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Injurious
Sensational
Reports by
the Press.

It is not often that a modest monthly technical journal scores the daily press, but when a leading newspaper of Chicago uses the headlines, "It's a Leaning Tower," to call the attention of the community to the fact that the Masonic Temple is out of plumb, and then prints under it the statement of Mr. Burnham and his engineer partner, E. C. Shankland, that "There is no danger in the leaning of the temple," it is time to call a halt on such sensational and misleading headlines. Mr. Burnham said very truly to the interviewer: "It has been out of perpendicular almost from the beginning. There are few buildings in Chicago which are not. That the *Record* should call attention to the fact, however, must work injury to Chicago and to all the interests directly concerned." This should have satisfied the *Record*, but the chance for a sensation was not to be lost, even at the risk of a misrepresentation of the facts being spread and seized upon by all who attempt to decry Chicago's reputation and ridicule her achievements. Mr. Burnham need not have said anything more, but the *Record* prints his detailed explanation of the facts which in course of time will be its own defense against the indignation that will be flung back to it. What he said is what all intelligent people recognize. No building is absolutely plumb, and no building ever settled with mathematical accuracy. The most that the *Record* has discovered through the certificate of its surveyors is that the Masonic Temple, on its State street front, leans back from the street six inches, and on the rear or alley side it leans outward a little more, the exact amount not ascertained, showing that in 114 feet it is a little larger at the top than the bottom, perhaps two inches, which is not remarkable. Now, if they had discovered that the First National Bank building, about one hundred feet high, was two inches out of plumb and devoted a column and a half to it with large headlines added, it would have seemed ridiculous. Another newspaper of like prominence has, by a distorted drawing, similarly libeled a building in an eastern city. It is not right, it is not even good journalism.

A Business
Association
of Chicago
Architects.

There is a movement on foot among Chicago architects to divorce the business and professional aspects of architectural practice. At least this seems to be the purpose of a series of meetings that have been held recently and the formation of the "Chicago Architects' Business Association." If this can be done with the majority of the architects in the city as members, and conservative action maintained, it will relieve the Chapter of many perplexing problems. The president and secretary of the new organization are reliable and capable, and the result of the experiment is looked for with considerable interest.

Chicago
Master
Mason's
Code.

Our February number will contain a letter from the pen of Mr. Dankmar Adler, commenting upon the Code of Practice of the Master Masons' Association, and suggesting certain modifications intended to make the carrying out of its underlying principles more acceptable to owners of buildings and therefore more practicable of execution for the members of that well-meaning and ambitious body.

RUSSELL STURGIS—ARCHITECT, ENCYCLOPEDI- ST AND CRITIC.

BY PETER B. WIGHT.

AN architect who is a scholar and has an opportunity to give others the benefit of his scholarship and critical judgment is a rare object on this busy side of the world. Heretofore we have been dependent upon France, Germany and England for architectural literature that is entitled to respect, and until Mr. Van Brunt's little book entitled "Greek Lines" appeared, it is safe to say that we had no architectural literature distinguished by analytical and philosophical thought. This was the product of a busy worker during his few leisure hours. But in Russell Sturgis we have an architect who adds to a period of large practical work in his profession, a succeeding experience of many years of leisure and opportunity for study and reflection; and he has given to his fellow architects and all who may take an interest in their art, while still in the fullness of his intellectual life, the results of his investigations in the book lately published, entitled "European Architecture; a Historical Study."*

He was born in Baltimore, October 16, 1836, and his sixtieth birthday was celebrated at a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, on October 16 last, at which were present about two hundred of the most eminent men in letters and art of that city. He has resided in New York from childhood, and there went through the full course of the public schools and the College of the City of New York, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts. Graduating in 1856, he soon after entered the office of Leopold Eidlitz as an architectural pupil, where he remained for about a year. He then made an architectural tour of Europe alone, visiting what interested him in England, France, Germany and Italy, returning well laden with spoils in the shape of numerous well-filled sketch books. In his selection of subjects he was largely influenced by the reading of Ruskin's works, all of which then published he had mastered when in college. After many discouragements, during which time, however, he was a voracious reader and ardent student of everything accessible illustrating the arts of the middle ages, he commenced his actual architectural practice at New York, in 1865. He was also greatly interested in the pre-Raphaelite movement in England, and was an active member of the Society for the Advancement of Truth in Art then formed in New York by a small body of young painters, architects and amateurs, which lasted for several years, and during two years published the little magazine called the *New Path*, to which he contributed his first published articles. His active architectural practice included the years from 1865 to 1878, and his principal buildings were erected on the campus of Yale College, comprising: Battell Memorial Chapel, Farnham Hall, Durfee Hall, and in later years Laurence Hall. He designed the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank at Albany, the Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, and other buildings in Tarrytown and Watertown, New York; Farmington and Litchfield, Connecticut, and at Minneapolis and Louisville. In 1878 he took his family to Europe and remained abroad several years, during which time he had ample leisure for the studies which have resulted in the book which is before us. He returned in 1885, and since then has either been associated with other architects or has turned over his work to his son, Danforth N. B. Sturgis.

This later period has enabled him to do a great deal of valuable work in the societies with which he has been connected. Besides that mentioned above, he was one of the early Fellows of the American Institute of Architects, and was its secretary about the year 1868. He is also a member of the Architectural League of New York, which he served four terms as president. Other societies with which he is connected are the Archaeological Institute of America, the Grolier Club of New York, the Japan Society of London, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, in London, and the Municipal Art Society of New York. He is also life member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and honorary Fellow of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a Fellow in perpetuity and corporate member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a Fellow of the National Academy of Design, an honorary member of the Mural Painters' Society,

and member of the council and president of the Fine Arts Federation of New York.

Before going abroad the last time he was corresponding secretary and member of the executive committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art for several years after its foundation in 1870. In literary labor he has been editor of the articles on "Decorative Art" and "Mediæval Architecture" for the Century Dictionary, and "Fine Arts" for Webster's International Dictionary; also of "Archæology and Art" in Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia. He was also a contributor of articles on Fine Arts to the *Nation*, and on architectural subjects to the *North American Review* and the *Architectural Record*, and a lecturer before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the National Academy of Design, New York. His latest work was his coöperation in the formation and purchasing and preparation of the magnificent catalogue of the Henry O. Avery Architectural Library of Columbia College.

In view of the rarity of American works treating of the history of architecture from the philosophical standpoint, it is not to be wondered at that the London *Builder*, in a rather unappreciative review of Mr. Sturgis' historical study, should have received it with a feeling of surprise as coming from an American author. Time will come when it will be recognized that only those "standing afar off" and uninfluenced by historical surroundings or national pride will be competent to review such an extended field of investigation with deliberation and without prejudice. The present uncertain condition of the art in America, notwithstanding the prominence to which it has lately attained, is the greatest incentive to those who have its interests at heart to investigate the past truthfully in view of the light that it may throw upon the future. Of all Americans not one is so well equipped as Mr. Sturgis to do this. He is not a product of any school and is unprejudiced, while he has a naturally encyclopedic mind. He is as well versed in one branch of art study as another, and an acknowledged expert, not only in architecture, but in sculpture, painting and decorative art, so that he is competent to appreciate the true relations between them. To him the progressive development of any one of these is seen only in its relation to all the others and to contemporaneous history. This is the rare quality of broadmindedness.

Whether or not this book may be set down as one of the results of the discussion of the study of history in the American architectural schools, at the convention of the American Institute of Architects, held in New York in 1894, to which Mr. Sturgis contributed a paper, cannot be said with certainty. We have already had, since then, Professor Hamlin's "History of Architecture," admirably adapted to school work, but valuable for information only, and Mr. Sturgis' book seems to follow as a natural sequence; but it is better adapted to advanced students. Mr. Hamlin's book tells them what has been, Mr. Sturgis' tells how it came about and why it was so. It is for thinkers and investigators, those who take a serious rather than a superficial view of the subject. The intelligent amateur has much to learn from it. But what shall we say of the average architect of today, without offense? THE INLAND ARCHITECT has before this called him a "picture fiend" who never reads. And here is a book to be read only, whose pictures, plentiful though they be, are only incidental to the text which they illustrate in a limited—too limited—way. It is full of references to other sources of information and illustrations, which are not within reach of the general reader, though many architects might be able to find them in their portfolios of photographs, or in books of a more sumptuous nature if they had them. But this is too much to expect of the student. It is not, however, too much to expect that the author should add the illustrations needed to future editions. These should be of the nature of full-page reproductions from photographs selected by him and reproduced by the cheap processes now so extensively used, if not by the superb process employed in the ten plates that illustrate the first edition. When this is done the architectural reader will have a *vade mecum* to the roots of all of the world's architecture that is worthy of study.

The order of wording in the title does not express the nature of this work to one who has read it and appreciates its import. Perhaps a certain modesty of the author has prevented him from calling it "A Historical Study of European Architecture," with the word Study in large caps, which would express its nature more clearly. For if it does not evince study it is nothing. Mr. Sturgis has herein revealed to us the method of his own system of study,

*"European Architecture, a Historical Study." By Russell Sturgis, A. M., Ph.D., F. A. I. A., etc. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1896. Price, \$4.

that we might profit therefrom. Therefore, whoever sees the title on the back only, or the gold letters on the side, "European Architecture," and expects to find an opinion of what is now being done in Europe or an account of all that has been done in such a comprehensive field, will be disappointed. It is not for him. It is not a repetition of Ferguson, a catalogue or an encyclopedia for reference, but a book to be read from first to last. It may be asked then, "What is its object? It is only one man's opinion." On the contrary, it is a series of deductions from the facts of history in synthetic order presented in a manner never before attempted, to demonstrate the evolutionary nature of architecture from the dawn of art in Greece to the end of the eighteenth century. The *Builder* cannot see "why European architecture is supposed to end at the date of the French Revolution." Can it find anything evolutionary in European architecture since then? Probably it does with the *Builder's* eyes. But Mr. Sturgis does not or he would have told us about it. This time is well selected for the beginning of modern architecture, illustrated by the introduction of the principle of eclecticism in Germany and England, and to a certain extent in France—notwithstanding the regimen of the French Official School—which have resulted in a chaos, not worthy of consideration in a treatise on the legitimate development of styles. The same period covers about all that has been done in America since architecture became a profession.

No one can thoughtfully contemplate what is best for the architecture of today and tomorrow until he can eliminate from his mind all that has been done since the French Revolution. This may be pessimistic, but it is the pessimism which clears the cobwebs from our brains and leads us to contemplate possibilities, with the means at hand, which may yet reveal a brighter future for our art. What such will be no one can tell; but unless we recognize that it is possible we will never contribute to its realization. The *Builder* says: "It is conceivable that there may some day be a new 'thought' in architecture as distinctive and as susceptible of influencing the whole world as the Greek idea, but one can hardly imagine this taking place until a new era, and *after the decline of the present civilizations of the world.*" This is real pessimism. Now, here is the surrender. The *Builder* continues: "As it is, with our historical knowledge and continual traveling, we are dominated by the ideas of the past, and the strongest determination to shake off its influence will not avail to do so. *The Greek column has got possession of the human mind.*" Is it not time, then, to make an American Declaration of Independent Thought? We have already accomplished it in some branches of building construction.

Let us see when there was new 'thought.' Here in Mr. Sturgis' "Historical Study" we find that Byzantine architecture was developed in Constantinople, and had a following elsewhere, that the true Gothic was developed in France, and all Europe followed in its wake; that the Renaissance was of northern Italy, and eighty years after was first seen in France, while it was one hundred and fifty years before it had a foothold in England. It

was the intellectual nation that always took the lead. Why should not history repeat itself in our own country as it always has elsewhere? Admitting what the *Builder* says about our "historical knowledge and continual traveling," why can we not rise high enough in intellect to turn these to account, and not acknowledge that they are impediments to material progress? The modern mediævalist would burn all our books and photographs and wait until we had passed through the lowest depths of barbarism so that we might evolve an architecture out of the depths of our inner consciousness without hindrance from outside sources. The adept of the modern French school would say "Whatever is [in France], is right." But Mr. Sturgis shows us that the real mediæval architecture of the latter part of the twelfth century was not an inspiration, but was in process of development from the third century, and that the Renaissance architecture of France at the end of the eighteenth century, instead of being an evolutionary growth, shows no advance over that of the time of Henry IV., when it was fully developed from the Italian

Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The one was the architecture of evolution, the other of eclecticism. If we learn anything from this, it is that if we ever cease floundering about and trying experiments, and architecture in America ever becomes a living art, it will be the result of evolution and not of caprice or fashion. Therefore let us enjoy our books, our photographs, our opportunities for travel while we may, seeing that we cannot resist their attraction. We can be safely trusted with the history of our art if we read it rightly, and study its lessons. There is yet hope for architecture in America; but we must not be blinded, by what we see around us, to the possibilities of the future.

The chapter on Greek architecture covers the whole subject and mentions nearly all the remains extant, many of which have been re-

vealed by recent discoveries. The number of these is not great, though greater than in any previous publication. It is evidently the result of personal observation to which we are not accustomed in descriptive books covering such a great range of territory. The author has enjoyed many years of residence in Europe, the results of which we now have before us.

The consideration of Roman imperial architecture covers the period from 50 B. C. to 350 A. D., for before the Christian era there was practically no architecture in Rome of which there are any remains, except the sewers and aqueducts, if such they may be called. The Roman architecture in this time covered the whole known civilized world, including parts of Egypt. Then follows a chapter on the architecture of Europe from 350 to 750 A. D., which has long been a *terra incognita* to modern architects, but in which Mr. Sturgis finds the elements which developed later into the Byzantine of Constantinople and the Romanesque of France and Germany. In this he draws in part upon the recent investigations of the *Compte de Vogüé* in the Civil and Religious Architecture of Central Syria, which have revealed to us in a remarkable degree some of the elements of the stone Romanesque architecture of France, dating back to the sixth



RUSSELL STURGIS, A.M., PH.D., F.A.I.A.

century at Kalib Louzeh, Deir Siman and Kalat Siman. This also includes the golden period of Byzantine architecture under the Emperor Justinian and his successors.

The period from 750 to 1150 A. D. covers the development of the Romanesque architecture in the north and the Byzantine in the south. Herein the Gothic vaulting begins to be developed from the Roman, while the domical vaulting of Constantinople has its influence in Italy and the south of France. Gothic architecture is treated in three chapters. The first covers the 150 years from 1150 to 1300, and describes the rapid rise and development of the pointed style to its greatest perfection. The following from the heading of Chapter V is a wonderfully concise statement: "Gothic architecture is developed from Romanesque in France—Spain, Belgium and western Germany adopt it quickly—England modifies the Romanesque by Gothic features quickly, and eastern Germany does the same more slowly—In Italy the style is introduced complete, apparently, from eastern France, but it is not understood nor adopted as a national style." The second includes the period from 1300 to 1420 A. D. and the third from 1420 to 1520 A. D. Each chapter is divided into five sections covering geographical divisions, as follows: I. France (Isle de France); II. Provinces, North and South of France; III. Germany; IV. England; V. Italy. The next period is from 1520 to 1665, when the Renaissance was completed in Italy and beginning to be used in France. The last chapter covers the period from 1665 to 1789, beginning with the introduction of the Renaissance into England and covering its use throughout Europe down to the time of the French Revolution, when the treatise ends.

Except in relation to Greek architecture, of which it is a complete catalogue, only typical buildings are mentioned, and many prominent ones are not referred to; but the author has revealed many little-known remains found in the by-paths of travel. The illustrations are mostly copied from reliable sources, to which due credit is given, while those prepared specially for the work were drawn by his son Danforth N. B. Sturgis, E. H. Schutt, Sebastian Cruset, Miss Alice M. Gamble and E. J. Meeker, of New York. Only such as were absolutely necessary are used, and no attempt is made to furnish examples for the cribber.

The author makes no attempt to generalize about the result of his investigations, leaving that to the reader. His own fairness and catholicity is evident everywhere. His investigation of the date of every building mentioned is a marked feature of the book, without which, however, its method of treatment would not be complete. But the following remarks in the final chapter are so apposite to the condition in which we now find ourselves that we cannot refrain from quoting: "In the world that we know best, healthy life has never been separated from growth, and what we now call *evolution*. Painting can be seen to be going on through regular evolutionary changes from school to school, from mood to mood, from fashion to fashion; and painting is now alive, a living and struggling art. Architecture is not exactly alive; what is doing in architecture cannot be compared, as to its fine-art side, with what the painters are doing, or the sculptors, or those who are working in artistic pottery, or those who are making windows of stained or painted glass. So far as we know, it will only be when the architectural designer stops copying consciously this or that style of past times that he will produce anything worth having. In other words, it is only when each designer feels free no longer and begins to work under the influence of his neighbors and contemporaries, friendly rivalry and eager jealousy alike spurring each man to vie with and surpass his fellows, but always in the same line of work, as near as he can bring it out—it is only then, when the artist is fettered, that art is free."

PROF. A. D. F. HAMLIN, of Columbia College, in a recent lecture intended to illustrate the architectural features of the great cities of the world, remarked that the architectural features of London were generally overlooked by the tourist. "London possesses," he said, "a large number of examples of the leading styles of buildings from the early Norman St. John's chapel in the Tower, to the modern classic government buildings. Its chief Gothic monument is, of course, Westminster Abbey, and hard by stand the new houses of parliament erected in this century during the Gothic revival. Coming down to a later date we find in St. Paul's and in Whitehall the monuments of London's famous Renaissance architects, Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren."



ARCHITECTS AND ARCHITECTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.*

BY ROBERT CRAIK MCLEAN.

EARLY COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE.

WITH the advent of European colonists there arose in America a style of domestic architecture founded on the styles common in the various mother countries, modified by the conditions and necessities of life in an often rigorous climate. Thus arose the style of domestic architecture in the Eastern States known as the Colonial—a style marked by considerations of comfort rather than by attempts at magnificence, though in a few instances of the latter the architect or designer indulged in massive porticos guarded by Ionic, Doric or Corinthian columns of wood. For the first half century in the existence of the United States as a nation but little originality was shown by native architects, if such a school could be said to exist. Designers were content to copy European models, whether for religious, municipal or domestic purposes. These models were the contemporaneous buildings of England under the Georges. The so-called Greek revival in England had its imitators in America, but the imitations were crude copies, not of Greek architecture, but of the works of those who had shown their inability to interpret it in forms adapted to modern usages. Hence, wherever a building was erected that was supposed to require architectural expression, its details were mere travesties upon the architecture of the Greeks. Wherever there seemed to be no call for this, the work was all done by builders who copied details in woodwork from English books. Among the latter were the works of the Adams brothers, which appeared in the latter part of the eighteenth century, from which much of the attenuated and often refined and graceful ornamentation, now called Colonial, was derived. The wooden details of our American houses seem to have been more refined than those of the same period as used in England, so that they have lately become objects of interest with our architects, and are being copied and reproduced extensively.

There were no public buildings in America before the Revolutionary War of greater architectural interest than Faneuil hall, at Boston, and Independence hall, at Philadelphia, both still standing, and a few churches like the Old South, in Boston, St. Paul's,



in New York, and a few more in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Charleston. Some of the latter were copied from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, with modifications.

THE CAPITOL, AT WASHINGTON.

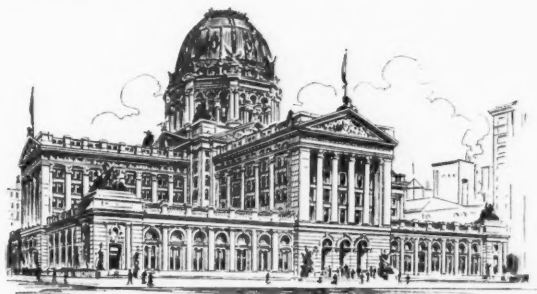
It was not until it became necessary to erect a new Capitol and President's house at Washington in 1791, that architectural history may be said to have commenced. The Capitol was begun in 1793 and never finally completed until 1865, though there were several long periods during which no work was done upon it. One was on account of everything combustible in it having been destroyed by the British army in 1814, and the other was the period from 1830, when it was completed in its original form, to 1851, when it began to receive its present form at the hands of Thomas U. Walter. The President's house was commenced at the same time. This was designed by Stephen Hallet, a French

* Reproduced, with illustrations, from *Self Culture*. The Werner Company, Chicago.

architect residing in the United States. Washington was then President. The Capitol now bears no resemblance to the original design, as it passed through the hands of a number of architects and superintendents, and was originally not quite one-third of its present size. A very detailed history of its designing and erection appeared (1896) in a number of the *American Architect and Building News*, from the pen of Glenn Brown. After the War of 1812-14, Benjamin H. Latrobe practically rebuilt the Capitol and modified the design, but in 1817 he was obliged to resign on account of the appointment of a commissioner, to whose dictation he would not submit. He was succeeded by Charles Bullfinch, an eminent architect of Boston, who also built the State House in Boston and many other prominent buildings in the New England States. Bullfinch continued in charge until 1830, when the building was completed according to the design of Latrobe. The structure was then a center pavilion with low dome and two short wings. In one wing was the House of Representatives, and in the other the Senate chamber—now the Supreme Court room. There was a low dome over each of these apartments. Nothing further was done to the Capitol until 1851, when the designs of Thomas U. Walter were adopted for two additional wings, each of which was about the size of the original building. These were built of white marble from Lee, Massachusetts, the main building being of red Potomac sandstone. But the sandstone had meanwhile been painted white and has been so kept ever since. Before the wings were completed, Mr. Walter made a new design for the dome, which nearly covers the central building. It is built of cast iron and painted white to match the stonework. The whole work was finally finished in 1865, at the close of the Civil War.

GOVERNMENTAL ARCHITECTURE.

The title of "Surveyor of Public Buildings" was given to James Hoban, superintendent of the Capitol, in 1794, which office he held for twenty-five years. The same title was conferred upon Benjamin H. Latrobe when he succeeded Hoban and became the architect of the Capitol. After Latrobe retired, a Government "Commissioner of Public Buildings" was appointed. But no such office existed after 1830. The Government buildings erected during the first part of the century in Washington and various parts of the country were conducted, somewhat as the Capitol was, under the direction of Cabinet officers or Congressional commissions. The buildings comprised a few of the department offices and customhouses, sub-treasuries, the mints, and a building in Philadelphia for the United States Bank. The latter went out of use with the abolition of the bank. Among those that were retained in use are the Interior Department, the Treasury Department, the Post Office Department at Washington, the Mint at Philadelphia, and the Sub-Treasury at New York.



It was about the year 1850 that something approaching a system was adopted. The public buildings were then erected under the direction of the War Department, and an office was established under the charge of a major of United States engineers. The plans were made under his direction by architects who simply acted in the capacity of draftsmen. An officer of engineers was assigned to each building as "Engineer in Charge." Mr. Walter, while architect of the Capitol extension, had been charged with making plans for additions also to the Interior Department building (Patent Office) and the Post Office, and was later directed to design the extension of the Treasury building; all of which, as to exterior, were, in the main, continuations of the old designs. The extensions of the Interior Department (generally known as the Patent Office) and Post Office were carried out under his superintendence. The Treasury building was intrusted to Mr. Young, who was named the "Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department," and under whose care the south wing of the building was built. This was the commencement of a system of management which has been greatly enlarged and still exists. Mr. Young was succeeded by Isaiah Rogers, of Cincinnati, a very distinguished architect, who had designed the Tremont House at Boston, the Astor House at New York, the Merchants' Exchange, New York, and the Burnett House of Cincinnati. Mr. Rogers was succeeded by A. B. Mullett, a young architect of Cincinnati of little experience. Under his administration all the Government buildings being erected in the North were put under his sole direction, and civilians were appointed as local superintendents.

