Milwaukee pressed brick and stone, slate roof, furnaces, etc.; cost \$10,000.

Architect A. G. Ferree: For George R. Allen, on Diversey avenue, near Lincoln avenue; twelve two-story frame houses and several two-story bricks, besides a four-story flat building—the whole to cost about \$40,000.

Architect George Grussing: For Mr. John Donahue, at 1901 Madison street; a three-story store and flat building, 24 by 70; to cost \$10,000. Pressed brick and brown stone, slate and galvanized iron bays.

Architect T. H. Bell: For L. J. McCormick, corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street; a two-story store and office building, 80 by 166 feet, to cost \$30,000. Iron and glass, common brick, gravel roof, galvanized iron, steam heat, electric light. For W. H. Hopkins, at Aurora; a four-story store and office building, 44 by 115 feet in size. Stone front, gravel roof, electric elevator, electric light, etc.

Architects Dahlgren & Lievendahl: For Dr. Abbott, at Ravenswood, a two-story frame residence, stone basement, furnace, etc. For George E. Keasel, on Frederick street, near Clark, a four-story flat building; to cost \$13,000; Bedford stone front, copper bays and cornices, steam heat, etc. For John Hoff & Co., on Leland avenue, near Wolcott street, Ravenswood, five frame houses; to cost \$12,000.

Architect Henry Ives Cobb: Making plans for office and theatre building, to be erected on the site of the First Regiment Armory, on Jackson street. For George H. High and J. V. Farlin, two three-story residences of Bedford stone front; to cost \$60,000; to be erected on the Lakeshore Drive, between Scott and Goethe streets. For the Hartford Safety and Deposit Company, on the southwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, a sixteen-story office building.

Architects Parke & Pursell: For G. W. Pierce, on Grand boulevard north of Forty-ninth street, a two-story residence, 25 by 70 feet; to cost \$20,000; Bedford stone front, oak interior finish, hot-water heating, marble and tile work, etc.

Architect Francis J. Norton: For James Gibson, at Englewood, a two-story residence, of stone, brick and frame. For F. Paviliced, at Ravenswood, a two-story residence, frame, stone basement, furnace, etc. For A. C. Draper, at southwest corner of Sixty-seventh and Wright streets, a two-story semi-detached residence, to have a Bedford stone front, steam heat, etc.

Architect Frank Randak: For M. Rosenberg, on Newberry avenue near Fourteenth street, a four-story flat building, of pressed brick and stone; to cost \$15,000.

Architect H. K. Weeks: For James H. Weeks, at 2975 South Park avenue, a three-story flat building, to have a stone front, and cost about \$10,000.

Architect August Maritzen: For Winter Bros., at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; a brewhouse, refrigerator, etc. For the Mexican National Brewing and Distilling Company, at the City of Mexico; a complete brewing plant and distillery; cost \$500,000; making plans. For Charles Gower & Sons, Victoria, British Columbia,

a complete plant. For St. Joseph (Mo.) Brewing Company, a new brewhouse and malthouse; cost \$150,000; making plans. For P. Schoenhofen Brewing Company, at Chicago; a drying house; making plans. For Albert Ulrich, a handsome residence.

Architect George H. Borst: For White & Coleman, on the southeast corner of Jackson Park Terrace and Hope avenue, a five-story hotel; 520 feet front by 125 deep. It will contain 1,700 rooms, and will be lighted by electricity. It is not decided what material will be used. Plans are now being prepared and work will not be commenced till next spring.

Architect George O. Garnsey: For John Norris & Co., at Pueblo, Colorado, a four-story store, office and hall building, to have stone and pressed brick front, steam heat, etc.; and cost \$40,000. For C. Southern, at Ottumwa, Iowa, four two-story frame houses, to have stone basements, sanitary plumbing, furnaces, etc. For R. S. Jones, at Mount Jackson, a two-story frame residence.

Architect L. G. Quackenbush: For George H. Frost, three two-story residences, to have pressed brick and stone fronts, hardwood finish, furnaces, etc., to be erected at 54 Oak avenue. For L. J. Walsh, at 1485 Madison street, a three-story store and flat building, to have a stone front, and cost \$15,000.

Architect Perley Hale: For Payne & Green, of Englewood, a two-story flat building, size 48 by 60 feet, to be erected at Auburn Park. It will have a cut stone front, galvanized iron bays and cornices, etc. For Neil & Mahne, on Green street between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, Englewood, three two-story flat buildings, to have stone fronts, hardwood finish, plate and beveled glass, and cost \$15,000.

Architect D. A. Lapointe: For Louis Owsley, on Robey street, near Jackson, three two-story and cellar residences; to have stone fronts, furnaces, stained, plate and beveled glass; cost \$21,000. For M. L. Dunn, on Lake street, near Garfield Park, a three-story store and flat building; to have a Bedford stone front.

Architects Wilson & Marble: For Wilson & Parke, a four-story apartment house, 50 by 90 feet; cost \$40,000. The front will be of Roman buff pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, hardwood interior finish, marble and tile work, steam heat, electric light, elevators, laundry driers, gas ranges and fireplaces, etc. For H. M. Wilcox, on Lake avenue and Thirty-ninth street, a three-story Bedford stone front residence; cost \$10,000. For Albert Mendel, on Grand boulevard, near Thirty-ninth street, two three-story residences; to have Bedford stone fronts, hot-water heating; cost \$36,000. For Milton Johnson, at Decatur, Illinois, a two-story frame residence, stone basement, furnace, etc.; cost \$12,000. Also made drawings for three three-story residences; to have stone fronts, hardwood finish, furnaces, etc.; to be erected southeast corner of Lake and Oakwald avenues.

Architect John T. Long: For Dr. Turner, three two-story residences, on Vernon avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets; Bedford stone fronts, copper bays, hardwood finish, furnaces, etc.; cost \$16,000. For Mrs. Julia Welch, on Garfield boulevard, near Sherman street, a two-story residence, of Portage stone front. For E. G. & F. W. Short, at Morgan Park, a three-story store and flat building, 50 by 70 feet, of Bedford stone front, with copper bays, hardwood finish, hot-water heating, etc.; cost \$15,000.

Architect Alfred Smith: For M. Piratzky, on Ashland avenue south of Harrison street, a four-story residence; size 34 by 70 feet; cost \$20,000. It will be in the renaissance style of architecture with a handsome Bedford stone front, with slate roof and mansard, hardwood interior, plate and beveled glass, hot-water heating.

Architect L. G. Hallberg: For John Mountain, on Huron street near the lake, two three-story and basement stone front residences; cost \$17,000; hardwood finish, beveled and plate glass, hot water or furnaces, etc. For Gilbert & Bennett, on Sixteenth street near Western avenue, a four-story factory; size 41 by 168 feet; to be constructed of common brick with gravel roof, and cost \$30,000. Also, for himself, on Huron street near the lake, a three-story and basement semi-detached residence; to have a rock-faced stone front, hardwood interior finish, gravel roof, hot water or furnaces, etc., and cost \$17,000.

Architect Julius Speyer: For A. Pfaff, at 1207 to 1209 Madison street, a three-story store and flat building and pavilion; cost \$25,000. Blue Bedford stone front, steam heat, electric light, etc.

Architect Fred W. Perkins: For B. Philpot & Co., a four-story store and flat building of pressed brick and stone front, hardwood finish, steam heat, etc.; cost \$20,000. To be erected at 1464 Michigan avenue; making plans. For the same owners, at 1250 to 1252 Michigan avenue, a four-story store and flat building; cost \$40,000; pressed brick and stone front, steam heat, electric light, stained and plate glass. For J. M. Bishop, of Joliet, a four-story and basement store and flat building, to be erected at 1256 Michigan avenue; pressed brick and stone front, gravel roof, steam heat, electric light, tile and marble work; cost \$25,000.

Architects Crowen & Richards: For C. Y. Boardman, on Sixty-sixth street and Maryland avenue, a two-story flat building, of pressed brick and stone front, electric and gas light, two furnaces, etc.

Architect W. M. Wolters: For A. G. Cummings, on Seventeenth street, between State and Dearborn, a five-story store and flat building, size 80 by 62 feet, of pressed brick and stone front; to cost \$30,000.

Architect J. L. Silbee: For J. S. Norton, corner Lincoln and Lill avenues, a three-story flat building, of pressed brick and stone; to cost \$40,000.

Architects Furst & Rudolph: For D. M. McKinley, at 2317 to 2319 Wabash avenue, a four-story store and flat building, 50 by 137 feet; to cost \$50,000. For J. H. Young, on Ogden avenue, near Twelfth street, a three-story store and flat building, of Tiffany pressed brick and terra cotta front.

Architect H. P. Harned: For H. S. Robbins, on Fifty-sixth street and Lake avenue, a three-story store and flat building, 150 feet long by 75 wide; to cost \$50,000. Also a four-story factory, 60 by 100 feet, near Twenty-fifth street and Archer avenue.

Architects Stiles & Stone: For Dr. W. S. Johnson, corner of Fifty-fourth street and Washington avenue, two three-story cut stone front residences, hardwood finish, furnaces, etc.; to cost \$22,000.

Architect Fred. Ahlschlager: For John H. Merker, on School between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, a two-story residence, pressed brick and stone, furnace, etc. For Henry Seeberger, corner of Thirty-second and Dearborn streets, a three-story store and flats of stone front; to cost \$14,000.

