

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXV.

APRIL, 1895.

No. 3



A Monthly Journal Devoted to
ARCHITECTURE,
CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING
IN THE WEST.

PUBLISHED BY THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
19 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

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TERMS: Regular number, \$5 a year; Photogravure edition, \$10 a year. Single copies, Regular number, 50c.; Photogravure edition (including 7 photogravures), \$1. Advance payment required.

The columns and illustration pages of THE INLAND ARCHITECT are open to all alike, merit and availability only determining what shall be published. Contributions appropriate to its pages are always desired.

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W. M. Aiken
Appointed
Supervising
Architect.

Architect William Martin Aiken, of Cincinnati, who has been appointed Supervising Architect of the United States, qualified for that office on April 1. While we regret the failure of the McKaig bill to pass in the last Congress and are confident that no architect, no matter what his ability for designing, construction or for business detail may be, can in any way fill the requirements of the office, it is hardly possible for us to congratulate Mr. Aiken upon his appointment. It cannot increase his standing in the profession, and observation has shown that it does not add to an architect's volume of practice after he has again returned to private life. But we can assure the public that in Mr. Aiken the office will be elevated as far as its conditions will allow. His administrative control will be all that an artist in training and temperament, and a nature of the firmest integrity can make it, and the public can feel assured that in the appointment of Mr. Aiken the United States has secured the services of a much better and more capable architect than the present conditions of its architectural department deserves. Perhaps, with the exception of Mr. Potter, no architect with equal training has filled the office of Supervising Architect. Mr. Aiken was born at Charleston, South Carolina, some forty years ago, graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was employed subsequently in the offices of H. H. Richardson, and several others of the best offices in Boston. He has been a resident of Cincinnati since 1885, and besides his private practice has been for a number of years instructor in Architecture in the Cincinnati Academy of Design.

A Proposed
Architects'
License Law
for Illinois.

While we were commenting in the last number of THE INLAND ARCHITECT on the new bill for licensing architects which is now before the legislature of the state of New York, another bill with a similar object was being quietly prepared in Illinois, and is now before the General Assembly. On another page we give a full copy of this proposed Act. As shown by its title it is an Act to protect the interests of building contractors and the lives of mechanics and workmen by licensing proper persons as architects, and regulating the practice of architecture as a profession. The cause for the agitation in its favor is found in several grievous building catastrophes that have occurred during the past few years, which are directly traceable to the incompetence of certain architects, and their ignorance of the correct principles of building as well as their duties as supervisors of construction. In most of these cases the blame has not been traced to those most culpable, for want of any recognized and official tribunal through which their acts could be investigated. It has therefore been thought that the disgrace of any practitioner of architecture to whose ignorance or contributive negligence can be traced the cause of any building accident, and his deprivation of the privilege of practicing, will be the best means of preventing its recurrence. The bill is therefore designed as a protective measure and deals with the architect only in the light of a constructor. It originated with those who

are constantly obliged to intrust their interests and lives largely to his professional skill. In this case they are the Builders' and Traders' Exchange and the Master Masons' Association of Chicago and the Order of American Bricklayers and Stonemasons. The two former are composed of contractors and the latter are employees. In framing the law it is understood that they asked the assistance of representative architects, so that the bill might be acceptable to the best elements in the profession. The result has been the framing of an enactment which is more complete and conservative in some of its provisions than any other similar law that has been advocated in other states. This bill clearly defines what an architect is—a person who prepares drawings for a building to be erected by other persons than himself, and it avoids any objection that may be made by the large number of builders in small towns and rural districts who erect buildings after their own plans. It does not interfere with those conceited aspirants for fame who are not builders but try to build houses after their own plans or such as they copy out of books. It is plain to see that the latter classes are not architects, and that the consequences of their faults only fall upon themselves, while there is no divided responsibility. The bill also draws the proper line between an architect and a civil engineer and forbids corporations to act as architects. By advocating this measure the contractors have shown a high respect to the profession of architecture as correctly practiced and have recognized the architect's position as that of the chief constructor to whom they are to look for the greater skill in building. This is at variance with the old-fashioned ideas that builders once held. But with the advance of civilization and the arts the builders are content to consider themselves as contractors only; men whose duty it is to carry out correctly and honestly the work laid out for them by the architects. For a contractor, as well as an owner, according to the best modern practice, must to a great extent intrust his interests to the skill of the architect. He has no time, and is not paid to see if the architect has been correct in his computations or in the use of the materials that have been specified. If he has contracted to do work which he afterward thinks to be unsafe he must either refuse to do it, and thereby run the risk of a suit for damages by the owner, backed up by the architect, or must use more expensive expedients that he can get no pay for. To succeed in his business he must be able to put as much confidence in the architect as the owner does. He therefore asks the state to protect him by keeping incompetents out of the profession.

**Labor Union
Supports
Architects'
License Law.**

The position of the Order of American Bricklayers and Stonemasons, of Chicago, in relation to the proposed architects' law is a unique one. They have united the efforts of their powerful union with those of their employers' association in a most praiseworthy manner, which shows that at least one trades union has ideas above high wages or strikes. We believe that their intervention will not be resented by any right-minded architect. They feel that the safety of their lives is in the hands of the architect on every building on which they work; and while the contractor may to some extent protect himself by refusing to proceed, they are not in a position and have not the knowledge necessary to judge whether they

are working on a safe building or not. This union has had a clean and honorable history ever since its experience with the master masons' lockout ten years ago, which lasted four months and was one of the most obstinate labor contests on record. At that time it adopted a constitution which forbids strikes under any circumstances, and it has lived faithfully up to it. It has a standing contract with the Master Masons' Association to supply it with skilled labor, the minimum rate of which is established by a convention of the arbitration committees of the two bodies in January of each year, to run for one year. Any other features of this contract can be amended at this convention, and the rules of each association must be approved by the other. The presidents of the two associations must decide all disputes that may arise in individual cases during the year without resort to a strike or lockout. The union has maintained its independent position by refusing to amalgamate with any other or to join any international organization. It is, therefore, opposed to "sympathetic strikes," which have been such a curse to the building interests of the city of New York, and which have been unsuccessfully attempted in Chicago by other organizations. By attending strictly to its own business it has become one of the most responsible labor organizations in this country, and has on its rolls every bricklayer and stonemason in Chicago. It owns fully \$100,000 worth of real estate, and therefore there is a monetary responsibility attached to its contracts.

**Awards
for Paris
Exposition.
Designs.**

The competition instituted by the authorities of the Paris Exposition of 1900 to determine upon a general scheme of arrangement have finally awarded three first-prizes to the best three arrangements of grounds and buildings. The prizes were awarded by the special jury of selection and were received by Architects Ch. Gerault, E. Henard and M. Paulin, each receiving about \$1,200. Eighteen others were awarded premiums; four second-prizes, about \$800 each; five third-prizes, about \$400 each; and six fourth-prizes, about \$200 each. It is probable that the final scheme will be a combination of the best features of the three first-prize designs.

**Chicago
Building
Law a
Dead Letter.**

About two years since a building ordinance was adopted in Chicago. It was formulated by a committee composed of the best architects, constructors and experts in heating, ventilation, sanitation, etc., in the city. It involved the labor of continuous meetings for six months, and when completed was probably as nearly perfect as such a document can be. Its strongest feature was a provision that all appointments under the ordinance be made by a board of examiners composed of the Commissioner of Buildings and one member each from the Builders and Traders' Exchange, the Building Trades Council, the Underwriters' Association and the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. On the first examination of applicants for positions as building and elevator inspectors, about one hundred were examined and only three passed. The council then passed an order directing the commissioner and mayor to make appointments, and the law has since been practically a dead letter. Mayor Swift, who has just been elected, is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence and honesty, and he will probably reestablish the merit system without delay.

MONUMENT TO JOHN WELLBORN ROOT.

WHILE in England several years ago, the late Architect John W. Root admired the Celtic crosses in some of the cemeteries, and after his death it was decided that such a cross should mark the place of his burial in Graceland Cemetery. Mr. Atwood took for a model those crosses left by the Druids in Argyleshire, in Scotland, notably that called the St. Martin's cross, and Jules Wegman completed the work of designing one of the most graceful monuments this country has seen. The cross is carved on all faces. In front above the name the runic carving traces the upward column, broken by a panel upon which is carved the sketch of the entrance to the Art Institute design, one of the last drawings from the hand of Mr. Root.

These Celtic crosses, found both in Scotland and Ireland, are made of sandstone, and it seemed appropriate that the monument should be carved in that material, but the American representative of the Gaitlawbridge sandstone being consulted said that while the superb qualities of that stone for building purposes were well-known, and many of the best examples of Celtic crosses now extant are carved in this stone, he would not risk the necessarily fine carving in a Chicago climate. A red Scotch granite was then selected, and through the kind offices of Mr. John Davidson the carving was executed in Scotland and the monument imported and erected. It is a beautiful piece of granite, twelve feet high, without a flaw, and standing in the most picturesque portion of the cemetery will become familiar to those who visit the spot until the years when the achievements of him whom the monument commemorates have become traditional.

SANITATION.*

BY C. W. BELDEN.

WE all accept very gracefully anything which contributes to our creature comfort and convenience. What man faces the storm on foot when he can ride, even if it is on the portico of a crowded street car, or walks up stairs when he can take the elevator, or travels by horse-power when he can take a steam car?

We never — oh, never “kick” against the things which make life easy. Never in the history of the world has there been such progress in labor-saving inventions as during this the last half of the nineteenth century, and not only in the saving of mere muscle, but providing and bringing within the reach of a majority of the people numberless things which we call “conveniences” because they save time and effort. Equally abreast with the merely mechanical improvements there has come the appliance for promoting health. So rapid and continuous has been the volume of changes which we name “improvements” that we have ceased to be surprised and have easily taken them as matter of course, and calling for no special recognition beyond complimenting and (not always) paying the inventors.

The preachers claim that lack of gratitude comes largely from forgetting the sources from which benefits come — and exhort us to rouse ourselves to a proper sense of thankfulness by recalling these benefits item by item. So in these modern days, so full of creature comforts in the way of daily living, a partially itemized retrospect will certainly tend to make most any man willing to amend the preacher's sound advice by adding to the “mercies” the long list of physical benefits he has received, and he will be more or less surprised at the number according as he dates back in his life and finds how fast they have multiplied.

It would exceed the limit of this little paper to attempt even a partial review of all that has been attained in the last decade in the things which bear directly on this matter of comfort and convenience of living — *steam heating, steel construction, natural and artificial gas, sanitary plumbing, surface and elevated railroads, telephones, electric light and power, etc., etc.* All of these would be profitable themes to discuss did time permit, but as coming within my own line of experience I propose only to touch on (and very briefly) *Sanitation*, in its broadest sense. It would be hard to establish a claim that any one of these objects has outranked all the rest in its contribution toward the general progress. They have come along abreast, so to speak; but as good health is so much the essence of living that it is a question if life is worth living without it, anything which has promoted that is entitled to be in the front rank of the procession at least, or even to ride on the hand wagon.

Artificial gas has relegated the candle and the smoky oil lamp to the darkness they only made more visible, but it has slain hundreds of “country cousins” from the back counties who have blown out the jet and laid them down in their last sleep, to say nothing of its corrupting power in our common council, when it demonstrates the fact that aldermanic consciences have a quotable net price, terms spot cash on rendering of “bill.”

Natural gas has delightfully heated and cooked for us and only occasionally devastated a furnace or a stove.

The *sky-scrapers* have not yet collapsed, or buckled, or blown over, as was predicted by many (even though weighted down with mortgage bonds, which the architects did not allow for). *Surface railroads* have maimed and killed hundreds, and still women continue to get off backward. *Telephones* haven't killed anyone, but they have generated a fearful amount of profanity in the users; and then shutting off the natural *vent* by keeping a “what-number” girl at the other end of the line, have wrecked the peace of mind of thousands. *Electricity*, harnessed to street cars, or married to stationary engines, has slain its quota, merciful only in the painlessness.

But *Sanitation*, where are its victims? Any killed or maimed? Ask the records of the board of health. You need little imagination to see the ghastly ghosts of fever and diphtheria, and all their near relatives, stalk away on the arrival on the premises of Sanitation. Its list of killed the scientists can give you who have the ability to count up the bacilli, and microbes, and bacteria, and various other thingamajigs which they say (and we take their word for it) are hanging around every unsanitary place in countless thousands, looking for a job in somebody's system. Any increase in the death rate where sewers have superseded hole-in-the-ground catch-basins? Any increase in fever and ague cases since the drainage was put in and lake water in place of well water flavored with all the neighborhood seepage? Nary victims, but on the contrary, lives preserved, weak children who would inevitably have succumbed, built up and saved. Men and women breaking down without apparent cause, saved, and the whole community helped on to health and happiness. When you step from your bedroom into the steam-heated toilet room, where the air is as pure as any in the house, think not only of the difference in healthful comfort to yourself between the siphon closet and the old backhouse at the back end of the back yard, but also of what that fixture contributes toward the health of wife and children. When you luxuriate in the pure white enameled bathtub, with its bright chaste trimmings, hark back to the time of few, if any, wooden tubs, or copper-lined tubs with the tinning worn off, and your general conviction that they were never clean. When you use the oval earthenware basin of ample size, with combination faucet and patent waste, and hot and cold water ad libitum, recall the 13-inch or 14-inch round basin of yore, with its nasty plug and chain, and how you had to hug your elbows in to use it at all, let alone washing your face.

Then of the enameled iron kitchen sink, securely trapped, with no cupboard underneath as a preserver of unseen filth; then of the stone laundry tubs, with hot and cold water faucets, versus the old washtub set on a bench or chair, and think also on “Biddy's” behalf of the clothes wringer, and no more strained arms and lame backs. Nor has the evolution been much less marked in the house itself, than in the fixtures, both inside and out, of which you as architects know better than I, and it would be superfluous for me to dwell on in this brief comparative recapitulation, which is a matter of just pride to consider.

Are we not consistently bound to add to our list of “mercies” for which we try to be thankful, the creature comforts which have been so multiplied that we have hardly accepted one before another has arrived, and further to add a supplement in behalf of the men whose fertile brains have invented, and whose skillful hands have perfected, these things which have added health and happiness to this generation? And the finest fact is that the wonderful progress has been so democratic. It has come to the masses and not alone to the rich. Barring the costliness of the fixtures, the cottage of today, or the five-room, \$20-per-month flat, can equal the house on the avenue in all the essential conditions of sanitary safety, thanks largely to the rules of the board of health. Indeed the line between “luxury” and actual comfort and convenience has been largely narrowed down to the “frills” which superfluous money can buy.

You recently witnessed in this room some fine pictures of the castles of the King of Bavaria, grand — ornate — outside and in, costing millions of dollars.

But where in any of those magnificent structures could there be had the actual comforts, in detail, which you architects can today put into a \$30,000 house? (Perhaps the drainage system of those beautiful buildings, perched high on the mountain side, did not need any civil engineer to lay out. I judge they just turned the drainage loose and let it fertilize in streaks away down to the valleys).

Progress! why we don't realize it till we stop and draw comparisons.

The echoes of the speeches made in (just) laudation of Washington have hardly died away; but great as he was, and the head of the nation, he led a daily life as to the conveniences of living such as a poor clerk of today would consider hardships. What would he have accomplished had he lived in a modern house filled with the latest improvements? Or have had an office heated by steam, with a telephone and a telegraph instrument at hand and a Pullman car at command? No wonder under the barren surroundings of his life even his preëminent abilities were dwarfed and he couldn't tell a lie. Had he lived in these days, life with all the possibilities would have made even that most easy for him! But as to sanitation. The wonderful progress naturally suggests the thought, Will it be kept up in the next decade in the same ratio as in the past? It would seem as if the foundations cannot be disturbed, but it is reasonable to expect that there will come up in the next generation just as active brains as have achieved so much in this. I venture to predict that the next step in improved sanitary fixtures will be in basins. The unhandy and dirty chain

*Paper read before the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, at the Institute of Building Arts, Chicago, March 4, 1895.

and plug have been superseded by wastes of various patterns; the overflow has been enlarged and made accessible for cleaning, the trap has been made an integral part of the basin, and as smooth inside as out, and thus less capable of accumulating foul matter; the round shape changed to oval (a vast improvement); and the combination faucets for the neat people who wish to use running water. All these are improvements, both from a convenience and sanitary standpoint, but they stop short of making up the perfect basin, to hold a sufficient body of water which shall be renewed as fast as used, thereby obviating the necessity of using the dirty water over and over again. It needs no argument to show that a perfect, cleanly washing can be had only when the dirt is washed out as fast as it is deposited in the water. Those who use only running water recognize this claim in practice, but in all the present forms of basins they must depend on a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch stream from the faucet, inconveniently located for such purpose, and also are obliged to use water wholly hot or wholly cold, nor is it practical to thus wash the face. Of course the present basins can be emptied and filled at will, but who wants to take the time to do this?

The coming basin must be one which provides tempered water in sufficient quantity which shall flow out as fast as used without the user having to operate the supplies or waste.

On the same principles I think the bathtubs will largely be superseded by the use of flowing water on modified plans of the present shower-bath. You architects who are now deluged with elaborate and ornate catalogues of plumbing fixtures, and so often discouraged by the mass of varieties that you don't look into many of them, let alone an examination of their claims, and so often dread to see a manufacturer or his representatives call and ask a hearing for "the very best fixtures yet made," may groan to think of any larger inundation of either books or agents. But tough as the trial has been, and may be, consider that the manufacturers have made it possible for you to earn the gratitude, as well as the money of your clients, by bringing that back end of the back-yard business into the house; and, eliminating the worse than stock-yards odors, have added trapped pipes to whirl away its contents into the sewer; decked it out with the finest of woods and nickel-plating; embellished it with designs and colors which rival the china table service, till it has become a thing of beauty. The same of the bathtub and lavatory. You have added the tiles, and hardwood finish, and frescoing, and steam heat, till the toilet room has become one of the most attractive features of the house, a de luxe edition of all former efforts, at once a credit to the architect and a pride to the owner. It has been with your coöperation that this has been accomplished, and the manufacturers never would have put the results of expensive brainwork and elaborate mechanical work so rapidly before the people, if they had not had faith in the intelligence of the architects; and we trust you will pardon us when, being so fertile in bringing out new and improved apparatus, we persistently press the same on your attention, because this matter of sanitation (still speaking in the broadest sense) concerns your clients' highest interests; and while you agree only to safely and tastefully house a man, you can now so do it that he finds not only shelter, but appliances which ward off disease, and also contribute not a little toward smoothing the ragged edges and making the home one place at least in which life is worth living.

PLANNING AND FITTING OF SCHOOLS.

THE revised code of regulations for the planning of day schools issued by the London, England, educational department, and to which the planning of all schools and enlargements must conform and be approved by the department is, according to the *Architect and Contract Reporter*, as follows:

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN PLANNING AND FITTING UP PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School planning is the science of thoroughly adapting every part of a building, even the minutest detail, to the work of school teaching. Convenience of plan, suitable lighting, proper subdivision into classes and thorough ventilation, with warmth but without drafts, are its leading essentials. Attention to small points is of extreme importance. Sanitary laws are here as vital as in a hospital. The school architect is recommended first to perfect his plan. His own skill should then enable him to clothe it with form, proportion, character and color.

These building rules are intended to assist school managers, school boards and their architects to produce the most compact, convenient and economical plans of school buildings.

The annual cost of maintenance should be kept in view as much as the capital expense.

It is desirable that, before instructing an architect, the teaching staff of a school should be well considered, so that the number of rooms and the accommodation of each may be approximately settled before the expense of building is incurred.

REQUIREMENTS.

School boards and school promoters are requested to note that the Education Department requires the following plans, and that inattention to such requirement entails delay:

I.—A block plan of the site, drawn to a scale of 20 feet to an inch. This plan must indicate:

(a) The position of the school buildings. (b) Outbuildings. (c) Playground. (d) Drains (collateral and main), with their fall and depth below ground. (e) Entrances. (f) Boundary walls,

or fences, and their nature. (g) Roads. (h) The points of the compass. (i) The levels of the ground at the principal points.

II.—A plan of each floor of the schoolrooms (and teacher's or caretaker's residence, if any), drawn to a scale of eight feet to an inch. The internal fittings of the rooms (fireplaces, groups of desks, benches, etc.) must be accurately shown. The plan should also state whether the rooms are intended for boys, girls or infants. In cases of enlargement, a plan showing the buildings as they exist is needed.

III.—Sections and at least four elevations, also drawn to a scale of eight feet to an inch. The ceiling, the positions of window-heads in relation thereto and the mode of ventilation must be shown.

N. B.—(a) Pencil drawings cannot be received, but colored tracings in ink may be submitted while plans are in the preliminary stage of pencil, so that suggested alterations can be adopted without difficulty or expense. (b) Diagrams are of no value and cannot be accepted. (c) In the case of enlargements, the whole site and the existing building should be accurately shown. (d) All plans should be dated, the scales drawn on and dimensions figured.

IV.—A detailed specification separated under the several branches of the building trade.

BUILDING RULES.

1. PLANNING AND ACCOMMODATION.—In planning a school the first thing is to seat the children in the best manner for being taught. The accommodation of each room depends not merely on its area, but also on its shape (especially in the kind of desk proposed), the positions of the doors and fireplaces, and its proper lighting. The second point is to group the rooms together in a compact and convenient manner.

2 AND 3. SCHOOLROOMS.—Every school must have a schoolroom as hereunder or a central hall as under Rule 8. The proper width for a school room is from 18 to 22 feet. In a room 18 feet wide, groups of long desks, three deep, should be used; where four rows are used the width should be 21 feet 6 inches, and if the width is 22 feet, dual desks, five rows deep, are most suitable.

(a) Accommodation in schoolrooms for elder children is calculated by the number of children seated at desks and benches, subject to a minimum of 10 square feet per child being provided.

(b) Double bank schools (now almost obsolete) require rooms 32 feet wide, walls left clear for three rows of desks, and ample lighting from windows on both sides extending to ceiling.

(c) Wasted space cannot be considered.

3. The doors and fireplaces in schoolrooms must be so placed as to allow of the whole of one side of the schoolroom being left free for the groups of benches and desks.

(a) No schoolroom lighted from one side only can be approved. The gable ends should be fully utilized for windows.

4. WALLS, FLOORS AND ROOFS.—The walls of every schoolroom and classroom, if ceiled at the level of the wall-plate, must be at least twelve feet high from the level of the floor to the ceiling, and, if the area contain more than 360 superficial square feet, 13 feet, and, if more than 600, then 14 feet.

(a) The walls of every schoolroom and classroom, if ceiled to the rafters and collar-beam, must be at least 11 feet high from the floor to the wall-plate, and at least 14 feet to the ceiling across the collar-beam.