During this period of twelve years the Government buildings of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, and a hundred others of lesser importance, were com-

menced, including the State, War and Navy Department building at Washington. The cost of those mentioned was upward of thirty millions of dollars, and the aggregate cost of all the buildings erected under this architect's administration was over one hundred millions of dollars.

Mr. Mullett was succeeded in office by William A. Potter, a young but experienced architect of New York. He was obliged to finish Mr. Mullett's work, and in the designing of new Government buildings attempted to endow them with artistic beauties, to which the office had before been a stranger. But he found it too herculean a task to reform its methods of design. He, however, succeeded in leaving his impress upon some of the smaller buildings that were designed during his term, notably those at Covington, Kentucky, and Fall River, Massachusetts. After a time he



resigned in despair, and was succeeded by James G. Hill, of Boston, who had been head draftsman. Mr. Hill was entirely at home in the routine of the office, and made some improvements in Mr. Mullett's methods. He was succeeded by M. E. Bell, of Des Moines, Iowa.

OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

A few public buildings, and some of them very notable, have been outside of the jurisdiction of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. At Washington they comprise the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Army Medical Museum, the Pension building and the National Library, formerly known as the Congressional Library. The National Museum is from the designs of Cluss and Schulze of Washington. The Pension building was designed and erected under the supervision of Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs (retired), formerly in the engineer corps of the regular army, while he had been for many years the superintendent of the Capitol extensions, and had designed many engineering works for the Government, among which is the celebrated Cabin John Aqueduct Bridge, near Georgetown, District of Columbia. The National Library at Washington is, next to the Capitol, the most important and attractive building ever erected by the Government. It is now nearly completed, and the cost will be about \$5,000,000. The design was the result of a competition in which J. L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz were awarded the prize. The design was improved, and the building commenced by this firm. But subsequently an act of Congress put the building under the direction of the retired chief of engineers of the army. Mr. Smithmeyer was relieved of his duties and Mr. Pelz retained as architect.

It is generally understood that the building was designed by Mr. Pelz, and it is a fact that the entire exterior was built after his drawings. Before its completion, Edward Casey, a son of the engineer in charge, was appointed architect, and much of the interior decoration has been designed by him. It is being adorned by many works of painting and sculpture executed by the most eminent American painters and sculptors. One of the most prominent buildings in Washington is the State, War and Navy Departments, an immense granite pile covering an entire square. It was originally designed in the office of A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. It was subsequently turned over to General Casey, of the engineer corps of the regular army, and the original design was carried out by him to completion. Erected in many successive divisions, its construction went on for twenty years, at a cost of about \$10,000,000.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL ARCHITECTURE.

During the century of governmental experience in building above described, the States and municipalities, which were rapidly growing in wealth and importance, continued to erect public buildings, many of which are equal, if not superior, to those of the General Government. Among the earliest of these is the Massachusetts State House at Boston, from the designs of Charles Bullfinch, who was also in charge of the United States Capitol until its completion according to the original design in 1830. His practice was very large, and he was not only the first, but almost the only architect in the country outside of government employment. Among the early public buildings in America is the New York City Hall, erected during the first decade of the century by Mangin, a French architect. It was the first and for a long time the only example of French Renaissance architecture in the country. The Philadelphia Mint is another historical building designed by Strickland, who was a painstaking student of Stuart and Revett's "Athens" and studied Greek details with great minuteness. His

pupil, Thomas U. Walter, gained the Girard College competition and enlarged and adapted the Greek Corinthian order of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates to a peripteral temple, planned as to the exterior very much like the Parthenon and without windows. Strickland, the teacher of Walter, was the largest private practitioner of architecture in America during the latter part of the first half of the century. He designed the largest of the State capitols, that at Columbus, Ohio, which is an immense square limestone building, with four Doric porticos of the order of the Parthenon, one at the center of each side. His last work was the State Capitol at Nashville, Tennessee, another classic Greek building. It was uncompleted when the war of the rebellion broke out, and being the scene of many incidents of the war, remained in an unfinished condition until some years after. It has since been finished.

Other public buildings of the first half of the century comprise the work of Haviland, Ithiel Town and Alexander J. Davis. Haviland was an enthusiast on the subject of Egyptian architecture. There is still standing on Walnut street, Philadelphia, a white marble building by Haviland, in the Egyptian style, and he also designed the residence of Commodore John C. Stevens on



Barclay street, New York, long since demolished, which was Egyptian on the outside but Greek inside. Two prominent landmarks in Philadelphia are the chimneys of the Fairmount water-works, which are designed in imitation of Egyptian columns. But Haviland's most prominent work is "The Tombs," or city prison, on Centre street, New York. The former Merchants' Exchange, now the Customhouse, on Wall street, New York, was designed by Isaiah Rogers. It is still considered the most imposing Greek building ever erected in America, its monolithic Ionic columns at the portico being unsurpassed even by the Treasury building at Washington. Both are of granite, in the Ionic style. The old Customhouse, now the Sub-Treasury, in New York, covers the historic site of the old State House where Washington delivered his inaugural address. The spot is marked by Ward's statue of Washington. The building is of white marble, even including the roof tiles, and is almost an exact copy of the Parthenon at each end, omitting the sculpture. The marble of the columns is set without mortar joints. The design was by an English architect, William Ross.

EARLY CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

A well-known architect at this time was Minard Lafever, who was a self-taught man, having begun life as a carpenter's foreman. He has left several illustrated works on the styles of architecture then practiced in America. His study was to adapt classic details to all purposes for domestic use, and he set the patterns for wood and plaster work which others followed for many years. His best works were a classic one-story savings bank on Fulton street, Brooklyn, and the Church of the Holy Trinity on Montague street, Brooklyn. Had the latter occupied as prominent a site as Trinity church, New York, he would doubtless have attained as great a fame as the senior Upjohn. The last of the old school of architects to be mentioned is Richard M. Upjohn. His fame as a church architect was known over the country, but his principal works are in New York. His first church in New York was the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue, then quite in the suburbs. His fame rests mainly on the rebuilding of Trinity church, New York, the best example of late Perpendicular Gothic in this country, while Lafever's Trinity was in flamboyant Gothic. There the perfection of thirteenth century Gothic was not appreciated, but Upjohn used it in his later works, when his son-in-law, Charles Babcock (afterward professor of architecture at Cornell University), became associated with him. Their practice culminated in the erection of Trinity chapel on Twenty-fifth street, New York, the most perfect specimen of Gothic architecture in America. Between these there was a list of works too long to mention. Upjohn designed St. Thomas' church, New York, when his powers were on the decline. Still it has many original features, studied from Ely cathedral in England.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The revival of architecture in America in the last half of the century is nearly synchronous with the organization of the American Institute of Architects in 1857. At that time the profession

had increased so greatly in numbers that every large city had several offices—New York had about one hundred, Philadelphia and Boston about fifty each, and the other cities in proportion. From this time on it is difficult to name individual buildings without partiality. Only such typical ones as are necessary to make the narrative clearly understood can be given. Up to that time, and as late as 1870, the general character of the buildings in the large cities was one of wearisome monotony. Domestic buildings were nearly all repetitions not only in design, but in plan, and little originality was seen except in church architecture and in a few of the business buildings. The modern office building was almost unknown, and while most of those who transacted business in offices used the rooms of old discarded dwellings, the only buildings erected for offices were the banks and insurance buildings, in which the surplus space over the main floors was rented out for these purposes. The first building of any pretensions erected solely for offices is believed to be the Trinity building at New York, which was designed by Richard M. Upjohn. The best civil architecture of that time was seen in the banks and insurance buildings of the large cities, many of which had considerable architectural merit, and were admirably built. Among such were the American Exchange and Continental banks of New York, by Leopold Eidlitz. There was great advance at the same time in commercial architecture in Cincinnati, mainly through the example of the late James K. Wilson, of that city. Cincinnati also took the lead in suburban residences, as evidenced by the mansions in the Norman style, for Probasco, by William Tinsley, and for Shoenberger, by Wilson. The latter was the first of the remarkable series of revivals of the fifteenth-century Gothic of Rouen, and the chateau style of Francis I., which has subsequently been handled so admirably by the late Richard M. Hunt.

ROMANESQUE AND GOTHIC EXAMPLES.

It was about 1860 that the influence of the Gothic revival of England and its adaptation to all classes of buildings began to be evident in this country. Before that time the advent of Jacob Wrey Mould at New York had attracted the attention of the New York architects to his free and carefully studied treatment of the Romanesque style, as seen in the Unitarian church on Fourth avenue, New York. It was one of the first examples of thoroughly scholarly architecture from foreign hands. This was followed by his beautiful free Gothic parish schoolhouse attached to Trinity chapel. Mould then gave character and beauty to most of the architectural features of Central Park, whose details have never been surpassed. The most prominent expression of the modern Gothic idea was seen in the National Academy of Design at New York, by Peter B. Wight, in which the Italian influence was predominant. Of other buildings of this class may be mentioned the Jefferson Market courthouse, New York, by Frederick C. Withers; the Brooklyn Art Association building, by J. Cleaveland Cady; and the Brooklyn Library, by Wight. These were followed by the Yale School of Fine Arts at New Haven, by Wight; the Durfee and Farnham dormitories and the new memorial chapel



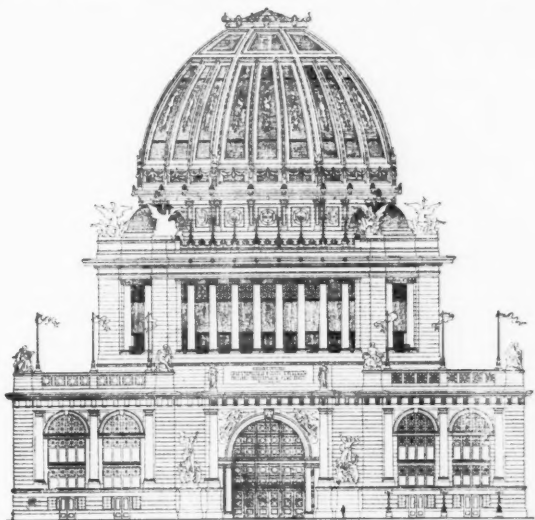
at Yale college, by Russell Sturgis; and the Divinity college at New Haven, by Richard M. Hunt. In Boston the new Art Museum, by the late John H. Sturgis, and the Sears office building and Boylston block, by Cummings and Sears, were noticeable examples. A less successful example is found in Philadelphia, in the Pennsylvania School of Fine Arts, by Frank Furness, and the most prominent one is the Connecticut State House at Hartford, by Richard M. Upjohn. This brings us up to 1870. The Gothic revival was well launched in America before the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, which had but little influence upon it. This, however, gave a great impetus to the encouragement of correct design in all the accessories of architecture, in ornamentation and carving in the mediæval manner and its employment

in manufactures. The movement had little or no encouragement in Chicago after the great fire of 1871, which destroyed the entire heart of the city and half of its outlying parts.

RICHARDSON AND HIS WORK.

The influence of Henry Hobson Richardson began to be felt about 1873. He had executed various works before this time in different styles, and had designed the fine French domestic Gothic front of the American Express building in Chicago, in the style of the old houses of Cluny. But when he built the new Trinity church at Boston, a new era in American architecture dawned. It was the beginning of a short but brilliant career, in which he executed dozens of large and important buildings in a modification of his own of the old Romanesque architecture of France, upon which he so stamped his own individuality that he became the recognized leader of a modern school of architectural practitioners. Trinity church was only the stepping-stone to these achievements. The most perfect developments of his style are to be seen in the library buildings of Woburn, and many others of the small New England cities. His later work was distinguished rather by grandeur of style and boldness of treatment, as seen in the court-house of Pittsburg, the Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati, and the Field wholesale store at Chicago. He was a national architect in fact, for his works were pretty evenly distributed through the great centers of this country. Hence he had a host of disciples and followers, some of whom could produce equally good work. He educated at least a hundred architects, who spread his ideas everywhere. There was one time a belief that this influence would be permanent.

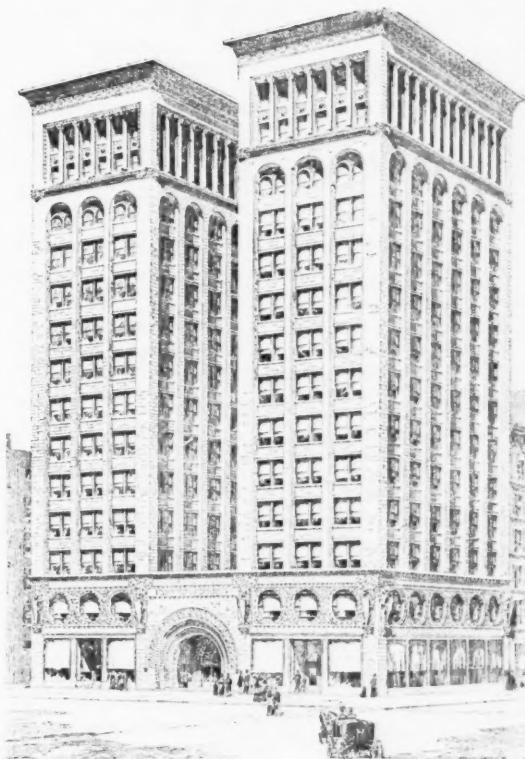
While Richardson was at the top of his fame there arose another eminent architect in Chicago, John Wellborn Root, of the firm of Burnham & Root, of that city. He was more original and versatile than Richardson, but many of his works had similar characteristics of design. The young architects of Chicago and the western cities tried to follow in his wake, and his influence was large; but when it was added to that of Richardson, it bid fair to result in an independent school. An independence of precedents was seen in the designs of thousands of the less expensive classes of business buildings, but mainly in the dwelling houses of the western cities, which resulted in greatly improving the street architecture, for so much new building was being carried on then that ten years was enough to change in effect the appearance of a town. This was in the nature of an advance in rational methods



of building, with the discarding of all kinds of meretricious ornaments and materials, as well as the encouragement of artistic stone-carving wherever appropriate.

THE CLASSIC STYLE AND THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

One evidence of the advance of this spirit of reform was seen in the rebuilding of the business part of the city of Boston after the great fire of 1872, in which nearly every new building was free from the affectation of previously accepted styles of architecture, and took on an appearance of freshness and reality which bid fair to make Boston a center of rationalism. By some the use of modern Gothic details was carried to a ridiculous extreme, and they became grotesque in the hands of those who did not know how to handle them, while honest methods of building were neglected. The movement in the East began to be overshadowed by the growing influence of the modern French school, which was encouraged by the schools of architecture established at various centers of learning. By the time that the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago was projected and formulated this influence became most potent, and it is safe to say that in the West it dates from the sudden and unfortunate death of John W. Root, in January, 1891. The adoption of a classic treatment for the main buildings of the Exposition gave a stamp of approval from high authority to the new movement, and the influence exerted by the wonderful object lesson afforded by the aggregation of classic



architecture around the Court of Honor, as it was called, has been felt throughout the country ever since. Still a large number of prominent buildings in the style of Richardson have been projected since that time, and while under the leadership of the architects of New York and Boston various adaptations of the modern academic French style, together with a tendency to revive Greek details, have prevailed, the architects of the West have displayed more independence.

THE EPOCH OF THE SKYSCRAPER.

The necessity for erecting extremely high buildings, on account of the improvement and general use of elevators, has been one factor in encouraging this independence of style. It has also resulted in the adoption and invention of new methods of construction which have had no small influence upon architectural design. The buildings designed by Louis J. Sullivan, many of which are among the highest that have yet been constructed, are illustrations of this.

We have now reached a point of time when the examples of modern architecture in America are so numerous that names and buildings can no longer be mentioned with justice to the parties interested, or regard for the proper limits of this article. The consideration of building and construction cannot be dealt with here, yet on account of their influence upon design a word or two may be said. The steel-frame construction, which originated and was developed by Chicago architects, made it possible to erect buildings from twelve to twenty stories in height. This is briefly and concisely described in *THE INLAND ARCHITECT* for April, 1892. Mr. P. B. Wight has written instructively on "Recent Fireproof Building in Chicago," and from one of his articles we, in conclusion, take the following:

"The complete steel-frame building is one in which the frame actually carries the whole building. The outside and inside are one entire homogeneous construction, and the foundations which have been put in for the steel work are those which are to carry all the other materials. The exterior and interior walls are built on and attached to the steel frame. Practically, the building has no walls. The exterior frame is protected with fireproof materials outside and inside, so disposed as to provide for any size or shape



of windows that may be desired, and to give a decorative effect on the exterior. On brick, ornamental terra cotta is used principally for the exterior, and in some buildings entirely, as in the Chamber of Commerce extension and the new German theater (Schiller building), Chicago. Pressed and ornamental brick are used for fronts, and English enameled brick, with glazed terra cotta trimmings, are used on interior courts and back walls. The inner surfaces are built with hollow building tiles, either of the hard fire-clay or porous variety. The horizontal members of the steel construction are built so as to carry the entire weight of this exterior and interior covering. The steel work of such a structure, with all its projections, bay windows and projecting cornice at the top, may be built from foundation to roof before anything else is added. The steelworkers set the pace for the other mechanics. The remainder of the exterior and interior work is only a filling. Vertical and horizontal bracing against wind pressure are introduced. Part of this is permanent and part temporary. In these buildings the floors are now generally built with a filling between the beams of flat, hollow tile arches, and these are often constructed before the exterior inclosing walls are built. But the speed with which such buildings can be completed has been illustrated in cases wherein the workmen who follow after the steel men have been seen working on the exterior walls at several different stories at the same time. Actual experience has demonstrated that steel construction may be supplemented by fire-clay construction, so as to give a result which it is safe to say is fire-proof."

THE ARCHITECTS OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

AS already mentioned, MM. Girault, Deglane, Louvet and Thomas were to share the honors of the two large palaces of the Paris Exhibition of 1900, among them. According to the *Builder*, the following arrangements have now been made as to other architects: M. René Binet is to design the monumental entrances to be erected on the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées. MM. Cassieu Bernard & Cousin will carry out the architectural and decorative portion of the new bridge over the Seine. MM. Toudoire & Pradelle will undertake the pavilion "de l'Enseignement" and gallery of National Manufactures. M. Chas. Esquié will design the pavilion of decoration and furniture of public buildings. M. Gautier will carry out the pavilions of Agriculture and Horticulture. M. Mewés is intrusted with the "Social Economy" pavilion, and with the design of the foot bridge over the roads leading to the Pont d'Alma. M. Trouchet and Rey undertake the Navigation building, and the pavilion devoted to forestry, sport and fisheries. M. Sortais will carry out the pavilion of Literature, Science and Art; M. Varcollier is to take in hand the food pavilion; M. Blavette that of silks, textiles and clothing; M. Jacques Hermant that of civil engineering and means of transport; M. Paulin that for materials and processes of mechanics and also that of metallurgy; M. Eugène Hénard the Electricity pavilion. M. Raulin is to take in hand the transformation of the Galerie des Machines into a festival hall, and MM. Deperthes et Fils the Colonial building. This looks like business, and it is to be hoped the whole will be a great success, in spite of the memories of 1889.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF MURAL PAINTERS.



The National Society of Mural Painters held its December meeting on the evening of the twenty-second, at the studio of the first vice-president, Mr. Frederick Crowninshield. In spite of the bad weather a full attendance was secured, the honorary president, Mr. John Lafarge, leaving his sickroom to be present.

Among the reports from the standing committees was an interesting statement from the "Civic Building Committee," in regard to the proposed competition for the decoration of the

City Hall, Cincinnati, now being carried on by the Municipal Art Society of that city, in which they have arranged for a specialistic jury of three, one member of whom shall be a member of the National Society of Mural Painters. This will be the first distinctly mural painting competition in which a specialistic jury has been arranged for in advance. The designs are also to be submitted under "nom de plume."

A report was received from the first vice-president of the decision in the "Lazarus" scholarship, the winner of which, Mr. George W. Breck, leaves for a three years' residence at the American Academy in Rome, his work being the study of mural painting in its monumental and architectural character.

The annual dinner of the society was decided to be held about Easter time. Upon discussion of the proposed constitution of the Fine Arts Federation, it was referred to the committee in charge with a few suggestions as to probable modifications.

The annual election of the National Society of Mural Painters was held at their November meeting, and the following officers elected for the year 1896-7:

Honorable president, John Lafarge; first vice-president, Frederick Crowninshield; second vice-president, George W. Maynard; treasurer, D. M. Armstrong; corresponding secretary, Charles M. Shean; recording secretary, Charles R. Lamb.

At this meeting was exhibited the entire series of drawings submitted in the limited competition for the important memorial stained glass windows to be erected in the new city hall, Paterson, New Jersey. This competition has but recently been decided by an expert jury who acted upon the request of the architects, Messrs. Carrere & Hastings. Each competitor was paid for his design, the winner, Mr. Schladermundt, being given the execution of the work.

T-SQUARE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the T-Square Club, held at the office of the president, Mr. David Knickerbocker Boyd, on December 17, the following resolution, proposed by Albert Kelsey, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The public-spirited citizens of the State of California have determined to erect a series of new buildings for the University of California upon an unexcelled site overlooking the Golden Gate and the city of San Francisco; and

WHEREAS, The Regents of the aforesaid University are now receiving suggestions from various members of the architectural profession and from many architectural societies, in regard to the best method of framing the conditions for competition to secure plans for their proposed buildings;

Be it resolved, That the Executive Committee of the T-Square Club of Philadelphia, the foremost architectural organization of Pennsylvania, recommend:

First, That the competition be restricted to architects of recognized ability of the United States, as by so doing we believe that more successful results will be obtained, inasmuch as they are familiar with the exigencies of American civilization, education and climate.

Second, That a small committee of the representative architects be invited to confer with the Regents of the University of California, visit the proposed site and prepare the programme for the competition.

Third, That this same committee of architects be empowered to invite a certain number of additional members of the profession to enter, with them, into a paid competition.

And finally, We believe that a restricted, paid competition will elicit more carefully studied designs and a stronger representation of leading architects than any form of open competition.

The secretary, Charles E. Oelschlager, was instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to the regents of the California University.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE COMPETITION.

The tenth annual competition for the gold and silver medals of the Architectural League, in connection with the Twelfth Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, has opened with the following programme. The project is a court inclosure and entrance:

PROJECT.

This structure is designed to furnish a covered passage, 10 by 15 feet wide, connecting the projecting wings of a public building constructed around three sides of a court open to the street; and to form at the same time a screen or inclosure between court and street, with an imposing central entrance. The distance between the wings is 83 feet, and the height of the ground story 18 feet.

The structure should be in the nature of an arcade or colonnade, with a central gateway for passengers and pedestrians. Separate entrances may be provided for pedestrians, but are not required. The openings toward the street (other than entrances) should be closed by parapets or balustrades, with or without grilles above them. The metal gates or grilles of the entrances should be shown. There will be no glazing.

Style and material are at the choice of the designer.

CONDITIONS.

First.—The competitors must be residents of the United States, and under the age of twenty-five.

Second.—The drawings shall be made in conformity with the following programme: All the designs submitted shall be the exclusive individual work of the contestants, and no studio or other collaborated work will be received. If the work of any contestant be challenged as being other than as here understood or implied, the so-challenged contestant must disprove the charge before he becomes eligible to any of the awards of this competition.

The awards will be made under the direction of the Committee on Competition and Awards, and decision will be rendered on or before February 8, 1897.

All the drawings complying with the conditions will be hung in the League room at the forthcoming exhibition, the first and second prize drawings being so indicated, and these latter shall become the property of the League.

REQUIRED.

Two sheets of drawings, one showing the plan, elevation and section of the structure to the scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot; the other showing details of the central entrance to the scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the foot, with a small perspective sketch of the whole structure in one corner of the sheet. The drawings, rendered in india ink and color, are to be made on imperial sheets (22 by 31 inches) and mounted on stretchers.