Architect Wm. Griesser: For Frank Stang, Sandusky, O., a six-story brewery, 150 by 80 feet; to cost \$125,000. For Jacob Kuebler, at Sandusky, a pneumatic malling plant; 150,000 bushel storage elevator; four-story kiln, etc.; to cost \$50,000. For Falk, Jung & Borchert, at Milwaukee, Wis., a brewhouse of 500,000 barrels capacity; to cost \$100,000. For Star Brewery, Chicago, a storage house, ice machine house, etc.; to cost \$100,000. For the Voigt Brewing Company, Detroit Mich., a three-story storage house; to cost \$25,000.

Architects Ostling Brothers: For M. Lundquist, on School street, near Evanston avenue, three-story flats, rock-faced stone front. For A. Bjorklund, at 152 Townsend street, four-story store and flats; to cost \$14,000. For Olaf Nelson, at 291 N. Franklin, four-story flats; to cost \$15,000. For J. A. Modin, on Oak street, four-story store and flats; to cost \$16,000. For M. Schucker, 4623 Evans avenue, three-story flats; stone front; to cost \$10,000. For M. Levin, on Washenaw avenue, two-story flats, stone front, two furnaces, etc.; to cost \$10,000.

Architect Wm. Strippelman: For W. W. Kimball, Twenty-sixth and Rockwell streets, five-story factory, 40 by 210 feet; to cost \$27,000.

Architects W. W. Boyington & Co.: For V. H. Higgins and H. J. Furber, southeast corner State and Washington streets, sixteen-story stores and offices; 100 by 90 feet; to cost about a million dollars; making plans. For the Gray Electric Company, at Highland Park, three-story factory; to cost \$100,000.

Architect George Beaumont: For H. M. Clarke, on Fletcher street, between Evanston avenue and Halsted street, three-story flats, Bedford stone front; to cost \$15,000. For S. Weise, at 3360 South Park avenue, a three-story residence, Bedford stone front, steam heat; to cost \$18,000. For Jacob C. Cohn, at 435 Marshallfield avenue, three-story flats, Bedford stone front; to cost \$16,000.

Architect H. D. Deam: For Mr. Haerther, on Madison avenue near 55th, two-story flats, 160 by 70 feet; Bedford stone front, furnaces (6), to cost \$40,000.

Architect Louis Martens: For Mrs. C. H. Martens, at 412 Ashland avenue, a three-story flat building, of Bedford stone front, copper bays, furnaces, etc. For Mrs. Mary A. Coulter, southeast corner Warren avenue and Francisco street, a three-story flat building of St. Louis brick and stone. For James O'Neill, on Taylor street, near Paulina, a three-story store and flats. For Benton Halley, at Windsor Park, six two-story frame houses, furnaces, plumbing, etc.; cost \$15,000. For Mrs. A. Reilly, on Monroe street, near Garfield park, a two-story flat building.

For E. M. Underwood, at Riverside, a frame residence, furnace, etc. For himself, northwest corner of Van Buren and Whipple streets, a four-story store and flats, 75 by 100 feet; to cost \$35,000; pressed brick, terra cotta and Rosita pink stone, copper bays and tower.

Architects Faber and Pagets: For English Lutheran Seminary, a three-story seminary, five residences, and other buildings, to be erected on their ten acre lot bounded by Sheffield avenue, Addison street, Nellie and Clark; to cost about \$300,000.

Architect F. B. Townsend: For J. L. McLuer, northwest corner Thirty-fifth and Dearborn streets, four-story store and flats, 122 by 50 feet; to cost \$45,000. Bedford stone front.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Lawrence Mendenhall: There is nothing new in the way of building news only to say that Cincinnati can feel proud of her record this year in the way of substantial buildings. Now that the ice is broken, let us continue to hope that next year will see many unsightly corners occupied by beautiful structures. Our Builders' Exchange at a recent meeting heartily indorsed a strong lien law, and their delegates to the National Association of Builders were instructed to do all they could to formulate a national law. Another thing advocated was to have the national secretary of the National Association of Builders to formulate some general form for exchange use, for the compilation of building statistics, a duty clearly devolving on exchanges, thereby raising the standard of efficiency.

Architect James W. McLaughlin reports plans for "Der Deutsche Altenheim," on the German Old Men's Home, Walnut Hills; materials: brick, slate roof, pine finish, steam heat, blinds, etc.; cost \$90,000. For William Gibson, a remodeling of his residence; materials: pressed brick, frescoing, gas, plumbing, tiling, laundry fixtures, mantels, etc.; cost \$9,000.

Architects Plympton & Nash report for Mrs. J. S. Cook a fine residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, hardwood, mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost \$13,500. For Mr. F. Spencer, Covington, Kentucky, a residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, pine finish, stained glass, mantels, blinds, etc.; cost \$5,000. For Miss E. G. Cook, Walnut Hills, a residence; materials: frame, shingle roof, pine finish, furnace, grates, mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost \$4,500. For Robert T. Miller, 632 Greenup street, Covington, Kentucky, a remodeling of his residence; cost \$5,000.

Architect W. W. Franklin reports: For Thomas W. Keeney, a block of residences; materials: frame, stone, slate roof, pine finish, grates, plate and stained glass, plumbing, etc.; cost \$40,000. Also for Hon. Josiah Kirby, a residence; materials: pressed brick, stone trimming, slate roof, blinds, furnace, gas and plumbing, plate and stained glass, mantels, etc.; cost \$12,000.

Architect J. G. Steinkamp has drawn plans for a flat building for Thomas Emery's Sons; this is a remodeling job, and will cost about \$10,000.

Architect George W. Vogel has prepared plans for a hotel at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, near Newport; materials: frame, slate roof, fireproofing, elevators, gas, plumbing, tiling, etc.; probable cost \$40,000; write to A. Harms, 62 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, for full particulars.

Architect Henry E. Suter has drawn plans for an Episcopal Church, called the Chapel of the Nativity, on Price Hill, Cincinnati; materials: brick, stone, slate roof, gas, church furniture, stained glass, pews, etc.; cost \$11,000.

Architects Crapsey & Brown report: For the Danville, Kentucky, School Board, a schoolhouse; materials: brick, slate roof, furnace, blackboards, furniture, etc.; cost \$15,000. Also Chapel Building, Centre College, Danville, Kentucky; materials: brick, slate roof, furnace, stained glass, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$23,000. Also for Methodist Episcopal congregation at Clifton, Ohio, Cincinnati, a church edifice; materials: stone, slate roof, hardwood, pews, stained glass, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$19,000.

Architects S. Hannaford & Sons report extensive alterations to a building for the Bell Telephone Company; the building will be used for offices and exchange, and will require plumbing, marble tiling and wainscoting, gas fixtures, etc. Also alterations to the residence of Attorney General J. Hendrick, at Frankfort, Kentucky. Also residence for J. E. Hancock; materials: pressed brick, hardwood, slate roof, gas, plumbing, stained glass, mantels, etc.

Architect W. S. Robinson reports: A residence for Mr. F. B. Drexilius; materials: frame, shingle roof, pine finish, furnace, plumbing, gas, stained glass, etc.; cost \$4,000.

Architect John H. Boll reports: For Mrs. Rose Bussing, a residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, pine finish, furnace, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$4,000.

Architect Gustave W. Drach reports: For M. B. Verkamp, a residence; materials: frame, slate roof, blinds, plumbing, gas, stained glass, mantels, furnace; cost \$5,000. Also for Mr. L. H. Shafer, a residence; materials: frame, slate roof, furnace, gas, plumbing, mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost \$5,000.

Architect J. J. Rueckert reports: For Henry Gewert, 419 Vine street, a tenement house; materials: brick, stone trimmings, gas, plumbing, blinds, pine finish, etc.; cost \$8,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architect John Eisenmann: For the Cleveland Dorcas Society, an old Folks' Home, three-story; size 40 by 50 feet, brick and stone, slate roof; cost \$8,000.

Architect S. R. Bagley: For the Buckeye Electric Company; a three-story factory, size 30 by 90 feet, brick and stone; cost \$9,000.

Columbus, Ohio.—Architect F. L. Packard: For the Board of Education, a two-story public school library, size 60 by 150 feet, stone with tile roof, hot-blast heating and ventilation; cost \$50,000. For the Ohio State University, a manual training school, two stories, size 185 by 160 feet, brick and stone with slate roof; cost \$52,000. For C. A. Bowes, a two-story residence, size 36 by 60 feet, brick and stone, slate roof, hot-water heating; cost \$15,000. For Edward W. Sursner, a four-story business block, brick, stone trimmings; size 44 by 100 feet; cost \$11,000. For the Eastwood Church, a small chapel, size 50 by 50 feet, cost \$10,000.

Denver, Colorado.—Architects Lang & Pugh have plans for two dwellings: For A. Hempstead, two stories, brick and stone; \$12,000.

Architect F. C. Eberly: For J. S. Appel & Co.; a three-story business block; brick, stone and iron; to cost \$20,000.

Detroit, Michigan.—Architects Spier & Rohns: For McKellar & McHugh, of Windsor, Ontario, a three-story block of brick stores; pressed brick with brown stone trimmings, to be built on southeast corner of Sandurett and Ferry avenues; cost \$11,000.

Architects Donaldson & Meier: For the Brush estate, a brick foundry; size 45 by 91 feet; cost \$8,000.

Architects Mortimer L. Smith & Son: For George B. Morhous, a two-story brick residence, slate roof, on the northeast corner of Cass avenue and Stimpson place; cost \$12,000.

Architect A. E. French: For R. S. Webb, a block of three two-story brick stores on south side of Grand River avenue, between Third and Fourth streets; cost \$5,000.