(b) Great care should be taken to render the roofs impervious to cold and heat.

(c) Roofs open to the apex are not approved. They can only be permitted where the roofs are specially impervious to heat and cold, and where apex ventilation is provided. Iron tie-rods are least unsightly when placed horizontally.

(d) The whole of the external walls of the school and residence must be solid. If of brick, the thickness must be at least one brick and a half, and if of stone, at least 20 inches.

(e) All walls, not excepting fence walls, should have a damp-proof course just above the ground line.

(f) The vegetable soil within the area of the building should be removed, the whole space covered by a layer of concrete not less than six inches thick, and air bricks inserted in opposite walls to insure a through current of air under floors for ventilation to joists.

(g) Timber should be protected from mortar and cement by asphalt or tar.

5. ENTRANCES.—Entrances should be separate for each department. In large schools more than one entrance to each department is desirable (see also Rule 10). The principal entrances should never be through the cloakroom. Entrance doors should open outward as well as inward. A porch should be external to the schoolroom.

6. CLOAKROOMS AND LAVATORIES.—Cloakrooms must be external to schoolrooms and classrooms, with gangways at least four feet wide, amply lighted from the end. Hat-pegs should be twelve inches apart, numbered, and of two tiers. The hanging-space necessary to provide a separate peg for each child is thus six inches lineal.

Thorough ventilation is essential, so that smells are not carried into the school.

Lavatory basins are needed. The girls' schools require a larger number than boys' or infants'.

A lock-up, slop-sink, water-tap and cupboard are desirable for the caretaker.

7. CLASSROOMS.—Classrooms are calculated at 10 square feet if not providing accommodation for more than sixty children. Six

rows of dual desks, or four rows of long-length desks, are permissible in such classrooms. When the front of a class is narrowed, but the area of the room is not reduced, a seventh row of dual desks or a fifth row of long desks may be allowed. Rule 2 applies to all rooms providing accommodation for more than sixty, or being more than 24 feet 8 inches deep from the window wall.

(a) The minimum size of classroom is 18 feet by 15 feet. If desks are placed longitudinally the width should not be less than 16 feet. This latter width is also allowed in schoolrooms of very small size.

(b) The classrooms should never be passage-rooms from one part of the building to another nor from the schoolroom to the playground or yard, and should be on the same level as the schoolroom. Each should be easily cleared without disturbance to any other room. Doors should open both ways.

(c) The number of classrooms should, where practicable, equal the number of classes in the schoolroom; usually five classrooms are necessary for the six standards.

(d) The excessive use of movable partitions should be avoided.

8. HALLS.—Large schools are sometimes planned with a central hall, from which the classrooms are entered, and which is not as a rule calculated in the accommodation.

In the case of mixed schools an exception is made, one class being necessary in the hall in order to secure a teacher's supervision of the separate exits to the latrines (see Rule 13 (a)); the hall must therefore be suitable for teaching such class. It must be fully lighted, warmed and ventilated, and must contain a floor space of not less than 1,200 square feet, and the position of the class should be marked on the plan. Halls of excessive size are not approved.

9. WINDOWS.—Every part and corner of a school should be fully lighted. The light should, as far as possible, and especially in classrooms, be admitted from the left side of the scholars. [This rule will be found greatly to influence the planning (see rules 3 (a), 9 (b), and 11 (a)).] All other windows in classrooms should be regarded as supplementary or for summer ventilation. Where left light is impossible, right light is next best. Windows full in the eyes of teachers or scholars are not approved. In rooms 14 feet high any space beyond 24 feet from the window wall is insufficiently lighted.

(a) Windows should never be provided for the sake merely of external effect. All kinds of glazing which diminish the light and are troublesome to keep clean and in repair should be avoided. A large portion of each window should be made to open for ventilation and for cleaning.

(b) The sills of the main lighting windows should be placed about four feet above the floor, and the tops of some should reach nearly to the ceiling with a portion made to swing. The ordinary rules respecting hospitals should here be remembered. Large spaces between the window heads and the ceiling are productive of foul rooms.

(c) Skylights are objectionable and should never be resorted to where windows are possible. Plans needlessly involving their use cannot be approved, except in the case of central halls having ridge, or apex, ventilation.

10. STAIRCASES.—A staircase like a porch must be external to the schoolroom. No triangular steps or "winders" should be used. Each step should be about 13 inches broad and not more than 5½ to 6 inches high. The flights should be short and the landings unbroken by steps. The number of staircases should be sufficient, not only for daily use, but also for rapid exit in case of fire or panic.

11. VENTILATION.—Apart from open windows and doors, there should be provision for copious inlet of fresh air; also for outlet of foul air at the highest point of the room; the best way of providing the latter is to build to each room a separate air chimney carried up in the same stack with smoke flues. An outlet should have motive power by heat or exhaust, otherwise it will frequently act as a cold inlet. The principal point in all ventilation is to prevent stagnant air. Particular expedients are only subsidiary to this main direction. Inlets should provide a minimum of 2½ square inches per child, and outlets a minimum of 2 inches. Rooms should, in addition, be flushed with fresh air from windows about every two hours.

A sunny aspect is especially valuable for children and important in its effects on ventilation and health.

(a) Although lighting from the left hand is considered so important, ventilation in summer demands also the provision of a small swing window as far from the lighting as possible and near the ceiling.

12. WARMING.—The warming should be moderate and evenly distributed so as to maintain a temperature of from 56 degrees to 60 degrees. When a corridor or lobby is warmed the rooms are more easily dealt with and are less liable to cold drafts. Where schools are wholly warmed by hot water, the principle of direct radiation is recommended. In such cases open grates in addition are useful for extra warming occasionally and their flues for ventilation always.

(a) A common stove, with a pipe through the wall or roof, can under no circumstances be allowed. Stoves are only approved when (i.) provided with proper chimneys (as in the case of open fires); (ii.) of such a pattern that they cannot become red-hot or otherwise contaminate the air; (iii.) supplied with fresh air direct from the outside by a flue of not less than 72 inches superficial; and (iv.) not of such a size or shape as to interfere with the floor space necessary for teaching purposes.

(b) A thermometer should be kept hung up in a school.

13. SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.—Water-closets within the main school building are not desirable, and are only sanctioned for women teachers. All others should be at a short distance and completely disconnected from the school. Privies should be fully 20 feet distant.

(a) The doors, staircases and passages leading from the schoolroom to the latrines (whether in mixed or in other schools), and the latrines themselves, must be separate for the two sexes, and constructed entirely apart from each other. In the case of a mixed school this rule especially affects the planning. Where passages or corridors are unavoidably used by both sexes, there must be complete supervision from the classrooms by sheets of clear glass.

(b) Each closet must be not less than 2 feet 3 inches wide nor more than 3 feet, fully lighted and ventilated and properly screened or supplied with a door. More than one seat is not allowed in any closet.

(c) The children must not be obliged to pass in front of the teacher's residence in order to reach their latrines.

(d) The following table shows approximately the number of closets needed:

	For Girls.	For Boys.	For Infants.
Under 30 children.....	2	1	2
" 50 ".....	3	2	3
" 70 ".....	4	2	3
" 100 ".....	5	3	4
" 150 ".....	6	3	5
" 200 ".....	7	4	6
" 300 ".....	8	5	7
		Urinals in proportion.	

(e) Cesspits and privies should only be used where unavoidable, and should be at a distance of at least 20 feet from the school. (Building form "A," which may be obtained on application, gives suggestions as to their construction and arrangement.) Earth or ash-closets of an approved type may be employed in rural districts, but drains for the disposal of slop and surface water are still necessary. The proximity of drinking wells should be carefully avoided.

(f) Soil-drains must always be laid outside the building (on a hard, even bottom or concrete) in straight lines with glazed stoneware pipes, carefully jointed in cement and made absolutely watertight. A diameter of 4 inches is sufficient unless for drains receiving the discharge of more than 10 closets. Above this number the diameter should be 6 inches. The fall should never be less than 1 in 30 for 4-inch, and 1 in 40 for 6-inch drains. An inspection opening or chamber should be provided at each change of direction, so as to facilitate cleansing the drain without opening the ground. Every soil-drain must be disconnected from the main sewer by a properly constructed trap placed on the line of drain between the latrines and the public sewer. This trap must be thoroughly ventilated by at least two untrapped openings, one being the 4-inch soil-pipe carried up full size above the roof and the other an inlet pipe connected with the side of the trap furthest from the public sewer. Automatic flushing tanks are desirable where trough closets are used.

(g) Urinals must in all cases have a sufficient supply of water for flushing.

(h) Waste pipes from sinks or lavatories should be first trapped inside and then made to discharge direct through the wall over a trapped gully.

14. DESKS.—Benches and desks, graduated according to the ages of the children, should be provided for all the scholars, and placed at right angles to the light (see also rules 3 (a) and 9).

An allowance of 18 inches per scholar at each desk and bench will suffice (except in the case of the dual desk), and the length of each group should therefore be some multiple of 18 inches, with gangways of 18 inches between the groups and at the walls. In the case of the dual desk the usual length is 3 feet 4 inches and the gangways 1 foot 4 inches.

(a) The desks should be very slightly inclined. An angle of 15 degrees is sufficient. The objections to the inclined desk are that pens, pencils, etc., are constantly slipping from it, and that it cannot be conveniently used as a table. The objection to the flat desk is that it has a tendency to make the children stoop. A raised ledge in front of a desk interferes with the arm in writing.

(b) No benches and desks should be more than 12 feet long. And no group of long desks, in a schoolroom providing for more than 60 children, should contain more than four rows of benches and desks, or three if the width is less than 21 feet 6 inches, because in proportion as the depth is increased the teacher must raise his voice to a higher pitch; and this becomes exhausting to himself, while at the same time it adds inconveniently to the general noise.

With the use of the dual desk the space between seat and desk disappears, as the children stand in the gangways.

15. SITES AND PLAYGROUNDS.—Every school should have an open, airy playground, proportioned to the size and needs of the school. The minimum size of site is, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, a quarter of an acre for every 250 children. If the school is of more than one story this area may be proportionally reduced. The minimum open space is 30 square feet per child.

(a) In the case of a mixed school, playgrounds must be separate for the boys and girls.

(b) All playgrounds should be properly leveled, drained, inclosed and fitted with some simple appliances. A portion

should be covered, having one side against a wall. A covered way should never connect the offices with the main building. Buttresses and corners should be avoided.

(c) An infant school should have its playground on the same level as the school and open to the sunshine.

16. INFANT SCHOOLS.—Infants should not, except in very small schools, be taught in the same room with older children, as the noise and the training of the infants disturb and injuriously affect the discipline and instruction of the other children.

(a) There must be no opening wider than an ordinary doorway between an infants' and any other schoolroom, because of the sound of the infant teaching.

(b) An infant school (and playground) should always be on the ground floor, and, if more than eighty scholars are admitted, should have one gallery and a small group of desks for the occasional use of the older infants.

(c) No infant gallery should hold more than eighty or ninety infants. It should be well lighted from one side. The light for object lessons is as good from the right as from the left.

(d) The width of an infant schoolroom should be in proportion to its size, but not more than 24 feet. A covered marching ground is desirable.

(e) The babies' room should always have an open fire, and be maintained at a temperature of about 65 degrees. As a rule, it should not contain more than fifty children. Large schools may require two communicating rooms for babies, one fitted with low kindergarten desks, the other providing space for exercises.

(f) The accommodation of an infant school is calculated at 8 square feet for each child, after deducting wasted or useless space, but a larger area should be allowed wherever practicable. Care should be taken that the numbers are conveniently seated and that space is left for marching. Where a second standard is taught in an infant school the accommodation for it is calculated at 10 square feet per child.

17. COOKERY CENTERS AND CLASSROOMS.—A cookery center should be capable of accommodating at least one class of eighteen at practice, and not more than fifty-four at demonstration at one time. It should be approached by a separate entrance. A small scullery is necessary and also a bonnet room. A cookery classroom should contain at least 400 superficial feet, and be so placed that smells from it cannot pervade the other rooms of the school.

18. WORKSHOPS AND LAUNDRIES.—Workshops and laundries are best entirely apart from the school.

19. TEACHER'S HOUSE, ETC.—The residence for the master or mistress should contain a parlor, a kitchen, a scullery and three bedrooms; and the smallest dimensions which their lordships can approve are:

For the parlor.....	12 ft. by 12 ft.	} of super- ficial area; {	8 ft. in height to wall plate. 8 ft. if ceiling at wall plate, or 7 ft. to wall plate and 9 ft. to ceiling.
For the kitchen.....	12 ft. by 10 ft.		
For one of the bedrooms	12 ft. by 10 ft.		
For two other bedrooms	9 ft. by 8 ft.		

(a) The residence must be so planned that the staircase is immediately accessible from an entrance lobby and from the parlor, kitchen and each bedroom, without making a passage of any room.

(b) Each bedroom must be on the upper story, and must have a fireplace.

(c) The parlor must not open directly into the kitchen or scullery.

(d) There must be no internal communication between the residence and the school.

(e) Windows should be carried up as nearly to the ceilings as practicable.

(f) There must be a separate and distinct yard, with offices.

(g) A caretaker's house need not be quite so large.

(h) All houses should be separate from and not built as part of the schoolhouse.

20 AND 21. LOANS.—No loan of money can be obtained from the Public Works Loan Commissioners unless the whole cost of the school, exclusive of site, legal expenses, extra rooms for instruction authorized by the code, and residences (if any), is kept within the sum of 10*l.* per child accommodated. An allowance will also be made in reference to the cost of a central hall not calculated in the accommodation (Rule 8). Rooms for extra subjects recognized by the new code, such as drawing, chemistry, etc., will have an allowance varying from 15*s.* to 20*s.* per square foot. From 27*s.* to 40*l.* will be allowed for a caretaker's house. From 27*s.* to 50*l.* will be allowed for a cookery center. Whether the necessary loan be borrowed in the open market or not, extravagant plans cannot be approved.

21. The department do not entertain applications for loans when the expenditure has been incurred without their previous sanction.

MR. ROBERT C. SPENCER, JR., having resigned his position as chief designer for Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, the well-known Boston architects, has taken an office in the Schiller Building, Chicago. As a designer, Mr. Spencer has spent five years with leading Boston architects, winning, in 1891, the Rotch traveling scholarship which sent him abroad for two years under the direction of the Boston Society of Architects. Since returning to America, Mr. Spencer has been specially engaged by Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge to design the interior treatment and finish of the Chicago Public Library. Mr. Spencer is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in mechanical engineering—class of '86—and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A NEW CHICAGO HOSPITAL.

A CAREFUL study of the requirements for a model smallpox hospital has been made by Dr. Reynolds, of the Chicago Department of Health, and the new hospital planned by the city architect, Adolph Finkler, will include some features which are far in advance of those in vogue in the general hospital planning. Calculated upon a basis of the least expense possible, the entire cost of erecting the hospital will be about \$150,000.

The plan on which the hospital is to be erected is known as the one-story cottage system, these cottages being connected with each other by corridors. All of the buildings to be used for administrative purposes, such as the administration building, the center building, nursery, etc., will be connected only with one another by basement corridors and open passages. The hospital buildings proper will be connected by heated and ventilated corridors. The object of these latter connections is that physicians and nurses employed in the hospital will be compelled to pass through fresh air before entering the administration building when their duties are at an end.

All of the buildings proper of the hospital will be one story in height, and lighted by an electric system maintained on the grounds. The administration, nursery and probationary buildings, also the disinfecting structure, the laundry and the ambulance buildings, will be two stories in height.

The outside finish of the buildings will be of common brick, with pressed brick for ornament and stone trimmings. The roofs will be of tile. The walls and ceilings are to be of cement plaster, finished with several coats of enamel paint, thus making it easy for the removal of dust, and also preventing the accumulation in the same of disease germs. As little wood will be used in the construction of the buildings as possible, the floors only being of polished oak. The level of the first-story floors will be six feet above the ground, with a height on the main floor of thirteen feet in the clear. As is to be expected, the plumbing will be of the latest hygienic pattern, the water closets and slop sinks having automatic flushing arrangements and also an automatic disinfecting device by which all sewage before leaving the sinks is thoroughly rid of disease germs.

The heating and ventilating apparatus is to be from the most approved systems. Fans will be placed in different parts of the basements, and they so regulated that the fresh air which they force in shall move at a slow velocity, thereby avoiding all danger from drafts.

While most of the eastern and foreign hospitals provide for each patient an average of only 3,000 cubic feet of unused air an hour, the design of Chicago's new hospital is such that each patient shall have 5,800 cubic feet of air an hour, and a floor space in the general wards of 112 square feet. The patients' air space within the 112 square feet will be 1,443 cubic feet. In the pay wards, designed to form an important department of the hospital, where the patients of the well-to-do may receive especial attention independent of the support to be received from the city, there will be 120 square feet. These air and floor areas allowed to the patients in the new hospital far exceed what has been provided for in the wards of some of the best eastern and foreign hospitals now in existence, as the following table will show. The table shows the air space and floor space allowed to each patient in the hospitals enumerated below:

	Floor space, sq. ft.	Air space, cubic ft.
Chicago.....	112	1,443
Berlin, Moabite Hospital.....	69	890
St. George Infirmary.....	72	936
Herbert Hospital.....	97	1,261
Johns Hopkins.....	104	
The Hamburg.....	78	

The plans prepared provide for a large number of rooms in which private patients who are able to pay for attendance can be accommodated. These rooms are arranged in suites, with separate toilet and bathrooms. There are twelve wards for the private pay patients who suffer from an acute form of smallpox, and eight wards for convalescents.

The hospital proper will have for general patients two wards for the accommodation of sixteen patients each in the acute stages of the disease, and two convalescent wards which will take in sixteen patients each. This number in the general wards of either the acute or convalescent stages of the disease can be increased to twenty or twenty-five without crowding or without depriving the patients of the requisite air space for their necessary protection and cure.

The acute and convalescent wards in the general portion of the hospital will be divided by the ward of the chief nurse, who will be so situated that his windows will overlook both wards and give a general supervision of all that takes place.

Independent of the ward buildings where general and pay patients are kept, there will be a probationary building, entirely separate from the others, and located near to the main entrance.

This building will have a distinct heating and ventilating plant of its own. In this building the patients will first be received, with four wards of three beds each for their accommodation, and one ward of two beds. In the same building there will also be the office of the hospital, the disinfecting rooms, the laundry, boiler room, and a kitchen. The probationary building is to be so constructed that if the city should only have one or two smallpox patients a year (which has been the case), it can be used alone for their cure and care, and the main buildings and plant be allowed to remain idle without expense, or be used for hospital purposes of a

different nature. The probationary building is really in itself a small hospital, designed for the care of sporadic cases when no general epidemic is in progress.

The medical health officer will reside in the administration building, which is also provided with dressing rooms and baths for visitors. Those who call to see friends or to attend them will be compelled to leave their own clothing in the administration building and to don a rubber suit, also before they leave to take a shower bath and be properly disinfected.

In the basement of the nursery designed for the children there will be the main hospital kitchen, with full range equipment; also a cold storage system and storerooms proper for all necessary supplies. On the first floor there will be a dining room for the nurses, the steward's room, and bedrooms for six male nurses, with baths. On the second floor there will be twelve bedrooms for female nurses, and baths.

Should a patient die arrangements are such that his bed and his body will at once be covered with an iron case, the whole lowered by an ingenious system of lifts to the basement, and from thence conveyed by an underground passage to the morgue. When at the morgue the body is removed from the bed on which it lay during the sickness, this bed is taken back to the disinfecting rooms, and there thoroughly cleansed and laundered before being returned to the ward from which it came.

As to the cost of the hospital, careful comparison with the cost of others shows that Chicago will have one much finer in scientific arrangement than they, and yet constructed at a considerable less cost. The comparisons are based upon the cost by the ward:

	Cost per ward.
Chicago	\$1,200
Boston	1,500
*Glasgow	1,100
Berlin	1,250
London	1,500
Lille, France	2,000
Paris, Hotel Dieu	6,000
*Glasgow built without heating plant.	

All of the above hospitals for smallpox are on the two-story plan.

AN ARCHITECTS' LICENSE BILL FOR ILLINOIS.

THE following Bill for the proper licensing of architects is now before the legislature of the State of Illinois. The measure is supported by the Builders' and Traders' Exchange and the Master Masons' Association, of Chicago, and the Order of American Bricklayers and Stonemasons:

A BILL for an Act to protect the Interests of Building Contractors and the Lives of Mechanics and Workmen, by licensing competent persons as Architects and regulating the practice of Architecture as a profession.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That within thirty days after the passage of this Act, the governor of this state shall appoint a State Board of Examiners of Architects, to be composed of five members, one of whom shall be a member of the faculty of the Illinois State University, and the other four shall be architects residing in the state of Illinois, who have been engaged in the practice of Architecture at least ten years. Two of the said practicing Architects shall be designated to hold office for two years from the date of the passage of this Act, and the other two together with the member of the faculty aforesaid, shall hold office for four years from the passage of this Act; and thereafter, upon the expiration of the term of office of the persons so appointed, the governor of the state shall appoint a successor to each person whose term of office shall expire, to hold office for four years. In case appointment of a successor is not made before the expiration of the term of any member, such member shall hold office until a successor is appointed and duly qualified. Any vacancy occurring in membership of the board shall be filled by the governor of the state, for the unexpired term of such membership. The members of the board shall serve without compensation for their services, but the necessary traveling and other expenses of the board shall be paid out of the fees collected from applicants for licenses.

SEC. 2. The members of the State Board of Examiners of Architects shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, make and file with the secretary of state the constitutional oath of office. They shall, as soon as organized, and annually thereafter, in the month of January, elect from their number a president and a secretary who shall also be a treasurer. The treasurer shall file a bond for the penal sum of \$5,000, with the secretary of state, to be accepted by the governor of the state, before entering upon his duties. The board shall adopt rules and regulations to govern its proceedings, not inconsistent with this Act, and a seal, and the secretary shall have the care and custody thereof; and shall keep a record of all proceedings of the board, which shall be open at all times to public scrutiny. The secretary shall receive a compensation of \$5 per day when actually engaged in the business of the board, to be certified to by the president of the board, provided there is sufficient money to pay the same out of the funds of the board after all other current expenses have been paid. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings of the board shall be called by the secretary upon the written request of any two members, by giving at least seven days' written notice of the meeting to each member, reckoning from the day on which the notices are postmarked, telegraphed, or personally delivered. The board shall adopt rules and regulations for the examination of applicants for licenses to practice architecture, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and may amend, modify and repeal such rules and regulations from time to time. The board shall, immediately upon the election of each officer thereof and upon the adoption, repeal or modification of its rules of government or its rules and regulations for examinations of applicants for licenses, file with the secretary of state, and publish in at least one architectural journal and one daily newspaper published in the state of Illinois, at least twice, the name and address of each officer, and a copy of such rules and regulations, or the amendment, repeal, or modification thereof.