Each sheet must be distinguished by a motto or cipher. A sealed envelope bearing the same motto or cipher must contain the name, full address, place and date of birth of the author, and must be mailed to the Committee on Competitions and Awards of the Architectural League, No. 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York.

Drawings are to be delivered flat, carriage paid, at the same place, on or before February 1, 1897. They will be returned at the close of the exhibition at the expense of the contributor.

BRUCE PRICE, Chairman,
W. T. OWEN,
A. D. F. HAMLIN,
Committee on Competitions and Awards.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE EXHIBITION.

The twentieth annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York will open at the building of the American Fine Arts Society, in New York, on February 20, 1897. The following circular of information has been issued:

The exhibition will consist of architectural drawings in plan, elevation, section, perspective and detail; drawings of decorative works; cartoons for stained glass; models of executed or proposed work; completed work, such as carvings in stone, wood, bronze, wrought iron, mosaic, glass, textile fabrics and furniture; sketches and paintings of architectural or decorative subjects. Photographs will be admitted only when they serve to elucidate an accepted exhibit.

It is particularly desired, when practicable, that all perspectives and elevations be accompanied by carefully rendered plans of the same; and large scale drawings or details of some portions of the works, as well as models of architectural detail and sculpture, are particularly requested, it being the special object of this exhibition to show complete illustrations of individual,

rather than a larger number of incomplete works. Elaborate rendering of all drawings is highly acceptable, but not altogether essential; an exhibition of interesting works inviting closer examination being the greater object.

CONDITIONS FOR EXHIBITS.—Drawings must be either framed or mounted. The omission of glass is suggested, as superior for the purposes of this exhibition. All accepted exhibits must remain until the close of the exhibition. No exhibits are to be offered for sale during the exhibition. All exhibits must be labeled on the back with the blank which will be furnished by the Exhibition Committee, upon receipt of the entries. The exhibition will be fully covered by insurance effected by the League.

COLLECTIONS OF EXHIBITS.—The League will collect and return, free of charge to exhibitors in New York City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston all drawings that have been entered. Collections will be made in New York City on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 9 and 10; in Brooklyn, Monday and Tuesday, February 8 and 9; in Philadelphia and Boston, Saturday and Monday, February 6 and 8. (Special arrangements will be made for the transfer of exhibits from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts as may be so designated on the League's entry blanks, subject to the acceptance of such works by the League jury.)

CONSIGNMENT OF EXHIBITS.—Exhibits from points other than New York City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston, must be sent to a consignee in New York, who will deliver them at the galleries, and return same at the close of the exhibition, carriage charges to be paid by the exhibitor. Charges for packing and carriage between consignees' address and the galleries in New York City will be paid by the League. The name and address of the consignee to be put upon the blank on back of exhibit, upon the line marked "By Consignee."

ADDRESSES OF SUCH CONSIGNEES.—William S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second street; J. Harrison Mills, 147 East Twenty-third street. GEORGE KEISLER, Secretary, 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York.

WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER A. I. A.

The tenth annual convention of the Western New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at Utica, December 3. The more important action taken was the change of name of the Association to Central New York Association of Architects, and the adoption of a new constitution, in which the ethical code is outlined as follows:

SECTION 1. No member should enter into partnership in any form or degree with any builder; nor should a member specify any building material or appliance in which he has a financial interest, without the previous knowledge and consent of the owner of the building in which it is proposed to be used.

SEC. 2. No member should attempt to supplant another architect after definite steps have been taken toward his employment, nor should a member attempt to compete with another architect in amount of commission.

SEC. 3. No member should attempt to secure a new client by drawings on approval, or for a contingent fee, except in regulated competitions.

SEC. 4. No member should advertise in any other way than by the announcement of his name, profession, place of business, office hours, and special branch (if any) of practice.

SEC. 5. Each member should so conduct his practice as to further the cause of professional education; and should render all possible help to juniors, assistants, draftsmen, and students.

The officers elected are as follows: President, C. Francis Osborne, of Ithaca; vice-president, Jacob Ange; secretary, Arthur Norman Gibb, of Ithaca; corresponding secretary, J. H. Pierce, of Elmira.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The following special committees have been appointed by the American Institute of Architects for 1897:

Legislative Committee on Government Architecture.—George B. Post, chairman. *Committee.*—Bruce Price, New York; John M. Carrere, New York; James G. Hill, Washington; Alfred Stone, Providence. *Alternates.*—Edward H. Kendall, New York; H. J. Hardenbergh, New York; Robert Stead, Washington; R. S. Peabody, Boston.

Committee on National Building for the Institute.—Daniel H. Burnham, Chicago, Ill.; George B. Post, New York, N. Y.; H. Langford Warren, Boston, Mass.

Committee on Building Laws.—T. M. Clark, Boston, Mass.; Napoleon Le Brun, New York, N. Y.; Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.

Committee to Revise Constitution and By-Laws.—George Keister, New York, N. Y.; J. W. Yost, Columbus, Ohio; J. H. Pierce, Elmira, N. Y.; G. W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. S. Eames, St. Louis, Mo.

Committee on the Advisability of Licensing Architects.—J. H. Pierce, Elmira, N. Y.; J. A. Fox, Boston, Mass.; Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on the Effect of Electric Currents on Adjacent and Surrounding Material.—James B. Cook, Memphis, Tenn.; Jeremiah O'Rourke, Newark, N. J.; Frederick Baumann, Chicago, Ill.

Delegate to National Conference on Standard Electrical Rules.—Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.

MOSAICS.

NORCROSS BROTHERS, one of the most extensive building firms in the country, have dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the same name by Orlando W. Norcross, James A. Norcross, the senior member, retiring after thirty years, during which the firm have erected some of the largest and finest structures in the country.

The change is announced of name of the Tiffany Pressed Brick Company to that of the Tiffany Enameled Brick Company, which change was made at a meeting of the stockholders December last, and was due to the increased demand for this company's enameled brick, though they continue to manufacture pressed brick. Beginning with the New Year they have secured the contract to furnish all the enameled brick (270,000 English size) for the new Sherry Hotel, in New York City, of which McKim, Mead & White are the architects. They were in competition with the best brick both of foreign and domestic manufacture. They have also contracted for the enameled brick for the Fair building, this city, of which Jenney & Mundie are the architects.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Church, Buffalo, New York.
Engine House, Detroit, Michigan. Donaldson & Meier, architects.

National Hotel, Cripple Creek, Colorado. John E. Youngberg, architect, Chicago.

Residence at North Edgewater, Illinois. George W. Maher, architect, Chicago.

Residence of H. C. Mallory, Kenilworth, Illinois. George W. Maher, architect, Chicago.

Residence of J. L. McAfee, Kenilworth, Illinois. George W. Maher, architect, Chicago.

The Congressional Library, Washington, D. C. Smithmeyer & Pelz, Paul J. Pelz, and Edward P. Casey, architects.

D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, New York. Green & Wicks, architects; Holabird & Roche, consulting architects, Chicago.

"Lowe Ridge," Residence of William Lowe Rice, Euclid Heights, Cleveland, Ohio. Alfred Hoyt Granger, architect. The following views are given: Exterior; View in Hall; View in Dining Room; View in Living Room.

Photogravure Plate: Cincinnati Club, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. O. Elzner, architect.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition.

Residence, Cincinnati, Ohio. William Martin Aiken, architect.

Residence of Adam Kramer, Cincinnati, Ohio. Des Jardins & Hayward, architects.

Residence of Noble B. Judah, Chicago. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects.

The Princeton-Yale School, Boarding Department, Chicago. Dwight H. Perkins, architect.

Residence of A. D. Fisher, Walnut Hills, Ohio. L. F. Plympton, architect, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Residence of William H. Forword, Clifton, Ohio. A. O. Elzner, architect, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Residence of George Bullock, Vernonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. Renwick, Aspinwall & Russell, architects, New York.

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 Robert S. Smith: For George Merki, a three-story and basement apartment house, 40 by 86 feet in size; to be erected at Garfield boulevard corner of Dearborn street; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have interior finished in oak, the best of open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, cement basement, laundry fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, electric light, etc.

Architects Wilson & Marshall: Are preparing plans for a fine Gothic residence, 35 by 75 feet in size; to cost \$35,000; to be erected on Michigan avenue; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, elegant hardwood interior finish, mantels, sideboards and consoles, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, electric light, hot-water heating, etc. For P. D. Murphy, a handsome three-story and basement residence, 40 by 60 feet in size, to be erected at the corner of Champlain avenue and Forty-eighth street; it will be of dark red pressed brick front, sides and rear, with white stone trimmings, have the interior finished in quarter-sawn oak, mahogany, birch and maple, the best of open nickel-plated plumbing, specially designed mantels, sideboards and consoles, gas and electric fixtures, hot-water heating, electric light, etc. For H. S. Jacob, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size, to be erected at Jackson boulevard and California avenue; it will have a front of buff Bedford stone, the modern open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, electric light, etc. For Louis Fish, a three-story and basement residence, 22 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Michigan avenue and Forty-third street; it will have a buff Bedford stone front and red slate roof, the best of open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, hardwood interior finish, special mantels, sideboards and consoles, hot-water heating, electric light, gas ranges and fireplaces, etc. Also making plans for a two-story and basement apartment house, 50 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at Monroe avenue; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have hardwood finish, gas and electric fixtures, the best of open nickel-plated plumbing, gas ranges and fireplaces, laundry fixtures, etc.

Architect E. C. La Belle: For Blumenhagen & Epling, a three-story factory, 50 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at 469 Ashland avenue; it will be of pressed brick front, have steam heating, electric light, elevators, etc.

Architects A. M. F. Colton & Son: For Richard Ryan, five two-story, basement and attic residences; to be erected at the corner of Forty-fifth and Congress streets; they will have stone fronts, hardwood finish, the modern open plumbing, mantels and sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, etc.

Architect H. L. Ottenheimer: For Charles Yondorf, a three-story and basement residence, 28 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Michigan boulevard near Forty-sixth street; it will have a stone front, hardwood interior finish, mantels, sideboards and consoles, electric light, steam heating, laundry fixtures, marble work, etc.

Architect W. H. Milner: For county of Cook, two buildings, 104 by 115 feet in size; to be erected at Dunning; they will be of pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings, have the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, hardwood interior finish, heating, etc.

Architect A. G. Zimmerman: For Emil Getz, a three-story and basement flat building, 29 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at Rokeby street near Grace; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have hardwood finish, mantels and sideboards, gas ranges and fireplaces, heating. For Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Company, corner of Roscoe street and Racine avenue, a one-story addition, 56 by 75 feet in size—to factory—truss roof, common brick and stone, iron construction, electric light, steam heating, cement floor, plumbing, etc. For William Lingenfelter, two two-story frame houses, 22 by 40 and 22½ by 56 feet in size; to be built at Austin; to have stone basements, pine finish, modern plumbing, furnaces, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect J. D. Chubb: For Martin & Reynolds, five two-story basement and attic frame residences, to be erected at 819 to 831 Wilson avenue; to be of brick and stone basements, have oak and pine finish, gas fixtures, furnaces, the modern sanitary improvements, mantels, etc.

Architects Perkins & Krause: For L. R. Harsha, a five story addition to factory, 50 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at Carroll avenue and Robey street; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have steam heating, elevators, electric

light, etc. Also making plans for a four-story and basement factory, 75 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at Franklin and Indiana streets; pressed brick and stone front, mill construction, plumbing, electric light, steam heating, elevator, etc.

Architect Louis Martens: For A. J. Toolen, a four-story and basement apartment house, 50 feet front; to be erected at 2718-70 Indiana avenue; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have hardwood interior finish, mantels, sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, laundry fixtures, cement basement, electric bells, etc.

Architect W. H. Drake: For C. C. Clark, a two-story flat building, 49 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at 569-71 Wabash avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood interior finish, modern plumbing, steam heating, elevators, electric light, etc.

Architect Kalal & Molitor: For John C. Krasa, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 22 by 68 feet in size; to be built at St. Louis avenue; it will have a buff Bedford stone front and porch, tile roof, pressed brick and stone side, quartered oak interior finish, mantels and sideboards, marble wainscoting, tile bathrooms, gas and electric fixtures, furnace, gas ranges and fireplaces, laundry fixtures, etc.

H. L. Wheatley is building ten two-story, attic and basement frame residences, at Rogers Park; they will be erected on Pratt avenue and Farwell avenue; they will be constructed of frame, with brick and stone basements, have oak and pine interior finish, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, electric bells, cement basements, sidewalks, laundry fixtures, etc.

Architect J. A. Miller: Making plans for a two-story livery stable, 127 by 129 feet in size; to be erected at North Clark street; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have gravel roof, the necessary plumbing, etc.

Architect Morrison H. Vail: For E. W. Zander, two two-story frame houses, 22 by 40 feet each; to be built at Webster avenue and Ravenswood Park; they will have brick basements, open plumbing, gas fixtures, furnaces, mantels, sideboards, oak finish, etc.

Architect Martin Carr: For Mrs. O'Connor, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be built at Albany avenue near Twelfth street; the front will be of buff Bedford stone, interior to be finished in oak and Georgia pine, have modern plumbing, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Morris O. Johnson & Co.: For N. Cronenberger, a three-story apartment house, 56 feet front; to be erected at Sixty-second street and Kimbark avenue; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, oak interior finish, mantels and sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, open nickel-plated plumbing, electric light.

Architects Ostling Brothers: For Mrs. E. Hortburg, a three-story apartment house, 50 by 57 feet in size; to be erected at Perry avenue near Graceland avenue, Ravenswood; it will have a stone front, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, furnaces, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects W. W. Boyington & Co.: For H. C. Basie, a two-story store and flat building, 75 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at Highland Park; it will be of pressed brick and terra cotta, have galvanized iron and stone trimmings, the modern plumbing, electric light, etc. For Mrs. J. M. Gerry, a two-story building, 60 by 130 feet in size; to be erected at Sheridan road south of Highland park; it will be half brick and half timber, old English style, have tile roof, hardwood interior finish, the modern plumbing, electric light. Also for Louis Klewer, a three-story store and flat building, 24 by 77 feet in size; to be erected at 1028 North Hoyne avenue; pressed brick and stone front, slate roof, oak finish, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, sideboards, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.

Architect William L. Klewer: Making plans for Lithuanian R. C. Church, 36 by 62 feet in size; to be erected at Spring Valley Illinois. It will be of stone basement and frame superstructure, have the interior finished in Georgia pine, gas fixtures, heating, pews, stained glass windows, etc.

Architect E. H. Turnock: For Arthur Murray, a four-story and basement apartment house, 44 by 85 feet in size; to be erected at Myrtle and Birch streets; it will have two fronts of buff Bedford stone, oak finish throughout, all open nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, special mantels and sideboards, electric bells, speaking tubes, marble and tile work, cement basement, etc. Also for E. Purcelle, a three-story and basement apartment house, 50 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at Byron avenue, Lake View; it will have a stone front, oak finish, mantels, sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, gas ranges and fireplaces, cement-work, etc.

Architect John Sutcliffe: Made plans for St. John's Episcopal church, to be erected at Helena, Arkansas; it will be of pressed brick and stone, have slate roof, pine finish, gas fixtures, steam heating, pews, stained glass, etc.

Architect Perley Hale: For R. R. Bailey, three two-story residences, to be erected at 644-45 Drexel avenue; Bedford stone fronts, oak finish, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, the modern sanitary improvements, steam heating, etc.

Architect John T. Long: For Forbes estate, a four-story and basement apartment house, 48 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at 420 West Sixty-third street; the front will be of buff Bedford stone, the interior to be finished in hardwood, have marble and tile work, steam heating, electric light, etc.

Architects Huehl & Schmid: For Mrs. Jacob Birk, a three-story and basement flat building, 115 by 25 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Wood street and North avenue; it will have a pressed brick and stone front, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, steam heating, etc. For John Wells, a three-story store and flat building, 90 by 25 feet in size; to be erected at Clark and Fletcher streets; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, sideboards, electric light, etc. For J. S. Cuneo, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 66 feet in size; to be built at Sacramento avenue near Division street; Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, gas fixtures, mantels, furnaces, etc.

For H. J. Peet, a two-story store and flat building, 50 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Clark and Roscoe streets; it will have two fronts of pressed brick and stone, hardwood finish, gas fixtures, mantels, steam heating, electric light, etc. For Ernst Hess, a two-story hotel, 84 by 120 feet in size; to be erected at Lake Villa, Illinois. For Mrs. Mary Ann Chandler, a two-story, basement and attic frame residence; to be erected at River Forest; it will have a stone basement, oak finish, steam or hot-water heating, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, etc. For George Weidig, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 27 by 63 feet in size; to be erected at Buena Park; it will be of buff pressed brick with stone trimmings, shingle roof, interior to be finished in quartered oak, birch and white oak, have the modern open nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, hot-water heating, electric light, gas ranges and fireplaces, etc.

Architects Griefenhagen & Kingsley: For Charles E. Jones, a three-story apartment house, 50 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Fifth street and St. Lawrence avenue; pressed brick and stone front, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, etc.

Architect J. A. Wierzbieniec: Just began work on the four-story and basement store, 45 by 80 feet in size, at the northwest corner of Madison and Union streets, for Adam Schaaf; stone front, the necessary plumbing, elevators, electric light, etc.

Architects J. F. & J. P. Doerr: A three-story and basement apartment building, 35 by 94 feet in size; to be erected at 5001 Prairie avenue; to be of buff Bedford stone front, hardwood interior finish, electric light, steam heating, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, etc.

Architect C. A. Strandel: For M. Johnson, a two-story, basement and attic frame house, 24 by 52 feet in size; to be built at Winona street near Southport, Edgewater; to have a brick basement, oak and pine finish, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, etc. For M. Pearson, a two-story store and flat building, 25 by 76 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Spaulding avenue and Franklin street; it will have two fronts of pressed brick with buff Bedford stone trimmings, oak finish, mantels, sideboards, steam heating, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect J. T. Fortin: For Ike Bernstein, a two-story and basement addition to building at 370 West Fourteenth street; to be of pressed brick with stone entrance, galvanized iron cornice, plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect L. M. Mitchell: For Francis Goodall, a two-story flat building, 25 by 55 feet in size; to be built at West Adams street near Forty-first avenue; to be of stone front, have gas fixtures, furnaces, mantels, sideboards, modern plumbing. For J. H. Thomas, a two-story flat, 22 by 50 feet; to be built at St.

Lawrence avenue south of Sixty-sixth street; pressed brick and stone front, Georgia pine finish, gas fixtures, furnaces, mantels, plumbing.

Architect Thomas McCall: For Corse and Jeffrey, a three-story flat building, 60 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Sixty-first street near Prairie avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood interior finish, mantels, steam heating, etc.

Architects Gassman & Bentar: For Frank Harter, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 28 by 64 feet in size; to be erected at Douglas boulevard near Spaulding avenue; to be of buff Bedford stone front, tile roof, hardwood finish, the best of open plumbing, furnace, electric light, mantels, sideboards, etc.

Architects Wood & Lovel: For James Cockburn, a three-story flat building; 60 by 96 feet in size; to be erected at Jackson avenue near Fifty-eighth street, stone front, hardwood finish, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, the best of modern sanitary improvements.

Architect A. Sandegren: For M. G. Leonard, two two-story residences, 22 by 70 feet each in size; to be erected at Forty-ninth street near Grand boulevard; stone fronts, quarter-sawn oak finish, hot-water heating, electric light, open plumbing. For A. E. Swensen, a three-story apartment house, 75 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Sixty-first street and Ellis avenue. It will have two fronts of pressed brick with stone trimmings, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, the best of modern plumbing, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards and consoles, gas ranges and fireplaces, laundry fixtures, etc.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Baxter & Hill: For James Munroe, two-story residence; lower story stone, balance pressed brick; cost \$5,000. Also two-story brick store and flats, west side of Greenwood avenue near Tuscola street; cost \$6,500.

Architect A. E. French: Three-story brick double residence, south side of Forest avenue opposite High School; cost \$12,000. Also two-story double brick on south side of Forest avenue between John R. and Brush streets; cost \$9,000.

Architects Spier & Rohns: For McLaughlin Brothers, five two-story frame residences; to be built on Josephine, King and Alger avenues; cost \$20,000.

Architects Rogers & MacFarlane: For Henry Burbank, two-story brick veneered residence, east side of Twelfth street near Bagg; cost \$5,500.

Architect S. C. Falkenburg: For Elias Wardell, two-and-one-half-story frame residence, on north side of Poplar street near Thirteenth street; cost \$4,500. For Charles Turner, two-story brick and stone residence, north side of Perry ave. near Antoine street; cost \$15,000. For Adolph C. Peoples, two brick veneered double residences, on corner of Lincoln and Calumet avenues; cost \$8,500.

Architect Joseph G. Kastler: For Patrick Casserly, two-story frame apartment building, southwest corner of Fort street and Elmwood avenues; 43 by 96 feet in size; cost \$8,000.

Architect Joseph E. Mills: For Alfred Marsh, two-story brick residence, on north side of Hancock avenue near Fourth street; cost \$5,500. For Alexander J. Ruelle, Jr., two-and-one-half-story frame residence, on Seyborn avenue near Jefferson; cost \$4,000.

Architect George W. Meyers: Two-story apartment building, on north side of Porter between Fourth and Fifth streets; cost \$8,500.

Architect Harry W. Chamberlain: For Henry W. Holcomb, two-story brick and stone residence, to be built on corner of Bethune and Second avenues; cost \$6,500.

Architect Gustave Mueller: For Voigt Brewing Company, remodeling building corner of Munroe and Farmer streets; cost \$10,000. For Copland H. Calwell, two-story apartment building, to be built on south side of Baltimore avenue near Cass street; cost \$10,000. For Copland H. Calwell, two two-story frame residences, on north side of Baltimore avenue near Second street; cost \$5,000.

Architects Stratton & Baldwin: For B. C. Preston, two story stone bank building, at Armada, Michigan; cost \$12,000.

Architect Edward C. Van Leyen: For A. J. and H. J. Van Leyen, two two-story frame residences, to be built on Breckenridge and Seventh streets; cost \$6,000. Also three-story apartment building of nine apartments; stone front; 60 by 80 feet in size; cost \$20,000.