Architect George E. Depew: For William Ires, five frame dwellings on corner Trumbull and Putnam avenues; cost \$12,500.

Architects E. A. Walshe & Son: For Robert J. Wilson, a two-story residence, pressed brick; on south side, Hancock avenue, between Woodward and John R. streets; cost \$10,000.

Architect E. E. Meyers: For the Memorial Presbyterian Society, additions and alterations to church, on Campan and Clinton streets, size 42 by 11 feet; cost \$5,000.

Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For G. L. Peck, Toledo, Ohio, a two-story frame residence; cost \$4,800.

Architect M. W. Schovel: For self, a two-story brick residence, on St. Aubin avenue and Mullett street; to cost \$5,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—Architects Hogg & Rose: For Dr. A. J. McDonald, a two-story cottage; cost \$5,000. Also have plans for a two-story brick office building; cost \$16,000.

Architects Vrydagh & Shepard have prepared plans for a Baptist church at Sedalia; brick and stone; cost \$19,000.

La Grange, Ill.—Architect Lewis P. Richardson, of Chicago: For Edward Stiles Ely, on Kensington addition, a thirteen-room residence; bath and basement; cost \$5,700; first floor finished in oak, birch and maple, balance in natural pine; furnace and electric light. Also residence for Miss Hattie Suydan; ten rooms, bath, basement and unfinished attic; cost \$4,400; oak and natural

pine finish; furnace and electric light. Also residence for G. B. Johnson; twelve rooms, bath and basement; cost \$4,800; quarter-sawn Georgia pine finish; furnace, electric light and gas. Also residence for O. J. Holbrook; eight rooms, bath and basement; cost \$4,000; finished in oak and quarter-sawn Georgia pine, natural finish; furnace and electric light.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Architects Crane & Barkhauser: For George J. Schuster, a three-story residence; size 60 by 90 feet; brick, with stone foundations and trimmings, and all modern improvements; cost \$30,000.

Architects Ferry & Clas have prepared plans for a two-story, double dwelling for J. J. Schissler; size 48 by 54 feet; brick and stone, shingle roof, furnace, etc.; cost \$6,000.

Architect H. Messmer: For Mr. Rebhahn, a two-story residence; size 32 by 55 feet; common brick and frame, stone foundation; cost \$7,000.

Architect G. Kirsch has prepared plans for a two-story school building, to be built at Monroe, Wisconsin; size 52 by 64 feet; brick and stone; cost \$10,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Jas. Carlisle & Sons have contracts with the Great Northern Railway Company for a twenty-stall roundhouse at Great Falls, Montana; also for a machine, engine and boiler shop, size 140 by 150 feet; storehouse and office, size 40 by 100 feet; all of brick and to be completed this year. Also for a brick laboratory and brass foundry in St. Paul, size 48 by 68 feet.

Norfolk, Neb.—Architect J. C. Stitt: For Cedar county, a two-story court house; size 57 by 81 feet; pressed brick and stone, slate roof, steam; cost \$25,000. For the Farmers State Bank, a two-story business block, brick and stone; size 100 by 67 feet; cost \$15,000. For the Alcovia Improvement Company, Alcovia, Wyoming, a two-story frame hotel; size 60 by 55 feet; cost \$6,000. For the Randolph School District, a two-story schoolhouse, brick and stone; size 54 by 56 feet; cost \$6,300.

Omaha, Neb.—Architect F. M. Ellis: For Dr. Keeley, at Blair; an Inebriate Institute; two stories, size 97 by 30 feet, frame and brick; to cost \$5,000.

Architect T. Hodgson, Jr.: For C. N. Deitz; a three-story residence, size 48 by 60 feet, brick, slate roof; cost \$15,000. Also for J. H. Windsor; a three-story dwelling, size 45 by 55 feet, brick, shingle roof; to cost \$8,500.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architect William H. Sims: For Dr. C. Evans, a two-story residence; brick and red sandstone, slate roof; size 40 by 51 feet, to be erected on South Negley near Fifth avenues; cost \$24,000. Also for O. K. Gardner two three-story dwellings; brick, stone trimmings, tin roof; size 48 by 65 feet; cost \$15,000; contracts not let.

Architects Butz & Kauffman are preparing plans for a twelve-story office building; brick, granite and iron; to cost about \$400,000.

Architect Jules De Horvath, Chicago: For Trustees of the Carnegie Library, a two-story library building; size 400 by 365 feet; frame and stone; to cost \$700,000.

Architects name not given for the following: The St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church will build a two-story school building; size 42 by 67 feet; brick, tin roof; cost \$14,000. For the Rev. T. H. Chapman, a two-story brick residence; size 28 by 42 feet; slate roof; cost \$5,000. For A. P. Stephenson, a two-story brick dwelling; size 32 by 44 feet; slate roof; cost \$8,000. For Capt. J. J. Vandergrift, a two-story brick residence; size 25 by 56 feet; slate roof; cost \$6,400.

Rochester, N. Y.—Architects Nolan, Nolan & Stene have completed designs for a brick block for Mr. Albert Bier, to be four stories high and contain stores and apartments; galvanized iron bay, tin roof; to cost \$10,000. For the Genesee Salt Company, a series of buildings to be built at Piffard, New York, to be used for salt manufacture; will be heavy framing of Georgia pine; to cost about \$23,000.

Architects Otto Block & W. H. Barnes have prepared plans for a three-story frame building for John Frey, to be built at Charlotte; will be 136 feet front by 65 feet and contain six stores and eight apartments; slate roof, galvanized cornice; to cost \$15,000. For Mr. J. J. Otto, a frame residence on Strathallen Park; to cost \$4,000. For Mr. W. H. Pidrick, a frame residence; to cost \$4,500. Plumbing alterations at the New York State Industrial School, fitting up hospital department with baths, etc., complete plumbing, also kitchen fittings; to cost \$1,500.

Architect W. Foster Kelly has made plans for a Polish Catholic church at Albion, New York; brick and local stone, slate roof, galvanized iron cornice and ornaments, furnace heat, gas lighting; to be 45 by 100 feet, and contain 400 sittings; cost \$15,000. Alterations in two churches at Geneva, changing one from Protestant to Catholic, putting in chancel, altars, seating, flooring, and changing gallery; the other to have new seating, stained glass. Chapel for Nazareth convent, corner Frank and Jay streets, to be of brick and stone, stained glass, seating, hardwood floor; to cost \$25,000. A frame residence for Mr. J. H. Lenahan; oak interior finish; to cost \$4,000. A new school for St. Vincent's Female Academy, at Kingston, Canada; brick, with stone trimmings, slate roof; to cost \$15,000.

Springfield, Ill.—Architect George H. Helmle: For Charles H. Lanphier, two-story store and office building, size 40 by 72 feet, pressed brick front, with stone trimmings; cost \$7,000. For H. B. Prentice, two-story frame dwelling, size 34 by 52 feet, seven rooms; wood mantels, hardwood finish, stained glass, furnace heat; cost \$4,200. For William Beckemyn, Sr., two-story frame dwelling, size 40 by 50 feet, ten rooms; stone foundation, slate roof, oak finish, stained and plate glass, furnace heat; cost \$5,500.

Springfield, Ohio.—Architects Richards & Gotwald: For Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, a four-story business block, size 50 by 90 feet; brick, fireproof, steam heated; cost \$30,000. For S. J. King, a four-story block, size 103 by 110 feet, stone and brick, steam heat; cost \$38,000. For M. B. Gotwald, a two-story residence; brick, hot-water heating, etc., size 34 by 60 feet; cost \$8,000. For William Seybold, a three-story brick dwelling, size 18 by 99 feet; cost \$4,500.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architects Foster & Illner: For F. Feldbush, a two-story residence; size 27 by 50 feet, brick; to cost \$6,000.

Architect C. J. Wilhelmi: For the German Dramatic Association, a two-story theatre; size 78 by 152 feet, stone and brick, to be built on Fourteenth street and Lucas place.

Architect L. Cass Miller: For B. English, a three-story residence; size 60 by 30 feet, brick, stone foundation; to cost \$10,000.

The J. B. Legg Architectural Company, for J. B. Legg, a two-story residence; size 28 by 52 feet, brick and stone, slate roof; to cost \$9,500.

Architect J. B. Cairns: For the Baptist Board of Trustees, a two-story church; size 80 by 125 feet, brick, with stone foundations, slate roof and all improvements; cost \$35,000.

Architects Eames & Young have prepared plans for a two-story residence for T. A. Merpenburg; size 22 by 40 feet, frame; cost \$25,000.

Architect Blair Redington: For J. R. Webber, a two-story residence; size 28 by 43 feet, brick, slate roof; cost \$5,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—Architect C. A. Wallingford: For the St. Paul Loan, Investment and Improvement Company, block of three store buildings, on Grand avenue, near Snelling. Buildings will be of pressed brick, metal cornice, plate-glass fronts, with housekeeping flats above, having bathrooms and all modern conveniences. Also for the same parties, two residences on Grand, west of the stores; to be of ten rooms each, with hardwood finish and all modern conveniences. Under contract. For A. Eddy, three brick and stone buildings, corner Portland and St. Alban's streets, with tiled porches, natural wood finish throughout; cost \$24,000.

Architect Cass Gilbert is preparing plans for a row of fine houses on Summit avenue, near Western. The property is owned by Lane K. Stone and A. H. Paget. The improvements will cost about \$60,000.

J. P. Hoffman has commenced the erection of a \$6,000 residence on Ashland avenue, near Kent street. W. Mermuth is building a \$5,000 residence on St. Anthony avenue, near Western.