SEC. 3. Provision shall be made by the board, hereby constituted, for holding examinations of applicants for license to practice architecture, at least twice in each year, and any person over twenty-one years of age, upon payment of a fee of \$15 to the board, shall be entitled to an examination for determining his or her qualifications. All examinations shall be made directly by said board, or a committee of two members delegated by the board. The examination shall have special reference to the construction of buildings, and a test of the knowledge of the candidate of the strength of materials, and of his ability to make practical application of such knowledge in the ordinary professional work of an architect, and in the duties of a supervisor of mechanical work on buildings, and should also seek to determine his knowledge of the laws of sanitation as applied to buildings. If the result of the examination of any applicant shall be satisfactory to a majority of the board, under its rules, the secretary shall, upon receipt from the applicant of a further fee of \$5, issue to the applicant a certificate to that effect, signed by the president and secretary, sealed with the seal of the board and directed to the secretary of state. And upon payment to the secretary of state by the candidate, of a

fee of \$2, he shall thereupon issue to the person therein named a license to practice architecture in the state, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, which license shall contain the full name, birthplace and age of the applicant. All papers received by the secretary of state in relation to applications for license, shall be kept on file in his office, and a proper index and record thereof shall be kept by him.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall by affidavit show, to the satisfaction of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, that he was engaged in the practice of the profession of architecture on the date of the passage of this Act, shall be granted a certificate without an examination, on payment to the board of examiners of a fee of \$5, provided such application shall be made within six months after the passage of this Act. Such certificate shall set forth the fact that the person to whom the same was issued was practicing architecture in this state at the time of the passage of this Act, and is entitled to a license to practice architecture, without an examination by the board of examiners, and the secretary of state shall, upon the payment to him of a fee of \$2, issue to the person named therein, a license to practice architecture in this state, in accordance with the provisions of this Act. In case any architect residing and practicing outside of this state, and having a license from any other state, shall at any time desire to practice in the state of Illinois, then on presentation of his license to the secretary of the board, the secretary shall, upon receipt of \$1, certify to the secretary of state that he is entitled to a license in the state of Illinois, and the secretary of state shall issue a license to practice in this state as above provided for in other cases, upon receipt of the fee of \$2. In case at any time an architect residing and practicing outside of this state shall prepare plans and specifications for a building to be erected in the state of Illinois, and such building is erected under the supervision of a licensed architect practicing in Illinois, acting as a representative of the architect residing outside of the state, no additional license will be required, but in such a case the licensed supervising architect shall also affix his name, as such, to all plans and specifications and working drawings used in the erection of said building. But if the architect residing outside of the state shall supervise the erection of the building in question, or shall establish a branch office in the state for that purpose, he shall first apply to the secretary of the board, who, if satisfied as to his ability, may upon receipt of \$1, immediately issue a certificate signed by himself and the president of the board without consulting the other members thereof, upon which the secretary of state shall issue a license to perform the services of architect for said building only, on the receipt of \$2. As provided in other cases. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent unlicensed architects residing outside of the state from visiting this state to solicit business, or from presenting competitive designs for buildings to be erected in this state. In the case of a co-partnership of architects, each member whose name appears must be licensed to practice architecture. No stock company or corporation shall be licensed to practice architecture, but the same may employ licensed architects. Each licensed architect, including persons licensed to perform services for one building only as above, shall have his license recorded in the office of the county clerk in each and every county in this state, in which the holder thereof shall practice, and he shall pay to the clerk the same fee that is charged for the recording of deeds. A failure to have his license so recorded shall be deemed sufficient cause for revocation of such license.

SEC. 5. Every licensed architect shall have a seal, the impression of which must contain the name of the architect, his place of business and the words "Licensed Architect," with which he shall stamp all drawings and specifications issued from his office.

SEC. 6. Within six months after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful, and it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$500, for any person to practice architecture without a license in this state, or to advertise, or put out any sign or card, or other device which might indicate to the public that he is an architect. Any person who shall be engaged in the planning or supervision of the erection, enlargement or alteration of buildings, to be executed by other persons than himself, shall be regarded as an architect within the provisions of this Act, and shall be held to comply with the same; but nothing contained in this Act shall prevent the draftsman, students, clerks of works or superintendents, and other employees of those lawfully practicing as architects, under license as herein provided for, from acting under the instruction, control or supervision of their employers; or shall prevent the employment of superintendents of buildings paid by the owners from acting, if under the control and direction of the licensed architect who has prepared the drawings and specifications for the building. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person, mechanic or builder from making plans and specifications for, or supervising the erection, enlargement or alteration of any building that is executed by himself or employees, nor shall a civil engineer be considered as an architect unless he plans, designs or supervises the erection of buildings; in which case, he shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act, and be considered as an architect.

SEC. 7. Architects' licenses issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall remain in full force until revoked for cause, as hereinafter provided. Any license so granted may be revoked by unanimous vote of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, for gross incompetency, recklessness or dishonest practices on the part of the holder thereof but before any license shall be revoked such holder shall be entitled to at least twenty days' notice of the charge against him, and of the time and place of the meeting of the board for the hearing and determining of such charge. And on the cancellation of such license, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the board to give notice of such cancellation to the county clerk of each county in the state in which the license has been recorded, whereupon the clerks of the counties shall mark the license recorded in his office cancelled. After the expiration of six months from the revocation of a license, the person whose license was revoked may have a new license issued to him by the secretary of state upon certificate of the board of examiners, upon payment to the secretary of state, of a fee of \$2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act relating to the revocation of licenses, the board shall have the power of a court of record, sitting in the county in which their meeting shall be held, and the power to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses. Witnesses shall be entitled to the same fees as witnesses in a court of record, to be paid in like manner. The accused shall be entitled to the subpoena of the board for his witnesses, and to be heard in person or by counsel in open public trial.

SEC. 8. Within the first week of December, after the organization of the board, and annually thereafter, the secretary of the board shall file, with the auditor of the state, a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of the board, attested by the affidavits of the president and secretary, subject to the approval of the state auditor. And inasmuch as the receipts of the board will be much larger in the first year, on account of the number of architects now practicing to be licensed, and the receipts in future years may be so much diminished as not to be sufficient to meet the current expenses, any balance that may remain on hand shall be retained to meet the future expenses of the board, until otherwise provided by amendments of this Act.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect immediately.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

SKETCH CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The regular monthly dinner and annual meeting of the Sketch Club of New York was held at the clubrooms on Saturday evening, February 2, fifty members being present. President E. A. Josselyn occupied the chair.

After dinner the club received the reports of the officers and committees for the past year. The treasurer reported a generally satisfactory condition of the club's finances, which showed a marked improvement since last year. The reports of the other officers and committees were equally satisfactory, that of the committee on the interclub competition being particularly gratifying.

to the club. Mr. G. W. E. Field was voted the thanks of the club for his very efficient work in connection with this competition and with the last exhibition.

It was announced that Mr. Ernest Plagg's studio class in architecture would continue to meet on Tuesday and Friday evenings. The modeling class, under Mr. Holzer, would meet Thursday evenings. The date of Mr. John Galen Howard's February lecture on water colors would be announced later.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the McKaig bill, now before the House of Representatives.

The society then proceeded to elect the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, with the following result: Mr. G. W. E. Field, president; Mr. J. Henry Cook, vice-president; Mr. Alfred F. Evans, recording secretary; Mr. Hobart A. Walker, corresponding secretary; Mr. Frederic C. Zitz, treasurer. Chairmen of standing committees: Mr. J. M. Ueffinger—Current Work; Mr. C. Marbury Maccafferty—Entertainment; Mr. E. Wilbur Gayle—House.

Mr. Petit's remarks on the excellent administration of Mr. Josselyn, the retiring president, were received with prolonged applause. The society then adjourned.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOTES.

CHICAGO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

The seventh annual exhibition of the Chicago Society of Artists was opened on March 15, and continued until March 30. The exhibition was given in the galleries of the society, and included an unusually large amount of creditable works in black and white.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

An exhibition of works of architecture and the allied arts will be held in the galleries of the Art Institute, opening Thursday, May 23, 1895. It will remain open for about two weeks. Works will be received until Saturday, May 11, 1895. The exhibition includes: Architectural perspectives and elevations in all renderings, architectural sketches in all renderings, landscape architecture, interior architecture, interior decoration, interior furnishings (samples and sketches), architectural and decorative metal work (wrought iron, bronze and brass), sculpture (architectural and ornamental). Subjects previously and publicly exhibited in Chicago are barred.

An illustrated catalogue will be issued in approved form, for which exhibitors may furnish cuts or phototypes of their work, which shall be published at the discretion of the Catalogue Committee. Maximum size of cut, full page, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches. Cuts received until April 25.

The jury of admission will be selected from prominent members of the professions, as well as from representatives of manufacture, and all drawings must be framed or mounted on stretchers. Transportation charges both ways must be paid by the contributor.

ST. LOUIS MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

In connection with an exhibition of paintings by the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, an architectural exhibition by the St. Louis Chapter A. I. A. was given on March 18.

BUFFALO CHAPTER A. I. A.

The Buffalo Chapter, in conjunction with the Buffalo Society of Artists, has given its second annual exhibition in the art gallery of the library building in that city. The exhibition was open until March 30 and was a pronounced success.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Old Colonial Work, Salem, Massachusetts.
Winamac Apartment Building, Chicago. Charles S. Frost, architect.

New High School, Huntington, Indiana. John T. Long, architect, Chicago.

Interior View, Epiphany Chapel, Washington, D. C. Robert Stead, architect.

First National Bank Building, Lynn, Massachusetts. James T. Kelley, architect, Boston.

Austrian and German Ironwork, from measured drawings by Lucian F. Plympton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Elevation and floor plans, Commercial Club Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. Vonnegut & Bohn, architects.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Orange, New Jersey. Jeremiah O'Rourke, architect, Newark, New Jersey.

City Hospital, Chicago, for Smallpox. Adolph Finkler, city architect. Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, Commissioner of Health.

View in rotunda and floor plans, Library Building, Minnesota State University. Charles S. Sedgwick, architect, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The new SS. Peter and Paul's Academy, Parsons street, Detroit. Leon Coquard, architect. Planned to accommodate 700 pupils, it presents a ground front of 110 feet, with 96 feet of depth, and is built in English Gothic style of Berea sandstone. In the construction no wood laths have been used, the outside walls having been built with a hollow space and plastered on solid brick. This plaster has been placed double in the ceilings for the purpose of deafening exterior sounds, and affording extra fire protection. The roof is covered with unfading green slate. Four doors, two situated in front, and two in the rear, give entrance and exit to the pupils. The building has been double floored throughout, with

ventilation spaces. The ceilings of the classrooms on the first floor are twelve feet high, while those of the basement are nine feet. Each room is afforded light from two sides. On the second floor and extending up into the third floor is located the hall or theater. The building is fitted with mechanical heating and ventilation. In the duct connecting from the air supply shaft to the open end of the heater, a sprinkler or wash has been placed for the purpose of cooling the air admitted to the rooms in warm weather. The temperature can be reduced to and be held at about 70 degrees, when exterior air is at a much higher temperature. The ventilation of the toilet rooms and the auditorium is entirely separate from other ventilating parts. The water closets, located in the basement, are automatic in action. The partitions and floors of closet rooms are slate, the only woodwork in connection with them being the doors. The closets are so arranged that they flush automatically every five minutes. The roof-water from the building is carried down in the inside of the building, removing the objection in the winter time of large columns of ice adhering to the conductor pipes from the roof to the ground, defacing and otherwise injuring the structure. The cost of the building is above \$63,000.

Photogravure Plate: Monument to John Wellborn Root, Grace-land Cemetery, Chicago. D. H. Burnham & Co., architects.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition.

Residence for Fred S. James, Chicago. James Gamble Rogers, architect.

Side Entrance, Calumet Clubhouse, Chicago. Charles S. Frost, architect.

Entrance to Chicago Stock Exchange Building. Adler & Sullivan, architects.

Residence for E. Smith, Edgewater, Chicago. George W. Maher, architect.

View in Library and Mantel in Reception Room, Residence of W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago. Jenney & Mundie, architects.

Commercial Club Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. Vonnegut & Bohn, architects. The selection of architects was through a competition which was adjudicated by Prof. William R. Ware, of New York. All the architects from Indianapolis were invited, and for these there was a prize of \$250 offered for the best plan submitted; besides, there were three outside firms invited, one from New York, one from Boston, and one from Philadelphia, each of these being paid \$250 for their services, whether selected as architects or not. The selection of Vonnegut & Bohn was made by the committee in connection with and upon the advice of Professor Ware. The works for the building were let separately. The various contracts were as below, according to the final statement made to the club after completion of the building, which is entirely fire-proof, and are given to show the proportionate cost of the materials used:

Removal of old building.....	\$ 300.00
Excavation and rubble stone foundation.....	3,870.00
Brickwork.....	10,300.00
City water connection.....	57.75
Ironwork.....	22,900.71
Cut stonework, including interior marble.....	17,908.55
Carpenter work.....	14,343.20
Fireproofing, porous terra cotta.....	10,213.67
Electric wiring and dynamos.....	3,505.00
Cement work, including sidewalks.....	2,278.40
Steam heating.....	8,192.50
Plastering.....	2,949.75
Fireproof vaults.....	1,819.00
Tin, galvanized iron and slating.....	1,820.00
Plumbing.....	4,636.00
Driven well.....	274.68
Painting and glazing.....	7,137.00
Hardware.....	1,376.75
Elevators.....	7,583.40
Elevator inclosures.....	1,700.90
Electric light plant and engine.....	1,158.24
Mail chute.....	750.00
Tile floors.....	1,379.05
Electric and gas fixtures.....	2,096.05
Artificial and natural gas fitting.....	482.50
Water supply tank.....	243.00
Decorating clubroom.....	421.00
Club furniture.....	1,253.70
Sewer connection.....	27.50
Miscellaneous.....	82.70

Architects' commission, five per cent..... 131,061.00

Total..... \$137,614.00

MOSAICS.

FROM April 1 to April 6 the public were invited to the exhibition rooms of Mr. H. F. Miles, of Chicago, to inspect the stained-glass windows recently completed for the residences of Mr. Leon Mandel in Chicago and C. T. Yerkes in New York city. The figure of "Pomona" was especially admired for its artistic treatment.

A COMPILATION by Mr. John Jarrett, secretary of the Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association of the United States, is published by the *Manufacturers' Record* of March 27, showing the growth of tin plate making in this country. The report says that there are now in this country, completed and in course of construction, thirty-four tin plate works. The capacity of these works will exceed an annual production of 260,000 tons of finished product, and will furnish employment to 12,000 hands. The capital invested is about \$8,500,000, and the wages paid will be about

\$7,000,000 a year. These figures pertain only to the manipulation of reducing the billet and the bar in most cases, and do not include the amount of labor from the ore to the billet and the bar, which is very extensive. The mills already in operation have a capacity of 160,000 tons of finished product. Mr. Jarrett adds: "When we remember that less than four years ago no tin plates were made in this country the growth of the industry is certainly phenomenal."

An excellent substitute for gypsum, plaster of paris, etc., for plastic ornamentation has been found in what is called paper stucco, as it has every quality of durability and acoustic properties which other materials lack. It is imported both in set designs or is manufactured direct from architects' drawings.

BUILDING OUTLOOK.

OFFICE OF THE INLAND ARCHITECT,
CHICAGO, ILL., April, 1895.

Encouraging reports concerning present and prospective buildings come from all quarters. The present improvement is based on actual and urgent necessities. Nothing of a speculative nature is apparent in building work, or in fact in any channels of trade. Money is abundant for all legitimate enterprises and bankers seem to be more willing to lend than business men are to borrow. Bank clearings and railroad earnings show up better, but there is much to discourage in many other channels of activity. Iron and steel makers are gathering in a good volume of work, textile mills East and South are more crowded than they have been for perhaps two years. Machinery makers are still in a bad way, as manufacturing, mining and railroad interests are slow to lay out money for what is not yet urgently needed. A conservative view of the situation seems to fully warrant the statement that we are about out of the woods. Though weak from long delay and inactivity in the swamps and marshes of industrial and commercial depression, the wage-workers are being steadily re-employed, advances of wages are not infrequent, the danger of labor disputes is not imminent and the general situation has begun to clear up so that capitalists and investors feel encouraged to begin to do something. The turning point will come when it becomes apparent that there is or is to be employment for the great body of wage-earners. With the masses of the people at work the sky will soon clear. No material enhancement of values is possible or desirable. Agitation of semi-political questions will no doubt continue, but no radical changes are threatened while we have a nation of people behind us who have common sense and a clear judgment to light their way through such questions when they finally take shape for popular adjustment.

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.—Architect L. G. Hallberg: Made plans for a three-story warehouse, 100 by 142 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Twentieth and Brown streets; to be of common brick, mill construction. Also for a three-story store and flat building, 100 feet frontage; to be erected at Wabasha avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood finish, gas fixtures, mantels, the modern sanitary improvements, steam heating, electric work, etc.

Architects Jones & Stoddard: For Mrs. Abbie Hunt, a two-story store and flat building, 25 by 78 feet in size; to be erected at Warren avenue, near Kedzie avenue; to have a stone front, the best of modern plumbing, hardwood finish, etc.

Architect J. M. Hoskins: For G. F. Whidden, at 999 Monroe street, a three-story apartment house, 50 by 65 feet in size; to be of pressed brick with terra cotta and stone trimmings, have interior finished in Georgia pine and white pine for painting, the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Elmendorf & Park: For Mrs. Nora E. Kellogg, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 40 by 40 feet in size; to be erected at Wheaton, Illinois; it will be of frame with stone basement, have Georgia pine and oak finish, electric wiring, mantels, the best of modern plumbing, etc. For De Witt Hull, a two-story, attic and basement residence, 30 by 37 feet in size; to be erected at Wheaton, Illinois; to be of frame with stone basement, have interior finished in oak, birch and cypress, mantels, electric fixtures, modern plumbing, etc.

Architects Murphy & Camp: For P. W. Rowe, a two-story residence, 24 by 40 feet in size; to be erected at La Grange; to be of frame with stone basement, have hardwood interior finish, the modern open plumbing, mantels, electric light, etc.

Architect George Shonberg: For James McNally, a three-story livery barn and storage warehouse, 50 by 110 feet in size; to be erected at 260 to 262 North Clark street; to be of common brick, have elevator, plumbing, etc.

Architect R. Sunderland: For Thomas Sweeney, a two-story flat building, 24 by 78 feet in size; to be erected at Union avenue near Thirty-fourth street; to be of buff Bedford stone front, have all the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect C. M. Almquist: For Mr. —, three-story store and flat building, 50 by 88 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Center avenue. The front will be of buff Bedford stone, and two sides to be of pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, the interior to be finished in oak, have the modern sanitary improvements, mantels, etc.; also making plans for a three-story flat, to be erected at Southport avenue near Grace street; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, oak finish, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architect C. O. Hansen: For F. Duerssen, a two-story hotel, 125 by 30 feet in size; to be erected at West Seventy-fourth and West Twelfth streets near the race track; will have the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Watson & Hazleton: For J. H. Overbeck, a four-story and basement apartment house, 37 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at 392 Fullerton avenue; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood interior finish, the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, speaking tubes, electric bells, etc.

Architect John P. Hettinger: For P. F. Weiner, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Seminary avenue and Roscoe street; the front will be of stone and pressed brick, have interior finished in oak and Georgia pine, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect F. B. Townsend: For A. Imhoff, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 40 by 40 feet in size; to be erected at Lawrence avenue east of Sheridan road; it will be of frame construction with stone basement, have hardwood interior finish, the best of plumbing, heating, etc.

Architects Wilson & Hawes: For H. M. Wilcox, a four-story apartment house, 50 by 105 feet in size; to be erected at the southwest corner of Fortieth street and Lake avenue; the first story will be of rock-faced buff Bedford stone and the remainder of pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, the interior to be finished in hardwoods, have all open nickel-plated plumbing,

gas and electric fixtures, ranges and fireplaces. For Frank Anderson, two two-story residences, 37 by 69 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-sixth street and Vincennes avenue; they will have buff Bedford stone fronts, the best of modern sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures.

Architects Furst & Rudolph: For H. Wolff, a three-story and basement flat building, 192 feet front and 77 feet deep; to be erected at 388 to 404 Marshfield avenue; it will have a stone front, slate mansard roof, oak interior finish, the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, ranges and fireplaces, laundry driers, etc.

Architects Dinwiddie & Newberry: For H. N. Newberry, at 101 Kinzie street, a five-story store and warehouse, 20 by 100 feet in size; to have a pressed brick and stone front, the necessary plumbing, heating, elevators, etc.

Architect George Grussing: For George McEster, three two-story residences, 50 feet front; to be of buff Bedford stone, have hardwood interior finish, all the modern improvements, heating, etc.; to be erected on Polk street near West Thirty-ninth street.

Architect Joseph Bettinghofer: For Adam Vornich, at 933 Roscoe street, a two-story and basement flat building, 24 by 56 feet in size; to be of stone and pressed brick, have the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For Alfred Ihle, a two-story flat building, 21 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Johnson avenue near Harrison street; mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For G. Roth, a three-story flat building, at Cleveland and Menominee; pressed brick and stone.

Architects J. E. O. Pridmore & L. E. Stanhope: For E. A. Wood, at 4430 Vincennes avenue, a two-story stable, 48 by 26 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front with slate roof, galvanized iron dormer windows, cement floor, Georgia pine interior finish, etc. For Evan Lloyd, remodeling corner drug store in the Forestville building, corner of Forty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue; new plate glass and iron front, oak doors, tile floor, steam heating, etc.

Architect Thomas Wing: For George V. Hankins, a three-story and basement apartment house, 132 by 185 feet in size; to be erected at the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-sixth court; it will be of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta front, have Georgia pine interior finish, the best of modern sanitary improvements, electric light, heating, etc.

Architect L. N. Bell: For A. Innes, a two-story, semi-detached residence, 36 by 64 feet in size; to be erected at Jackson boulevard near Lincoln; stone front, hardwood interior finish, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, etc. For James Wood, a three-story flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at 140 Walnut street; the front will be of buff Bedford stone, interior have hardwood finish, and sanitary plumbing.