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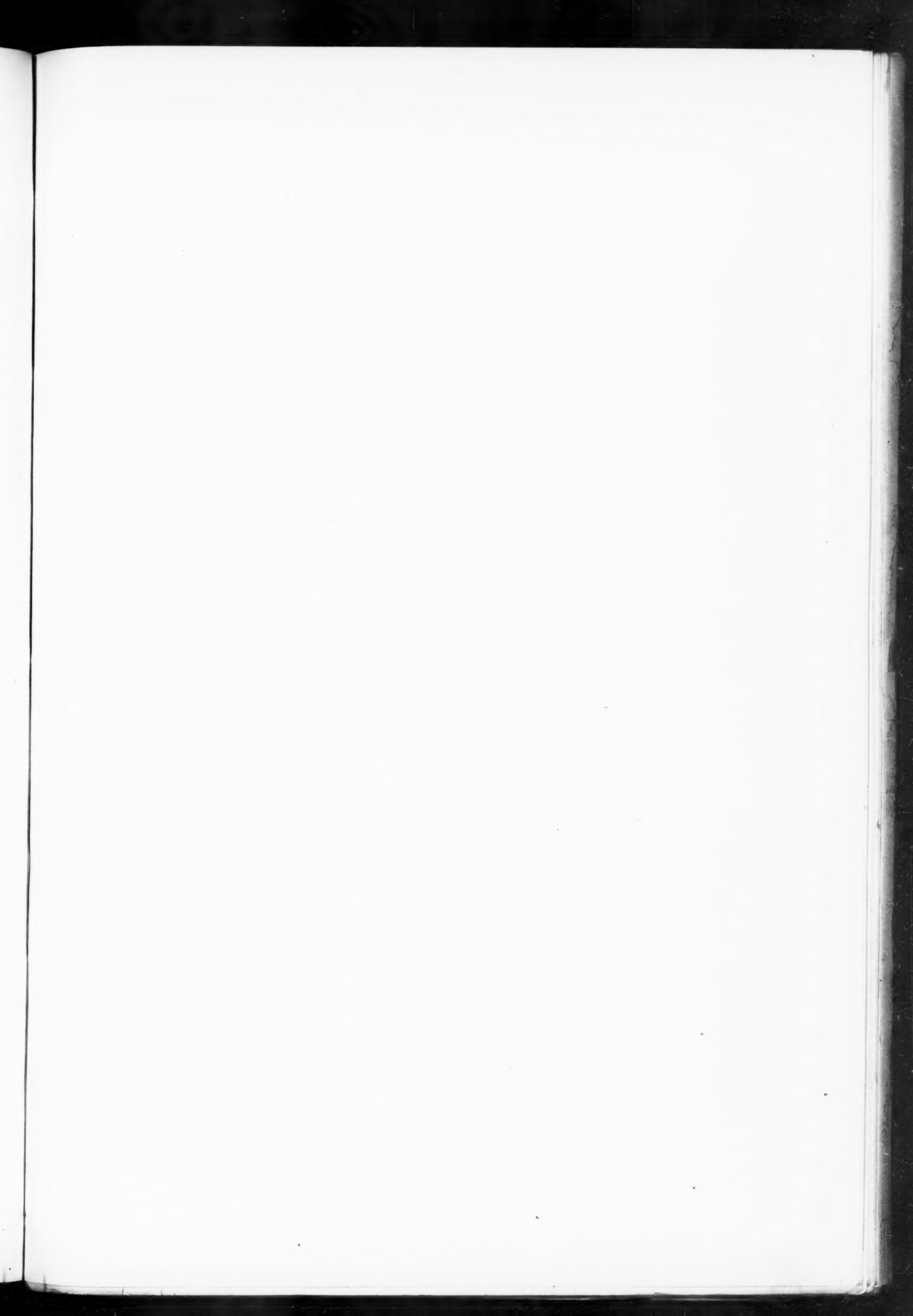
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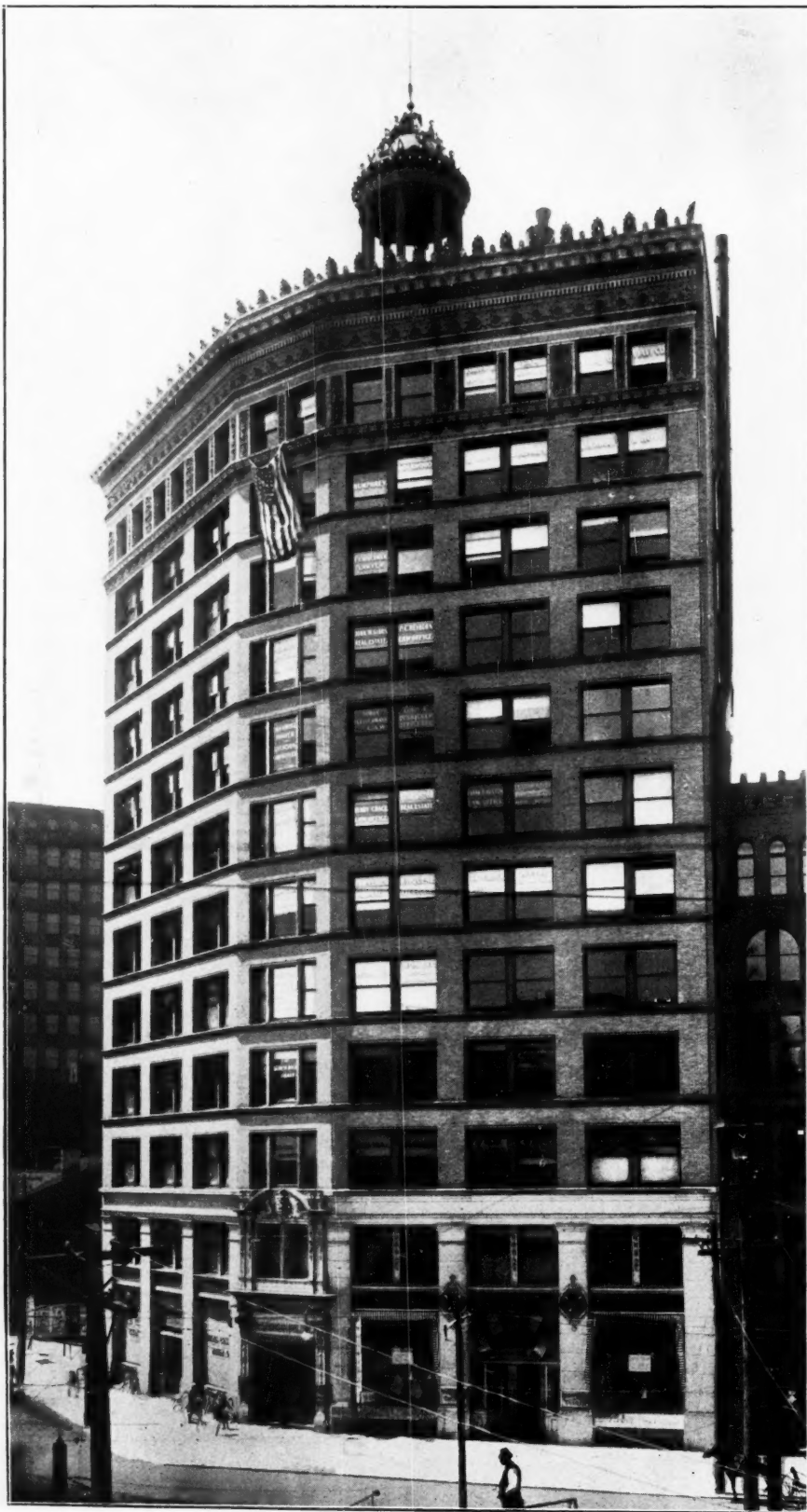
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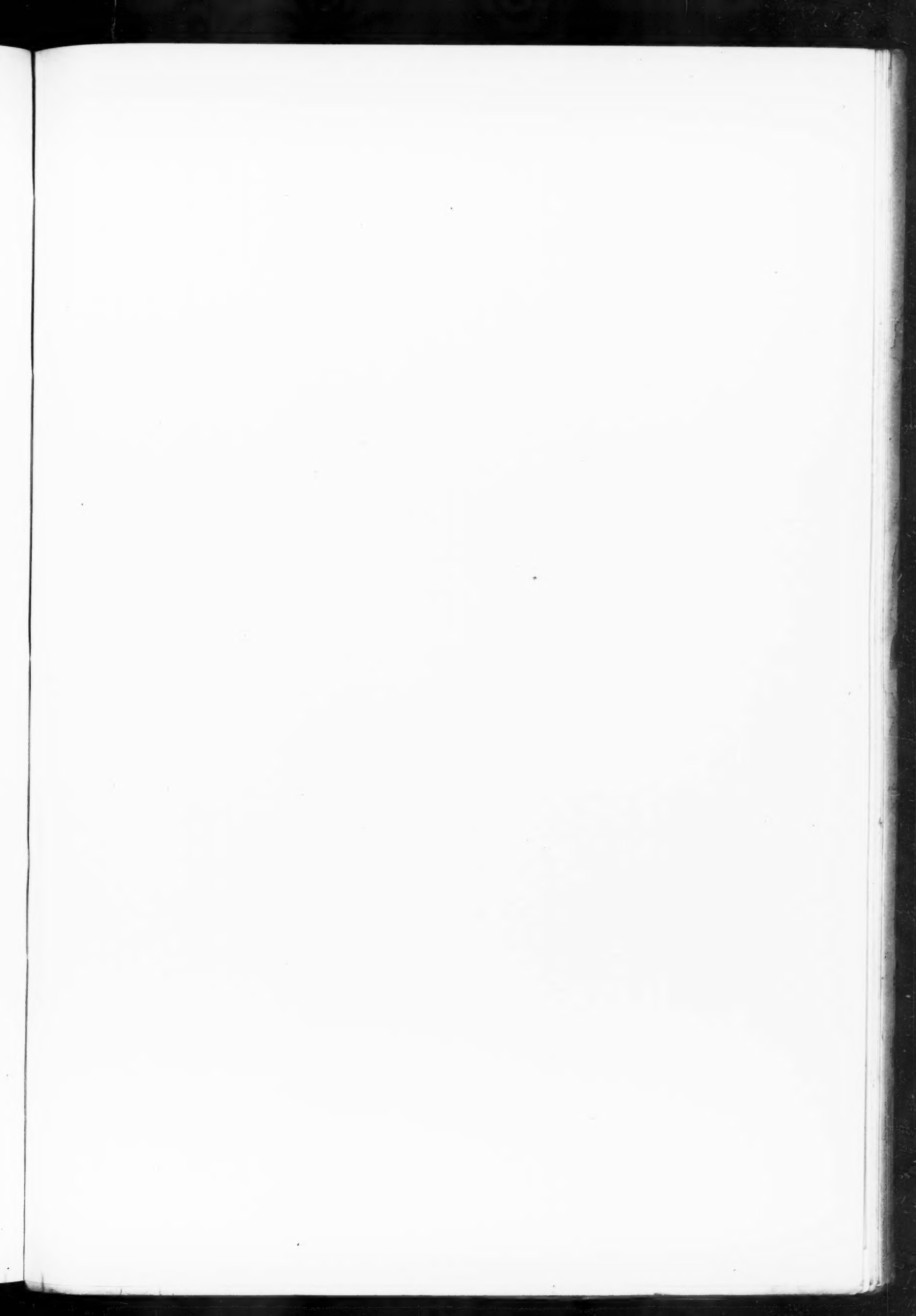
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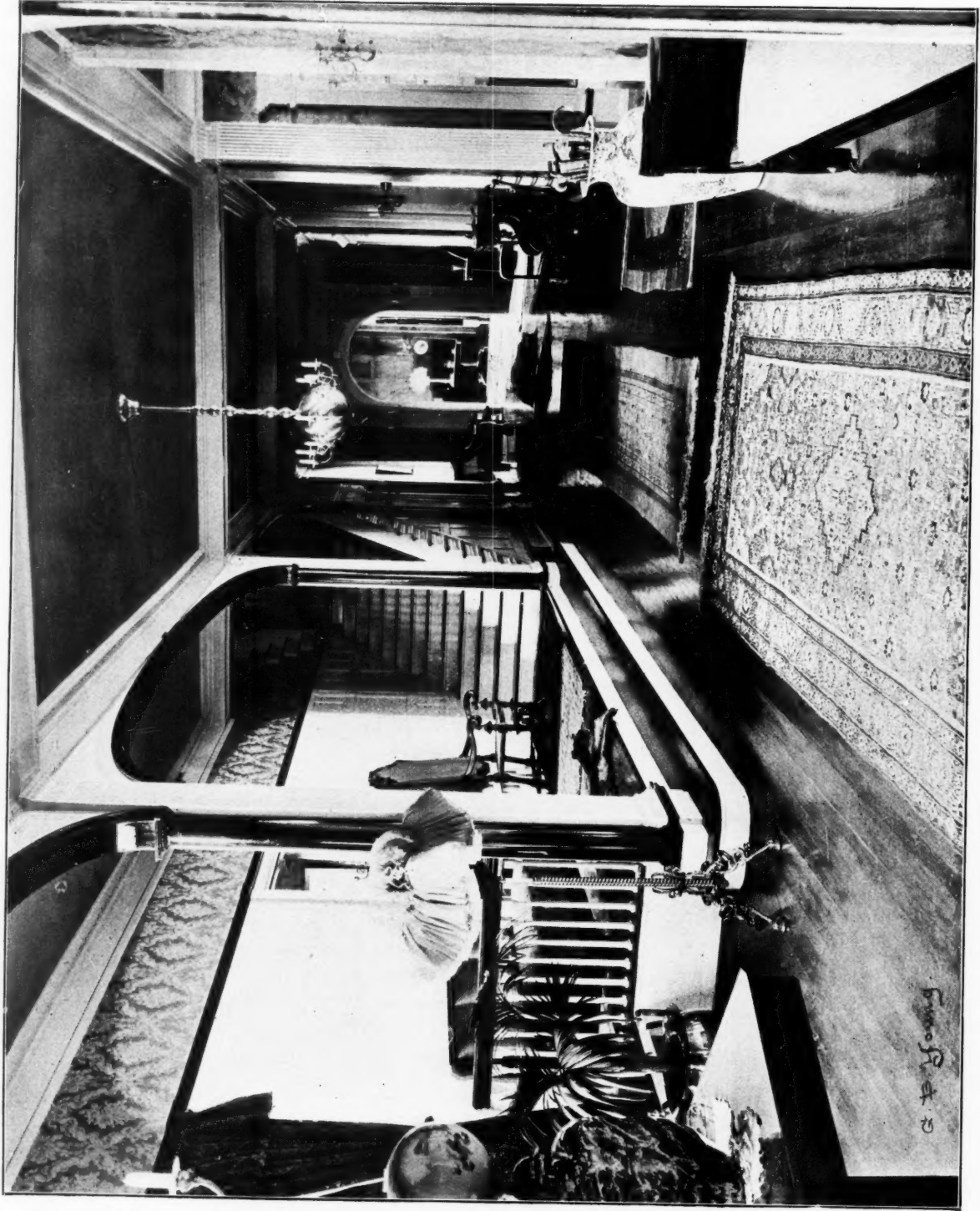




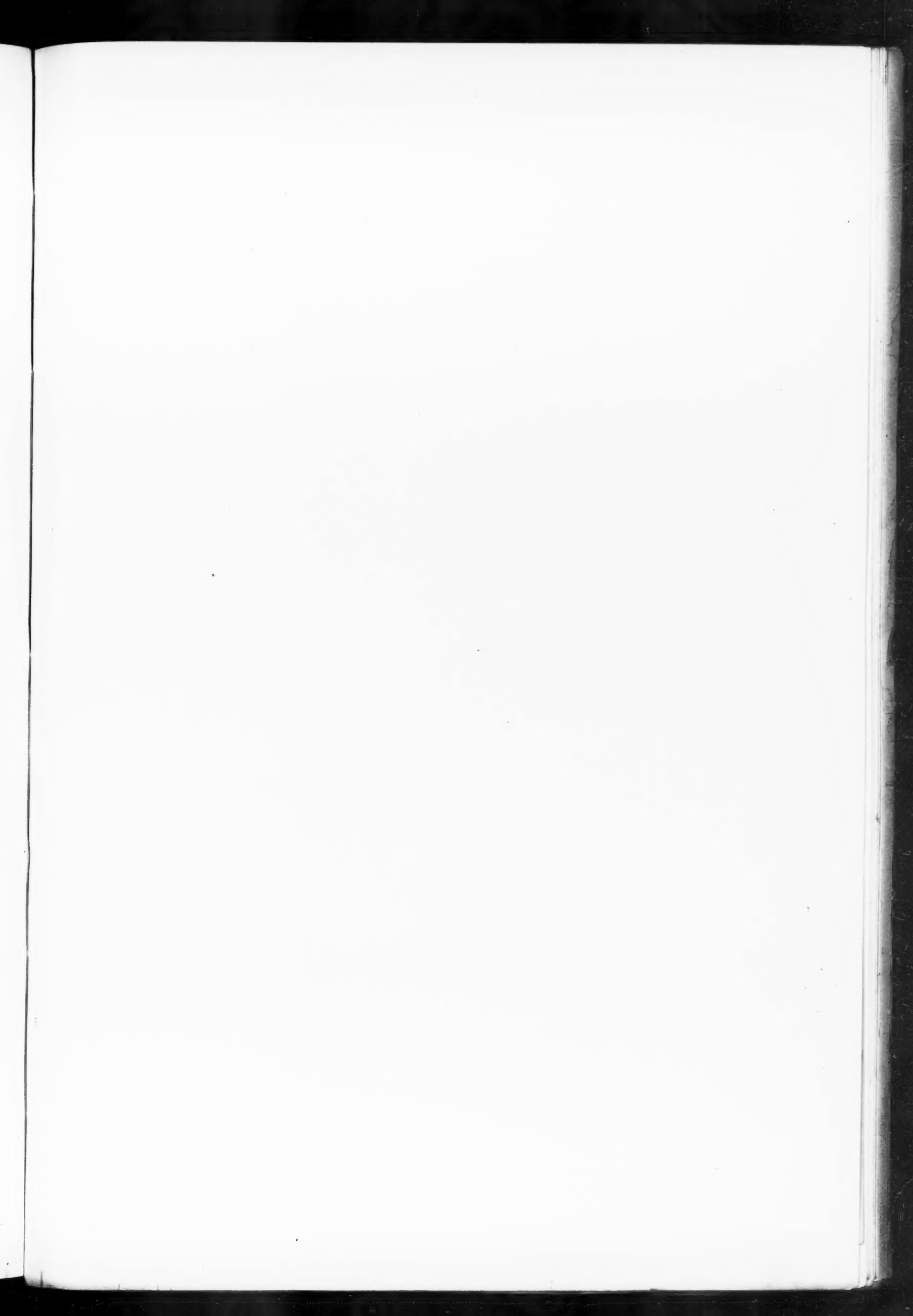
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VIEW IN DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM LOWE RICE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

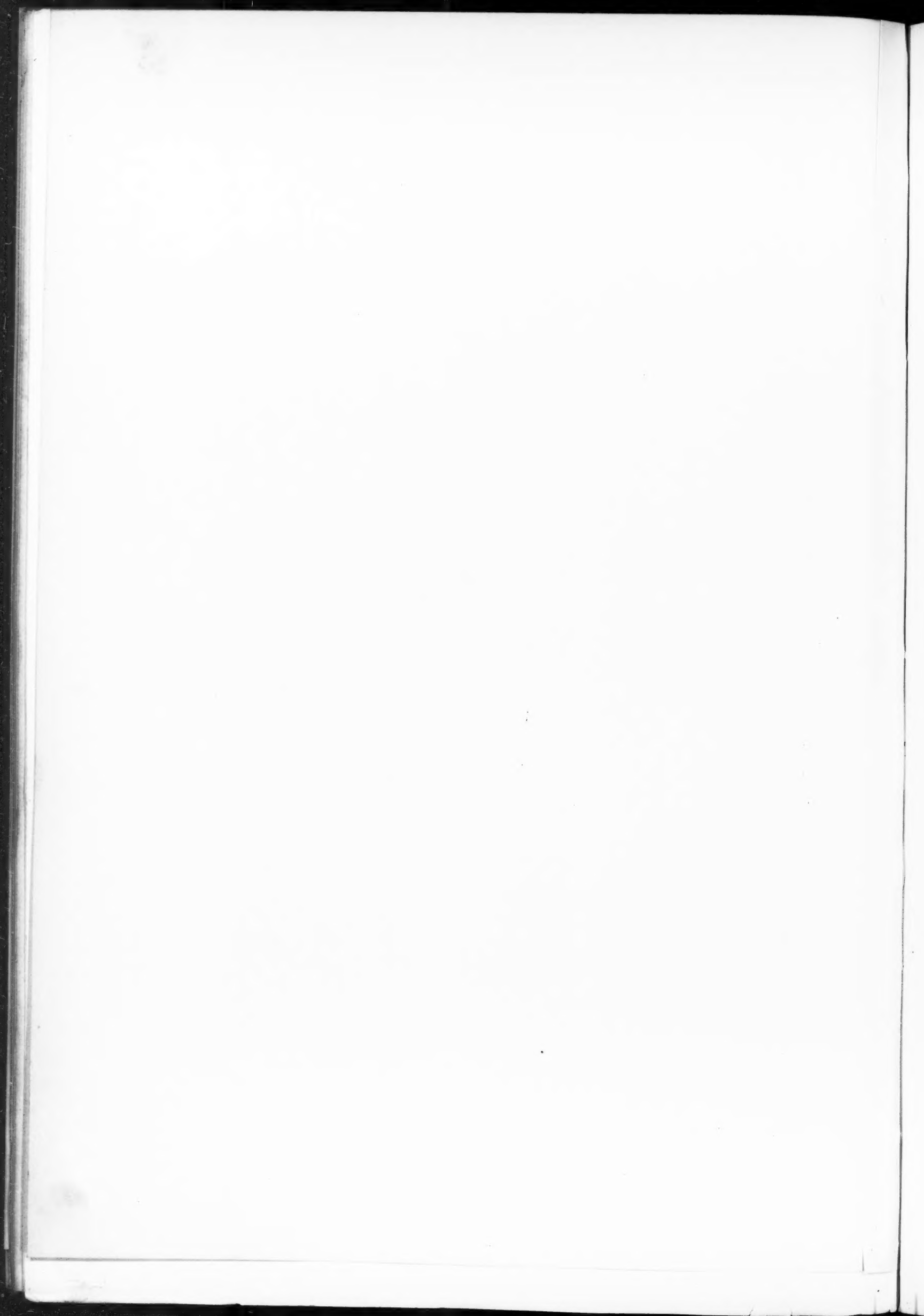
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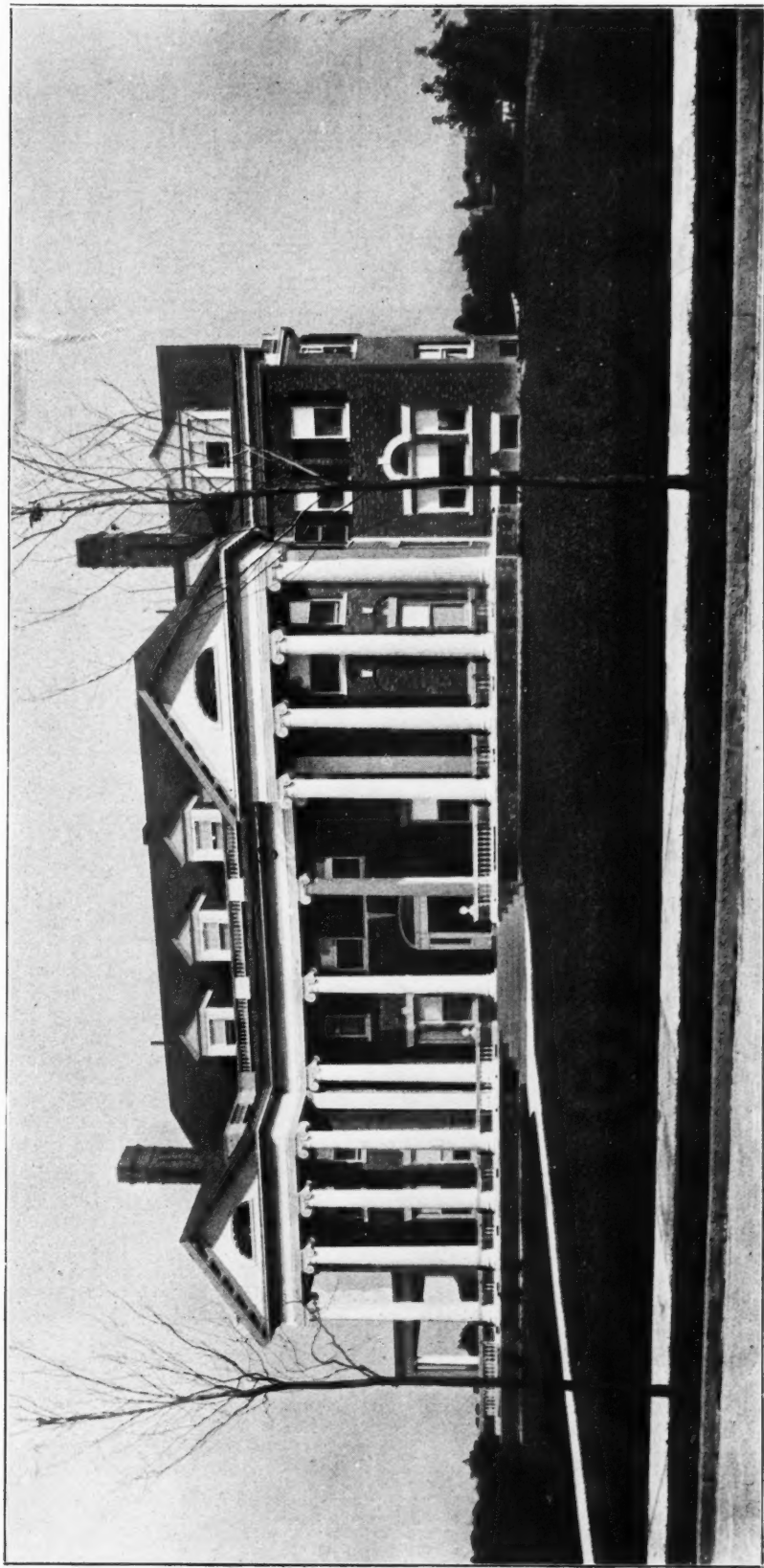
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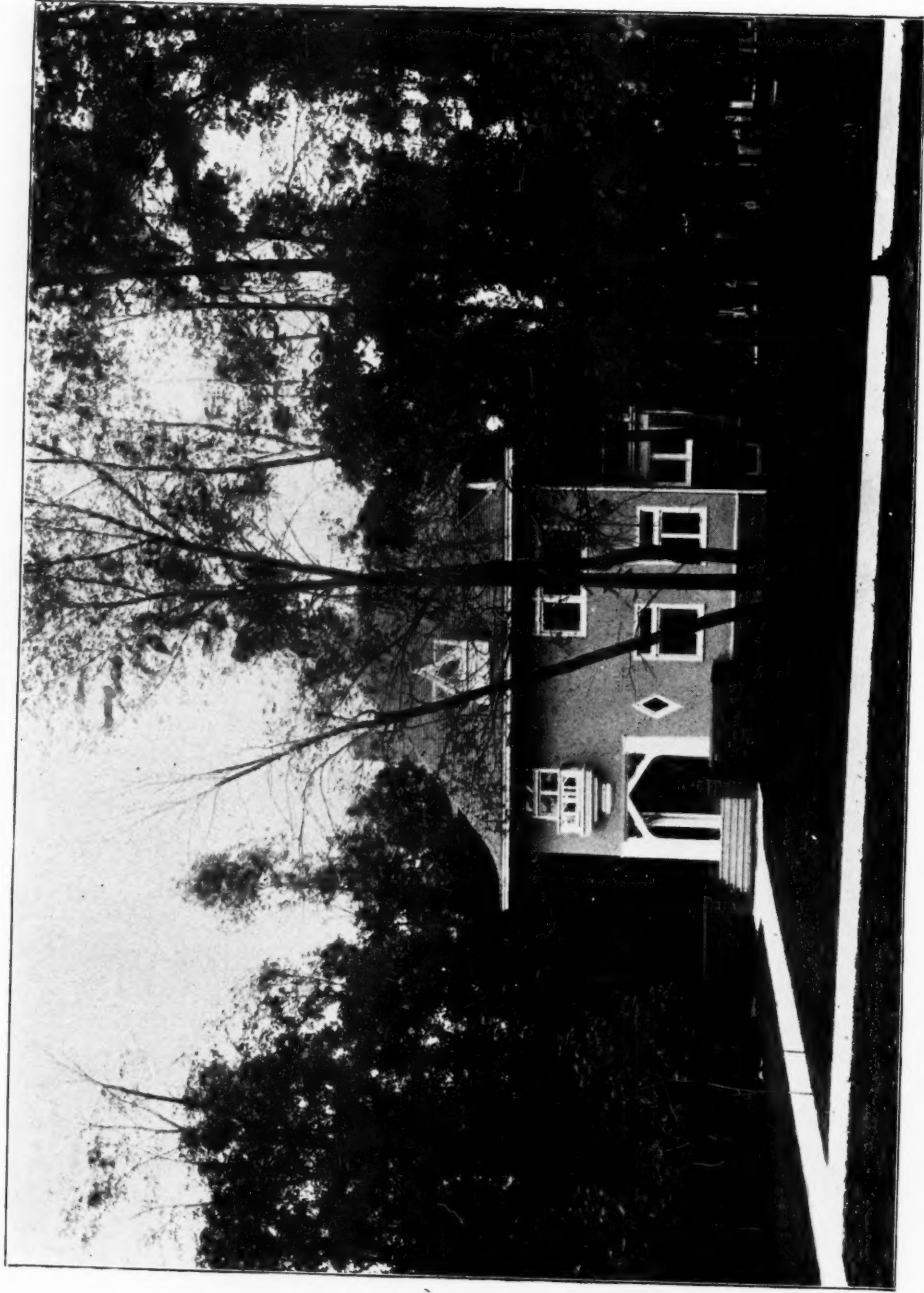
"LOWE RIDGE," RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM LOWE RICE, EUCLID HEIGHTS, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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ENGINE HOUSE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