G. M. Deeks has a contract to be completed before January 1, 1892, for a passenger station at Bozeman, Montana, for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. To be built of Menominee brick, with brownstone trimmings.

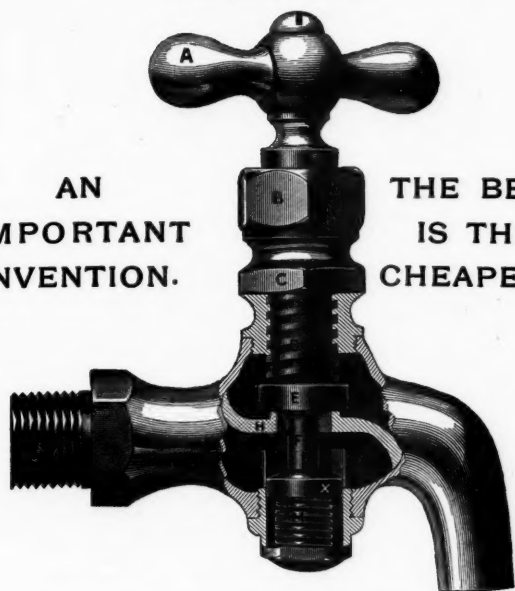
Fred Althen has the contract for a brick freight house, size 43 by 47 feet; to be built in Minneapolis before November 15, for the Great Northern Railway Company.

Tacoma, Wash.—Architects Bullard & Haywood: For the First Methodist Episcopal Church, a one-story brick and stone church; size 104 by 145 feet; to cost \$80,000.

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Washers and Packings may be Replaced and Repairs Made without Shutting Off the Water. The Best Improvement ever put on Faucets.



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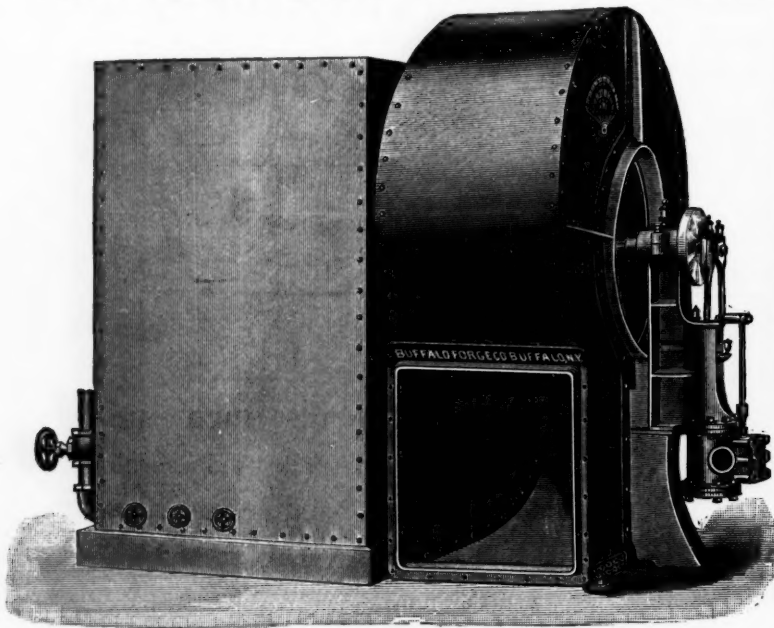
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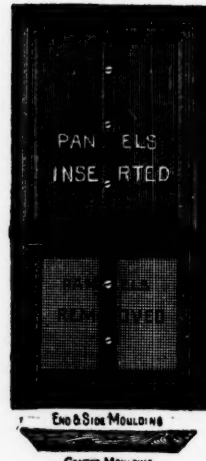
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JUST THE THING FOR EVERY DOOR

NO OTHER DOOR REQUIRED IN MILD CLIMATE.

Remove center moulding and draw Panel out to form screen door.



W. R. LYLE'S
IMPROVED
SCREEN DOOR

U. S. PATENTS:
PAT. APRIL 6, 1886.
PAT. JULY 12, 1887.
PAT. DEC. 23, 1890.

The device is cheap, simple and effective, easily put up and easily removed. Any screen door is quickly made into a perfect storm door at little expense by inserting the panels and all trouble of taking down the screen door, or damage to same while stored is avoided.

Lyle's screen door, ready for storm panels, costs but little more than old style door, and will pay for itself in one winter if you put in panels. Buy no other.

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Agents wanted in every town to change over old-style doors and manufacture Lyle's Improved Screen Door. Patented in the United States, Canada, England and France. Address
W. R. LYLE, Patentee and Wholesale Dealer, RIPON, WIS.

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FOR FINISHING AND PRESERVING NATURAL WOOD.

Presenting a very hard surface of **PERMANENT ELASTICITY**, impervious to moisture or Alkali. The **ONLY** material suitable for varnishing hardwood floors.

No. 1 EXTERIOR. For Outside Doors, Vestibules and Store Fronts, in rubbed or polished finish.

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ABSOLUTELY THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL METHOD IN HANGING WINDOW SASH IN THE MARKET.

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The Steel Ribbon used is expressly manufactured for Hanging Window Sash, and is especially prepared to prevent rust.

It is attached to the Sash and Weights the same as a Cord or Chain.

It cannot get out of order or wear out, and being a perfect balance, heavy windows can be raised or lowered with the greatest ease.

It presents a neat appearance and can be painted same color as woodwork of the window.

With it any window or door weighing from 5 to 5,000 lbs. can be hung in the most perfect manner.

IN USE IN THE FOLLOWING BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND BOSTON:

New New York Edison Building, J. L. Mott Iron Works, New York Evening Mail and Express, New York Public Schools, New Astor Hotel, Harlem, New York; New Municipal Buildings. First National Bank, Chicago; Adams Express Building, American Express Building, Rialto Building, C. B. & Q. Railroad Office Building, J. V. Farwell's Buildings, New Depot Wisconsin Central, Illinois Steel Co's, Leiter Building, and a large number of others.

THE GARDNER SASH BALANCE CO., 311 First National Bank Building:

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 19, 1890.

GENTLEMEN,—After a careful study of the qualities of your Sash Pulley and Steel Ribbon, and comparing the same with other methods of hanging sash, preference was given to your pulley and ribbon for the sash of the Leiter Building, State, Van Buren and Congress Streets. This building is over 400 feet long, eight stories high, and being designed for a retail store or stores, the windows are exceedingly large, mostly from 6 to 8 feet wide, and those of the second story some 12 feet high. The sash for such openings require the very best cord and pulleys. Good pulleys can be obtained by paying for them, but I was unable to find as good a pulley as yours at the price you charged us. The question of cord, chain or ribbon is a serious one where windows are as heavy as those in the Leiter Building, and it was only after the most thorough examination, with the assistance of an expert to visit the place where the ribbon was in use, that the question was decided and the contract was awarded to you.

Very respectfully,

W. L. B. JENNEY, Architect, Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD.

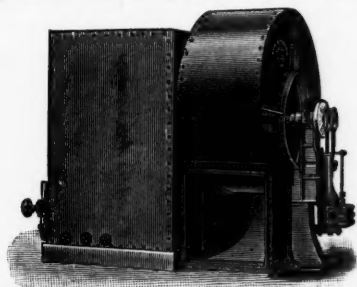
Vol. XVIII.

ADVERTISERS' TRADE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3

"Hot Blast" Heating for Public Buildings.

In Billings' "Ventilation and Heating," the author states, "in this climate it is impossible to have, at the same time, good ventilation, sufficient heating and cheapness; in fact, that good ventilation is expensive is not so well recognized as it should be." Ventilation is expensive when arrangements for it have to be



provided in existing buildings, previously planned in utter ignorance of such requirements; when we have to diminish the supply of fresh air to the smallest permissible amount, and the supplying ducts to the different points have to be laid out to disadvantage in order to introduce it at all, which is the general case, under the above conditions.

Plans for ventilation should always be perfected and approved of by one familiar with mechanical ventilation before the construction of any large buildings is commenced. Then the cost of embodying in one plant "good ventilation, sufficient heating and cheapness" will be by no means excessive.

Cheapness is not the lever by which the "Fan" or "Plenum" system has received its rapid advancement to popular favor and introduction. The cost of installation is usually somewhat in advance of direct steam radiation, hot-air furnaces and other methods. Due weight, however, should be given to the fact that the amount expended for these classes of outfits cover but one item, that of heating. Mechanical ventilation by a fan can be relied on as being positive in its action at all times and under all conditions of the weather. Granting this, and adding the cost of a "Fan" ventilating outfit at as low a figure as it is possible to place an efficient one to that of any method of direct heating, and we have the only fair basis for comparison.

The possibility of a fresh, even and ample supply of air, well regulated as to humidity and heated to the proper degree for comfort, at all times, independent of natural conditions, as attained by the use of the Buffalo Patented Steam "Hot Blast" Apparatus, is the main secret of this being so widely adopted for the representative buildings of this continent.

The accompanying engraving gives a brief idea as to the appearance when drawing the air over the coils instead of blowing it through them. The Buffalo Forge Company, Buffalo, New York, are the sole manufacturers of this apparatus, and build their plants both blowing through and exhausting through the heater, as is best adapted to the different locations. They will take pleasure in mailing to anyone a set of handsome half-tone engravings without advertising matter thereon, of large buildings throughout the country heated and ventilated by the Buffalo "Hot Blast" system.

Handy for Architects.