Architects Kelley & McMullen: For W. J. McCorry, a two-story and basement flat building, 22 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at West Forty-third street and Congress; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc. For Wilson Cooke, a two-story residence, 30 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at Edgewater; to be of frame with stone basement, have the modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, heating, etc. For James Dunn, a seven-story and basement manufacturing building, 151 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets; it will have two fronts of pressed brick and stone, be of mill construction, have elevators, electric light, etc. For Messrs Bartlett & Roach, an eight-story factory, 220 by 120 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Polk and Desplaines streets; to be of pressed brick, stone and terra cotta fronts, have steam heating, electric light, elevators, etc.

Architect John Wagner: For J. A. Miller & Bro., a six-story factory, 80 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at 133 to 139 Clinton street; to be of mottled pressed brick front with Bedford stone trimmings, have steam heating, gas and electric fixtures, steel girders and columns, Green economizer, two 60 by 18 boilers, passenger and freight elevators, etc.; the rear of the building to be of steel and glass.

Architect George S. Kingsley: For Richard A. Greifenhagen, a four-story apartment house, 86 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at the northeast corner of Evanston avenue and York place; to have fronts of pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, the best of modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, hardwood interior finish, etc.

Architect A. M. Barrows: For Thomas Gale, a two-story residence; to be erected at Oak Park; to be of frame with brick basement, have hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures, plumbing, furnace.

Architect Robert Rae: For George C. Smith, six three-story residences, 120 feet frontage and 85 feet deep; to be erected at Drexel boulevard near Thirty-fifth street; they will have handsome buff Bedford stone fronts, hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, ranges and fireplaces.

Architects R. G. Powell & F. F. Saunders: For M. Edlund, a two-story flat building, 22 by 44 feet in size; to be built at Evanston avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, furnaces. For Mrs. M. H. Madden, a two-story flat building, 23 by 44 feet in size; to be built at Indiana avenue near Fifty-first street; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect Julius Wegman: For Frank Stauber, a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at Rockwell street; it will have a front of blue Bedford stone, the modern sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, etc. For H. Rauscher, a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 92 feet in size; to be erected on Rockwell street; to have a stone front, hardwood interior, and mantels, gas fixtures, laundries, heating, etc.

Architect Theodor Lewandowski: For Otto Westerholm, a two-story store and flat building, 53 by 143 feet in size; to be erected at Noble street and Austin avenue; it will have a pressed brick and stone front, the sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.; it will contain stores, apartments, soda water factory, barn and stable. For Paul Ratkowski, a four-story and basement store and flat building, 50 by 130 feet in size; to be erected at Ashland avenue and Blackhawk street; it will have two fronts of stone and pressed brick, the sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architects Lapointe & Hickok: For C. Swigert and M. Rosenthal, a three-story and basement store and apartment house, 125 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Lake street and California avenue; the front will be of buff Bedford stone, the interior to be finished in Georgia pine, have all the modern sanitary improvements, mantels, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, bells, tubes, heating, electric wiring, etc. For Mrs. Matthias Lavalette, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be built on Potomac avenue near Washenaw avenue; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have the modern sanitary plumbing, pine finish, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect H. B. Wheelock: For John P. Thiltges, at 4411 State street, a four-story store and flat building, 25 by 96 feet in size; to be erected of stone front, have Georgia pine finish, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, laundry fixtures, electric wiring, etc. For G. W. Haskins, a two-story basement and attic residence, 32 by 42 feet in size; to be erected at Wilmette; to be of frame with stone basement, have hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures and heating.

Architect Alfred Smith: For S. A. Kent, a four-story factory, 50 by 110 feet in size; to be erected at Twentieth street near Wabash avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have freight elevator, steam heating, etc.

Architect W. L. Newman: For Jacob Solomon, a three-story store and flat building, 24 by 60 feet in size; to be built at 583 Grand avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, with copper cornice, have open sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect W. H. Milner: For William Kane, a two-story residence and a two-story flat building, the whole to cover 50 by 52 feet; to be erected at Fifty-fourth court; the fronts will be of buff Bedford stone, the interior to be finished in hardwoods and have the best of open nickel-plated plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, heating.

Architect Henry Ives Cobb: For Frederick H. Winston, a six-story apartment house, 110 by 107 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Chicago avenue and Pine street; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood interior finish, mantels, the best of modern sanitary arrangements, gas and electric fixtures, elevators, steam heating, etc. Also taking estimates on the Lewis Institute, to be erected at Robey and Madison streets; it will be of

very handsome design, four stories and basement, 180 by 124 feet in size; to be of stone, terra cotta and pressed brick front, have all the modern improvements, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architects Dwen & White: For Martin B. Madden, a two-story basement and attic residence, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Michigan avenue near Thirty-eighth street; to be of stone front, have hardwood interior and mantels, gas and electric fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect Jules De Horvath: For J. Kopperl, a three-story and basement apartment house, 36 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at the northeast corner of Stanley Terrace and Owasco street; it will be of rock-faced stone basement and above of pressed brick with stone trimmings, the interior to be finished in hardwoods, have the modern open nickel-plated sanitary improvements, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, speaking tubes, electric bells, steam heating, etc.

Architect Morrison H. Vail: For Mrs. Margaret P. Batchelder, a two-story flat building, 47 by 68 feet in size, to be erected at 2686-2688 N. Paulina street; it will have stone front, copper cornice, interior finished in oak and Georgia pine, mantels, gas fixtures, sideboards, furnaces, laundries, best sanitary plumbing, etc. Also for M. D. Matteson, a two-story attic and basement residence, 27 by 80 feet in size, to be erected on Wellington avenue; it will have brown stone front, interior finished in quartered oak, curly birch and Georgia pine, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, paneled ceilings, art glass, sideboard, hot-water heating, refrigerator, laundry, cold storage room, best modern sanitary plumbing, etc.

Architect Otto H. Matz: For Paul Suergens, summer residence, pavilion, barn, etc., to be erected at Powers Lake, Wisconsin; cost, \$10,000. For the Allport Estate, two-story boarding and livery stable and barn; brick and yellow pine throughout, 44 by 92 feet in size; to be built at North avenue; cost, \$7,500.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Lawrence Mendenhall: On my rounds of the architects' offices of our city, I find signs of spring work, but it will not become an epidemic. Materials and labor were never cheaper, but this fact is lost sight of, perhaps, in the search for larger investments. Capital is plenty here for improvements, yet it is not active in that line. Until Cincinnati citizens can be touched with that feeling of city pride so apparent in other places, we will have to be satisfied with the unsightly structures now occupying many of our prominent corners. The craft in Cincinnati have been honored by the appointment of one of its most worthy representatives, William Martin Aiken, to the position of Supervising Architect of the United States. Mr. Aiken will bring to the office a well-trained, dignified bearing, and an honest determination to do his duty.

Mr. Lucien F. Plimpton, Cincinnati, an architect of rare artistic ability, has been appointed as the successor of William Martin Aiken in the School of Design. He will prove a worthy successor and add to the usefulness of the school. The INLAND ARCHITECT wishes him unbounded success.

Architects Des Jardins & Haywood report as follows: For Messrs. C. W. Brennenman & Co., Cincinnati, a factory, 57 by 200 feet in size, three stories high; materials: common brick, steam heat, elevators, tin roof, gas, plumbing, machinery for manufacturing shades, etc.; cost, \$12,000. Residence for E. L. Virden, Cincinnati; materials: frame, shingle roof, furnace, mantels, grates, gas, plumbing, stained glass, etc.; cost, \$10,000. Residence for L. B. Hollmeyer, Cincinnati; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, stained glass, etc.; cost, \$15,000. Residences for Mrs. Gertrude Marcus (Mr. M. Marcus), Cincinnati; there will be three houses; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, grates, mantels, furnace, stained glass, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost, \$21,000.

Architect W. W. Franklin reports as follows: Residence for Thomas Lambert, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio; materials: red pressed brick, slate roof, gas, plumbing, furnace, stained glass, grates, mantels, etc.; cost, \$7,500. An apartment building for Miss Sallie Cook, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio; materials: pressed brick, tin roof, furnace, grates, mantels, blinds, gas, plumbing, etc.; size 85 by 40 feet; three stories; cost \$12,000.

Architect George W. Rapp reports: For Mr. Edward Meier; warehouse; pressed brick front, tin roof, cement floors, gas, plumbing, elevator and all modern conveniences; size 50 by 175 feet; two stories; cost \$10,000. He is also engaged upon plans for the Bodman Tobacco Company's warehouse; this building was lately destroyed by fire, and the new structure is to take its place and will be very complete.

Architect S. S. Godley reports as follows: For Mr. J. Stacey Hill, Cincinnati, a frame residence; the other materials will be slate roof, gas, plumbing, stained glass, grates, mantels, etc.; cost \$10,000. For Dr. C. R. Holmes, an ophthalmic hospital, old building remodeled and a new building, three stories, added; materials: brick, tin roof, gas, plumbing, electric fixtures, steam heat, etc.; cost \$15,000.

Architect William Martin Aiken reports as below: For Mr. C. C. Bragg, two residences; materials for one to be buff brick and half timber, slate roof, gas, plumbing, stained glass, furnace, grates, mantels, etc. For the other he will use concrete, tile roof, and the balance to be the same as in other house; each cost \$7,500. For William Von Steinwehr, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, a residence; materials: buff pressed brick, slate roof, gas, plumbing, furnace, grates, mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost \$9,000.

Architect A. O. Elzner reports the following: For Baldwin Piano Company, Cincinnati, a factory; materials: common brick, tile roof, mill construction, elevators, steam heat, etc.; size 40 by 115 feet; three stories high; cost \$25,000. For the Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, a building 50 by 90 feet in size; two stories; materials: stone, tile roof, fireproof construction, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost not given. For Mr. A. Plant, Cincinnati, Ohio, a residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, furnace, stained glass, etc.; cost \$7,000. For Mrs. Kate P. Leuman, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, an apartment building; materials: pressed brick, gas, plumbing, tin roof, furnace, bells, elevator, etc.; cost not given. Railroad station for C. & O. R. R., at Ashland, Kentucky; materials: stone, tile roof, furnace, mantels, colored glass, etc.; cost \$15,000. For Jas. A. Gray, Covington, Kentucky, a flat building; materials: pressed brick, tin roof, stone trimmings, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, etc.; size 35 by 90 feet; three stories; cost \$8,000.

Architects John H. Boll & Co. report: For Messrs. Early & Daniel, Cincinnati, an elevator building; materials: frame, mill construction, tin roof, elevator, plumbing, gas, etc.; cost not given. Residence for H. G. Brunsman, Anchor Buggy Company, Cincinnati; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, terra cotta, furnace, stained glass, grates, mantels, etc.; cost \$15,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architect F. S. Barnum, of the firm of Coburn & Barnum, has been appointed to the office of architect for the Board of Education vice William Dunn.

Architect W. R. Watterson, 731 Garfield building, reports: Three houses for Mr. J. C. Lorer, Society for Savings, to be built in West Cleveland; frame, one shingle and plaster, and two shingle; furnaces, open plumbing, wood mantels; cost about \$7,000. For Mr. F. B. Berry he has a frame and shingle residence, to be built in East Cleveland. For Messrs. E. A. Kinney and I. B. Cameron, of New Lisbon, Ohio, he has frame houses to contain all modern improvements.

Architects French & La Chance report: A three-story brick factory building, 60 by 193 feet in size; for the Cleveland Steel Range Company; gravel roof, steam heat, freight elevator, engine and boilers, shafting, etc.; cost \$20,000.

Architect J. B. Shengle reports: A brick addition to the First Congregational Church, of Geneva, Ohio; slate roof, Sunday-school room, kitchen, sewing room, dining room, etc.; cost \$5,000.

Architects Lehman & Schmitt have under way the construction of a frame residence for Mr. E. Lowitt, on Willson avenue; furnace heat and all modern improvements; cost \$6,500.

Architect J. N. Richardson is preparing plans for the rebuilding of the recently burned building occupied by the Cleveland World.

Architect W. D. Benes has just let contracts for the rebuilding of a recently burned residence, for Mr. Thomas Fleming, on West Madison avenue. He is also preparing plans for a new house for Mr. Fleming.

Architects Coburn & Barnum are preparing plans for the remodeling of a frame residence for Mr. A. Bates, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. They are also preparing plans for the remodeling of the Brooklyn (Ohio) Congregationalist

Church. For Mr. S. W. Burrows they are preparing plans for two frame houses; to contain all modern improvements; one to be built on Ingleside avenue, the other on Cornell street; cost \$8,000.

Denver, Colo.—Architects F. E. Edbrooke & Co.: For Phil Feldhauser, a six-story business block; size, 50 by 120 feet; stone and brick; cost \$20,000.

Architects Varian & Sterner: For E. F. Babcock, a two-story brick residence; size, 32 by 45 feet; cost \$6,000.

Architects Gore & Walsh: For L. M. Gale, a three-story dwelling; size, 36 by 45 feet, brick; cost \$10,000.

Architect William Quayle: For E. H. Wahl, a three-story residence, brick; size, 28 by 46 feet; cost \$15,000.

Architect Frank Snell: For H. J. Burleigh, a three-story brick and stone dwelling; size, 35 by 45 feet; cost \$10,000.

Total of fifty-three permits issued in March—\$105,900.

Detroit, Mich.—Architect William S. Joy is preparing plans for a five-story apartment building; size, 60 by 105 feet, pressed brick; to be erected on corner of Baggs and Park streets; cost \$60,000. For J. J. Van Leuben, a two-story brick double residence; cost \$6,500. For Theodore Finney, a two-story residence, on Woodward avenue; pressed brick and stone trimmings; cost \$6,000. For George W. Towle, a three-story brick store, on Third avenue near Baggs street; size, 20 by 66 feet. For F. W. Savigny, a two-story residence; buff pressed brick; cost \$5,000.

Architects M. L. Smith & Sons: For W. H. Tiear, of Troy, New York, an eight-story business block; size, 100 by 130 feet; cost \$225,000; to be erected on Fulton street and Third avenue, Troy, New York.

Architect Joseph E. Mills: For M. E. Utter, a two-story brick residence, on corner of Piquette and John R. streets; cost \$6,000. For H. Corbin, a two-story brick store and office building; to be erected at Plymouth, Indiana; cost \$9,000. For Miss Simons, a three-story brick store with society hall and offices; to be built at Plymouth, Indiana; cost \$5,000.

Architect E. C. Van Leyen: For F. T. Dwyer, a three-story double brick residence; size, 43 by 112 feet; buff brick; on Jefferson avenue near St. Aubin avenue; cost \$17,500.

Architect R. E. Kaseman: For the Harmonic Society, a three-story pressed brick and stone hall and society building; to be erected at the corner of Wilcox and Center streets; cost \$30,000; this building was awarded to Mr. Kaseman in competition, his design being the unanimous choice of the committee.

Architect J. Hess: For D. W. Simonds, a block of ten residences, two-and-one-half stories; pressed brick and stone trimmings; to be erected on Warren and Antoine streets; cost \$40,000.

Architect P. Deitrich: For Schultz & Erdman, a two-story brick and double store; pressed brick with Bedford limestone trimmings; cost \$7,000.

Architects J. Scott & Co.: For George H. Thomas, three residences; to be constructed, one of Lake Superior brownstone, one of Ohio bluestone and the third of buff brick with stone trimmings; cost \$30,000.

Architect Harry C. Stevens: For the Presbyterian Church Society, a church building; to be erected at the corner of Grand River and McGraw avenues; size, 60 by 100 feet; cost \$15,000. For A. B. Forncrook, a two-story frame residence; cost \$5,000.

Architect W. D. Butterfield: A two-and-one-half story buff pressed brick residence, on north side of Putnam avenue; cost \$6,200.

Architect H. W. Chamberlain: For W. H. Holcomb, a two-story brick residence; to be built on Merrick street near Greenwood avenue; cost \$5,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Architects Marshall & Ryder: For G. M. Hales, a three-story flat and store building, 148 by 66 feet in size; cost \$26,000. For George W. Wallace, a two-story flat building; cost \$6,500.

Plans are being considered for the entire rebuilding of the Y. M. C. A. building.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architect F. A. Clark: For J. H. McDonald, a three-story double frame residence, 39 by 60 feet in size; all newest improvements; cost \$7,000.

Architect W. S. Hunt: For J. E. Hennessey, a two-story frame flat building, 40 by 12 feet in size; to be erected on Sixteenth street and Aldrich avenue north.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architect T. D. Evans: For the Holy Cross Convent, a three-story church building; pressed brick, stone, with terra cotta trimmings; cost \$26,000. Also plans for four-story school building at Hazelwood; cost \$10,000.

Architect J. F. Steen: For P. Duff & Sons, a six-story warehouse; cost \$50,000. For the McCandless Avenue M. E. Church, a one-story brick church building; stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$15,000.

Architect T. H. Scott: For the T. H. Nevin Estate, a six-story brick and stone building, 25 by 111 feet in size; cost \$30,000.

Rochester, N. Y.—Architect O. K. Foote is building a factory for the "Rochester Optical Works," W. F. Carlton, owner; brick building, four stories high, 60 by 124 feet in size, at the corner of South street and Monroe place; mill or slow-burning construction; cost about \$35,000.

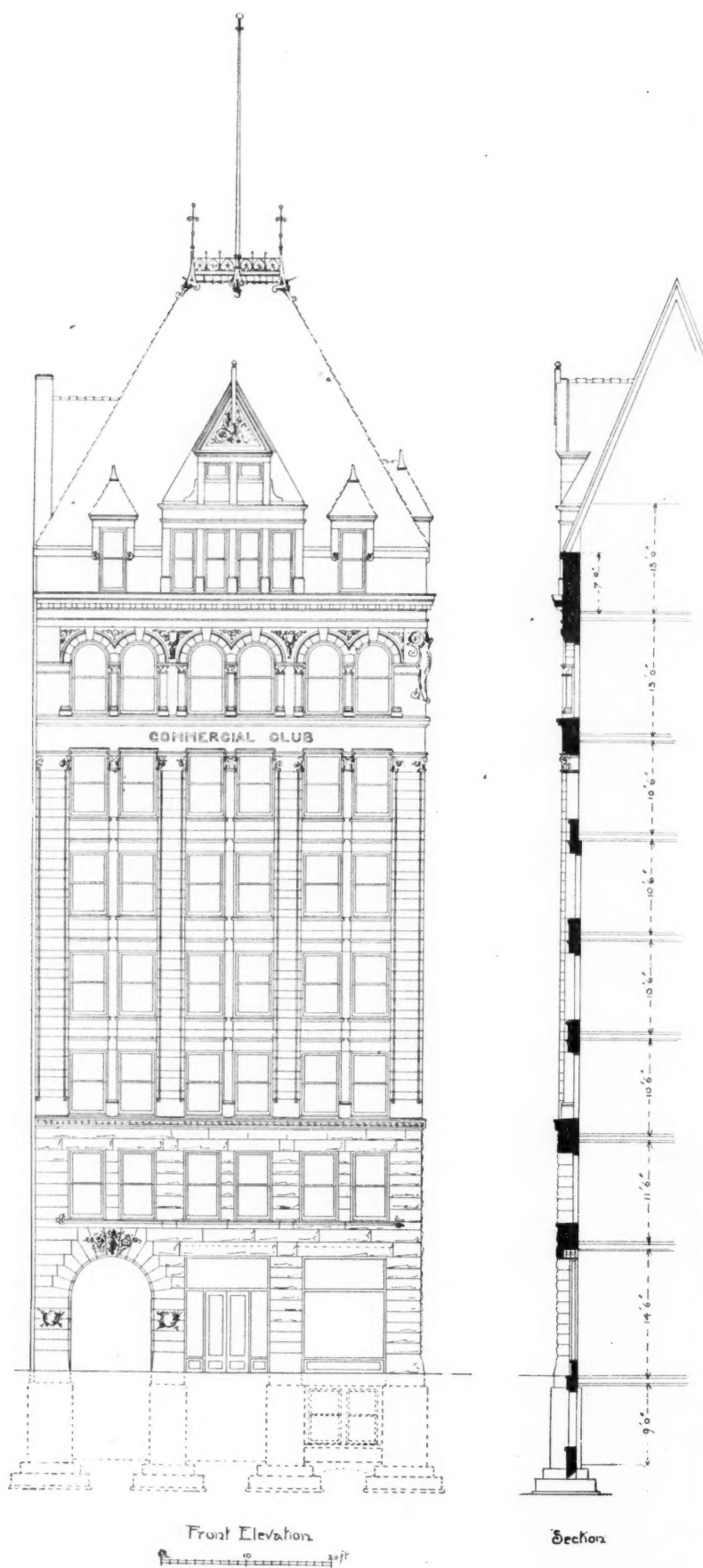
Architects Block & Barnes: For the Rochester Lead Works, brick building, two stories and basement, 50 by 165 feet in size; to be built on Exchange street; cost \$9,000. Colonial residence for W. O. Raymond, on Strathellian park; cost \$7,500. Grand stand and buildings for Rochester Baseball Grounds; also clubhouse connected with bicycle track, for the use of both parties; to be erected on St. Paul street boulevard; cost about \$8,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architect J. B. Legg: For the St. Louis Syrup Refining Company, a six-story factory, 100 by 137 feet in size; cost \$70,000.