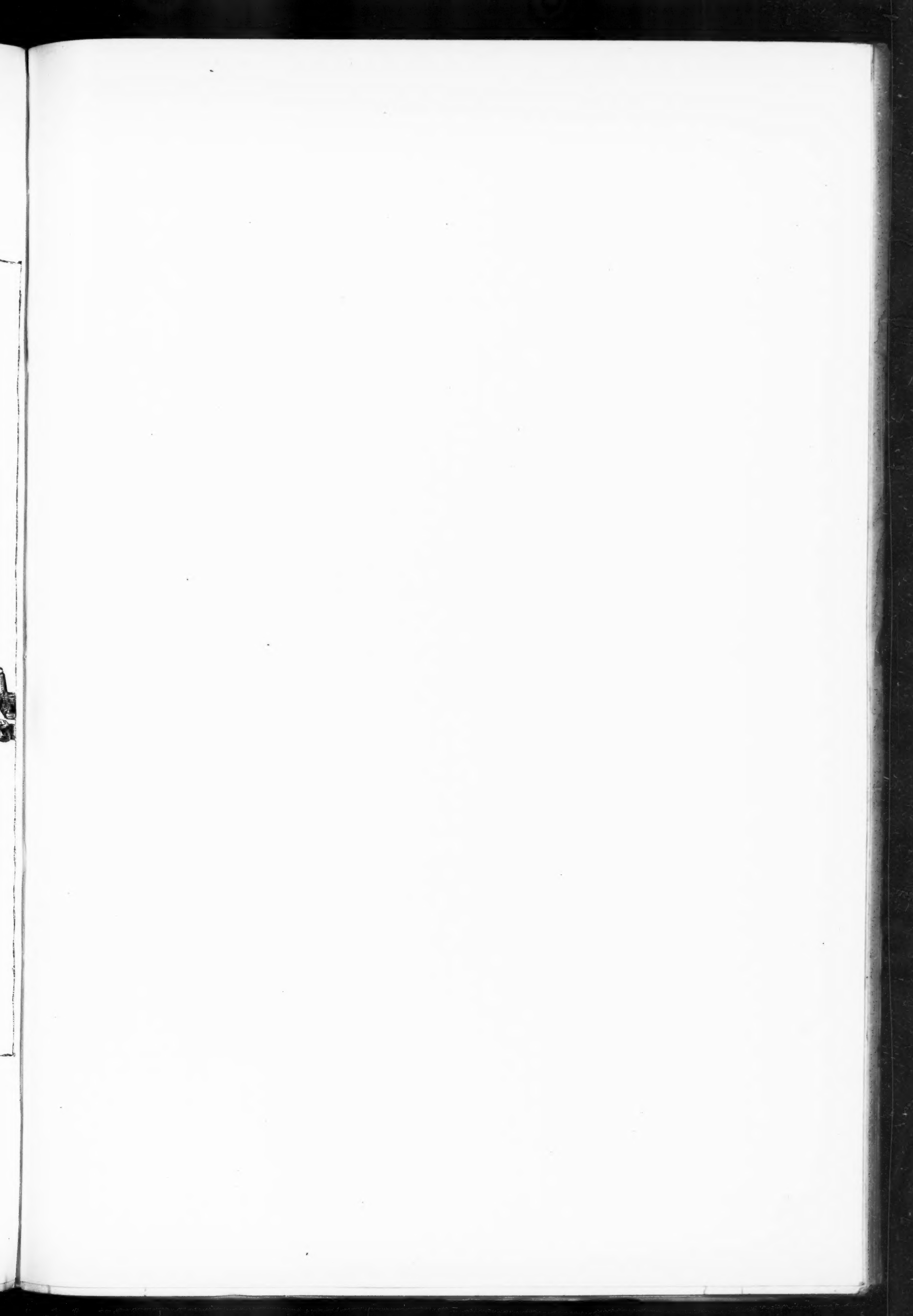
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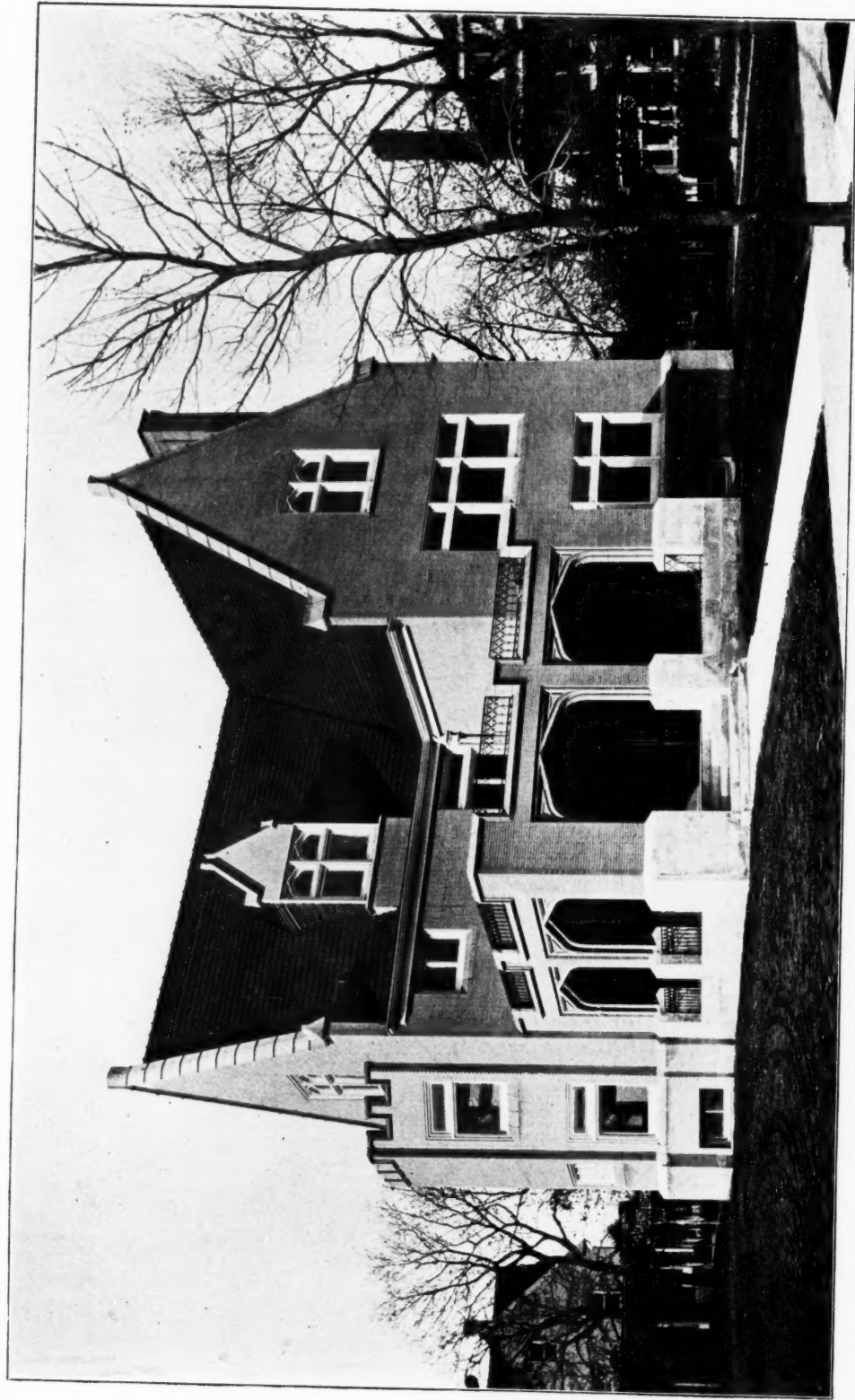


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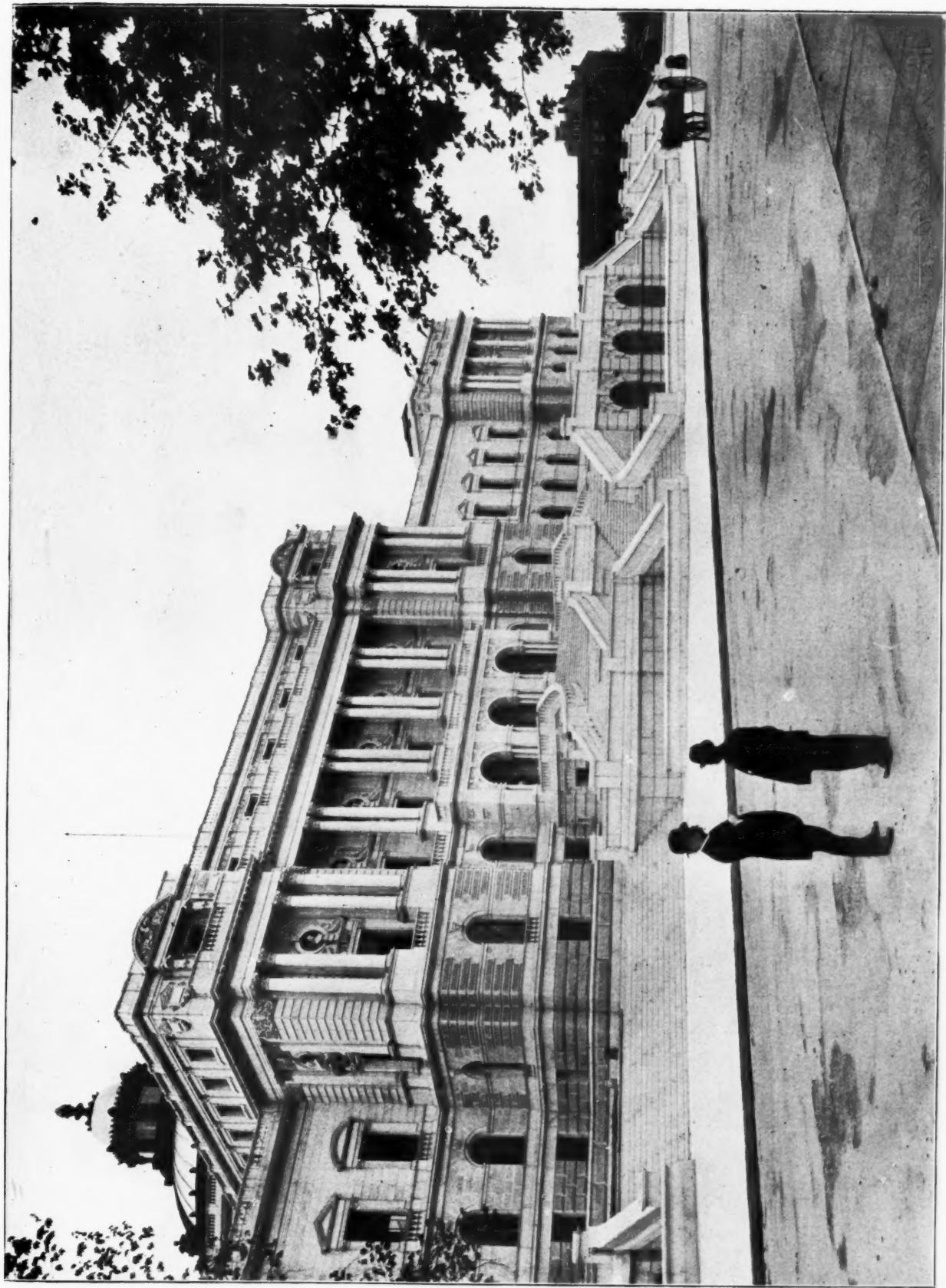
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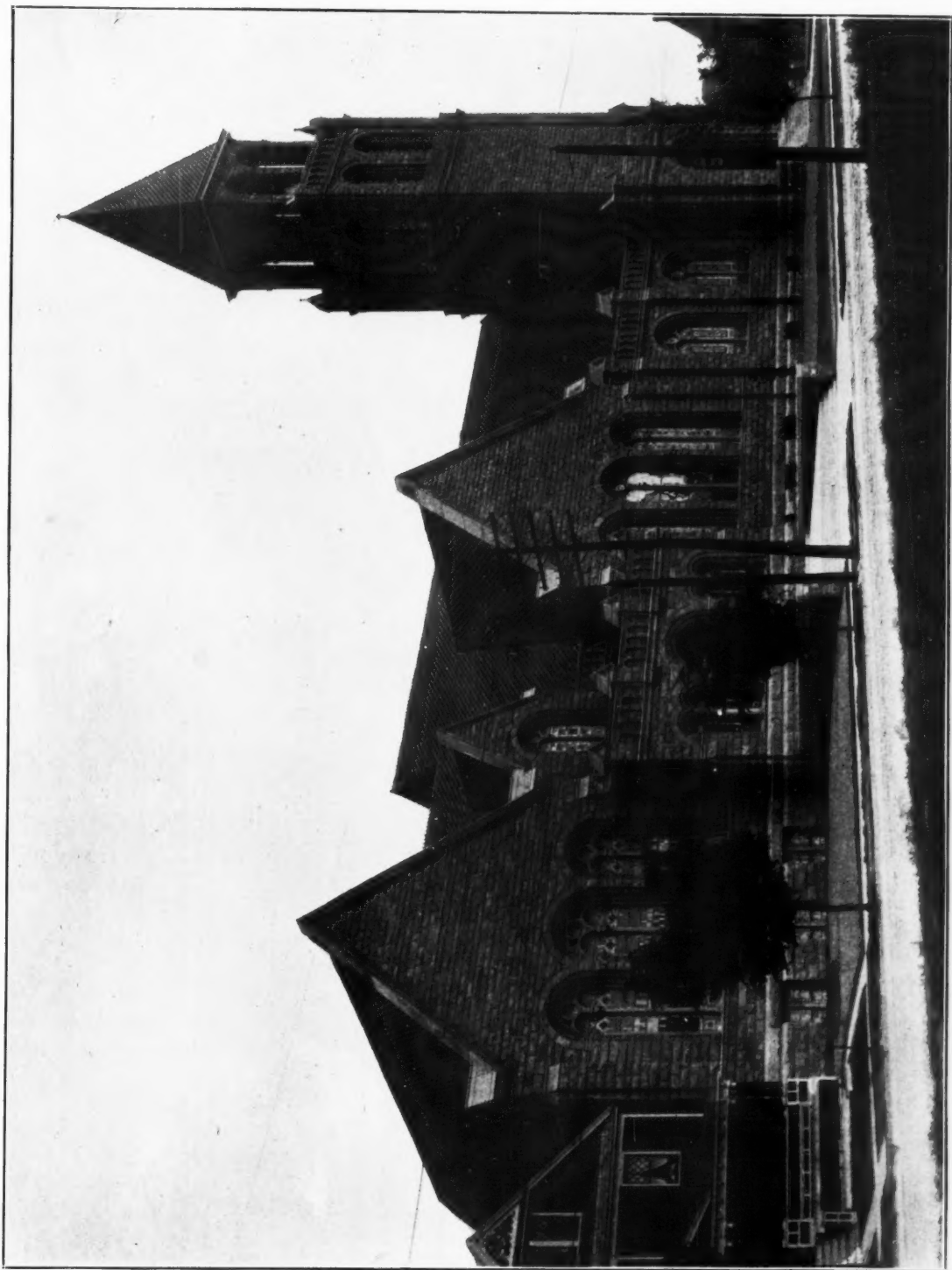




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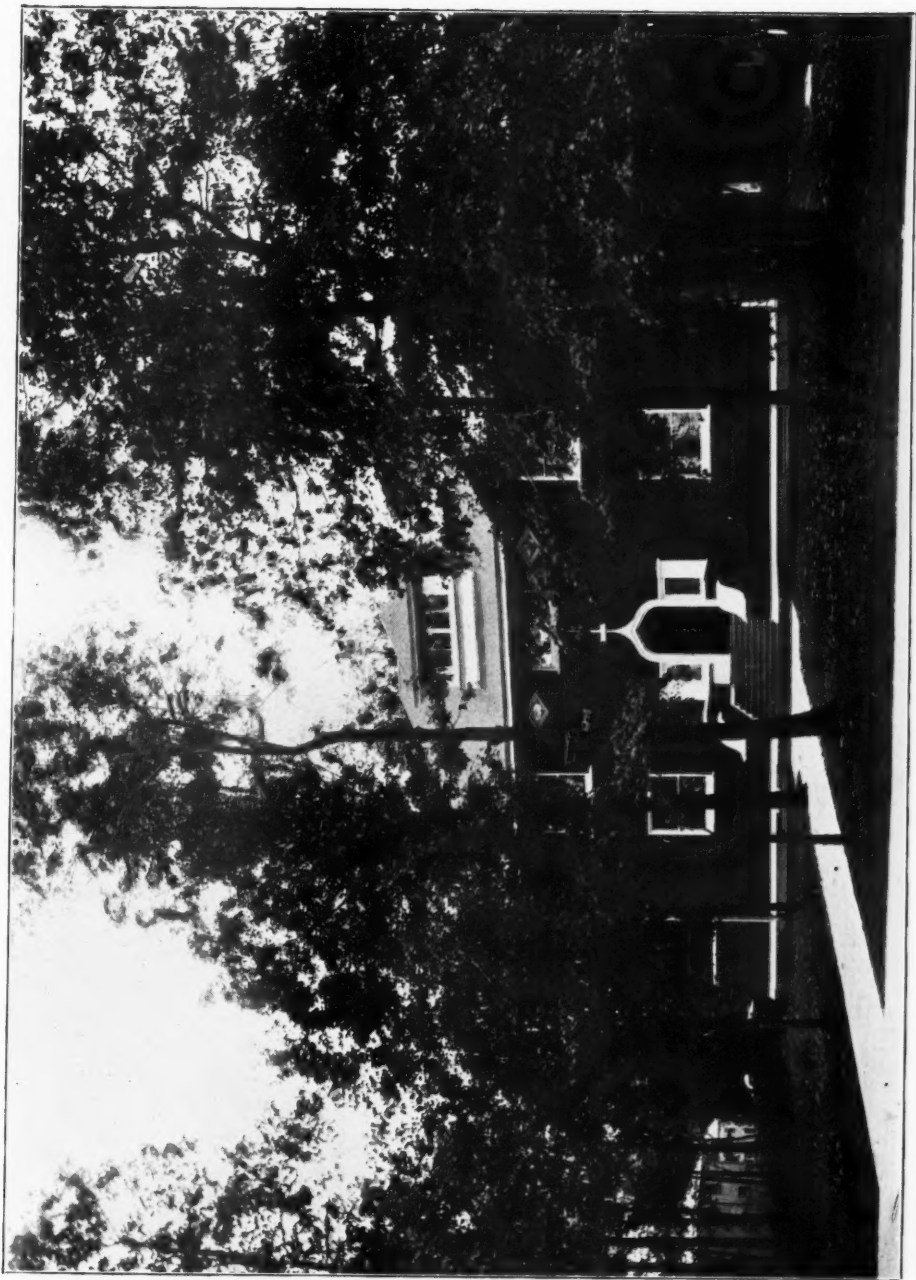