The L. Wolff Manufacturing Company of Chicago, has "struck oil" in the way of a portfolio-binder, which the company proposes to patent and present to the architects, contractors and plumbers of the country, to keep in it a series of illustrations of the various lavatory supplies and kindred goods, which the company makes an exclusive specialty in manufacturing. Accompanying the gift will be the first issue of the series, containing twelve pages devoted entirely to lavatory goods. There is not a binder on the market

that can compare with it in the perfection of work and simplicity of operation. By two simple screws with nickel-plated thumb-heads, which pass through one lid of the cover to catch a corresponding threaded nut in the other, every inclosure may be permanently filed in a manner that permits it to be referred to as easily as a leaf in an ordinary book binding. The fact that it does away with wires, threads, cords, needles and a score of other perplexing and annoying concomitants of ordinary binders, to say nothing of its ornamental feature, is an index that at last a binder has been found to fill the "long-felt want" of everybody who has either plans, drawings, etchings, engravings, or other like treasures usually kept between portfolio lids. The company will please accept the thanks of THE INLAND ARCHITECT for the sample that has called out this well-earned encomium.

As To Metallic Lath.

The Cincinnati Corrugating Company are to be congratulated on the very large increase in the use of their metallic lath this season. They write us that the building public are just beginning to awaken to the fact that it is the most efficient, practical and satisfactory article of the kind that has ever been placed on the market.

Among the merits of this lath might be mentioned the fact that it is very rigid, yet easily adapted to specially formed surfaces; is very easily and rapidly applied, while the peculiar formation gives an unequaled bed and key for the mortar.

Another point the company call attention to is the great saving in insurance. Recently the underwriters of St. Louis have issued a manifesto on this subject. They say that to be ranked as first-class construction and to get the best rates, iron lath, or an equally good style of construction must be adopted, and neither wooden lath or wooden furring will be admitted. In the case of one large public building recently erected in Cincinnati, the committee decided to use wooden lath on the score of "economy," thus reducing the building to the class known among the insurance men as "ordinary construction." It is estimated that had they used the Corrugating Company's metallic lath, as they thought of doing, thus making it class as "superior construction," the saving in insurance in five years would have more than paid the difference.

In addition to the United States Government Building, one of the finest in the country, this lath has been adopted in the construction of the Carew Building, the City Hall, Odd-Fellows' Temple and other first-class edifices of Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Corrugating Company are at all times ready to give information as to this as well as their other products, and will promptly mail samples, estimates, etc. They should be addressed at Piqua, Ohio.

A New Framing Device.

In framing timber in the usual way by mortise or tenon there is always a loss in strength which is equal to the part cut away, and often amounts to from one-sixth to one-fourth of its carrying capacity.

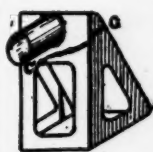
Resort has been made to various expedients to remedy this, but they have usually proved inefficient and lacked the quality for general application.

The requisites for such a device are these: First, it must be so formed that in framing the timber will retain its full length, or as near as possible. Second, it must be easy and quick in application. Third, it must be of such material as will stand any strain or carry any load it will be required to bear.

These requirements, though simple, it has only been possible to meet through the later methods in production and management of steel.

Such a device is now manufactured by the Duplex Hanger Company of Cleveland, Ohio, which we will describe. It is made from the

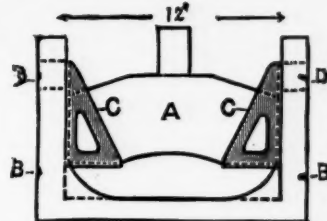
best wrought steel, and is L-shaped, the angle being filled at the corners in order to give it strength and keep the timber from rolling, as shown in illustration herewith.



A round projection is formed on its face, near the upper end, which is the means by which it is fixed to the trimmer or other timber into which a hole is bored and the projection inserted, where it is secured.

These hangers may be turned to account for a variety of uses, such as framing headers, tail joists, around stairs, fire-places, elevators, chimneys and where any opening is desired. They are made in seven sizes, also in pairs, right and left, to be used in angles.

The test of these hangers furnishes a remarkable exhibition of strength, and we insert the following, which was made by the Otis Steel Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.



"Total area of cross section of one hanger, A-B-O, 585 square inches. Started test with a strain of 10,000 pounds, at 25,000 pounds strain, permanent set; at 40,200 pounds strain, slight shearing; at 43,800 pounds strain, one hanger broke at C-C, the other started, breaking around bottom of nipple. Stretch in body of hanger one-fourth inch, in four and one-half inches. Body of hanger does not show any rupture."

For full particulars address Duplex Hanger Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Trade Notes.

REMINGTON BROTHERS' NEWSPAPER MANUAL, 1891.—We have just received the fifth annual edition of the "Newspaper Manual" of Remington Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which appears in a greatly enlarged form.

THE BAKER & SMITH COMPANY, manufacturers of steam and water heating and ventilating apparatus, having outgrown their old quarters, have taken a long lease of the buildings 193, 195 and 197 East Van Buren street, Chicago.

AGENTS wanted in every town to change over old-style doors and manufacture Lyle's improved screen door, ready for storm panels, patented in the United States, Canada, England and France. All persons having license can sell doors anywhere in the United States, and where only one person has license in certain territory he will have the advantage of freight, and no other person can manufacture or change over doors in his territory. Address, with stamp, W. R. Lyle, patentee and wholesale dealer, Ripon, Wisconsin.

THE following letter has been received from N. & G. Taylor Company, Philadelphia: "It may be of interest for you to know that we have an invoice and bill of lading for the shipment on August 12, from San Diego, California, of thirty-five pigs of American pig tin 'Temescal' brand. This tin is from the San Jacinto Estate, Limited, and came from mines in San Bernardino County, California. The shippers write us that this is the first shipment of American pig tin ever made in the United States that went out of the State of California, all other shipments have gone to San Francisco and there used for making tin pipe and solder. They also advise they have made another sale for shipment outside, but the shipment to Philadelphia on August 12, 1891, is the first. We shall be glad to have this American pig tin,

ADVERTISERS' TRADE DEPARTMENT—Continued.

which will enable us to supply *American tin-plate*, made from *American materials*, by *American workmen*, from the start to the finish. That we may be prepared to satisfy the most incredulous, the shippers' affidavit of the genuineness of the article is attached to the invoice. We, of course, propose to give American pig tin preference in our works. Very truly yours,
"N. & G. TAYLOR Co."

MR. SAMUEL CABOT, the manufacturer of the celebrated creosote shingle stains, has just issued a neat little pamphlet of testimonials from patrons attesting to their claimed virtues. The testimonials are from prominent parties, resident in all parts of the union, and voice a sincerity beyond questioning. It would seem from personal observation, that the utilizing of shingle stains is becoming more popular since their various hues have ceased to be ephemeral, and, as in the case of the creosote stains, made a lasting pleasure to the eye.

In the spirit of enterprise and the realization that their large and growing patronage in the West demands a wholesale and retail center adjusted to the territory named, the well-known manufacturers and dealers in drawing materials, surveying instruments and like goods, Keuffel, Esser & Co., of New York, have opened within the last month, in Chicago, a branch house which will be a faithful representative of the parent house that so long has catered satisfactorily to the professions requiring their special wares. The Chicago branch will be under the management of Messrs. Fred. Braasch and F. M. Blanchard. The former gentleman has been associated with the company's business for twelve years, and consequently is possessed of a thorough knowledge of the business. The establishment of the Chicago house will be good news to THE INLAND ARCHITECT'S western and southern readers.

THE great Connecticut manufacturing plant, located at Bridgeport, in that state, under the name and style of "The Smith & Egge Manufacturing Co.," is the producer of numerous metal specialties of world-wide fame, two of which are of special interest to house constructors, namely, sash chain to take the place of cord, and the "Jewett" patent spring butt—single and double acting—each growing in popularity as their excellence becomes tested. Of course most architects, especially in the larger cities, are familiar with these goods, and have named them frequently in "specifications," but there are hundreds who, although not ignorant of their existence, have not given them that consideration and attention they so richly deserve. Such are reminded that it pays in the way of reputation to have all things about a house plan, even down to the fixtures, of a character that will be sure to give satisfaction to the occupant.

In this number of THE INLAND ARCHITECT appears an advertisement of the "Jones & Laughlin's Limited" Company. It was once upon a time reported of a Pittsburgher, that he became thoroughly disgusted after reading a history of Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, because it failed to enlighten him as to whether they were iron founders or not. It is safe to say no Pittsburgher, or for that matter, nor any other burgher, has had his mind vexed by any such perplexity as this, in connection with the names of this great firm, which has been for more than thirty years a synonym for all that is excellent in the way of mercantile bar iron. As "good wine needs no bush," there is no particular occasion to speak further of the character of the Jones & Laughlin's wrought irons, nor of the large facilities for producing them; but since steel is being to so great an extent utilized in building construction, it is proper to call the attention of the architectural profession to a more recent product of the company's plant, namely, "mild" or "soft" steel, a form of the metal that has a tensile strength of from 60,000 to 65,000 pounds per square inch, and is capable of being worked and welded as the very best refined iron. It is, of course, to be understood the company is in position to supply beams, tees, angles, and such other architectural iron as may be

demanded by specifications. All that is asked is that a trial of this quality of steel may be given, as it is guaranteed it will prove, if not more, at least fully as satisfactory, as the best wrought iron for all purposes where iron is required. An invitation is extended to refer to the mentioned advertisement as well as to communicate with the home office or the mammoth Chicago branch that has been maintained in the World's Fair City for many years, where all necessary particulars will be promptly supplied.