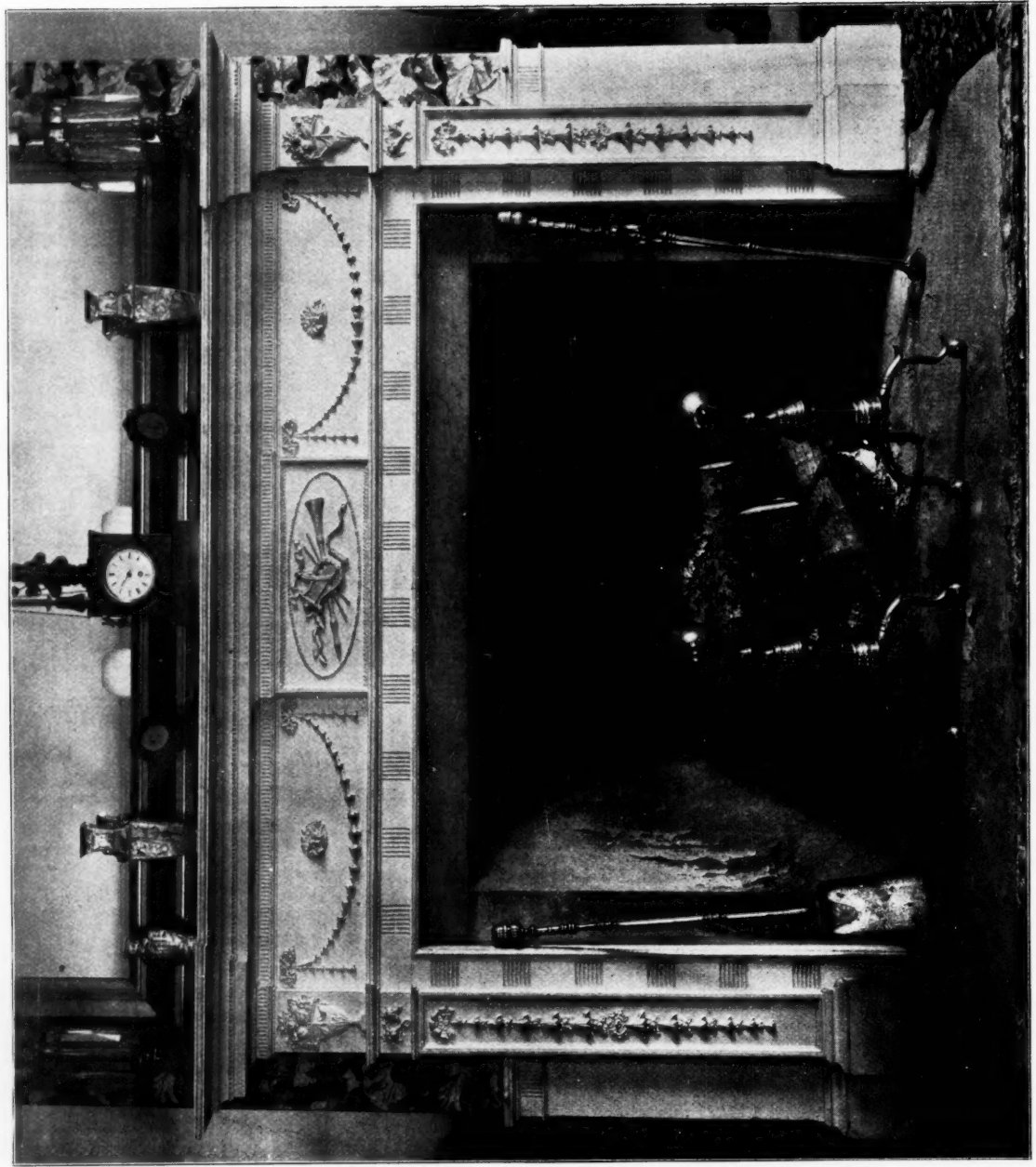
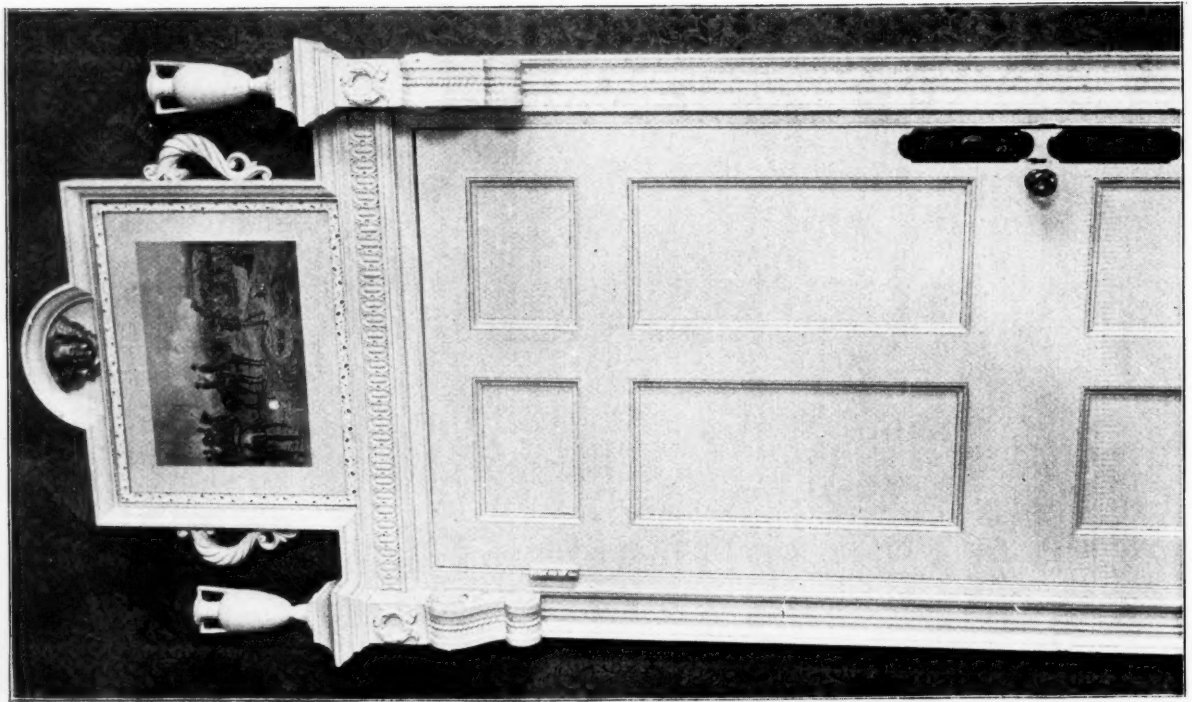
Prof. A. G. Robyn will erect a new conservatory of music building this summer, to cost about \$30,000.

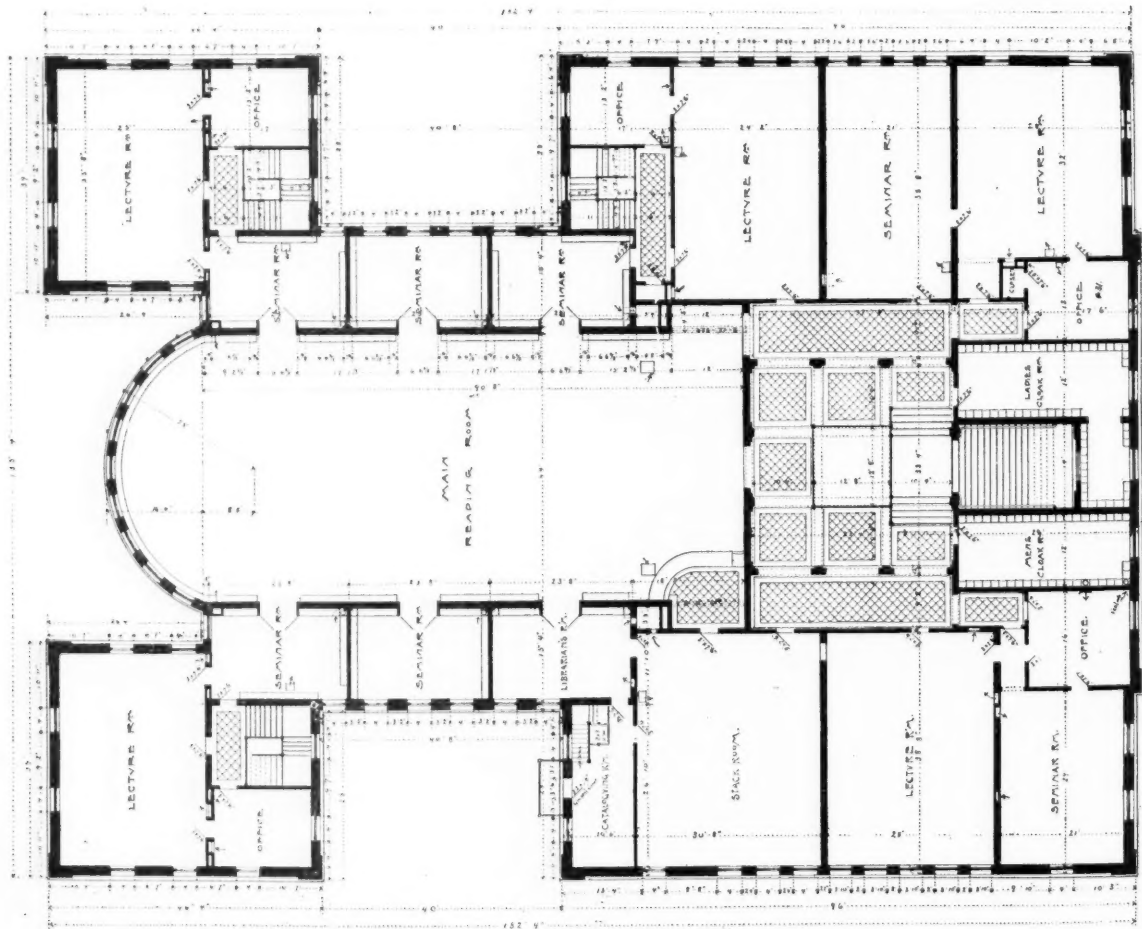
W. A. McDavid is considering plans for a five-story hotel, to be erected this summer, southeast corner of Ware and Franklin streets; the building will be of buff colored brick, 50 by 134 feet in size, and cost \$50,000.

Washington, D. C.—The equity suit of Alfred B. Mullett, of this city, formerly Supervising Architect of the Treasury, against Dr. William A. Hammond, at one time surgeon-general of the army, for the enforcement of a mechanic's lien to the amount of about \$10,000 on the latter's residence in this city, and on his sanitarium near by, was dismissed today by Justice Cox. The decree stated that the dismissal was because the court had no jurisdiction to enforce a mechanic's lien in favor of an architect, the bill rendered by Mr. Mullett having been for services in that capacity. This is stated to be the first decision of the kind in the District courts, excepting one case a few years ago, where the right of an architect to enforce payment in this manner was established. Mr. Mullett brought his suit July 19, 1889, stating that he had met Doctor Hammond in New York in 1888, when the defendant requested him to prepare plans for a large residence and a sanitarium. He entered into a contract to do so, he says, and was to receive for his services five per cent of the cost of both buildings. He showed in his petition that there was due him on the construction of the sanitarium \$756.86, and fees for measurements and other services that made the total amount due \$2,703.49, while he claimed \$5,354.50 due for services in constructing the residence, and \$1,272.76 more for fees in the same connection. Mr. Mullett represented further in his petition that Dr. Hammond had refused to pay him on the ground that he had exceeded the costs stipulated in the plans for the buildings, but declared that the real reason for the increased cost was Doctor Hammond's caprice and extravagance. The defendant's answer was filed some time afterward and recited the story of the difficulty at some length. Doctor Hammond claimed that he had rashly consulted Mr. Mullett on the recommendation of a friend, without knowing him personally, and supposing that he was a capable architect. He said that Mr. Mullett recommended him to employ a superintendent, and he did so, employing Mr. Samuel Hunt at a salary of \$6 a day. Mr. Mullett had filed no account of his transactions and Doctor Hammond declared that the cost of constructing the buildings before their completion was increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000. He also criticised Mr. Mullett's method of hiring help, and asserted that he had been compelled, after commanding Mr. Mullett to stop the work in December, 1888, to borrow \$30,000 from the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, and again \$55,000 of Dr. George S. Pepper, of Philadelphia, to continue it. The case has been argued at length before the court, and will probably be appealed.



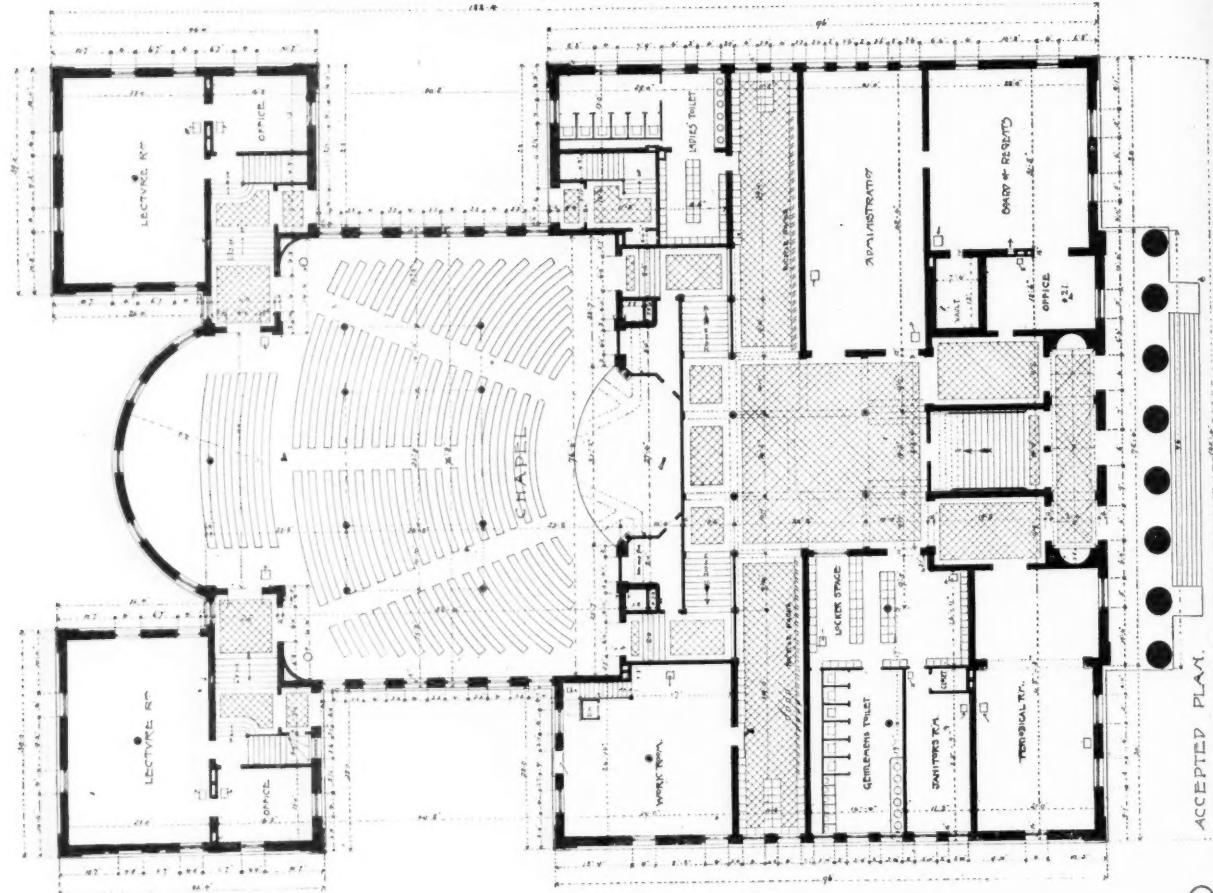
ELEVATION AND PLANS, COMMERCIAL CLUB
VONNEGUT & BROS.





PRINCIPAL FLOOR PLAN

(3)



ACCEPTED PLAN

(2)

GROVE FLOOR PLAN

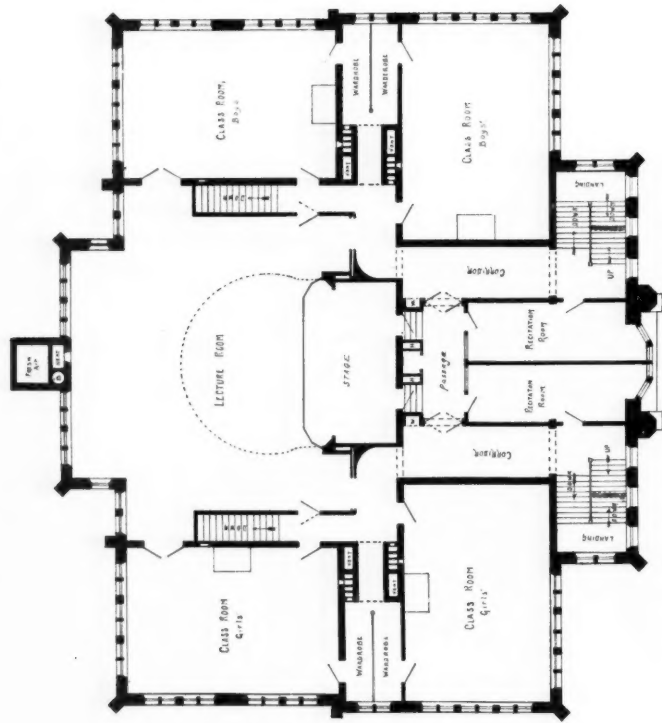
ACCEPTED PLAN.

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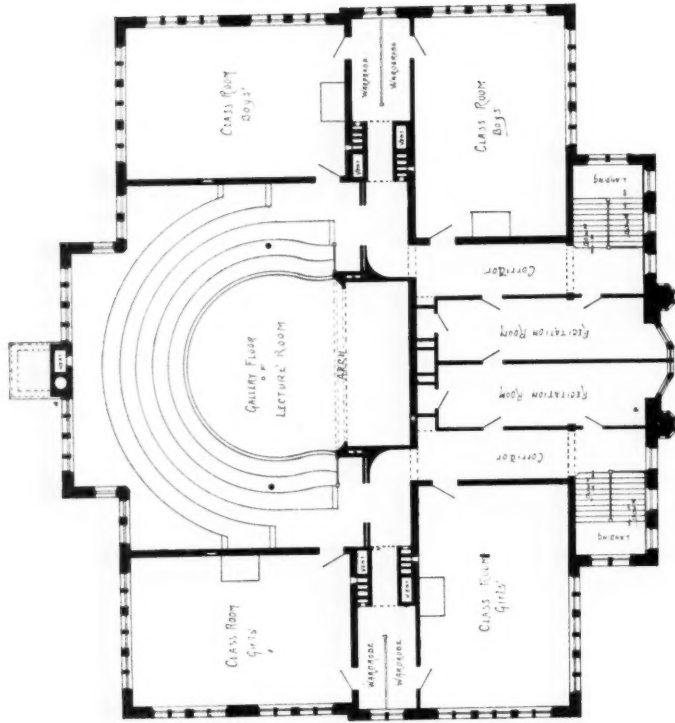
PRINCIPAL FLOOR PLAN.

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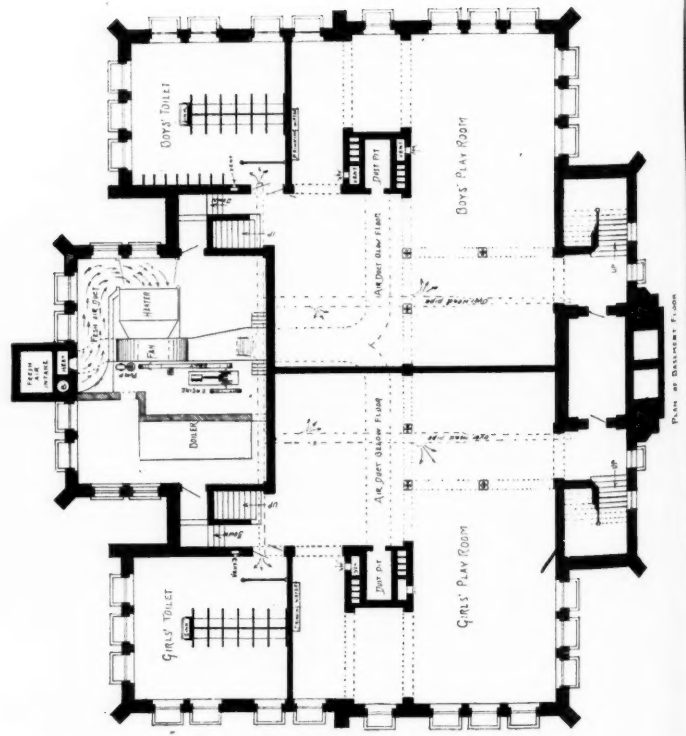
GROUP FLOOR PLAN



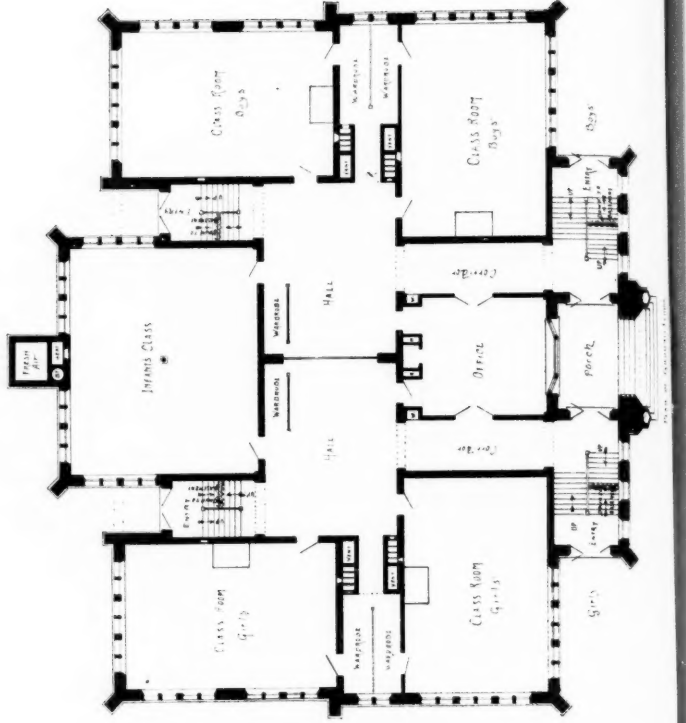
Plan of Second Floor.



Plan of Third Floor.