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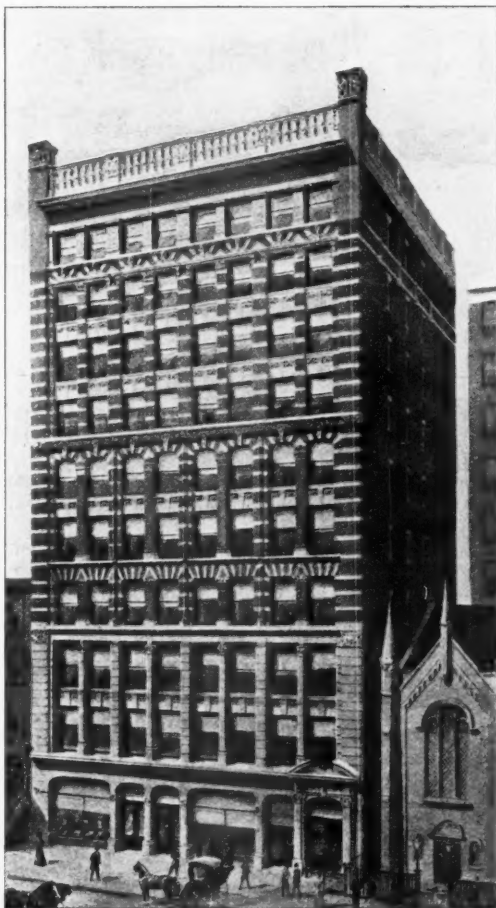
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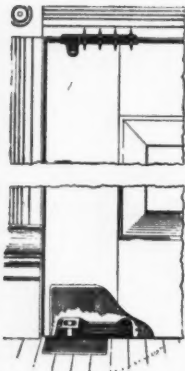
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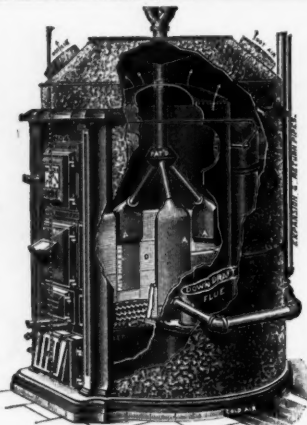
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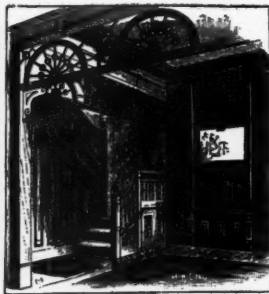
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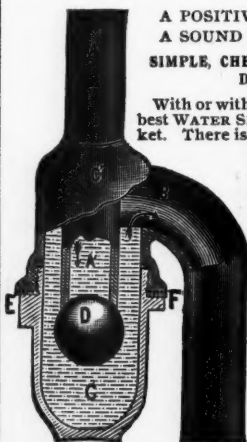
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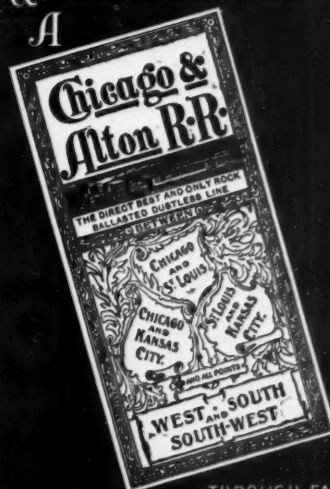
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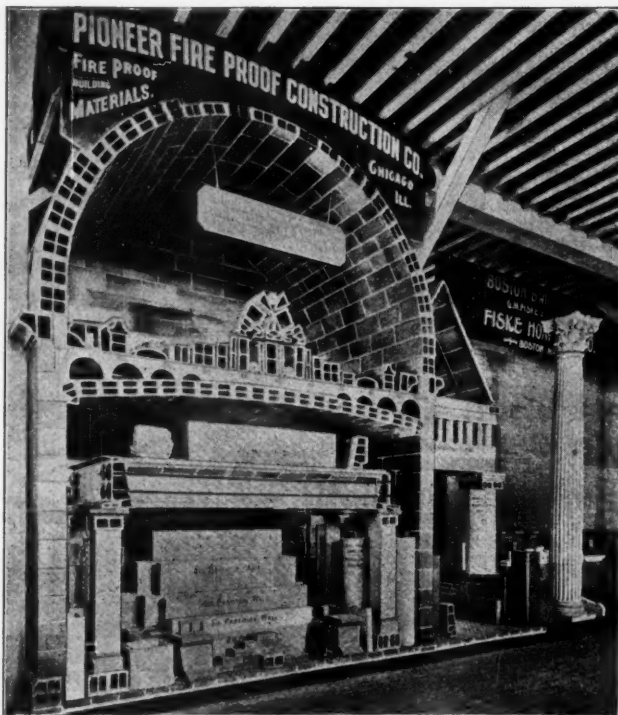
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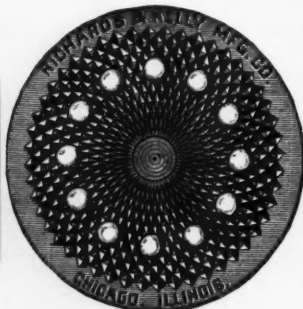
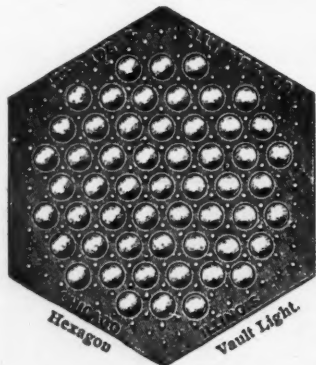
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Cor. 16th and Clark Sts.,
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Telephone, South 483.

Builders' Exchange Box 405.

Factory on Hydraulic Basin,
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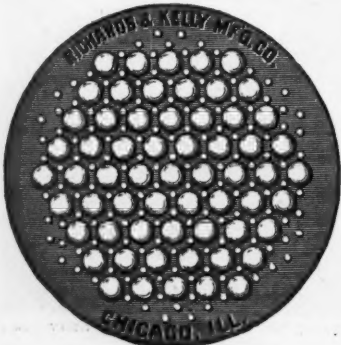
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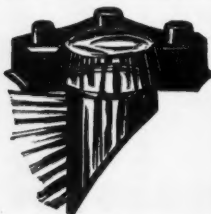
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Reflecting Lens.

THE "Taylor Old Style" ROOFING TIN

Is made exactly the same as in 1830,
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None genuine without
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No other Roofing Tin
is made like it, nor of
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HIGH GRADE, THICK AND THIN.

ENDWOOD MOSAIC, PARQUETRY, WOOD-CARPET, WAX-POLISH AND BRUSHES.

Write for our circular on the Care of Hardwood Floors. Catalogue Free.

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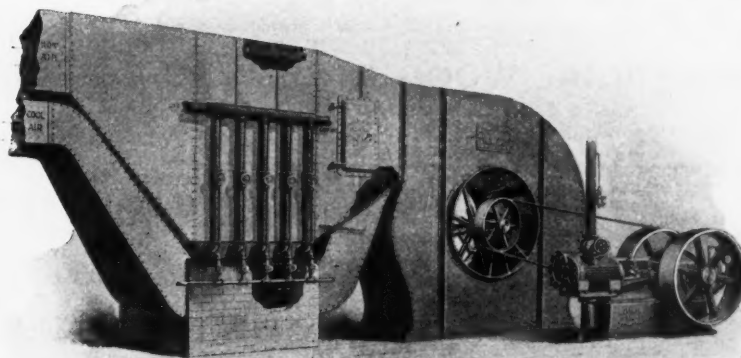
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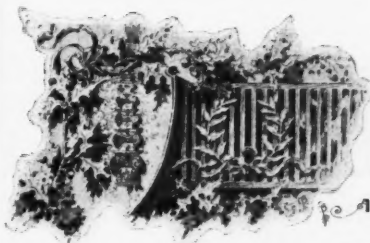
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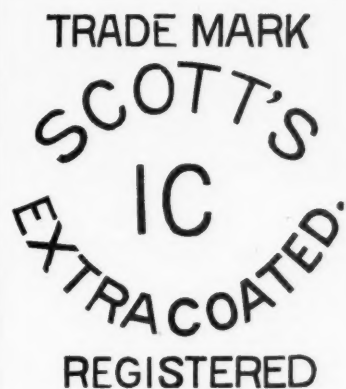
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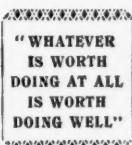
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is being constantly imitated in appearance, but no one has succeeded in equaling its

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The Bronze costs 40 per cent more than any other Sash Chain metal.

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High-grade Sash Pulleys and Fixtures.

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IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.

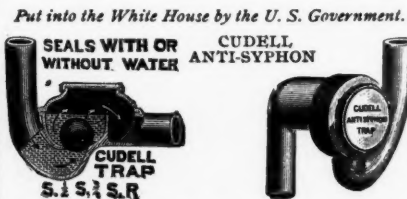
If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.**The University of Chicago**

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CLEVELAND, OHIO.Please mention **THE INLAND ARCHITECT** when corresponding with Advertisers.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXVII.

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 1

Valuable Publications Free.

Any architect can secure valuable books of reference without cost by sending for the catalogues of materials, etc., noticed from month to month in these columns. Large sums are spent on these catalogues, and they contain much practical information. Many are art productions. They may be obtained free on application to those issuing them. In writing please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and oblige the journal and the dealer.

REQUESTS FOR CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES.

Those wishing catalogues and samples sent them by dealers in general may have their names inserted under this heading free of charge. The only recompense desired is that the dealers who send catalogues to these addresses give THE INLAND ARCHITECT due credit for business benefits that result.

J. C. METZLER, Architect, 66 Stanton street, New York, N. Y.

AUGUST F. SCHROTER, Architect, 408 East Tenth street, New York city.

WILLIAM WHITE, Architect, Merchants' Bank Building, Helena, Montana.

HERBERT EDMUND HEWITT, Architect, 99 Washington street, Chicago.

NETTLETON, KAHN & TROWBRIDGE, Architects, 38 Campau Building, Detroit, Michigan.

ERNST KOCH, Architect, Hofmann Block, Ottumwa, Iowa.

CHAS. W. MAAS, Architect, Menominee, Michigan.

CLARENCE MARTINDALE, 5 Talbot Block, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE TRAP.

Jenkins Brothers, of New York, are introducing and placing on the market what is known as the Jenkins Diamond Trap. It is



a very simple, inexpensive trap, and one that has long been needed. It is specially

adapted for car-heating, heaters in rubber works, or any place where from 500 to 1,000 feet of 1-inch pipe are to be taken care of. It is automatic and positive in its working. Its recommendations are simplicity, strength and durability, sensitiveness, non-liability to get out of order, and easy to repair. It is made either of brass or iron, and tapped for 3/4-inch pipe. Every trap is warranted, and prices will be furnished on application.

A NEW CATALOGUE OF PLUMBING SUPPLIES.

The annual catalogue of the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of plumbing goods of every description, is one of the finest trade publications ever issued from the press of this or any other country. It contains 330 pages of illustrations and descriptive matter relative to the goods manufactured by the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company. It is printed on heavy plate paper, each page 11 by 14 inches in size, and bound substantially in cloth and leather bindings. The entire work is one to be proud of in every respect, and reflects great credit on the firm which it represents.

The illustrations in the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company's catalogue are deserving of especial mention. The wood engravings are made by their own special corps of artists and are executed in the very best manner. Over one thousand engravings, representing plumbing specialties alone, are contained in the work; but the crowning feature of the illustrations is the full-page lithograph plates, in colors and gold on tinted background, portraying the beautiful decoration of the finer pieces just as it appears in the finished work. This method of illustrating is especially adapted to accurate reproduction of decorative effects, and in

this work it has been employed by the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company in a most happy manner. To lovers of the beautiful in the practical arts these lithograph plates will be a source of delight. They are worthy of preservation in permanent form, and are excellent examples of high art in interior decoration. The pages devoted to hand painted borders are especially beautiful and artistic. The decorated basins are almost equally fine. It is refreshing to see such a high degree of excellence in an annual trade publication.

The general offices and salesrooms of the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company are located in the large four-story and basement building on the southwest corner of West Lake and Jefferson streets, Chicago. There also are the brass and machine shop, water closet, marble and electro-plating and lead trap departments. Adjoining this building on the west are two other large buildings, one four and the other six stories high, extending from 109 to 117 West Lake street, and containing the copper shop, slate and soapstone, wood working and finishing, bath tub, lavatory and earthenware departments. These buildings are in the heart of the manufacturing district of the West Side. Farther west the company has an immense factory for its enameling, iron foundry, range boiler and steel sink departments at Carroll and Hoyne avenues and Fulton street. The original building was totally destroyed by fire on December 24, 1891, and was replaced by the present structure in June, 1892. The main building is 125 by 475 feet and covers an entire block. In addition there is a substantial pattern house, galvanizing house and tar house, the whole constituting probably the most complete plant of its kind in this country.

The down-town showrooms of the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company in Chicago are conveniently located in the retail district at 91 Dearborn street. Realizing the importance of a permanent and central location, the company erected its own building, a handsome eight-story structure especially designed and adapted for the purpose required. They also maintain substantial salesrooms in Denver, Colorado, at 1533 to 1537 Blake street, and in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at 11 North Washington avenue. A complete exhibit of their plumbing specialties can be seen at both these places, as well as in Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL IRON.

The Chicago Ornamental Iron Company, whose artistic work in iron, brass and bronze is becoming known throughout the United States through its superior artistic quality, is deserving of special credit because of the persistent effort made for many years to elevate the ornamental work in metals to the plane of art. The railings, etc., in the new Lafayette Square Opera House at Washington, D. C., illustrated last month, is a sample of this superb work. The new president of the company, Mr. H. C. Troost, has been recognized for many years as a superior designer in metalwork, and to him is due the credit of much of the advance made in this country in the art of designing and shaping of metals into ornamental forms.

TRADE NOTES.

THE United States Tubular Bell Company, of Methuen, Massachusetts, have issued the first number of a small quarterly publication devoted to the art of chime ringing. The title is "Chimes and Changes." It is intended as a record of events relating to the chime movement, which is becoming general among churches, and is an agreeable as well as effective method of advertising.

AMONG the many prominent buildings that have recently adopted the system of reflectors manufactured by I. P. Frink, 551

Pearl street, New York, might be mentioned the following: Sacred Heart Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.; Presbyterian Church, Oneonta, N. Y.; Masonic Hall, Summit, N. J.; St. John's Lutheran Church, Tamaqua, Pa.; Friends' Church, Indianapolis, Ind.; Opera House, Bristol, Conn.; Centenary M. E. Church, Binghamton, N. Y.; Tenth Battalion Armory, Albany, N. Y.; First Congregational Church, Everett, Wash.

SEVERAL years ago the Buffalo Forge Company supplied the largest dry kiln which has ever been placed in the Northwest, and has received the below letter, referring to service derived therefrom:

TACOMA, Wash., January 11, 1896.
Buffalo Forge Company, Buffalo, New York:
GENTLEMEN—Replying to yours of December 13, answer to which has been deferred by reason of the writer's absence from the city, would say that the lumber dryer which you installed for us some time ago has so far given very satisfactory results, and we have no complaint to make and could recommend them to anyone seeking similar machinery.

Yours truly,

TACOMA MILL COMPANY,
WM. HANSON, Manager.

TOBIN BRONZE, when rolled hot, is remarkable for its high elastic limit, tensile strength, toughness and uniform texture, and is stronger than ordinary mild steel rods or plates. This metal at a cherry red heat can be drop-forged in the same manner as steel, either from rods or sheets. Its specific gravity is lower and weight less than copper. For marine purposes it is unexcelled, on account of this combination of lightness and strength, together with resistance to the corrosive action of sea water. The United States Navy Department have specified its use for certain purposes in the machinery of all new cruisers constructed. Tobin bronze is especially suitable for pump piston rods and valve stems, torpedo machinery, gun-carriage tracks, forged gunpowder tools, cross-head gibs, disk valves for pumps, powder mill plates, rolled friction balls, deck bolts and ship fastenings, linings for pumps, washers and collars, hammers and coopers' swages, block pins, center-boards, condenser tube plates, shafting, tannic acid extractor shells, ship plates, commutator bars, drop forgings, bolts, nuts, stay rods, etc., fin keels and rudders, coal chutes and screens for mines and paper mill machinery. Tobin Bronze is manufactured and sold by the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, 19 and 21 Cliff street, New York.

RAILROAD NOTE.

A TOUR TO MEXICO VIA THE QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.—An escorted tour through Mexico in a superb special train of Pullman vestibuled dining, sleeping and observation cars, leaves Cincinnati Monday, February 24, via Queen & Crescent Route. For handsomely illustrated itinerary write W. C. Rinearson, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1896.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 31st day of February, 1896, and opened immediately thereafter, for all the labor and materials and fixing in place complete the low-pressure steam heating and mechanical ventilating apparatus, power, boilers, etc., required for the United States Courthouse and Post Office building at Detroit, Michigan, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Superintendent at Detroit, Michigan. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for \$200. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to waive any defect or informality in any bid should it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so. All proposals received after the time stated for opening will be returned to the bidders. Proposals must be inclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked, "Proposal for the Low-Pressure Steam Heating and Mechanical Ventilating Apparatus, etc., for the United States Courthouse and Post Office at Detroit, Michigan," and addressed to WILLIAM MARTIN AIKEN, Supervising Architect.



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BURGLAR PROOF.

The Latch and Keeper are made of **cold rolled steel**, hence are infinitely stronger and better than any cast-iron lock can be.

This Lock is simple in construction, neat in appearance, cannot be opened from the outside and has a greater range than any Lock made.

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CUDELL TRAP
S. I. S. R.

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Patent Sewer-Gas and Backwater Trap

For Wash-Bowls, Sinks, Bath and Wash Tubs,
WEST CLEVELAND, OHIO.

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NEW YORK CITY.

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Please mention **THE INLAND ARCHITECT** when corresponding with Advertisers.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXVII.

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 2

Valuable Publications Free.

Any architect can secure valuable books of reference without cost by sending for the catalogues of materials, etc., noticed from month to month in these columns. Large sums are spent on these catalogues, and they contain much practical information. Many are art productions. They may be obtained free on application to those issuing them. In writing please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and oblige the journal and the dealer.

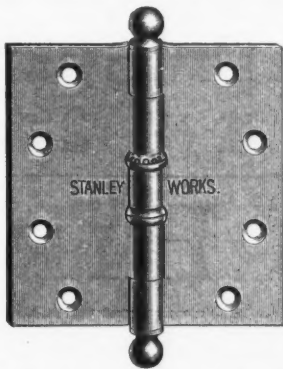
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J. L. NICHOLS, Consulting Architect, Fee Building, Bloomington, Indiana.
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GEORGE P. WASHBURN, Ottawa, Kansas.
JOHN ARTHUR ROGERS, Architect, 1506 Ashland Block, Chicago.
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AN IDEAL HEAVY BUTT.

The accompanying cut shows an ideal butt for hanging heavy doors. It is equipped with ball-bearing washers, by the use of



which all friction in the joint is practically overcome, so that there can be no wearing down of the butt under the severest strain, no squeaking of the door, and no need of oiling the butt, thereby disfiguring finishes and gathering dust. The door swings easily and noiselessly. The washers are so constructed that they cannot come apart. This butt is manufactured by the Stanley Works, New Britain, Connecticut, who apply them to any of their best grades of butts, and butts thus equipped are of the best ever made for heavy doors.

PERFORATED VENTILATING GLASS.

Architects will be interested in a perforating glass recently patented by the McCully Glass Company, of Chicago, as it solves almost the entire range of problems in the line of ventilation by windows. It is apparent that with glass properly perforated, all glass screens over courts, etc., can be quite translucent and still provide the necessary circulation of air; that its use will avoid the necessity of placing heavy swing ventilators in windows, and, in fact, provide for ventilation wherever glass is used in a decorative way. As the inventor, Mr. McCully, is one of the best-known stained glass art-

ists in the country, with practical experience in all its branches that is second to none, this method of ventilation must at once secure the confidence of architects and remove one more of the many clumsy and unsatisfactory methods that have been practiced because nothing adequate has been brought forward to fill the deficiency. Samples of the glass will be sent on application, together with full explanatory matter regarding its practical application and use.

INTERIOR FURNISHING.

Mr. Anson S. Hopkins, of Chicago, who has been known and esteemed by the architects in the West for many years, latterly as manager of the Henry Dibblee Company, has opened an office at 1503 Marquette building, where his experience will be placed at the disposal of architects in the several lines of interior finish and furnishing for which he is agent. There is probably none better posted than he in all that pertains to fine finishing and its accessories, and the recent work being placed by him in the residences of Mr. J. A. Spoor, manager of the Wagner Palace Car Company; Mr. Charles Schwab, of Selz, Schwab & Co.; those of Messrs. Max and Harry Hart, of Hart, Schaffner & Manx; and that of Mrs. H. M. Wallis, at Racine, Wisconsin, are of the highest order of excellence. As Mr. Hopkins' record in all lines of interior furnishing is of the highest type, we do not hesitate to bespeak for him that consideration from his old friends among architects that his experience and thorough reliability merits.

THE SIPHON EDUCATION RANGE CLOSETS

Are perfect sanitary substitutes for all varieties of trough closets. The special feature is the after-flush, which leaves seven inches of clear water after automatic siphon, which has no movable part, has discharged, covering all points that are liable to become fouled, and making a separate water seal between each seat. The closets are in sections so they can be increased by adding any number of them desired. Siphon at opposite end from tank draws out at regular intervals all used water, etc., when automatic tank above operates. They are in use in all large cities from Maine to California, and thousands of first-class testimonials from railroads, school boards, schools, colleges, prisons, reformatories certify that they give general satisfaction.

For catalogue and full particulars, address Flush Tank Company, 173 La Salle street, Chicago.

SPANISH ROOFING TILES.

The common objection to roofing tin, that it does not readily admit of ornamentation in its flat state, has been entirely overcome by Merchant & Co., the well-known manufacturers of metal roofing, by the introduction of their metal "Spanish" tiles. These tiles when laid on the roof have very much the same appearance as terra cotta. They are made in either copper, steel or tin, and in addition to being attractive and ornamental, are thoroughly stormproof. Their chief advantages are that they do not break nor chip off, they do not have to be cemented, nor do they require expensive structural work to carry their weight. Made of 16 ounces copper, they weigh 175 pounds to the square, laid, while slate weighs 450 pounds, and terra cotta 700 pounds to the square. One form of tile is made for flat surfaces, another for domes and conical towers. Both styles have a high vertical lock which renders them when laid absolutely stormproof. Merchant & Co. are manufacturing also a Gothic shingle, which is designed to meet a requirement among

architects and others who have discarded the ordinary tin shingles on account of the absence of ornamentation. The ornamental features of all these new devices are very faithfully portrayed by photographic illustrations of recent roofing work shown in their little artistic volume, "Overhead," one of the finest examples of reproductive art we have lately seen.

POETRY AND PAINTS.