THE Providence Steam Engine Company, Providence, is changing the drums of the Moore boilers (which were recently set up at the Narragansett Electric Light Company's station by the National Water Tube Boiler Company, of New Brunswick, New Jersey,) to the Babcock & Wilcox system. The Babcock & Wilcox Company, of New York, has the contract for the alterations, which have been delayed until the job of putting in of 1,120-horse power of its own boilers was completed.—*Boston Journal of Commerce, Saturday, September 26, 1891.*

THERE is a success that springs up like a mushroom and dies as quickly. There is a success that, like the oak, starts from a small beginning, and grows greater day by day until no one questions its strength or usefulness. It is only a few years ago that the Kelly Brothers, plumbers, of Chicago, became known outside of their immediate vicinity by the advertising of the now well known "Kelly Cock." Since then the ingenuity born of their plumbing practice has created a number of plumbing specialties that have won a larger fame, and is forging them to the front as manufacturers. Among them may be named the noiseless push closets; the Kelly self-acting urinals; the Kelly water-cushion; the Kelly self-closing, anti-freezing hopper cock; the Kelly self-acting water-closet, not to name others equally meritorious. It can be truly said a house supplied with these devices has "modern plumbing" equal to the best going, and that is saying, in these days of progress, sufficient to make a prospective user investigate before settling in his mind what his plumbing specifications shall demand.

How great a factor iron and steel is in modern building can hardly be perceived in the mere observation of the large quantities used in the pretentious buildings scattered all over the country, but must be gathered from a visit or a description of some one of the numerous architectural iron plants that provides these particular specialties for the architect and contractor. One of this class that comes to mind is located at Covington, Kentucky, and known as the Fred J. Meyers Manufacturing Company. The premises comprise three large brick buildings, one six stories, 47 by 150 feet; another of two stories, 50 by 190 feet; the third, of five stories, 25 by 190 feet. The mechanical appliances of the plant embrace the best and latest improved machinery, and the enormous annual output of store fronts, stairs, shutters, crestings, and other architectural ironwork, for which the concern has become noted, calls for the consumption of thousands of tons of the best iron known in the market. There is nothing, from prison to the most artistic architectural home adornments in iron, this great manufactory does not turn out on demand, to say nothing of a large class of hardware specialties which the brand of the plant has made famous. Over three hundred skilled operatives find employment the year around with the company. The trade of the company is international, compassing the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and even Australia.

THICK as "the leaves in Vallombrosa" are "trade journals," and not unlike other class journals, from the mammoth dailies of the great cities down to the semi-occasional weekly of Bungtown, they can be classified as "good, bad and indifferent," growing out of very natural causes. The truth is the so-called field of journalism is a very good correspondence, as Swedenborg would put it, of a field in the vegetable kingdom. In a field in the

vegetable kingdom any observer has noticed plants that are propagating under a shadow never reach a normal stature. On the contrary, the plants that are farthest away from shadows and grow up in the sunshine, mature and produce abundant fruit. It is so in the field of journalism, and the mournful feature is, most journalistic plants are set in a shade and never outgrow the umbrage of their beginning. These reflections present themselves in reviewing the last number of *Domestic Engineering*, a Chicago journal, devoted to the interests of plumbing, heating, lighting and ventilation, edited and published by Mr. John K. Allen, a gentleman well known to the architectural, building, plumbing and sanitary professions, and his wise knowledge of subjects and by his former editorial connections and attendance at their annual conventions, during their occurrence. That Mr. Allen's acquaintance with the field and realizing the opportunities attendant needs no further testimony than a perusal of his ably edited journal which, although but in its second year, shows a vigor and thrift THE INLAND ARCHITECT is pleased to call attention to, however, superfluous it may be. The *Domestic Engineering* is evidently growing in the sunshine, judging from the advertising columns it contains, and it pays to advertise in such a medium.

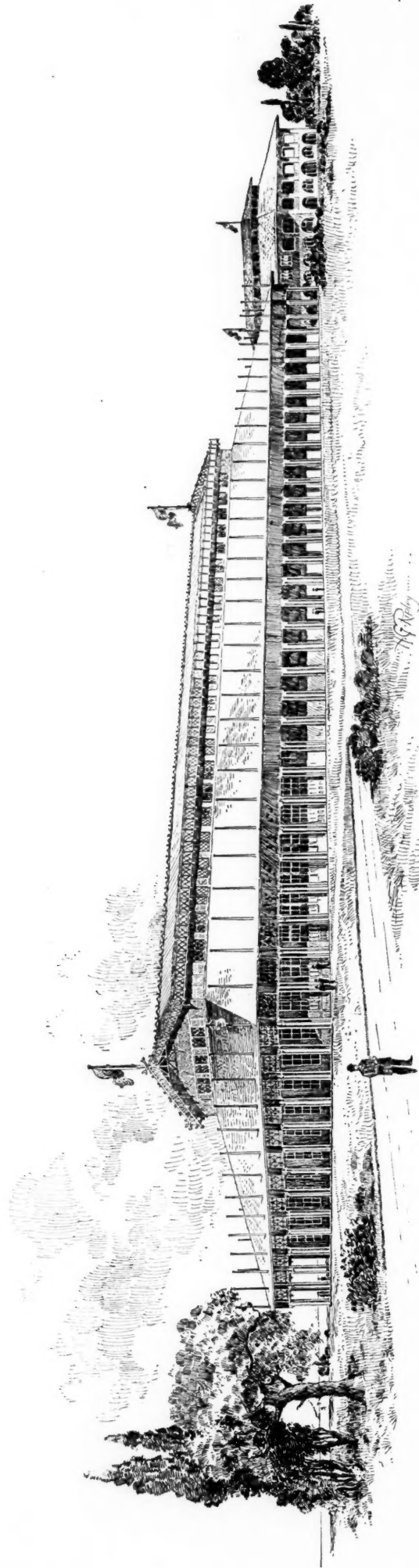
Railroad Notes.

SAVE \$36.50 TO CALIFORNIA.—J. C. Judson & Co's personally conducted California excursions in broad gauge Pullman tourist sleeping cars, via Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, (the scenic line of the world) leave Chicago via Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12:00 noon Saturday of every week, each excursion in charge of an efficient and gentlemanly excursion manager. Pullman tourist sleeping cars through from Boston and Chicago to San Francisco and Los Angeles. For rates, reservation of berths, etc., call on or address J. C. Judson & Co., 195 Clark street, Chicago.

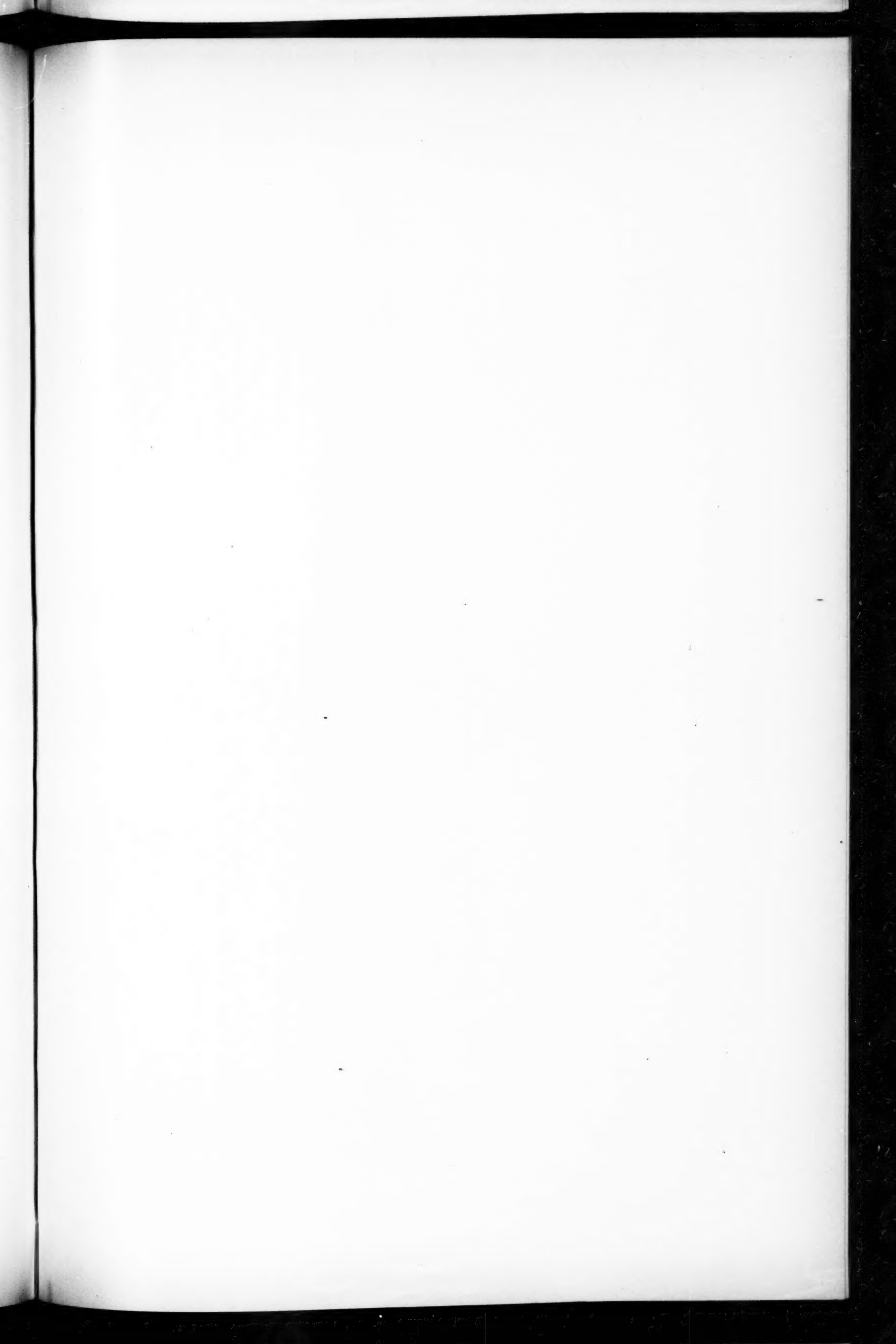
TRAVELERS and tourists contemplating a visit to the Pacific coast should bear in mind the Lake Superior, St. Paul & Union Pacific, a new passenger and freight line formed by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and Union Pacific railways. This line strikes about all the important far western towns and cities, i. e., of Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon and California, and reaches the coast several hours sooner than any other route. The accommodations are first-class in every respect and the fare as low as the lowest. Special excursion trains are run, leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis every Thursday morning. For fuller particulars address T. W. Teasdale, general passenger agent, St. Paul.