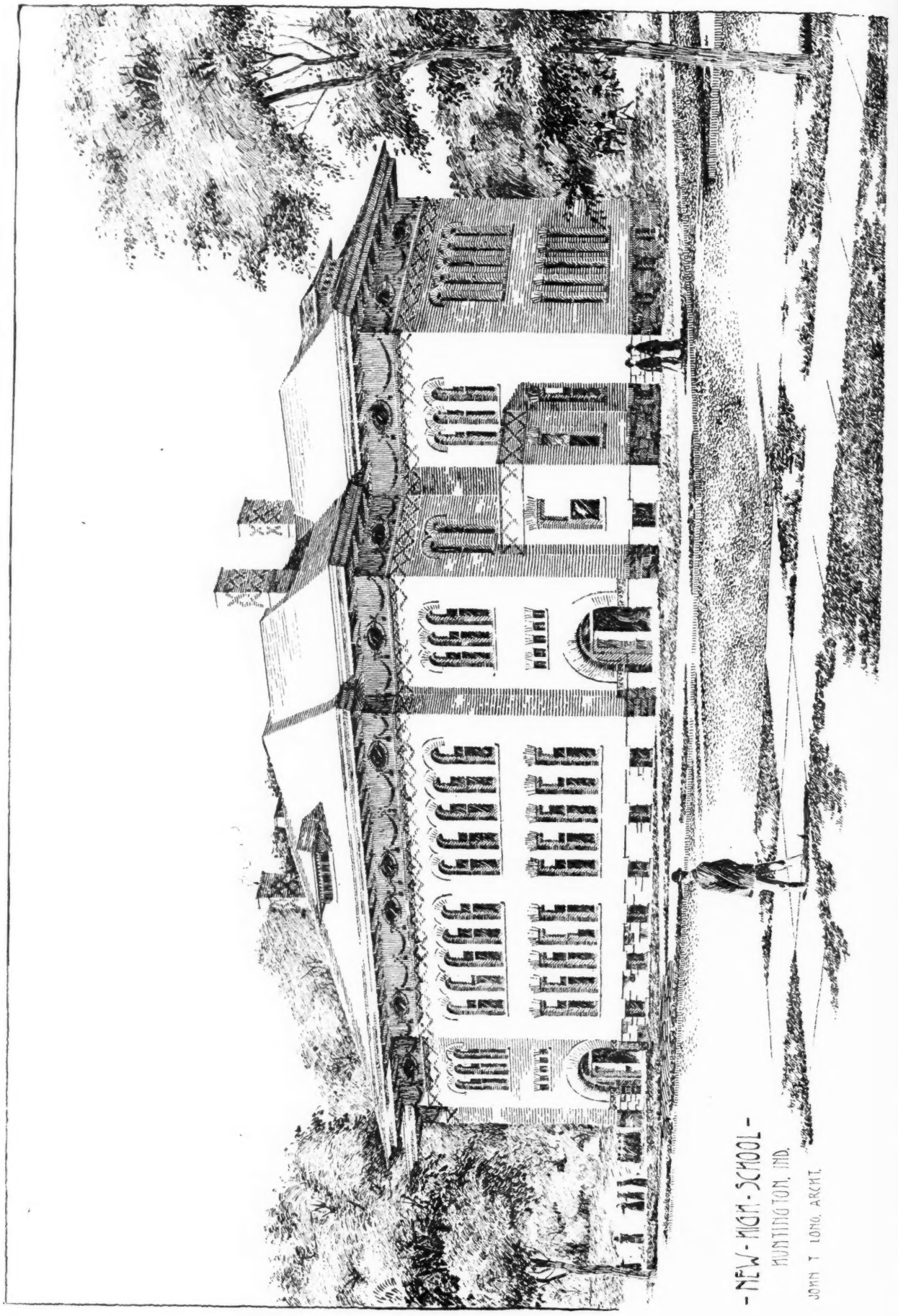


Plan of Basement Floor.

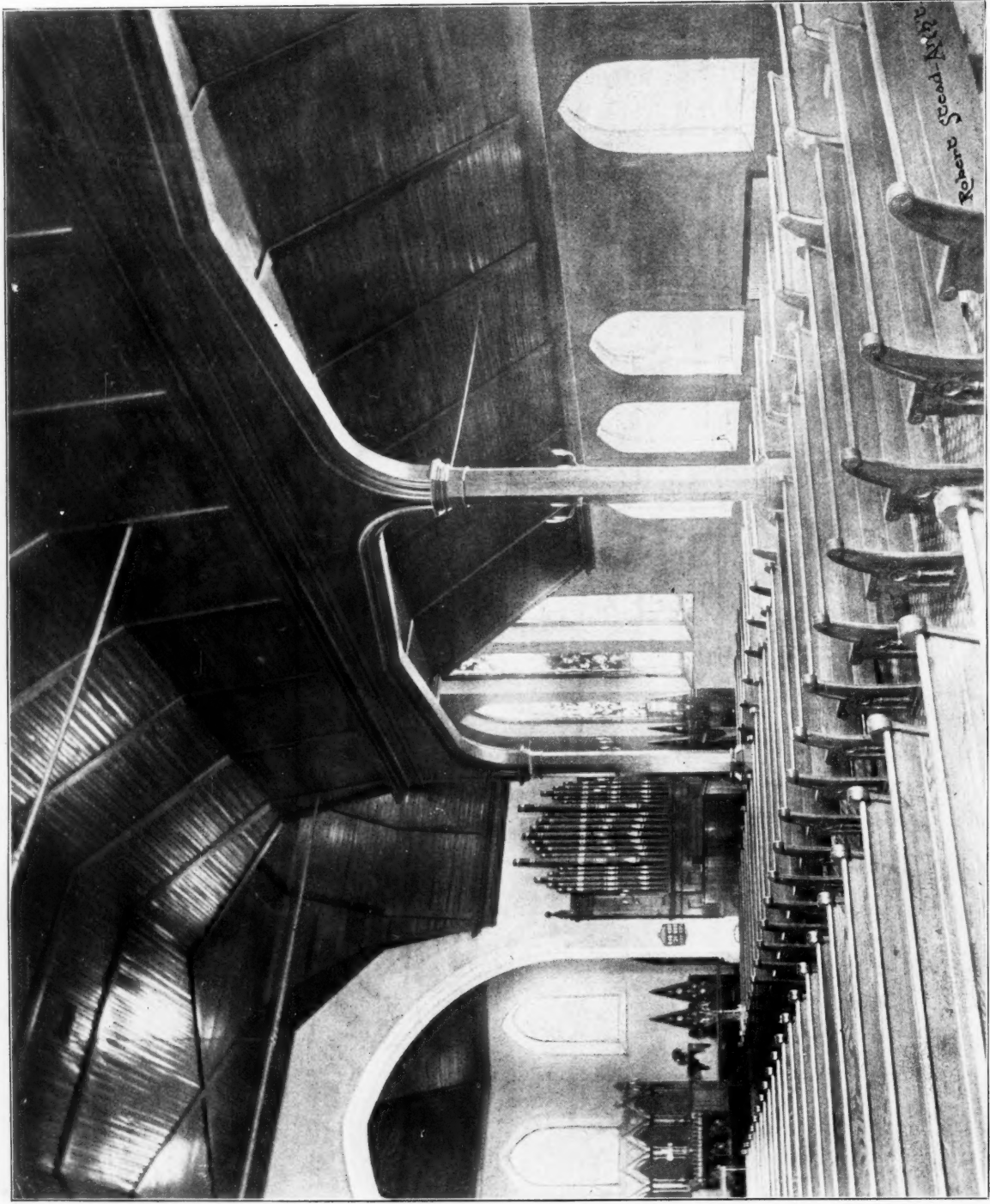


Plan of Fourth Floor.

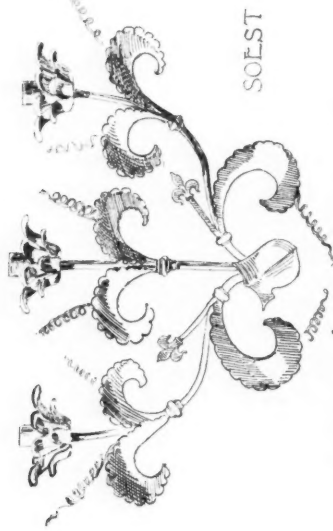




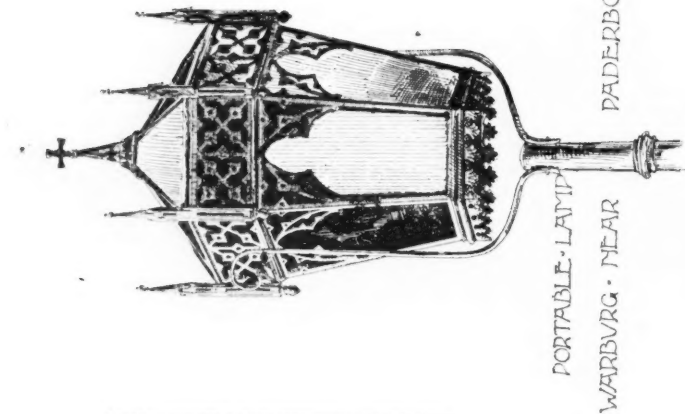
- NEW-HIGH-SCHOOL -
HUNTINGTON, IND.
JOHN T. LONG, ARCHT.



INTERIOR VIEW, EPIPHANY CHAPEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
ROBERT STEAD, ARCHITECT.



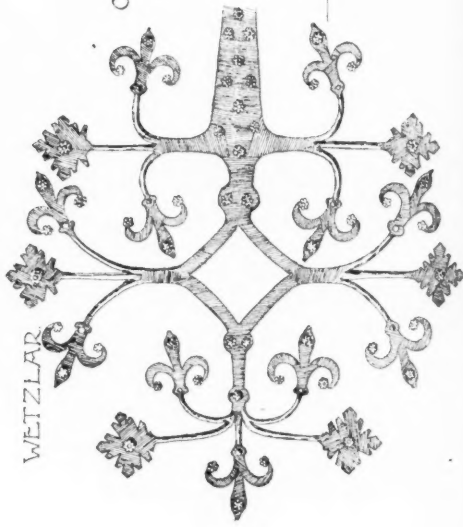
SOLEST



PORTABLE LAMP

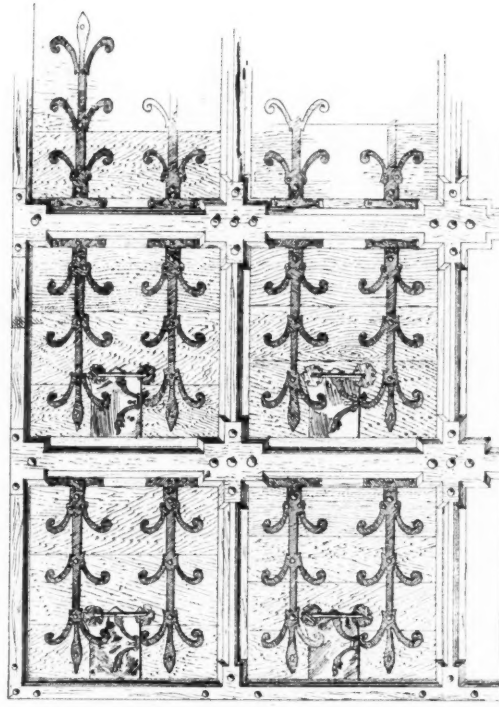
WARBURG NEAR

PADERBORN



WETZLAR

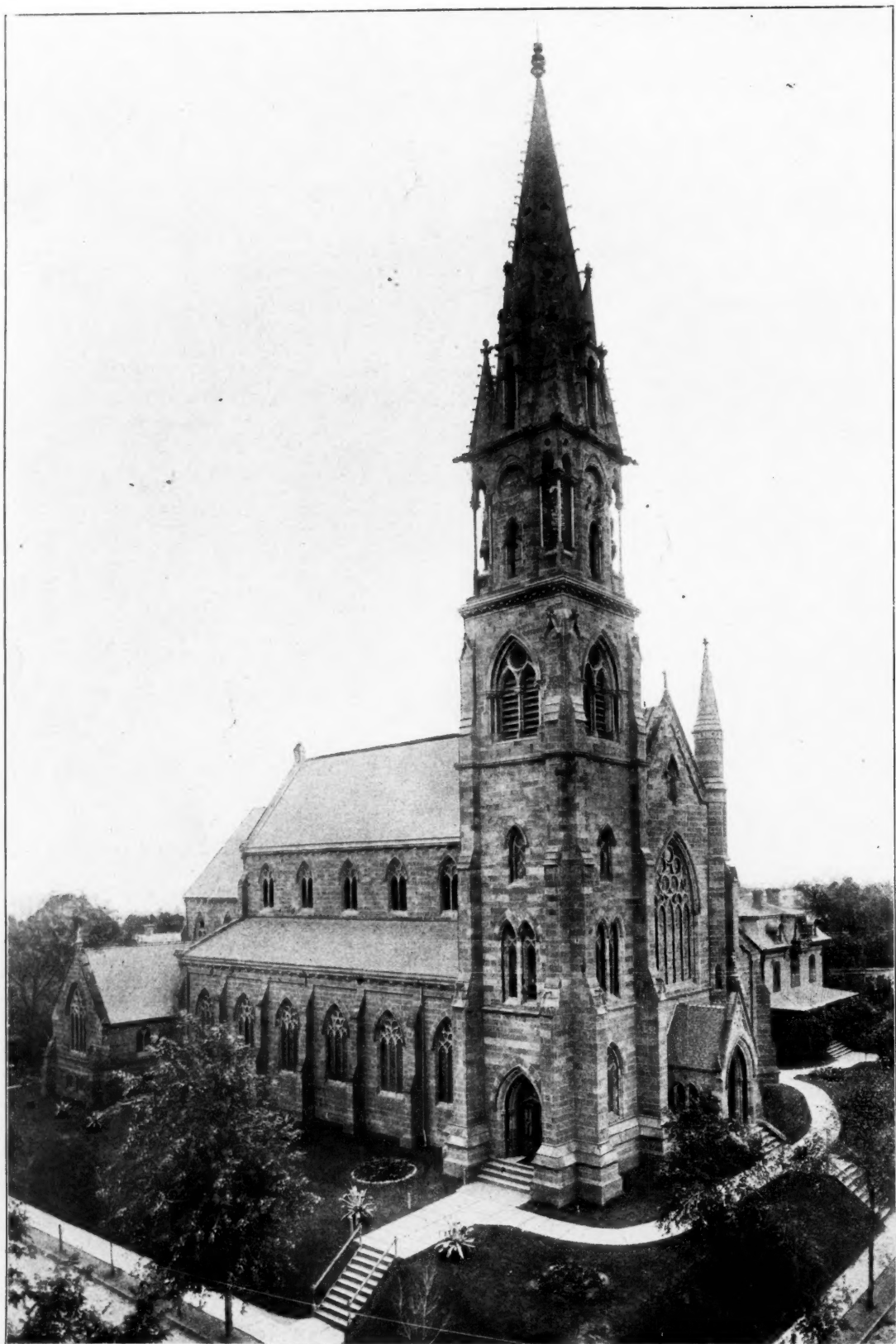
CANDELABRA
OF ZINC



MARBURG

MARBURG

...



ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

JEREMIAH O'ROURKE, ARCHITECT, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.



INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

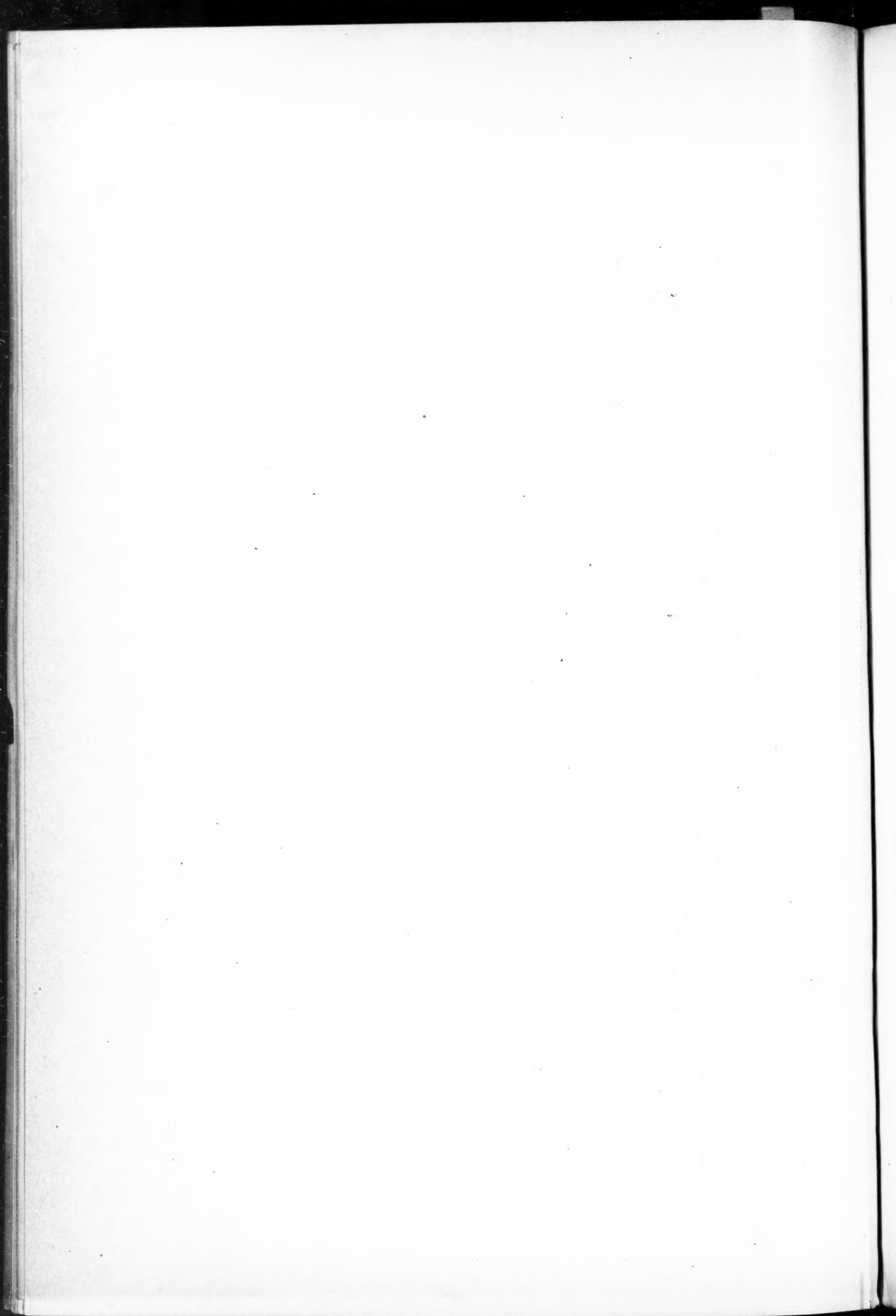
MONUMENT TO JOHN WELLBORN ROOT, GRACELAND CEMETERY, CHICAGO.

D. H. BURNHAM & CO., ARCHITECTS.





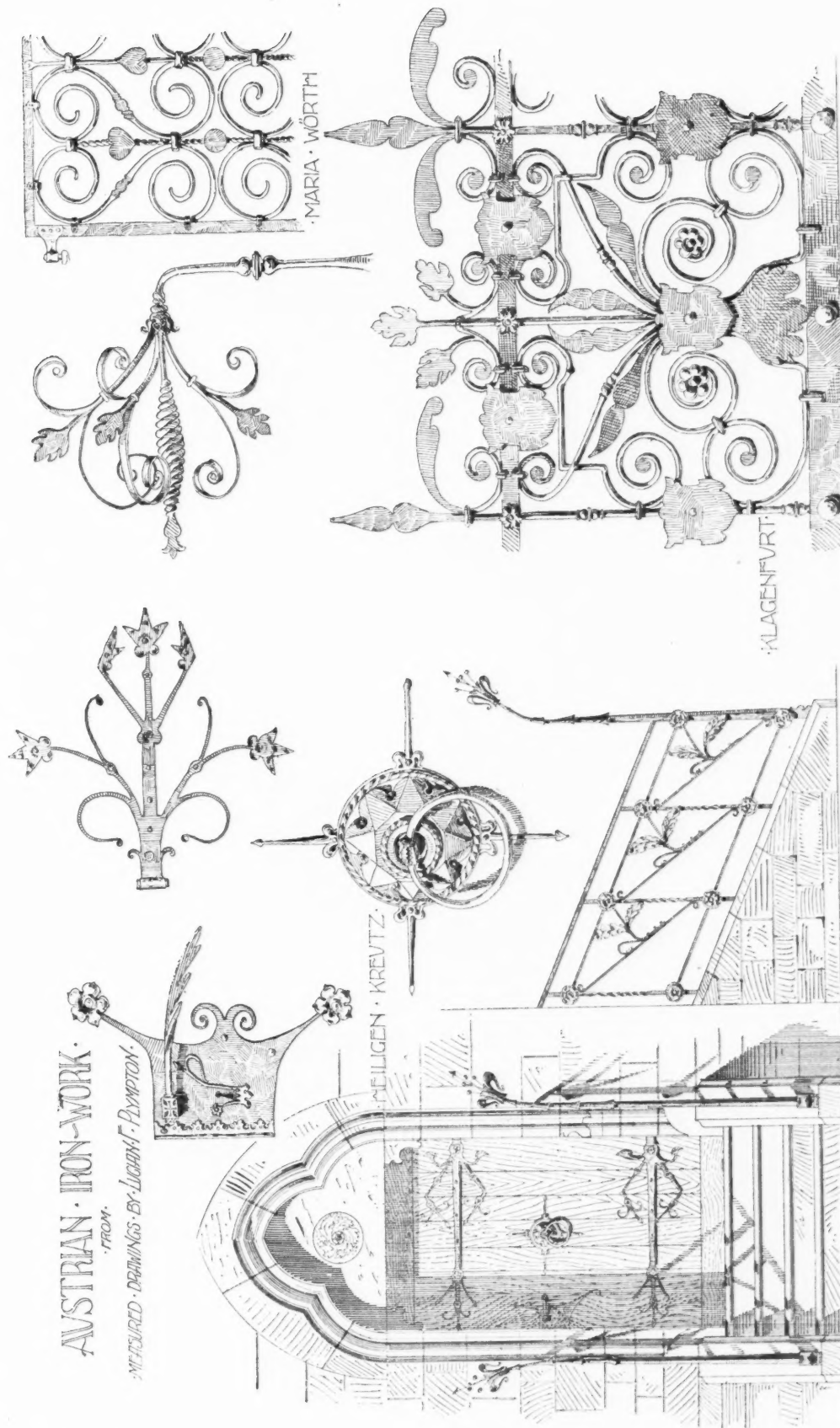
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.
JAMES T. KELLEY, ARCHITECT, BOSTON.