With the coming of each and every spring, editors and publishers are offered "Spring Poetry," which is considered by the authors of a quality quite equal, if not superior, to anything ever launched upon the poetry-loving world. As with poetry, so it is with paint—as the spring season of painting and repainting comes along there is sure to be offered something new in the way of paint mixture for the protection of roofs, ironwork, etc. Fortunately the public, as a rule, discriminate as wisely against such new nostrums as it does in its poetry, and rightly chooses a paint like Dixon's Silica Graphite Paint, which has been so favorably known for over a quarter of a century.

Roofs painted with Dixon's "Silica Graphite" paint have not required repainting in twelve to fifteen years and over. Railway and other corporations known for their thorough testing and careful selection of materials, use this paint in large quantities.

Anyone desiring to know more about graphite paint should address the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, New Jersey.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Carter's Ink Company is making a very uniform and reliable paste for library and photographic use. Its chemical properties insure perfectly smooth adhesive action, and it is indestructible through souring or the action of heat and cold.

A NEAT catalogue of plumbers' specialties has come to our table from the Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. They are manufacturers of sanitary and plumbers' chains, basin, bath and tray chains, closet pulls, pipe straps, eight-hooks and split links; they also make a large number of patented specialties, among which are "Giant" metal sash chains, "Red Metal" and steel sash chains, sash pulleys and fixtures, padlocks, bicycle sundries, cable chains, Eureka shears, drill chucks, buttonhole attachments, rat and mouse traps. The Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company call especial attention of the trade to its line of closet pulls in enameled, stained and natural woods. These pulls are of all grades, the price depending on the finish, but the uniform quality of the goods is first-class in all respects. They make a specialty of fitting up the pulls with chains and necessary eight-hooks, so that they are ready for use. The Smith & Egge chains are so well known that no comment on their tried and proved quality is necessary. Their line of single and double pipe straps fit all the sizes of pipe in ordinary use among the trade, and the workmanship and finish on all is unexcelled. Their sanitary chain is so constructed as to prevent the accumulation of dirt and germs in the links, thereby making it a very desirable chain for use on fine sanitary plumbing. It is made by automatic machinery, insuring a perfect, reliable chain, which will not kink. A novelty which has become decidedly popular in a short time was recently introduced by the Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company, in the shape of a basin chain holder, by the use of which the chain passes out of sight when the plug is not in use. Like all the Smith & Egge goods, this is a handsome ornament, as well as being very useful.

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All our improvements are patented and infringers will be prosecuted.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1896.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of March, 1896, and opened immediately thereafter, for all the labor and materials required to put in place complete a tower clock for the United States Courthouse and Post Office, at Mankato, Minnesota, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Superintendent at Mankato, Minnesota. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than two per cent of the amount of the proposal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defect or informality in any bid, should it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so. All proposals received after the time stated will be returned to the bidders. Proposals must be inclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked, "Proposal for a Tower Clock for the United States Courthouse and Post Office building at Mankato, Minnesota," and addressed to WILLIAM MARTIN AIKEN, Supervising Architect.

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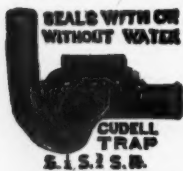
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JOHN ARTHUR ROGERS, Architect, 1506 Ashland Block, Chicago.
R. M. PANCOAST, Civil Engineer, Camden, N. J.

COMPETITION.

OFFER FOR SOME CLUB OR LEAGUE.

Henry A. Goetz, of New Albany, Indiana, the inventor of the box anchor, post cap and joist hanger bearing his name, makes the following offer:

He will deposit \$200 with any publisher, to be named later, to be given to the successful club or league, on about the following terms of competition:

1. The club is to make a plan of a warehouse, four or five stories, upon the slow-burning principle, in which durability, strength, the arrangement of material, and the fire hazard shall be the principal features, rather than ornamental design;
2. Goetz shall make a plan of the same kind, using his patented improvements as he intends they shall be used, in conjunction with other methods he may know;
3. All plans shall then be referred to a committee, composed of an architect, an insurance rate expert and some owner who has built several large warehouses.

Now if Goetz fails to prove to the satisfaction of the committee that his plans are best in at least two out of three points hereafter named, then the \$200 is to be donated to the club furnishing the best plan.

1. Goetz must prove that his plan of a warehouse will get the lower rate of insurance of any plan competing;
2. Goetz must prove his plan to be as durable, or more so, as strong or stronger and as cheap or cheaper, than the best plan in the competition;
3. Goetz must prove that his plan will suffer less loss at a fire or by wind than the best competing plan.

N. B.—The entire membership of club being allowed to incorporate their ideas into the club plan, but none allowed to use any of the ideas advanced by Goetz in his printed literature.

TRADE NOTES.

AN important department of hardware supply is that of tools, machinery and fixtures for markets. Every possible demand in this line is covered by the Orr & Lockett Hardware Company, of Chicago. Their new catalogue of market supplies describes and illustrates nearly everything required in

that business. Their celebrated drop-pan cooling rooms, for meat markets, hotels, public institutions, etc., are a leading feature. This is a cooler which is the result of twenty-five years of experience and study of the best methods of refrigeration, and is now used in over 1,000 meat markets, clubs and hotels in the city of Chicago alone. The crowning feature of this cooler is the drop-pan system, whereby the circulation is made self-ventilating and the cold air from the entire body of ice is utilized. The meat chamber is thus kept absolutely dry at all times and will keep meat firm and in perfect condition in all kinds of weather. It maintains an even temperature of from 34 to 40 degrees, according to the size of cooler and the way it is used. But space will not permit of a complete description of this and the other refrigerating devices of the Orr & Lockett make. They are fully illustrated and described in their recent catalogue.

HILL ART GLASS & DECORATIVE COMPANY, 167 and 169 Wabash avenue, Chicago, are manufacturers of domestic and ecclesiastical stained glass interior decorators for dwellings and churches. Imported and domestic fabrics for wall and furniture covering. Their show-room is artistic and special designs for home-furnishing are their specialties. This firm is composed of practical men who are artists in their several departments. They carry an extensive line of wall paper, foreign and domestic.

THE following has been received from the Buffalo Forge Company:

It may interest your readers to know that this house sells a great many mechanical draft plants by mail, with complete plans for erection, not only in this country, but elsewhere. Their installation is not attended with any complications which an ordinary engineer cannot overcome. This you will readily appreciate by noting the following copy of letter from the Oakland Gas, Light & Heat Company, Oakland, California:

"Replying to your inquiry of the 7th instant, we take pleasure in saying that the forced draft apparatus sold this company by you is working satisfactorily in every respect. It has been in constant use for over one year, and has not cost \$1 for repairs or attention."

Our shipment to the above house included one 80-inch fan and double upright-inclosed engine, one 90-inch fan and double upright-inclosed engine, with one Stilwell patent live steam heater and purifier. We remain,

Very truly yours,
BUFFALO FORGE COMPANY.

THE art gallery in the mansion of Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, New York, has been perfectly lighted with a series of reflectors and electroliers combined, which thoroughly light the pictures from one circuit, and the gallery from the other. The fixtures were designed and installed by the well-known house of I. P. Frink, 551 Pearl street, New York.

THE introduction of new and original methods in the production of statuary and decorations for architectural purposes has resulted, in the case of Mr. W. H. Mullins, of Salem, Ohio, in an immense increase of business within a very few years. His recent catalogue of art architectural metal-work is a truly surprising demonstration of the trade possibilities along this line, and speaks volumes for the energy and artistic foresight of Mr. Mullins and his large force of artists and workmen. The process of manufacture now employed at Salem is entirely new and original, and differs from that in use in Europe or heretofore in this country. By the old method, sheet-metal statuary was made by hammering the metal into shape by hand, the results achieved being more or less perfect according to the skill of the workman, whereas the new process guarantees an exact copy of the model, with every line and curve, every proportion and detail reproduced in the finished figure exactly as designed and modeled by the sculptor. This result is obtained by taking plaster casts of the full-size model, which casts are afterwards reproduced in the form of large, hard metal dies, these placed

in powerful and very accurate drop-presses, and the sheet bronze, copper, or other metal stamped into shape in large sections. In the preparation of his latest catalogue, Mr. Mullins has chosen some very striking illustrations to show the beauty and artistic value of his work, not the least valuable being the half-tone engravings from photographs of his working force and fifty-two statues made for the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, the gigantic statue of Hermann, allegorical figures, etc. A very complete line of ornaments, of every size and description, is shown also in the catalogue, and a recent addition to the already extensive line of manufacture, namely, the Mullins' patent Spanish roofing tiles, are illustrated in detail.

THE Pancoast ventilator and chimney cowl is designed to exhaust a very large amount of air, while it remains absolutely cinder and dust proof. The chief drawback to the average ventilating hoods, cowls and chimney caps in use is their inefficiency when there is no wind, and in not always being storm-proof. Too often their very construction, to guard off down currents and rain, becomes a hindrance to free delivery when the wind does not blow. To avoid this failing the Pancoast ventilator has an exit passageway of uniform area throughout, same as the neck, and with the least angular and shortest lateral divergence, which prevents choking. An actual test by the Master Car Builders' Association showed that the Pancoast stands unexcelled in actual exhausting ability with a high wind velocity.

Two interesting little pamphlets have been recently issued by the Buffalo Forge Company, one entitled "A French Iron Foundry in 1789," the other, "Air as an Industrial Factor." The former is designed to illustrate their steel pressure blowers, exhaust fans, patent down-draft smoke exhaust forges, combined blower and exhausters, punch, shear and bar cutters, drills and blacksmith's tools, and their engines. The latter shows many of the same appliances and also illustrates fully their fan system of seasoning timber. The Buffalo Forge Company build twenty-five regular sizes of progressive dry kilns, with holding capacities from 8,000 to 500,000 feet, together with numerous arrangements of apartment dryers suited to every conceivable requirement. It is said that the largest American lumber dryer, hence the greatest in existence, is fitted out with the Buffalo Fan System.

COMMENDATIONS that count are testimonials from actual users of an article, after years of practical and satisfactory test. Some years ago S. C. Johnson, of Racine, Wisconsin, began sending out a superior quality of parquet and hardwood floors, and embarked in the manufacture of floor finishes. His aim was to make nothing but the best. In this he has succeeded, and the testimonials of hundreds of users of his floors and finishes are now the most convincing proof that the goods sold them years ago were all that was represented. A few of these voluntary testimonials have been printed by Mr. Johnson. They contain expressions like the following, from men in every grade of life: "I can say only words of praise for you and your goods." "The work you did for me has been very satisfactory, and its condition is as well preserved as when first put in." "I shall always speak well of your goods." "The flooring I bought of you turned out very satisfactory, and if the finish is as good, of which I have no doubt, it must be of the best." "The floor I bought from you several years ago has given excellent satisfaction, and I am greatly pleased with it. Although it has had hard service and rough usage—being in my office—it has not shown a single defect, but is as perfect as when laid."

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GEO. C. MEEKER, Architect, 41 Safe Deposit Block, San Jose, California.

GEORGE P. WASHBURN, Ottawa, Kansas.

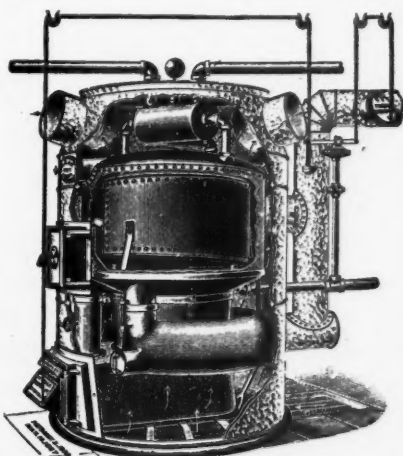
JOHN ARTHUR ROGERS, Architect, 1506 Ashland Block, Chicago.

GEO. T. WILKINSON, 136½ Bloomfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

THE COMBINATION HEATING SYSTEM.

As a practical and distinct method of heating, this method was successfully originated by Mr. J. F. Pease, and for thirteen years this company has made a leading specialty of the manufacture of combination apparatus, and developed the best features of the system. Six patterns of combination heaters, suitable to the requirements of all buildings of moderate size, are made.

The first successful combination heater having capacity for heating a large number of rooms by direct radiation, was a steam and air combination invented by Mr. Pease



Steam and Warm Air Combination Heater.

in 1882. It was constructed to promote ventilation by the delivery of large volumes of warm air, and to transmit heat by direct radiators to apartments in buildings to which it was impracticable to conduct warm air from a furnace. With modifications and improvements this original combination heater has been continuously manufactured and sold by this company.

The company have perfected several patterns of water and air combinations, which have likewise proven to be unexcelled for the purpose for which they were designed.

The combination apparatus is capable of utilizing the largest percentage of heat from the combustion, and hence they must be considered the most economical in the use of fuel. It will be observed by a careful examination of the illustration of this heater that the steam-generating boiler or water-heating section is suspended within

the combustion chamber, so that they absorb a certain portion of the heat resulting from combustion, yet in no way interfere with the draft or with the facilities for burning the gases as fast as generated. Thus a percentage of heat, which with an apparatus having limited heating surfaces would escape with the smoke and gases, in the combination apparatus is transmitted and utilized.

In the operation of these heaters the fresh air supply is conducted to the air chamber of the heater through air ducts running from the outside or from the hall of the building. The fresh air is warmed in its passage to the air chamber, is moistened by the evaporation of water from the vapor pan, and is then distributed through warm-air pipes and registers to the principal apartments of the house, to which it is practicable to deliver air heat. Through this portion of the apparatus a means of superior inlet ventilation is established. The steam generated by the steam boiler in the combination steam and air heater, or the water heated in its circulation through the water and air combination, is conducted through pipes of proper size to direct radiators located in the exposed and most distant apartments of the building, as the requirements demand. The condensation or the return circulation is carried back to the heater through pipes for that purpose.

The regulation of these combination heaters is worthy of careful consideration, as they can be maintained without waste of fuel. In this particular the combination steam and air system is superior for the mild weather of spring and fall. During such seasons, by running a low fire in the heater, a moderate amount of warm air is delivered to the warm-air pipes leading to the living rooms and halls, sufficient to expel the chill from the entire building, without generating any appreciable steam pressure. As the weather becomes colder, the automatic diaphragm regulator can be set to maintain a uniform steam pressure, varying from one to five pounds.

The Pease water and air combination heaters can be maintained with low fires and produce a mild heat in mild weather. The dampers can be regulated by chains running to any room from which it may be desirable to control the apparatus, or in connection with patented automatic regulators can likewise be set to maintain a uniform specific temperature.

TRADE NOTES.

RUNDLE SPENCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY are opening a large showroom on Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, near Broadway, for their fine line of plumbing goods.

The treatise on rope transmission which was referred to in these columns some time since as being in preparation by the H. Channon Company, of 24-26 Market street, Chicago, is just out and will be sent to readers of this paper upon application. The booklet, which comes from the press of Rand, McNally & Co., is an excellent specimen of typographical art. Rope-driving has come into such prominence as a factor in power transmission in recent years that it will undoubtedly be read with interest by engineers and manufacturers everywhere. In order to employ rope-driving successfully proper conditions are required and the correct principles of design and construction must be observed. All these points are fully explained with suitable tables and illustrations. The general catalogue of the H. Channon Company will be ready in about two weeks and they will be pleased to send copies to firms interested in their line. This is one of the most carefully arranged catalogues issued by any similar house in the country and should be in the trade library of every concern which uses or deals in this class of goods.

RAILROAD NOTES.

CLEVELAND AND COLUMBUS VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.—The only line running Pullman vestibuled sleeping cars between Chicago and Cleveland. First-class rate Chicago to Cleveland only \$8.50. Through trains and vestibuled sleeping cars to Columbus, Wheeling and Pittsburg. Ticket office, 193 Clark street; depot, Grand Central Passenger Station, Harrison street and Fifth avenue.

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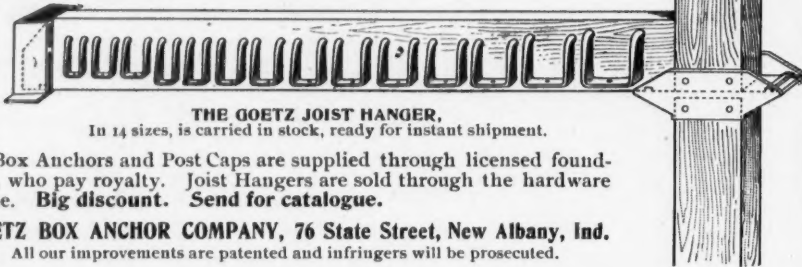
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This train is lighted by electricity, and is composed entirely of Pullman wide vestibuled cars, as follows: A Pullman wide vestibuled composite car, containing baggage compartment, electric light plant, barber shop, bathroom, etc.; a Pullman wide vestibuled dining car, sleeping and drawing-room cars, containing every known modern improvement; a Pullman wide vestibuled combination sleeping, library and observation car. The cars are finished in mahogany and vermillion; frieze plushes of fawn, empire green and steel blue are used in the upholstery; the rich tints of the mahogany, the blue and gold of the decorations and the upholstery, together with the carpets, draperies, varied shades of the furnishings, lounges and easy chairs, present a picture of comfort and luxury absolutely without an equal on any train in the world.

Pullman fares, including meals, also prices of tickets available on this train, will be found in the "Seaside and White Mountain Special" folder, furnished or mailed free on application. Early application should be made and accommodations secured and paid for, as the capacity of the train is limited. Reservations not paid for two days prior to departure of train will be disposed of to other applicants.

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GOETZ Box Anchor and Wall Plate prevents dry rot and is self-releasing.
Joist Hanger is forged of Wrought Iron, and takes the place of mortise and tenon
Post Cap is the best and easiest to put up, and costs the least.



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In 14 sizes, is carried in stock, ready for instant shipment.

Box Anchors and Post Caps are supplied through licensed foundries, who pay royalty. Joist Hangers are sold through the hardware trade. **Big discount. Send for catalogue.**

GOETZ BOX ANCHOR COMPANY, 76 State Street, New Albany, Ind.
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For Old or New Roofs, Slate, Shingle or Tile.



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Patent Sewer-Gas and Backwater Trap

For Wash-Bowls, Sinks, Bath and Wash Tubs,
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A HINT

IT SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
that the Lines of the

Wisconsin Central

Extend from

Chicago and Milwaukee

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis
and Ashland,

Passing through some of the largest towns in Central Wisconsin, and that close connections are made at St. Paul for all Western points, at Ashland for Duluth and Lake Superior points, and at Chicago for all Eastern and Southern points.

For number and variety of summer resorts, and accompanying sport in the way of fishing and hunting, the Wisconsin Central is not excelled by any line.

Full information can be had upon application to any agent of the Company.

H. F. WHITCOMB,

General Manager,

JAS. C. POND,

Gen'l Passenger Ag't.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXVII.

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 3

Valuable Publications Free.

Any architect can secure valuable books of reference without cost by sending for the catalogues of materials, etc., noticed from month to month in these columns. Large sums are spent on these catalogues, and they contain much practical information. Many are art productions. They may be obtained free on application to those issuing them. In writing please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and oblige the journal and the dealer.

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J. M. B. LEWIS, Architect, Lynchburg, Va.
WAGNER & JANISCH, Architects, 520 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

TRADE NOTES.

"BUFFALO" engines have been so long and favorably known that little can be added to their fame in the limits of a trade notice, yet there are some points of recent improvement in them which are of more than ordinary interest. The Buffalo automatic cut-off horizontal center-crank engines are built in two styles: Class "A," self-oiling and inclosed, and "Class "B," open, of equal reliability and lower cost. In Class "A" the engine is "run in oil," and oil cups are dispensed with as far as possible. The crank disks are covered by a light, dust-proof hood, fitted to the top of the engine frame, oil-tight but removable. An oil-tight side plate incloses the crossheads and guides, and affords ready access thereto. No oil can possibly get to the belts or floor. All particles of sand and dirt are removed from the inside of the engine bed, and portions that oil comes in contact with are pickled with sulphuric acid and thoroughly cleaned. All movable parts of the engine are inclosed. The crank shaft disks dip into the oil and carry it by centrifugal force into the main bearings; it is then forced to the crank shaft bearings and returned to the oil chamber under the crank disk, to be used over again.

THE Stanley Works, New Britain, Connecticut, and 70 Chambers street, New York, have issued a very appropriate little pamphlet entitled "Strength and Silence," illustrating their ball-bearing steel butts. Artistically, this is one of the most excellent advertising efforts of the year. It begins with apt quotations on strength and silence, and ends with an interesting description of a door hinge. The Stanley butt differs little in appearance from the ordinary, but is quite different in principle. Near the center of the hinge are two washers, each containing solid steel balls on which the entire weight of the door rests. Each ball will sustain one thousand pounds without crushing, and the washer is so constructed that it will not come apart. There being no friction in the joint there is almost unlimited resistance to wear. The butt is absolutely noiseless in operation—never creaks, never needs oiling. It is made throughout of cold rolled steel. This is only one of the specialties in builders' hardware manufactured by the Stanley Works.

THE Follansbee Brothers Company, who succeeded to the business and trade-marks of J. B. Scott & Co., manufacturers of "Scott's Extra Coated" guaranteed roofing tin, have recently had occasion to defend their title and the good name of their tin from imitators of their trade-mark. Early in the present year they learned that a Cleveland Company was buying what is alleged to be machine-made tin, and stamping it with a trade-mark which seemed to be so similar to that of the "Scott's Extra

Coated" as to deceive the average user. Accordingly, the Follansbee Brothers Company brought suit in the United States Court for infringement. The Cleveland concern finally acknowledged that they had been infringing, and Judge Ricks granted a perpetual injunction against them, restraining them from using the Scott trade-mark on tin of their manufacture, on the ground that it was an infringement on the one owned by the Follansbee Brothers Company. The legal point determined in this suit was that the mark adopted by the Cleveland firm was so close an imitation of Follansbee Brothers' trade-mark that it could and actually did deceive architects in some instances where the machine-made tin had been substituted for the handmade when "Scott's" was specified. The court thus proceeded on the principle of protection to the consumer as well as to the manufacturer.

THE remarkable qualities of "Quilt," the deafening and sheathing material manufactured by Samuel Cabot, of Boston, are just coming to be appreciated by architects and builders. "Quilt" consists of a felted matting of eel-grass, held in place between two layers of strong manila paper by quilting. The long, flat fibers of eel-grass cross each other at every angle, and form innumerable minute dead-air spaces, making a soft, elastic cushion, which gives the most perfect conditions for nonconduction of sound. Eel-grass is peculiarly adapted to this purpose because it is long and flat, and, when felted, forms the air chambers, which would be impossible with a round fiber; it is indestructible by decay, and, because of its saline properties and its large percentage of iodine, is repellant to rats and vermin; it will not burn, as it contains silicon to a large extent in place of carbon; it is very tough, and never loses its elasticity. Its uses include heat insulation, deafening, insulation in refrigerators, etc.

RECENTLY we were advised that the Buffalo Forge Company had obtained contracts for the blowers and engines required for torpedo boats 3, 4 and 5, also Holland torpedo boat, building by the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Docks Company, also for Revenue Cutter No. 2, building by Atlantic Works, for the United States government. Since then they have obtained an order from Moran Brothers & Co., Seattle, Washington, for torpedo boat No. 8, U. S. N. There are four blowers with compound engines on each required for the above boat.