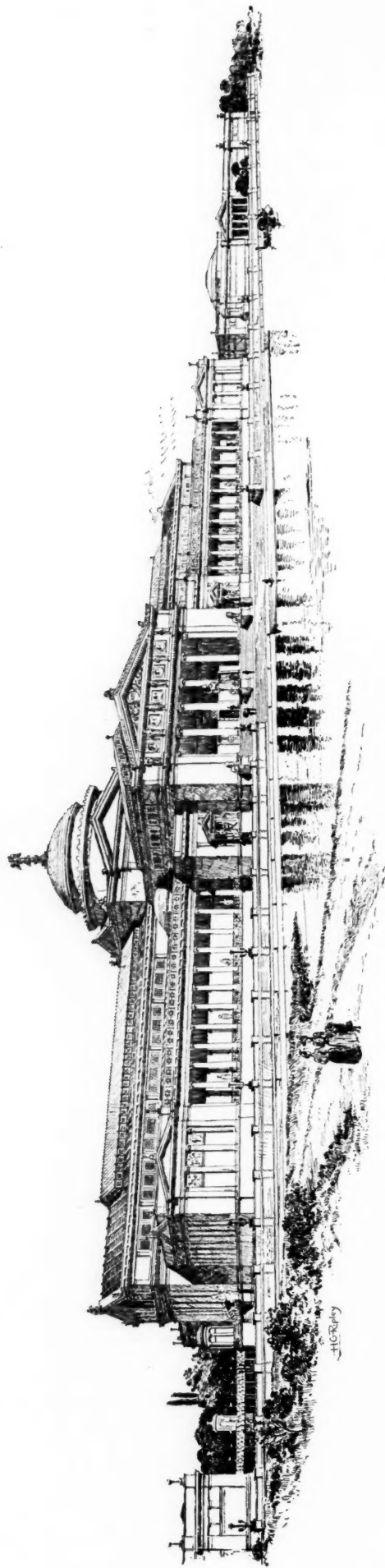
TO THE ARCHITECTS' CONVENTION VIA PICTURESQUE B. & O. R. R.—To those contemplating attending the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, to be held at Boston, Massachusetts, October 28, 29 and 30, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad offers a double daily express train service from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland and Pittsburgh. All Baltimore & Ohio trains between the east and west run to New York, via Washington, are vestibuled from end to end, equipped with Pullman sleeping cars, and every facility to secure absolute safety and comfort of passengers is offered in way of perfect roadbed, and an equipment which is recognized as the best the car builder has yet produced. At New York close connection for Boston is made via rail or water, as the passenger may select at beginning of journey. Tickets are on sale at all important points. The Baltimore & Ohio offers the same rate as any line running between Chicago and Boston. For full information as to time of trains, rates of fare and sleeping car accommodations apply to L. S. Allen, Assistant General Passenger Agent, the Rookery, Chicago; O. P. McConty, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Grand Union station, Cincinnati; G. M. Taylor, Passenger Agent, 105 Broadway, St. Louis; W. E. Reppert, Division Passenger Agent, Columbus, or any ticket agent.





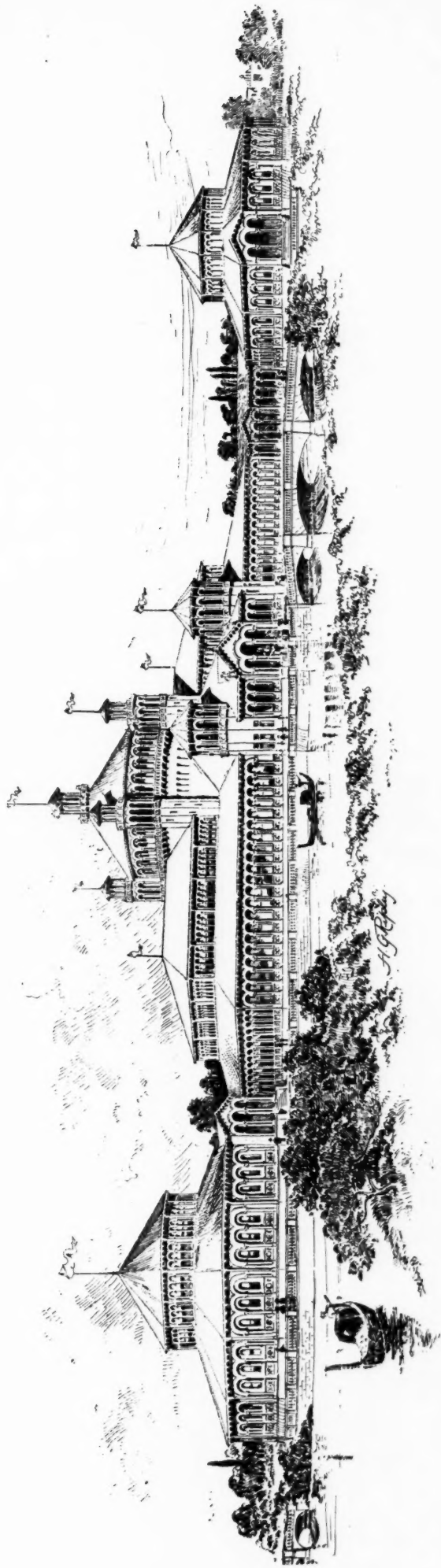
PERSPECTIVE VIEW FORESTRY AND DAIRY BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION, OCTOBER, 1891.
C. B. ATWOOD, CHIEF OF DESIGN, ARCHITECT.



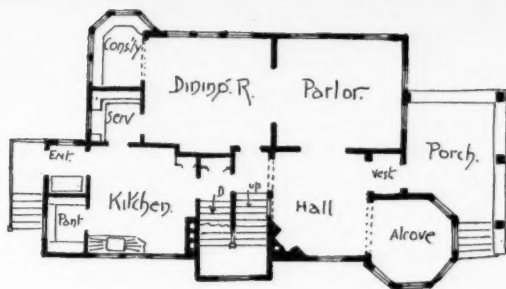
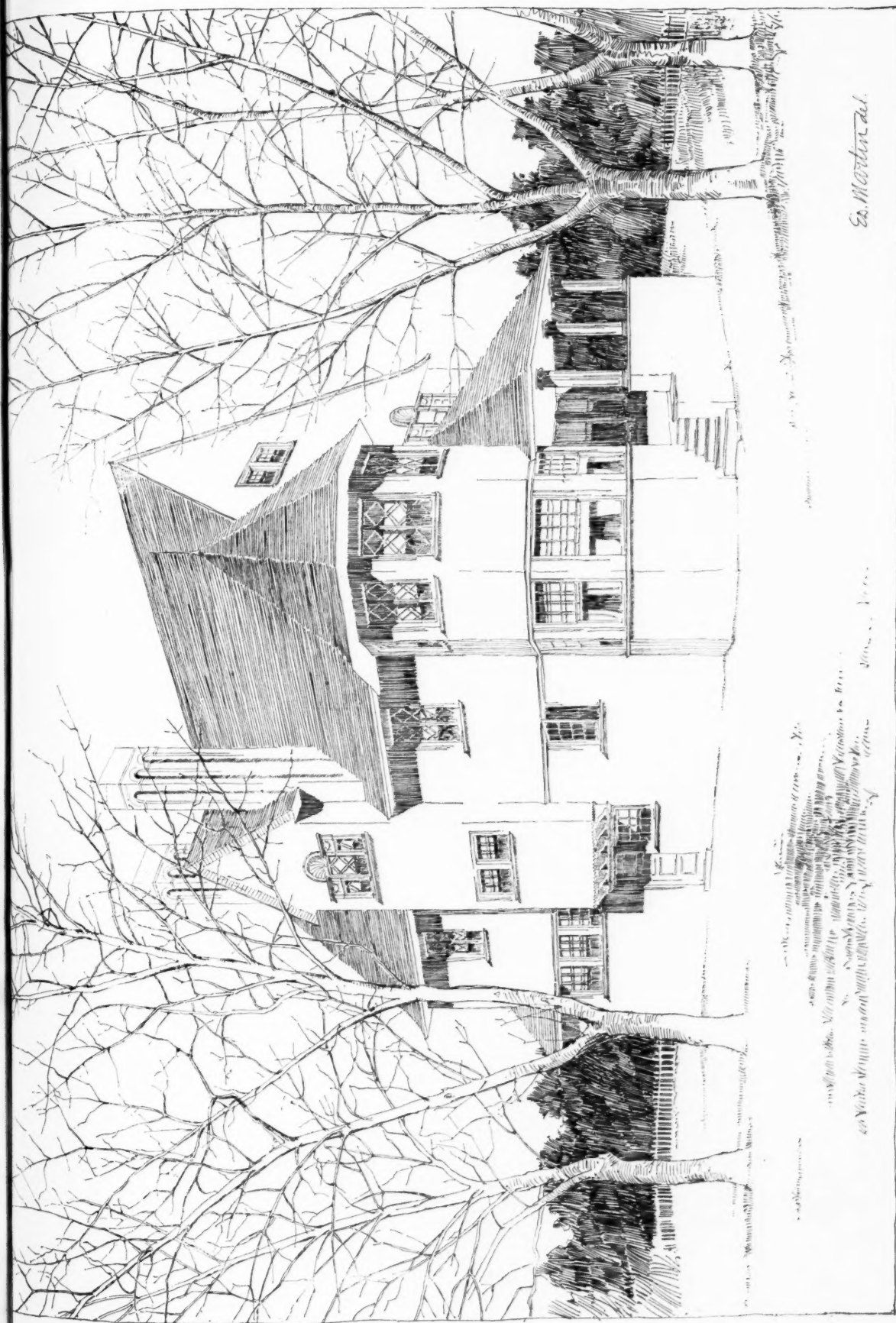


PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF GALLERIES OF FINE ARTS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION, OCTOBER, 1891.