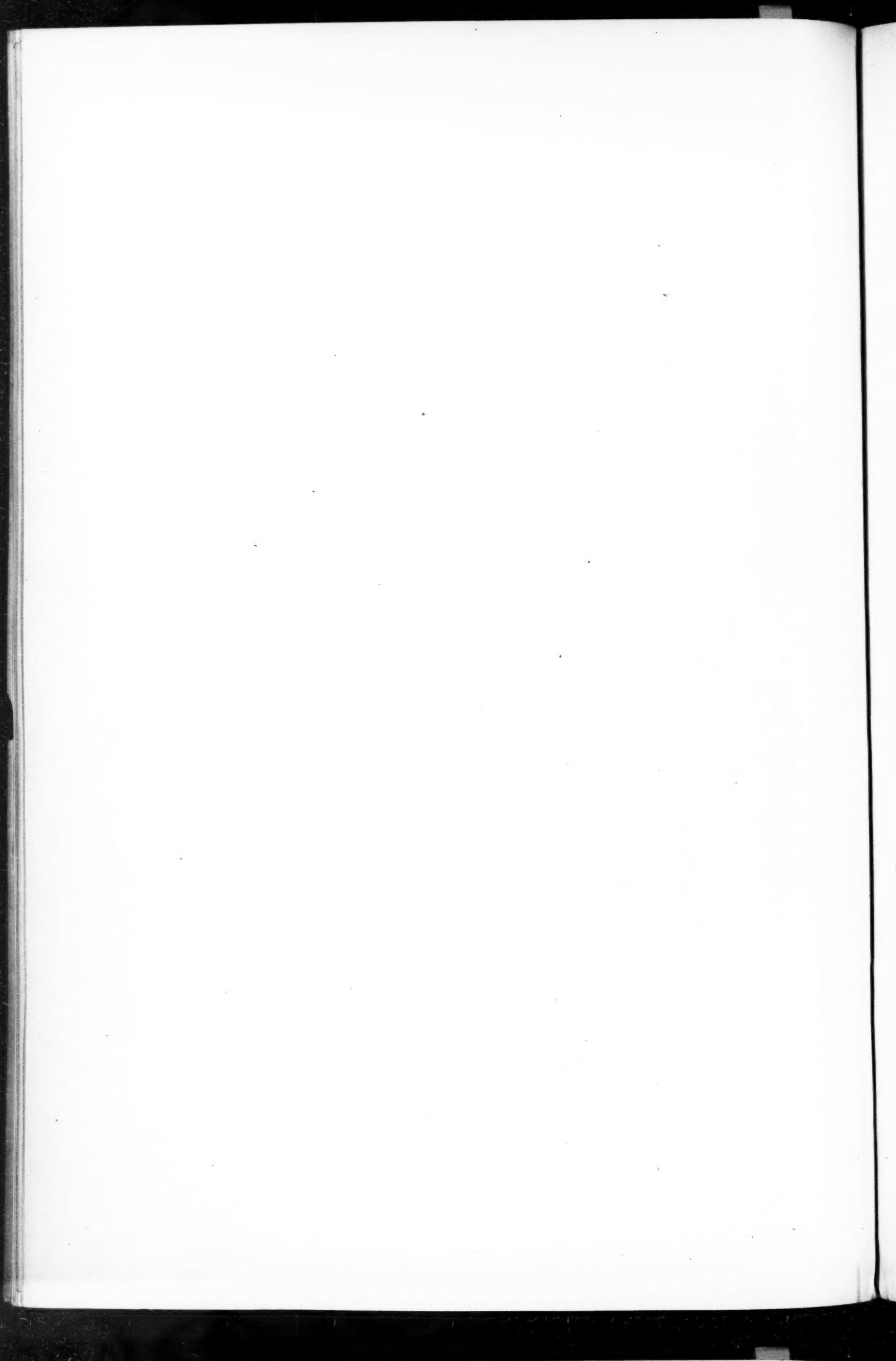
·AUSTRIAN·IRON·WORK·

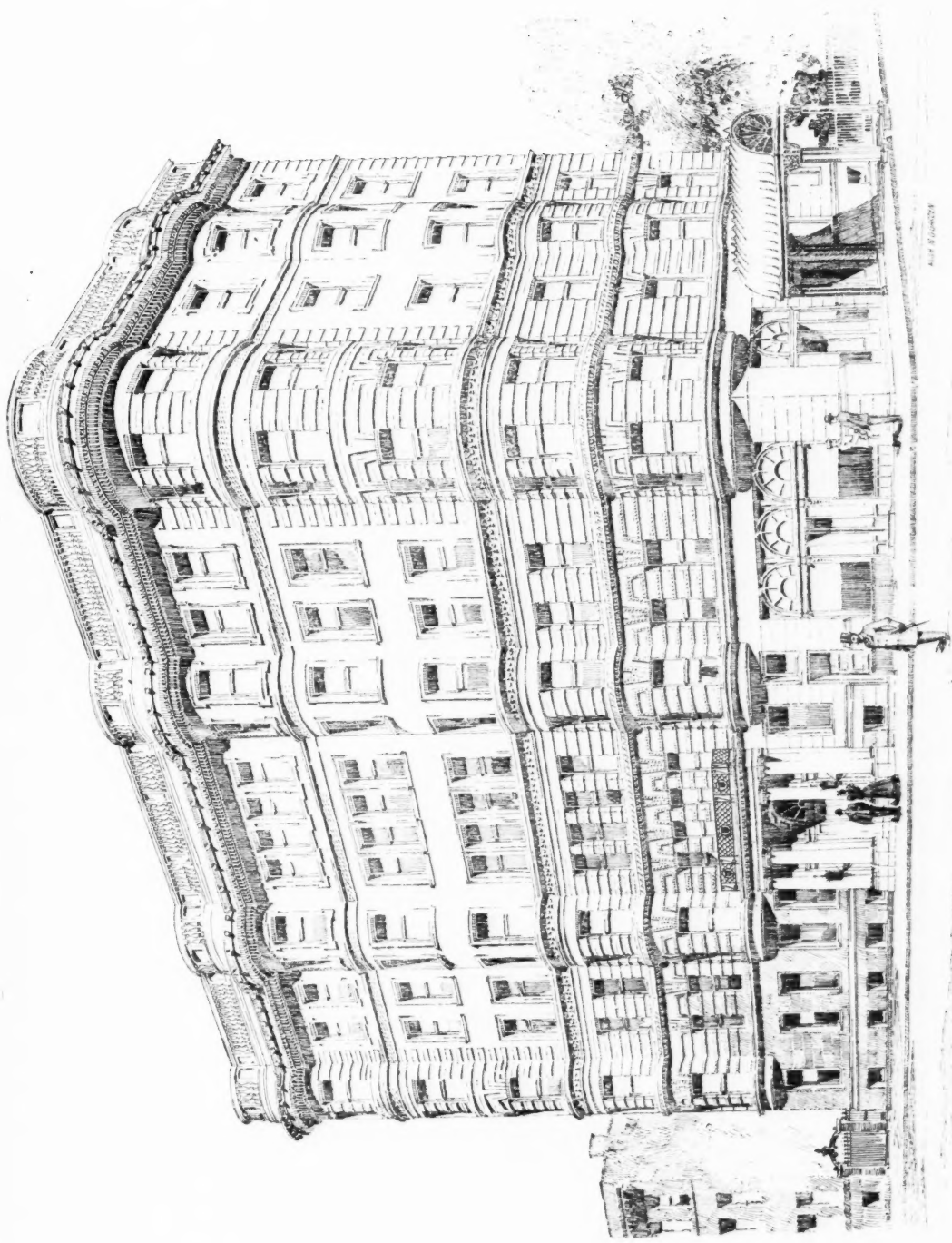
·IRON·

·DESIGNED·DRAWINGS·BY·LUDWIG·F·REYBOLD·

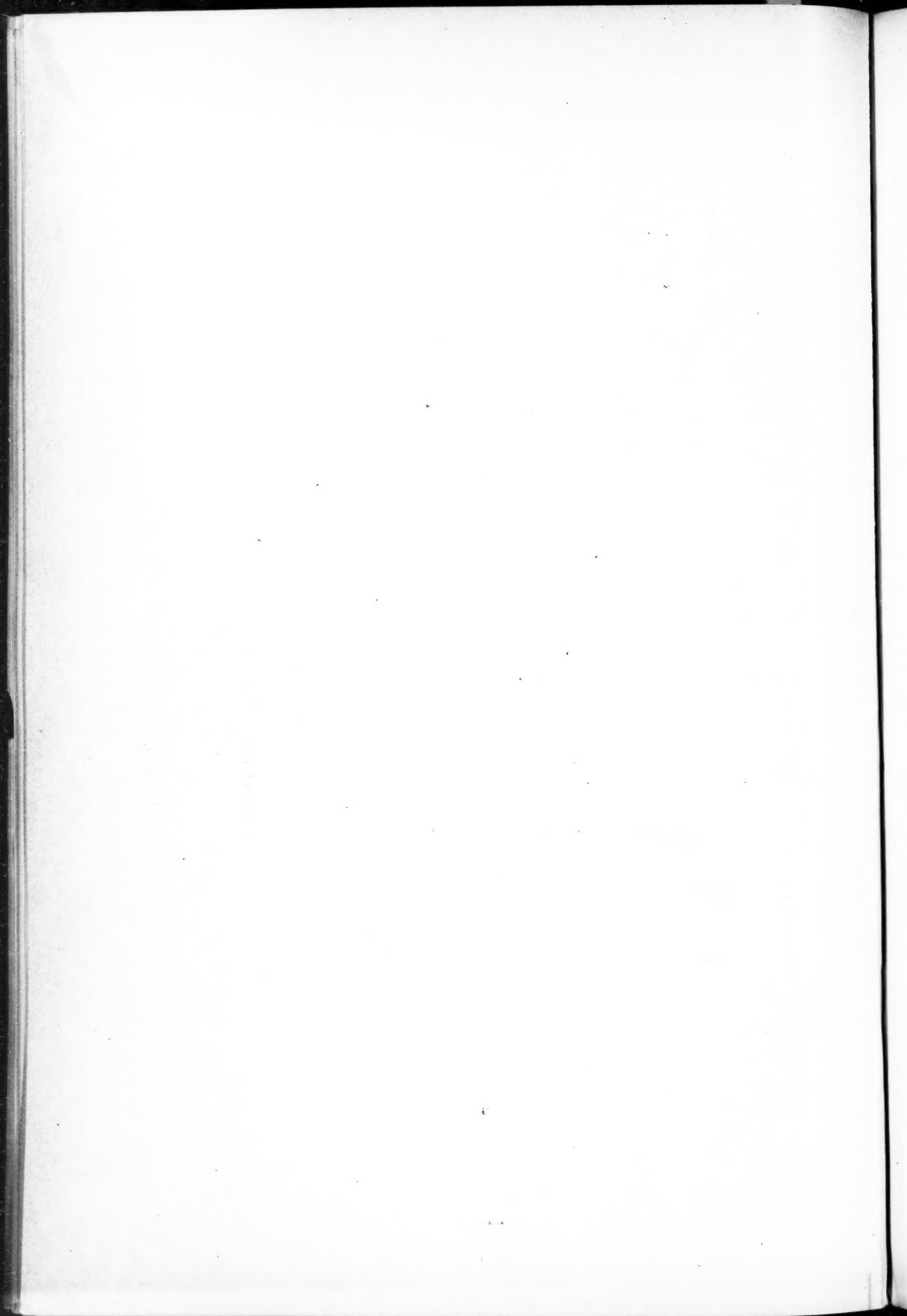


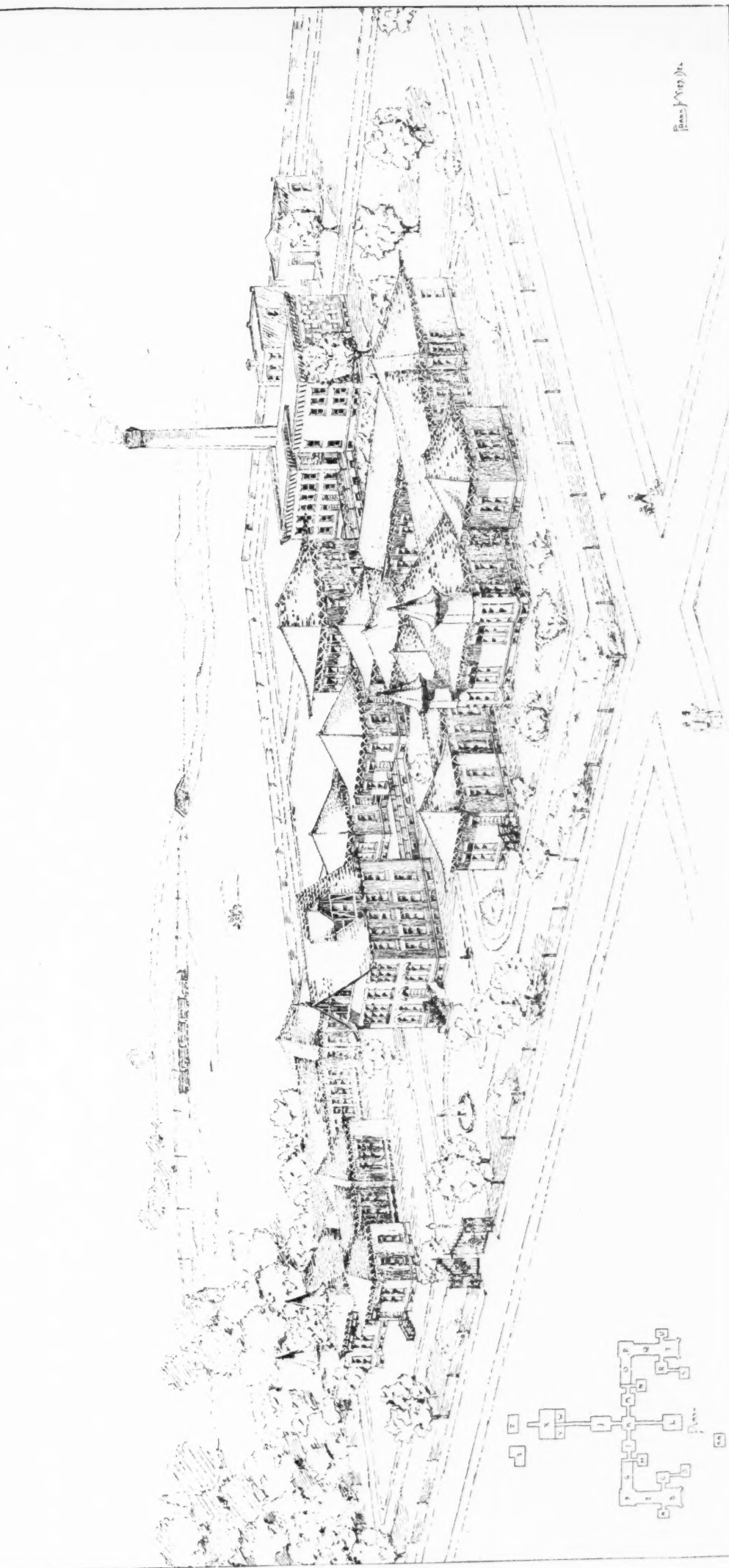
·F·GODIN·SHEPPARD·ILL·





WINAMAC APARTMENT BUILDING, CHICAGO.
CHARLES S. FROST, ARCHITECT.





1895

CITY HOSPITAL, CHICAGO.

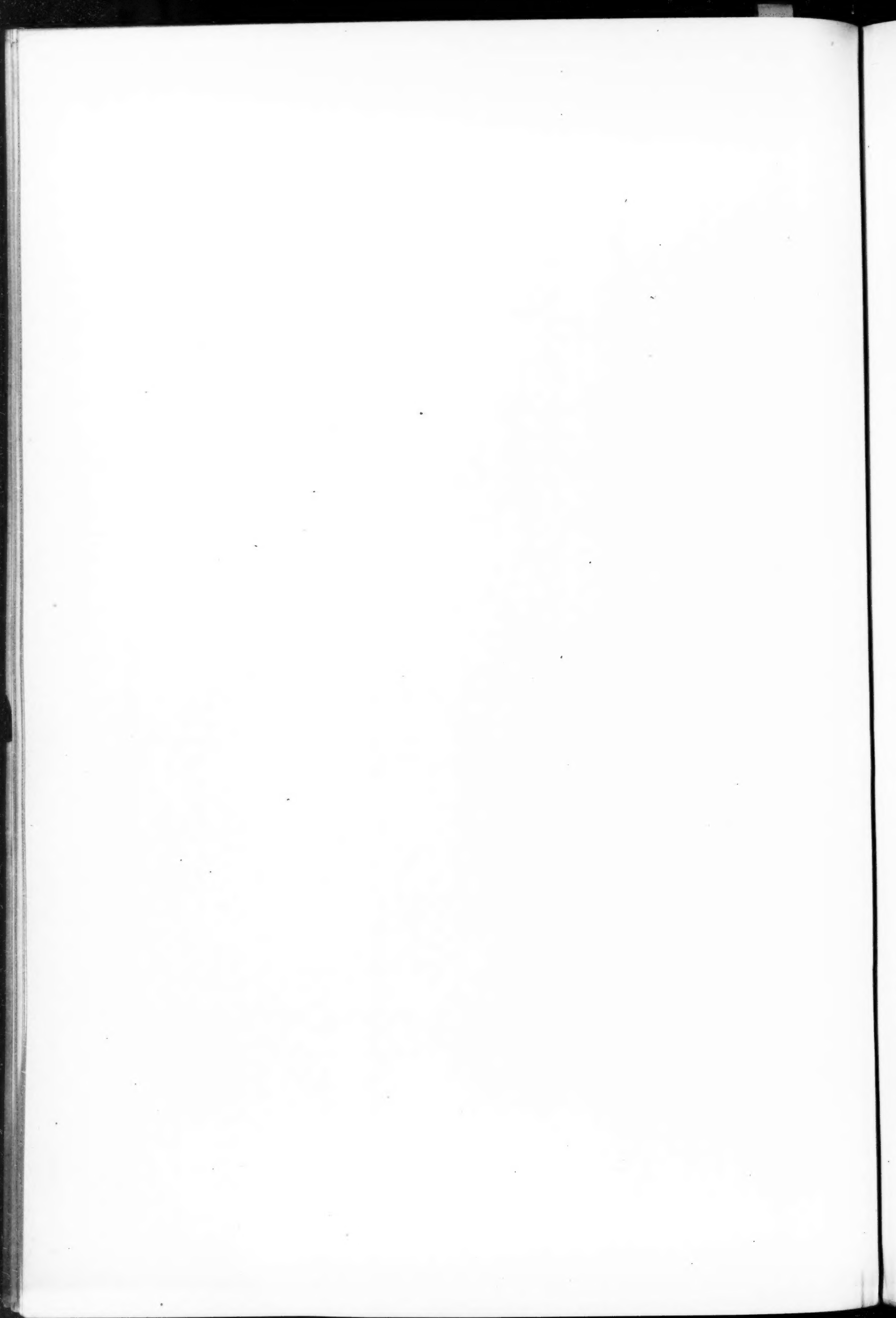
FOR SMALLPOX.

DR. ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

ADOLPH FINKLER, CITY ARCHITECT.

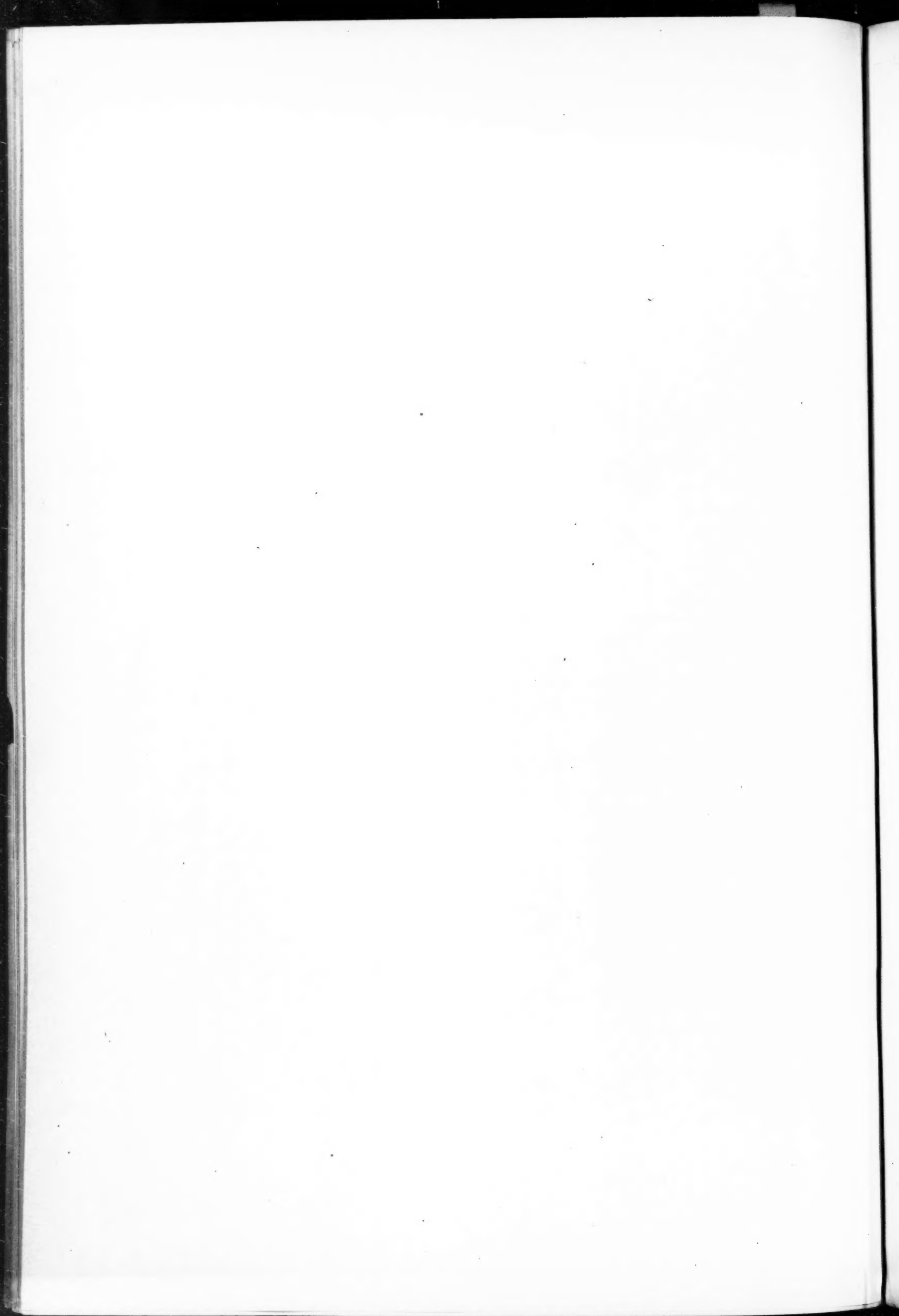
GROUND PLAN. — Letters of the alphabet indicate the location of the various buildings to be erected.

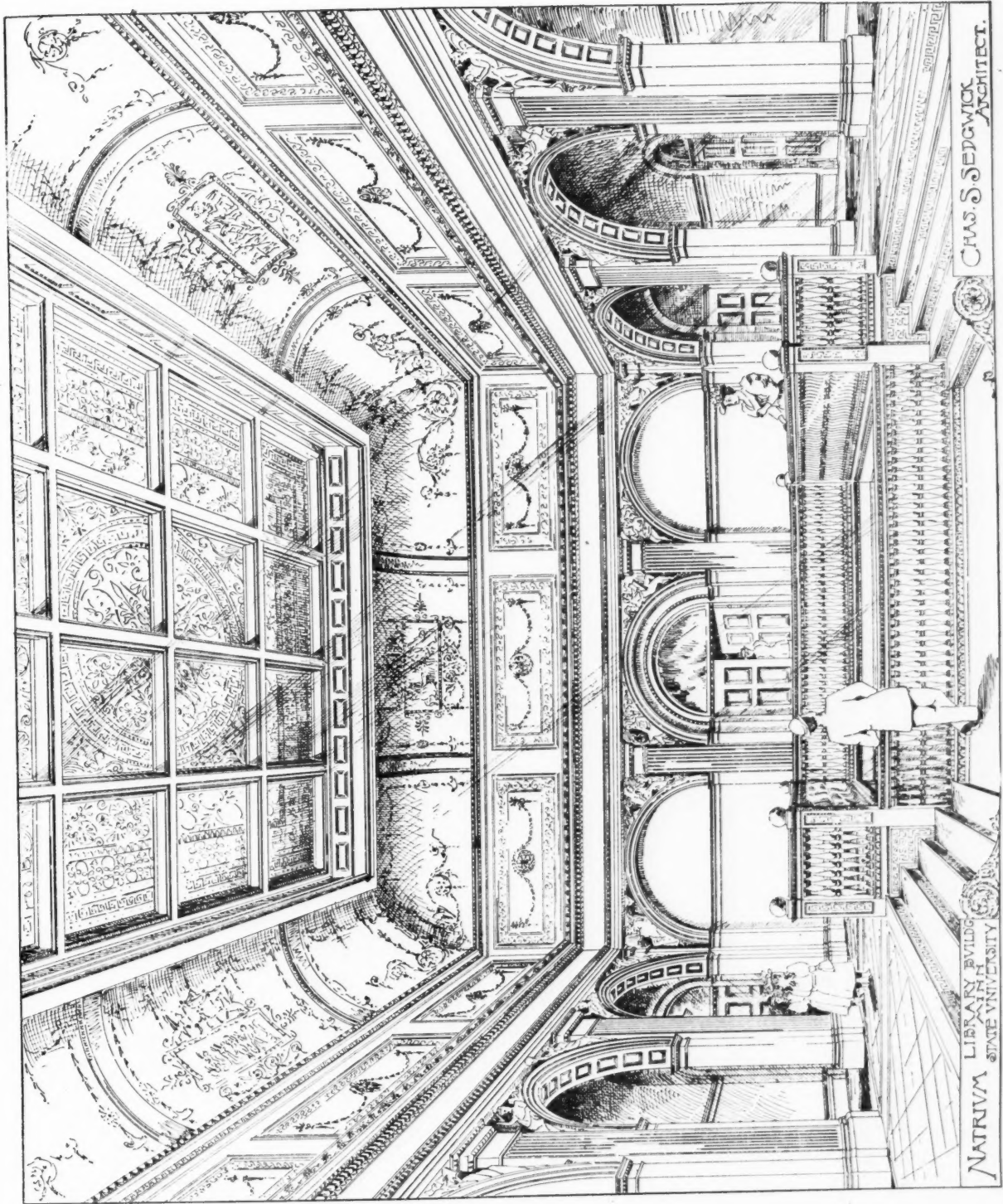
- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| A, U, F, P, H, N — Pay wards. | W — Nurses' building. |
| D, S — Discharge building. | V — Disinfecting building. |
| L, M — Receiving and bathroom buildings. | X — Boiler and engine rooms. |
| E, G — Male wards. | Y — Ambulance barn. |
| O, Q — Female wards. | A, A — Probation building. |
| B, T — Dining-room building. | |
| | K — Drug store, etc. |





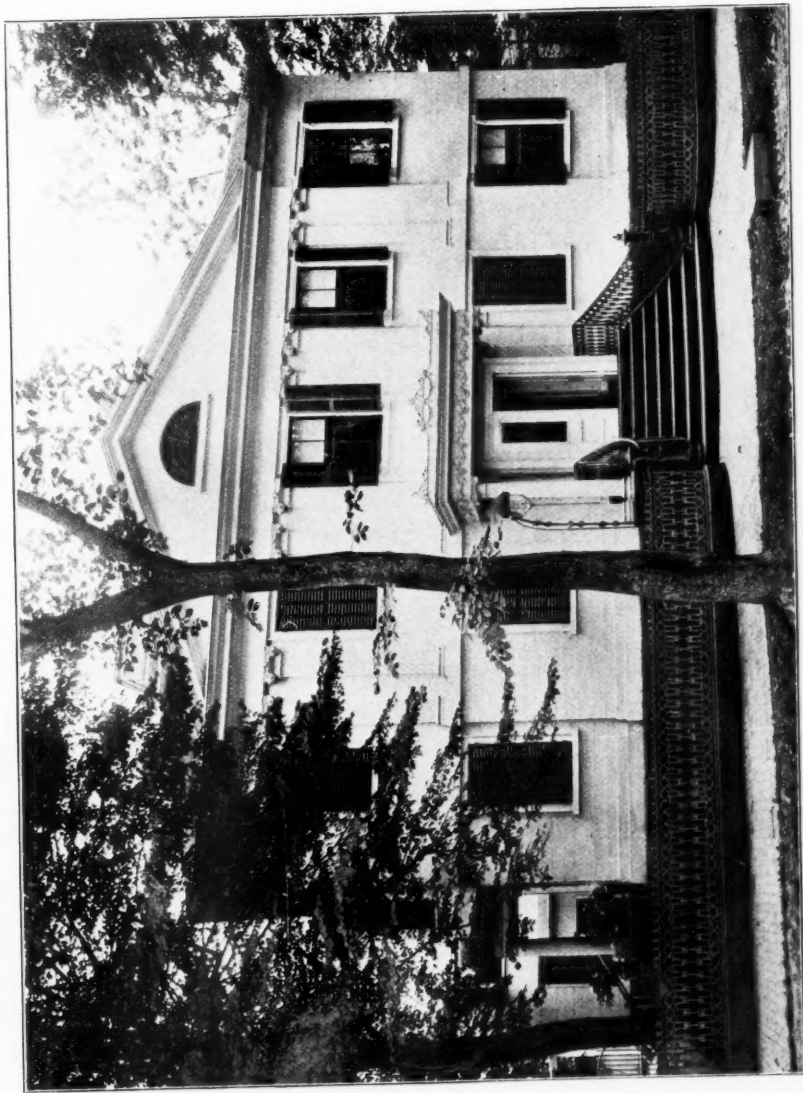
S.S. PETER'S AND PAUL'S CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
LEON COQUARD, ARCHITECT.



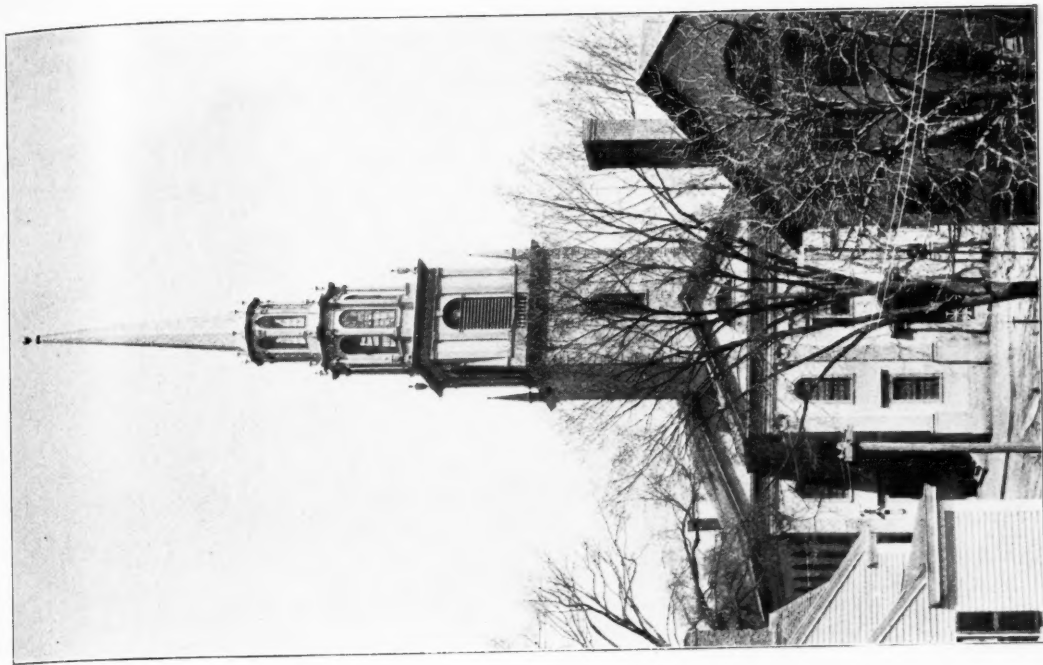


CHAS. SEDGWICK
ARCHT.

NATRUM LIBRARY BUILDG.
STATE UNIVERSITY

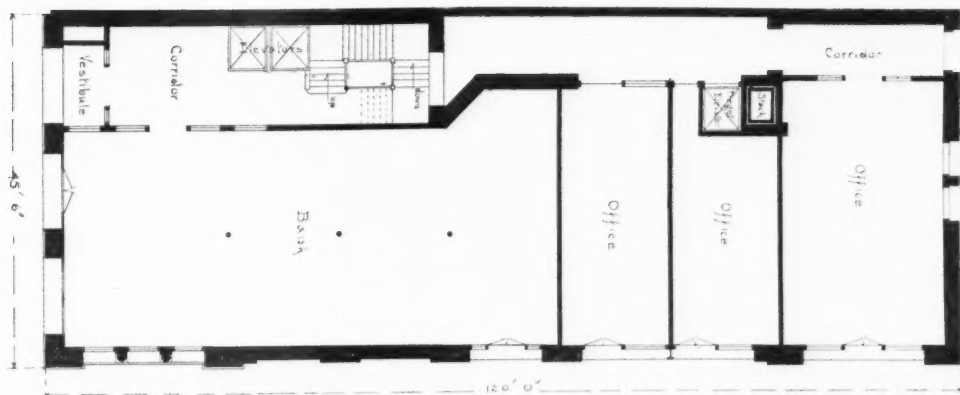


OLD COLONIAL WORK, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

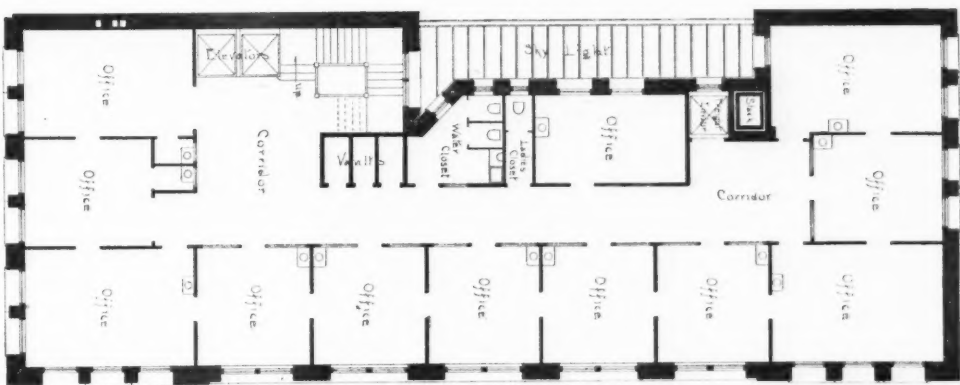


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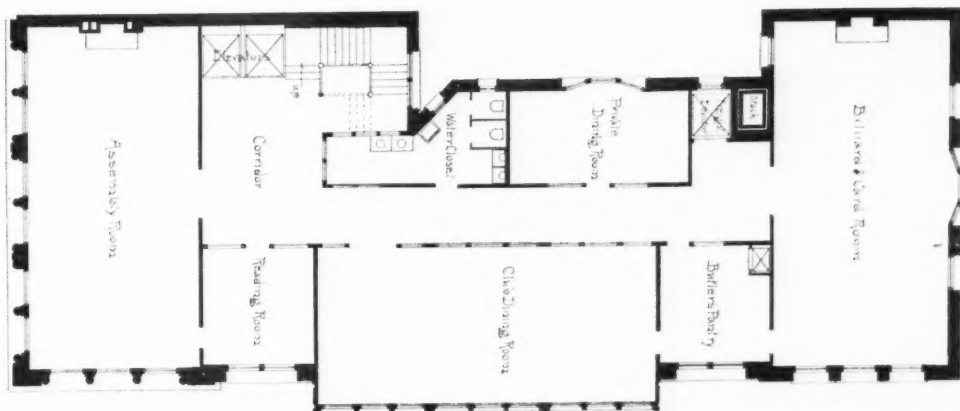
First Floor Plan



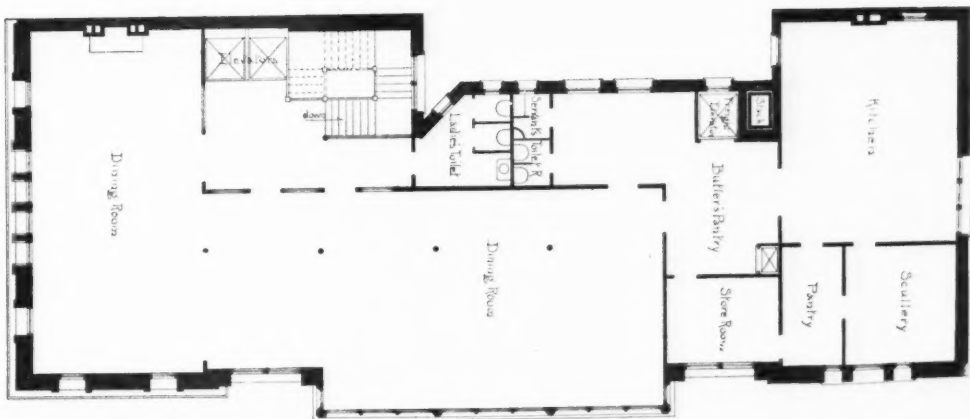
Second and Third Floor Plans

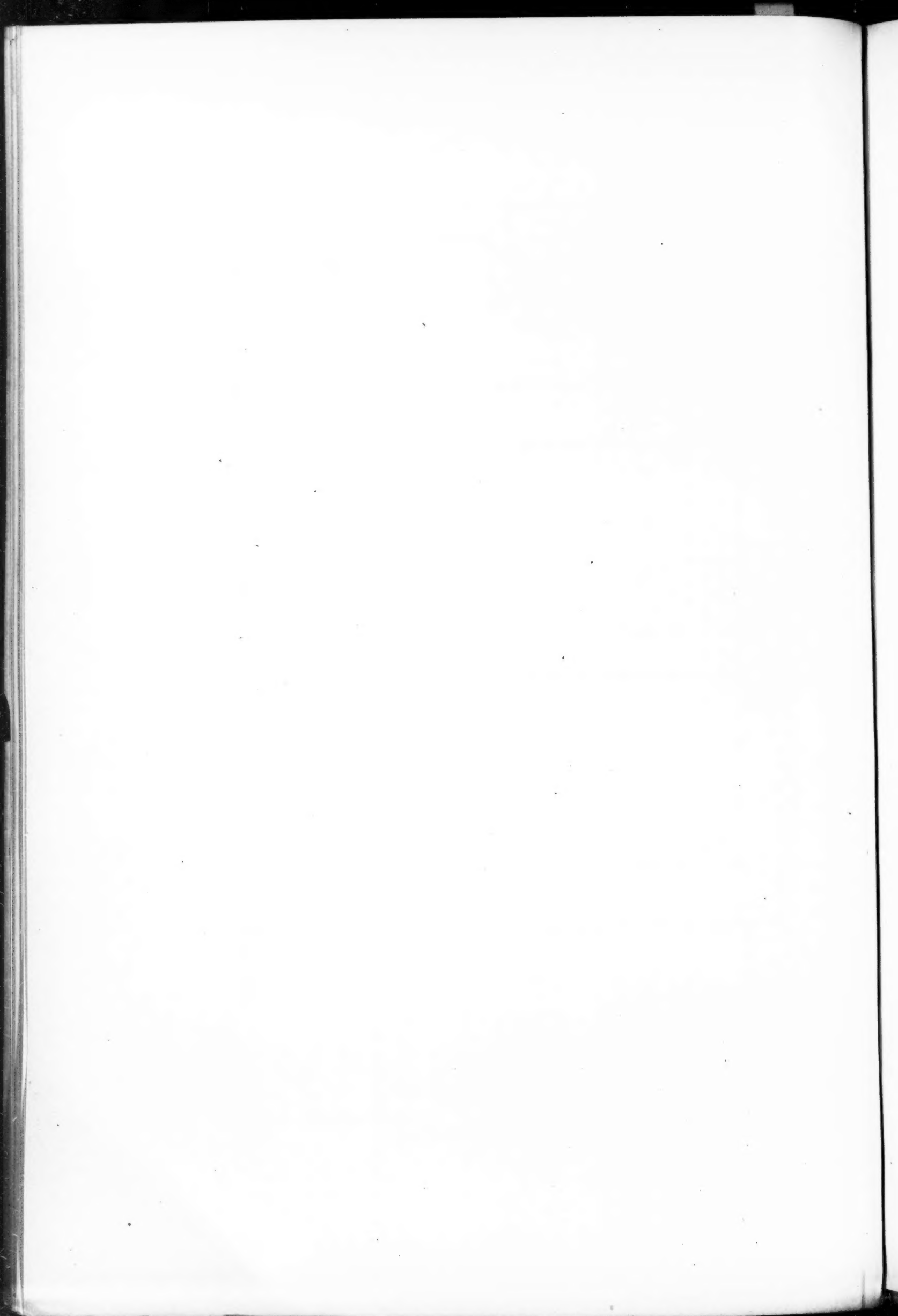


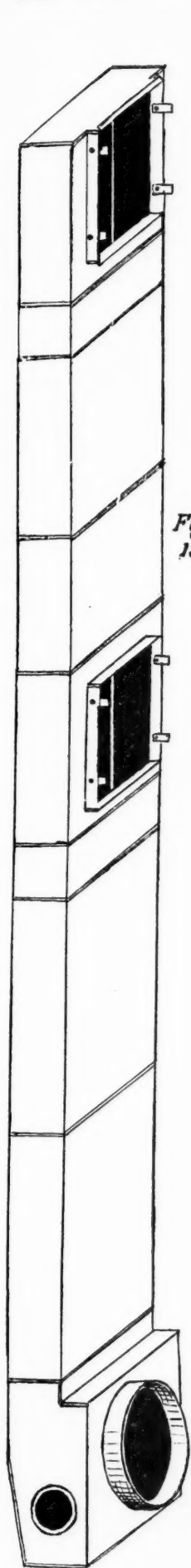
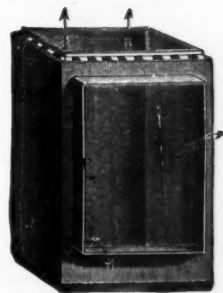
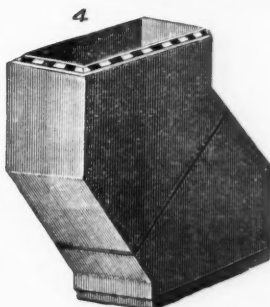
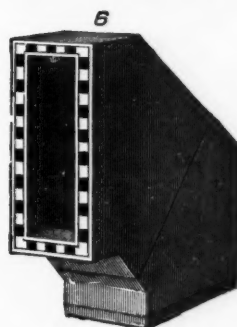
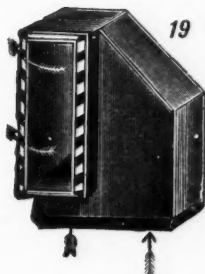
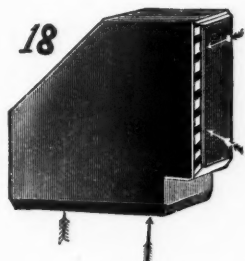
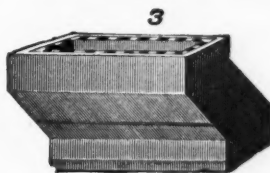
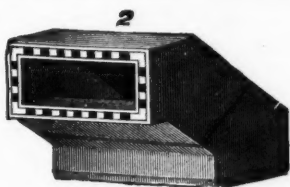
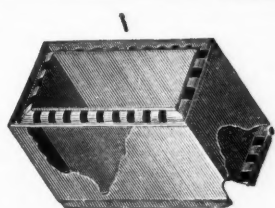
Fourth Floor Plan



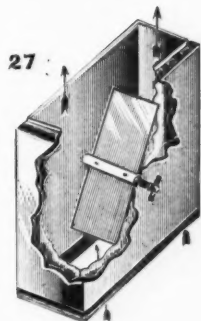
Fifth Floor Plan





Fig
15

13



SAFETY . . . ECONOMY AND PERFECTION

Are the three points which every architect should bear in mind when he is formulating his specification.

THE PERFECTION PIPE IS SAFE,

Because it cannot, by reason of its construction, communicate fire to or char your woodwork, as every joint and piece is made double throughout, with an air cushion between inner and outer wall.

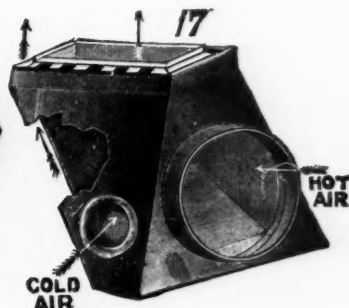
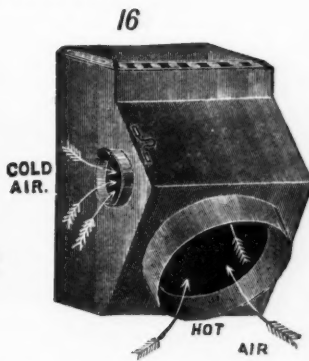
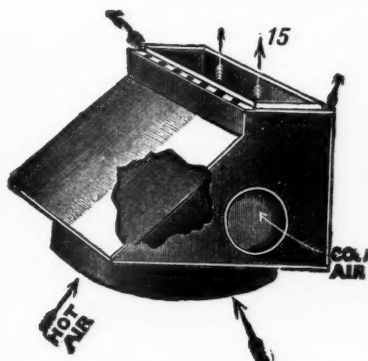
IT IS ECONOMICAL,

Because it will save 25 per cent in insurance rate, 25 per cent of your client's fuel bill, and 50 per cent of workmen's time; and does away with iron lath, wire netting and asbestos paper.

IT IS PERFECT,

Because it is made by machinery specially adapted for the manufacture of this pipe, from the Best Bright Tin Plate, without rivets or solder, double throughout, in lengths of 3, 4½, 7, 10, 12, 14 and 20 inches, which will permit the construction of any desired length or style of stack, without cutting a single piece or wasting a part of an inch of material, and when the Joints, Foot Pieces, Register Boxes, Elbows, etc., have been assembled, they form a perfect shaft which will neither Buckle, Twist or part at the Joints.

The Perfection Furnace Pipe Co.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.



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