C. B. ATWOOD, CHIEF OF DESIGN, ARCHITECT.

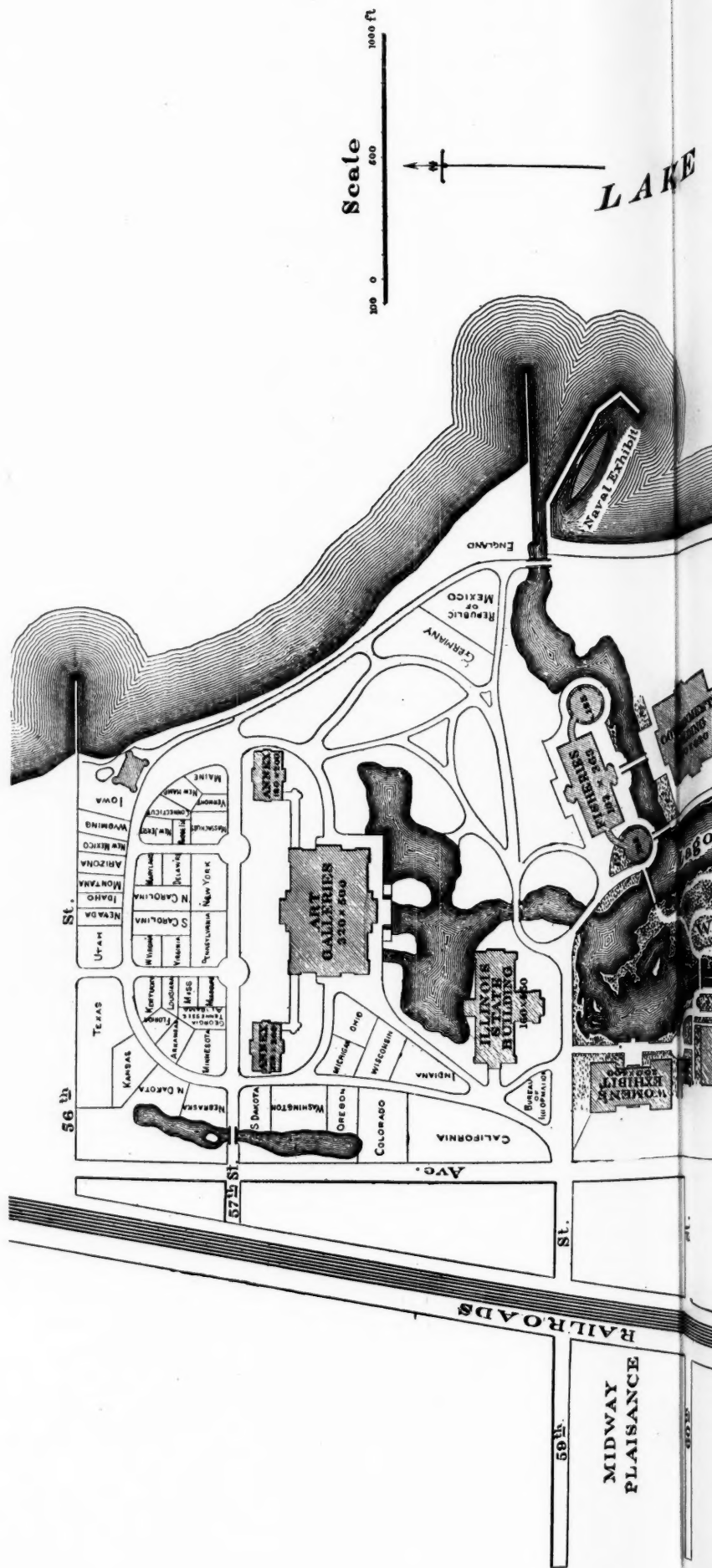


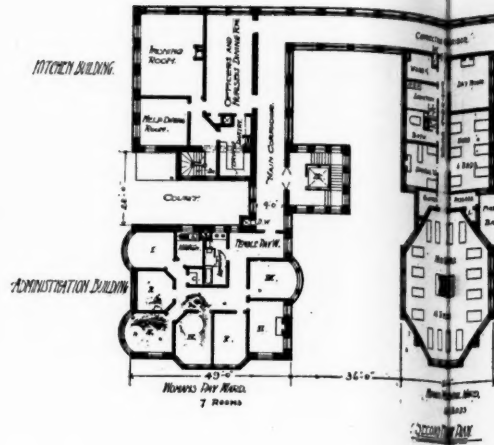
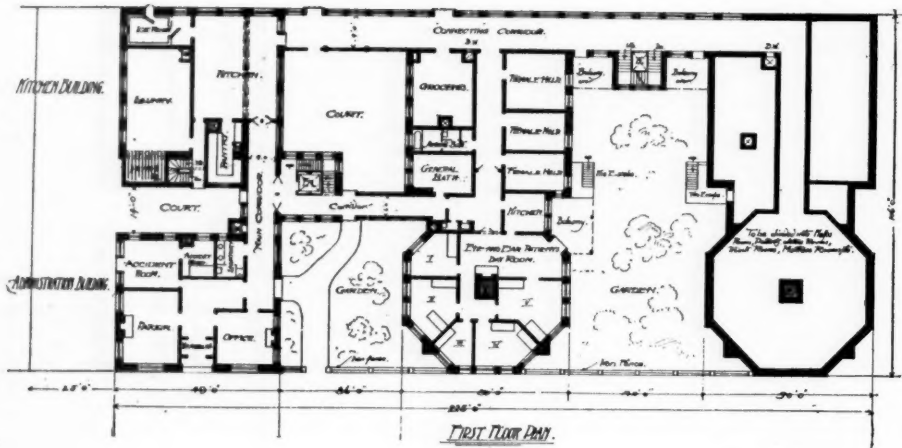
PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF FISHERIES BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION, OCTOBER, 1891.
HENRY IVES COBB, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.



RESIDENCE FOR J. K. ARMSBY, JR., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

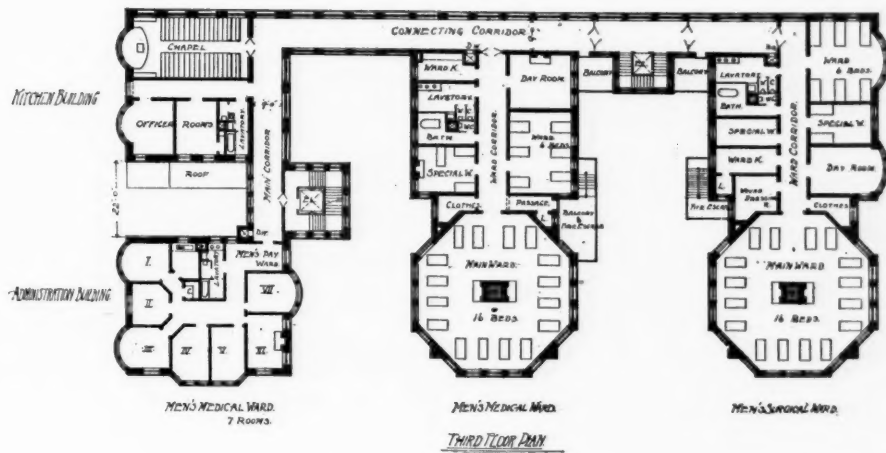
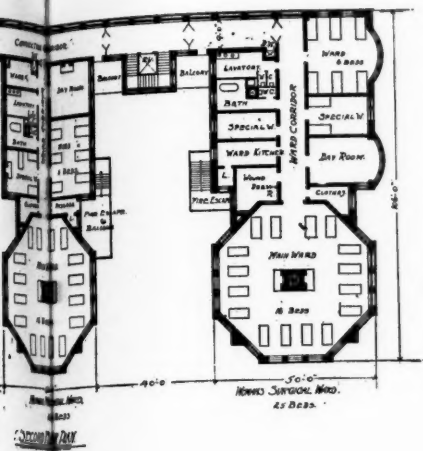
IRVING K. POND AND ALLEN B. POND, ARCHITECTS.





WESLEY HOSPITAL, CHICAGO

TREAT & FOLTZ, ARCHITECTS



*Great Wolf
Architects.*



J A SCHWEINFURTH ARCHT BOSTON.

DESIGN FOR BUILDING FOR AM FINE ARTS SOCIETY N Y