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HALF RATES TO WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.—On July 4, 5, 6 and 7 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., at a rate of one fare for the round trip, account of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Convention. Tickets will be good for return until July 15, but are subject to an extension until July 31, provided they are deposited with Joint Agent at Washington, D. C., prior to 6 o'clock P.M., July 14. For further information, call on or address any Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or L. S. Allen, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

LOW EXCURSION RATES TO BUFFALO, NEW YORK, VIA THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.—On July 5 and 6 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets

to Buffalo, New York, at rate of one fare for the round trip, plus \$2 for membership fee, account National Educational Association Meeting. Tickets will be good for return until July 12, inclusive, but are subject to an extension until September 1, if deposited with Joint Agent of Buffalo Terminal Lines at Buffalo on or before July 10, 1896. For further information, call on or address any Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or L. S. Allen, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

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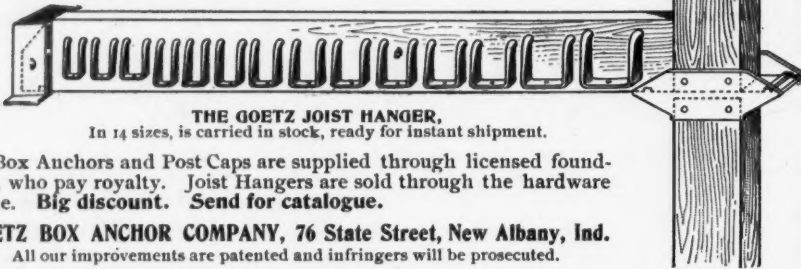
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THE **DON'T YOU WANT TO SEE**

ST. CLAIR "The Link that Binds
Two Great Nations."

Port Huron, Mich.
Sarnia, Ont.

TUNNEL?

What is the
Saint Clair
Tunnel?

It is the greatest Sub-marine Tunnel in the world, extending from Port Huron, Michigan, under the St. Clair River to Sarnia, Ontario, and connecting the Grand Trunk Railway system of Canada with the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. It has just been completed at a cost of \$1,700,000. The Tunnel proper is a continuous iron tube, nineteen feet and ten inches in diameter, and 6,025 feet, or more than a mile long. The length of the approaches, in addition to the Tunnel proper, is 5,603 feet.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXVII.

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 6

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EDWARD B. GUMAER, E. E. and Architect, Weldon Building, Jersey City, N. J.
ED E. ORR, 721 Broadway, Quincy, Ill.

OLD-TIME RELICS FROM AN OLD TIN PLATE HOUSE.

Considerable interest has been expressed in building circles in an exhibition of several pieces of old roofing tin now in the possession of N. & G. Taylor Company, tin plate manufacturers of Philadelphia, and which are highly esteemed by the members of this concern as practical illustrations of the efficiency of the "Taylor Old Style" brand of extra heavy coated roofing plates, under the severest tests of both time and wear.

One of these relics came from the roof of the old Bloodgood's Hotel, on Dock street, Philadelphia. The old house was demolished some years ago to make room for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's freight station. When the roof was taken off, notwithstanding the fact that it had been in active wear for forty-four years, the tin was found to be bright and perfect, and, in fact, just as good as when first put on.

The second, and, perhaps, no less important feature of the exhibition, is a piece taken from the roof of a residence at Edgewater Park, New Jersey. This was put on in 1855, and was in active service for thirty-five years, and never painted but once. The piece on exhibition certainly indicates that it is even now equal in every respect to the best plates, bright and new as they are, now in stock and for sale on the floor of the company's warerooms.

The third piece on exhibition was taken from the roof of a building at Independence, Missouri. This piece was sent by the owners of the building with a letter of explanation, stating that the roof had been in active service for over thirty years, and had never been painted.

Of course, N. & G. Taylor Company were delighted to be able to secure these tangible evidences of the lasting qualities of their favorite brands of roofing tin, and it is but natural that they should attach the highest possible importance to them as souvenirs of the early business success and history of the firm.

In 1830, roofing or terne plates were first made in Philadelphia, and were then handled by Messrs. N. & G. Taylor Company, who state that there are at present in this city many tin roofs made from the "Taylor Old Style" brand that are in as good a state of preservation as when put on over sixty years ago.

It is claimed that the great wear secured in the "Taylor Old Style" brand of roofing plates is owing to each sheet being dipped by hand in open pots of heated metal, no rolls being used to squeeze off the metal coating, but instead of which the sheets are placed upon racks to cool, every particle of coating being retained. Previous to the dipping, the black plates undergo what is known as the palm oil process. The plates in

this process are treated with pure palm oil, and do not come in contact with any acid flux.

Messrs. N. & G. Taylor Company's works are located on Tasker street, between Swanson and Meadow, and the public is invited to see how roofing tin is made.

AN INTERESTING ELECTRIC POWER PLANT.

The electric power transmission installation at the Virginus mines of the Caroline Mining Company, at Ouray, Colorado, was one of the first power transmission plants installed in this country, and its operation since its installation in 1891 has been continuous.

The Virginus mines are situated near the summit of Mount Sneffles, in a region of perpetual snow, some 12,700 feet above the level of the sea, or 5,000 feet above timber line. They consist of some mines rich enough to repay mining under the most adverse circumstances, and of others containing a low grade of ore, which could not be mined profitably without cheap power. This power is derived from the water of the Red Canon Creek, which is brought through a pipe line 4,000 feet long to Pelton wheels, which drive General Electric bipolar dynamos. The transmission line passes first through dense timber, then over rocks and chasms and heavy snowdrifts until it reaches the mine four miles away from the power house. The current is direct, and the voltage 800 volts. The motors drive hoists, pumps, blowers, stamping mills, drills, and an order has recently been given the General Electric Company, which put in the original plant, for an 800-volt two-motor mining locomotive for hauling the silver ore laden wagons in the mine.

Access to the mines in winter is impossible, and in summer extremely difficult, and before the adoption of electricity the Caroline Mining Company were paying \$18 a ton for their fuel—the daily expense of this item amounting to over \$100 a day. The amount of power now used is double that formerly supplied by the superseded steam plant, and the saving probably more than repays the cost of the plant every year. Mr. A. E. Reynolds, the manager, recently said, "Probably the most forcible way in which I can explain the advantage of this plant is to state that without it, it would be impossible to operate the mines, as our expenses would be prohibitory."

INCREASING DEMAND FOR THE ERWIN-WELCH AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC PUMP.

The Erwin-Welch Hydraulic Machinery Company report a very large increase of sales of their Automatic Hydraulic Pump, for the past year, over that experienced by them any year since they have been offering their pump to the trade and the public. This pump is operated by water pressure only, and thousands of them are used in connection with city or artesian well water pressure to force water to the upper floors of high buildings when the city or artesian well water will not naturally rise, or for forcing soft water from cistern direct to house supply fixtures. They are used in government, state and municipal buildings, hospitals, schools, private residences, apartment, flat and office buildings. This pump is automatic in its operation.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Cutler Manufacturing Company, of Rochester, New York, makers of the U. S. Mail Chute, now a familiar feature in the equipment of first-class hotels and office buildings, have secured a series of Mr. Claude Fayette Bragdon's admirable pen and ink

sketches of minor Italian palaces, made on the spot in the summer of 1895, and not before published. The sketches will be issued quarterly in four portfolios, each containing six plates, and will be sent to architects who are or have been in correspondence with the firm regarding their specialty. Architects should be familiar with the simple, but somewhat exacting requirements which are a prerequisite to the installation of the Cutler Patent Mailing System, and a statement of them, with detail drawings and specifications of preparatory work and estimates of cost, etc., will be promptly forwarded by the manufacturers, on request.

WE are in receipt of the extensive catalogue of the Glashuttenwerke Adlerhuten, of Stuttgart, Germany, illustrating and describing Falconnier's patent blown-glass bricks. Falconnier's bricks are blown like ordinary bottles, and when finished are hollow, but they are made in various shapes for various purposes. They are sealed when hot, and the inside of the glass is therefore never fouled with dirt, so that the bricks need only to be occasionally washed on the outside to keep them perfectly translucent. This makes them especially valuable for greenhouses, etc. The strength of the bricks also is greatly increased by the process of closing them when heated to about 800° Cent., as the still soft glass is made more homogeneous by the atmospheric pressure while the brick is cooling down. Falconnier's glass bricks are especially adapted for partitions, factory roofs and floors, greenhouses, skylights, stair windows, yard roofs, verandas, baths, hospitals, refrigerators, railway stations and workshops of all kinds. They are nonconductors of heat, sound and electricity, and are proof against damp, dust and microbes. They are cheap, strong, clean, very durable and diffuse the light perfectly. The color most commonly used is a very light bottle green, bottle glass being the strongest. Yellow, brown or green glass is also used. Opal glass bricks are made especially for bathroom partitions, etc. The manufacturers claim that Falconnier's patent supplies all that is desired in the perfection of glass bricks for use in practical architecture.

GEORGE POPPERT'S patent improved weight sliding blinds, manufactured by George Poppert Manufacturing Company, have a neat ornamental metal guide-bar, connecting the blind with the slide, also catch lift for top blind and the lower has thumb latch. Drop handles are also provided, are balanced by weights same as ordinary sash, and can be applied to any window in old as well as new houses. No springs of any kind are used, therefore, none to get out of order. Operates noiselessly, as the cord slides over a glass cylinder in place of a pulley. Blinds six or eight feet wide slide as well as narrow ones. Blinds can be taken out of window to be cleaned in a minute's time. Price in reach of all. Are perfection itself. The attention of architects and the public is called to the all-rolling slat blinds which allow perfect ventilation and shade, at the same time being especially arranged for a Southern climate. They have orders from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; Memphis, Tennessee; Atlanta, Georgia; Houston and Warton, Texas; Shreveport, New Orleans, Louisiana. Catalogues will be sent to owners or architects and estimates given on application to George Poppert Manufacturing Company, 417-427 Poplar street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE latest substitute for glass is called "Translucent Fabric." It is adapted for all places where the breakage of glass constitutes an element of danger, annoyance and expense. It is said to be impervious to the weather, unaffected by heat, cold, expansion or contraction, flexible, durable and unbreakable. "Translucent Fabric" has

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT—(Continued.)

for its basis steel wire cloth, twelve meshes to the inch. The wire is covered, and the meshes are filled in with a semi transparent, impervious material which transmits a large amount of light, and is strong, flexible, weather-proof, durable and unbreakable. The material covering the wire cloth is composed almost entirely of boiled linseed oil oxidized. Oxidized linseed oil becomes more durable with exposure to the weather, and will last indefinitely. This fabric is made by the Translucent Fabric Company, of Quincy, Massachusetts.

THANKS are due to Commercial Wood & Cement Company, Philadelphia, for the following record of tests of cement:

LABORATORIES OF BOOTH, GARRETT & BLAIR,
No. 404-406 Locust street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 1, 1896.
Report of tests of "Saylor's Portland Cement,"
sampled by us at Eighth and Filbert streets (Straw-
bridge & Clothier's new building), Philadelphia,
April 3.
Reported to Franklin M. Harris & Co., No. 1611
Filbert street, Philadelphia.
SETTING.—1 hour and 50 minutes; final, 4 hours
and 45 minutes.
FINENESS.—100 per cent passes No. 50 sieve.
96.7 per cent passes No. 100 sieve.
Air pats, good. Water pats, good.

NEAT TENSILE TESTS.		
24 Hours.	7 Days.	28 Days.
186 lbs.	840 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
195 "	828 "	960 "
178 "	750 "	960 "
195 "	760 "	1,109 "
192 "	710 "	1,050 "
Avg. 189 "	778 "	1,014 "
THREE SAND TO ONE CEMENT.		
7 Days.	28 Days.	
240 lbs.	300 lbs.	
220 "	295 "	
210 "	275 "	
210 "	280 "	
212 "	225 "	
218 "	275 "	

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) BOOTH, GARRETT & BLAIR.

A REMARKABLE communication to the *National Labor Tribune* of December 12, 1895, evidently written by a workingman, is the strongest commendation of a manufacturer from a purely disinterested standpoint we have seen in a long time. The writer finds fault with the too prevalent disposition to boast of the quantity of tin plate being turned out in America, without reference to the quality. He calls attention to the fact that the quality is "dying away" every week, and that many manufacturers are even now putting in flux machines to take the place of the "old healthy process." He concludes his letter in the following language: "We occasionally see articles about testing the armor plate, and the way that they are testing it is by firing at it. I saw three sheets of our roofing tin being tested, and the way these plates were being tested was by nailing them outside of the mill for a year, and they can be seen today after being tested from November 27, 1894, to

November, 1895. But you must remember these plates were worked through palm oil, and they were coated 45 pounds per case, and manufactured by the Follansbee Bros. Company, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. These plates have stood the test. You can see that they have been out in the weather for twelve long months, and every month brings their guns with them to fire at them, but they have stood the test well, and every plate is worked through the palm oil process."

WITH several years' experience in the ornamental and architectural terra cotta business, R. W. Maxton, 167 Dearborn street, Chicago, would like to represent a factory and sell their products in Chicago and vicinity. He has been in constant intercourse with architects for the past twelve years and is well posted in all branches pertaining to the building business.

AT the commencement exercises of the graduating class of '96 from the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, held June 18, 1896, the degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred by the faculty and trustees of Stevens Institute upon Commodore George W. Melville, engineer in chief of the United States Navy, in appreciation of the excellent engineering work performed by Commodore Melville for his country and the advancement of the science of steam engineering, well illustrated in the world-wide famed "White Squadron." Only once before in the twenty-five years' history of the Stevens Institute has the degree of Doctor of Engineering been conferred and then upon Prof. R. H. Thurston, of Rhode Island, who formerly occupied the Chair of Mechanical Engineering in Stevens Institute, and is now director of Sibley College, Cornell University.

THE Folsom method of guards for protecting roofs from snow slides is scientific and effective. Their New Model guards hold the snow immovable where it falls. The heat of the sun acts upon the large area thus exposed, while the heat of the roof acts upon the under side of the same area, and the snow soon melts and leaves the roof clear. The New Model guards are of wire and are easily applied to either slate or shingle roofs at small expense.

ENAMEL BRICK is the material *par excellence* for railway stations (for inside and outside work), subways, tunnels, courts, alleyways, light shafts, natatoriums, elevator shafts, vestibules, hallways, basements, cellars, kitchens, laundries, stable interiors, markets, engine and boiler rooms, conservatories, hospitals, cemetery vaults, etc.—in fact, wherever light and cleanliness are essential. The Tiffany Pressed Brick Company are now producing a quality of enam-

eled brick that is unexcelled by any manufacturer in the world. The distinguishing characteristic of the Tiffany enameled brick is that the enamel forms a complete and inseparable union with the bricks. The sizes are English, American and Roman, and the colors are white, ivory, cream, buff, brown, chocolate, blue, green, granite, etc., admitting the most beautiful effects in fire-place, mantel and chimney work.

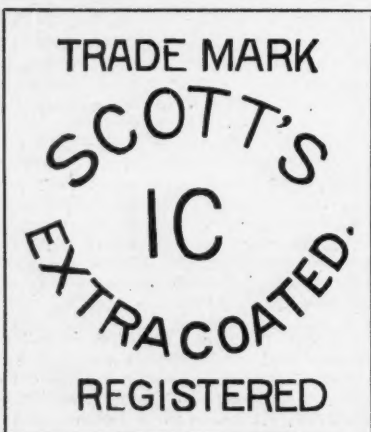
RAILROAD NOTES.

CLEVELAND AND COLUMBUS VIA BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.—The only line running Pullman vestibuled sleeping cars between Chicago and Cleveland. First class rate Chicago to Cleveland only \$8.50. Through trains and vestibuled sleeping cars to Columbus, Wheeling and Pittsburgh. Ticket office, 193 Clark street; depot, Grand Central Passenger Station, Harrison street and Fifth avenue.

EXPERT TRAIN RUNNING.—For the month of May the record of train movement on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad eclipsed the record-breaking record for April, when the passenger trains arrived at their destinations as per schedule ninety-five times out of a possible hundred. The Baltimore & Ohio fast freight trains between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago on the west, are being moved with an equal degree of precision.

HALF RATES TO WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.—On July 4, 5, 6 and 7 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., at a rate of one fare for the round trip, account of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Convention. Tickets will be good for return until July 15, but are subject to an extension until July 31, provided they are deposited with Joint Agent at Washington, D. C., prior to 6 o'clock P.M., July 14. For further information, call on or address any Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or L. S. Allen, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

LOW EXCURSION RATES TO BUFFALO, NEW YORK, VIA THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.—On July 5 and 6 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Buffalo, New York, at rate of one fare for the round trip, plus \$2 for membership fee, account National Educational Association Meeting. Tickets will be good for return until July 12, inclusive, but are subject to an extension until September 1, if deposited with Joint Agent of Buffalo Terminal Lines at Buffalo on or before July 10, 1896. For further information, call on or address any Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or L. S. Allen, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois.



The Officers of this Company were the Managing Partners of the old firm of JAMES B. SCOTT & CO.

LASTING QUALITY ON THE ROOF

Is What the Architect and House Owner want in a Roofing Tin.

WE WARRANT THIS BRAND TO LAST ON THE ROOF.

FOLLANSBEE BROTHERS COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS,

Offices and Warehouses: 328, 330, 332 Second Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXVIII.

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 1

Valuable Publications Free.

Any architect can secure valuable books of reference without cost by sending for the catalogues of materials, etc., noticed from month to month in these columns. Large sums are spent on these catalogues, and they contain much practical information. Many are art productions. They may be obtained free on application to those issuing them. In writing please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and oblige the journal and the dealer.

REQUESTS FOR CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES.

Those wishing catalogues and samples sent them by dealers in general may have their names inserted under this heading free of charge. The only recompense desired is that the dealers who send catalogues to these addresses give THE INLAND ARCHITECT due credit for business benefits that result.

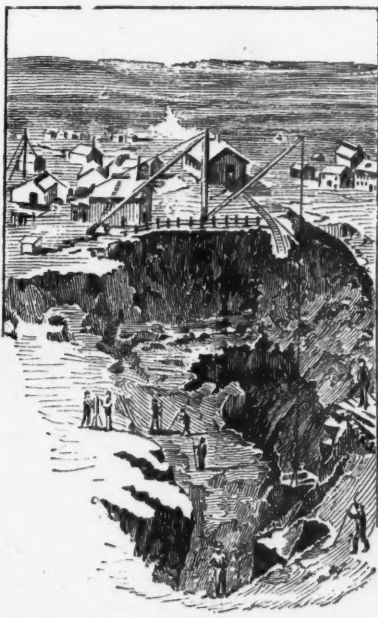
EDWARD B. GUMAER, E. E. and Architect, Weldon Building, Jersey City, N. J.
ED E. ORR, 721 Broadway, Quincy, Ill.

ASBESTOS AND ITS USES.

From an interesting article which appeared recently in the New York *Evening Post* we learn that asbestos, which was practically unknown twenty-five years ago, is a physical paradox, a mineralogical vegetable, both fibrous and crystalline, elastic, yet brittle, a floating stone, but as capable of being carded, spun and woven as flax, cotton or silk. It is indestructible by fire, acids or the disintegrating action of the elements, and is a nonconductor of heat and electricity. Its value for fireproofing and insulation is universal.

Asbestos has been found in all parts of the world, but the deposits differ greatly in quality. As a matter of fact, Canada contains the great asbestos region of the world, in the sense that, while its mines are practically unlimited in productive capacity, the product is of such a quality as to fully meet the most exacting requirements.

The uses of asbestos are constantly multiplying. One of the latest is for wall plaster.

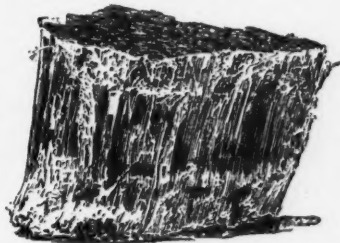


Asbestos can be put on the raw brick, and before night the interior surface of a room thus plastered in the morning will be as smooth as glass and as hard as a rock. A similar use is for unflammable decorations for walls and ceilings. Asbestos clothing, curtains, torpedoes, dynamite shells, balloons, roofing, pipe and boiler coverings, felting, packings, writing papers, electrical insulators, etc., are some of the wonderful

fireproof realities into which this mineral has been woven.

At the factory the asbestos is first drawn into thread, and can then be woven into any desired form. There are the fireplace curtain blowers, filtering cloths for many purposes, especially useful for straining molten metals or corrosive acids; also asbestos electric heaters for fireplaces, car heaters, etc. In short, it is difficult to overestimate the extent and value of the applications to which this important natural product can be adapted.

The H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, of New York, manufacture a complete line of asbestos materials for architectural



purposes. Their asbestos roofing is so well and favorably known as to need no detailed description in this connection, having been in practical use for thirty-five years under the severest tests to which roofing can be put, with perfect satisfaction. It is fireproof, light, durable, and, compared with other roofing materials, is of small cost. It can be easily applied by unskilled workmen. In short, the H. W. Johns asbestos roofing, like all asbestos goods of their manufacture, is thoroughly reliable.

ENAMELED BRICK.

FOR exterior use in city architecture it would be difficult to name any material which combines more good qualities than enameled bricks. Durability, beauty, cleanliness are three important requisites, all of which are combined in the glazed bricks of best quality now being offered in this market. The Tiffany Pressed Brick Company, of Chicago, are making a very superior quality of enameled bricks, in which the enamel forms a complete and inseparable union with the body of the brick. The severest tests have proven that the enamel will stand for inside or outside work in any climate, and that it is practically indestructible by frost or heat. On the score of beauty these bricks are unexcelled. They are made in white, ivory, cream, buff, brown, chocolate, blue, green, granite, etc., and thus are readily adapted to any of the most elaborate schemes of ornamentation the architect may devise. Their shapes are also advantageous for this purpose, being of the English pattern, 9 by 3 by 4 1/2 inches; the American, 8 1/4 by 2 1/4 by 4 inches; the Roman, 12 by 1 1/2 by 4. In regular stock the company keep stretchers, quoins, octagon, round end, splay and soaps. It can be readily understood that beautiful effects in fireplace, mantel and chimney work may be produced with the various shapes and shades of these enameled bricks, and for outside work they offer endless possibilities in artistic combinations, which, with the aid of the architects' working plan, can be set by any experienced mason.

The consideration of cleanliness, especially in a city, is by no means of least importance. The grime which comes from years of contact with city soot is so repulsive that it is never creditable to architect or owner. There is just as much necessity for a building that "will wash" nowadays as for any other object of everyday use. Enameled brickwork, inside or out, is readily cleansed with the hose, if necessary, and when washed

presents as good an appearance as when new.

As to quality, it is sufficient to say that the Tiffany enameled bricks are equal, if not superior, to the best of English manufacture. But the most remarkable item is the low cost at which they can be produced. It is said that they can successfully compete in price with plain terra cotta. This important consideration should lead to their adoption for a great variety of uses.

TRADE NOTES.

W. GORDON MILLER Co., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, write us that the demand for their "Improved Bell Traps" is assuming unusually large proportions, and that they have been compelled to leave off some important departments of their business to cope with the increasing demand, working night and day to fill orders. They claim that the advantages and improvements in the construction of this trap place it so far ahead that it is absolutely without a rival in the market today. They mention that chief among the many advantages of Miller's Improved Bell Trap is the fact that every trap has its cover secured by noncorrosive screws to body of trap, thus overcoming the heretofore inevitable difficulties of the loose cover, which being so easily lifted off is often carried away or laid aside or broken, so that the premises are left without any trap protection a good part of the time, and the stopping up of the sewer is not infrequently traceable to this condition of things, but the cover of their "improved trap" will not only remain firmly in place when stepping on it, etc., but unless there is absolutely occasion to remove it will always be found in its place and the trap kept in action. Another immense advantage of Miller's Improved Bell Trap is the wash of the trap. It is especially constructed with this object in view, and the water reaches the bottom of trap with such force and vigor that the fixture is as nearly as can be made a self-cleaner, so that little or no sediment can remain in the bottom, but is forced by the action of the water out through the trap into the drain or sewer, hence requiring little or no attention to keep in running order. Still another very important feature of the Improved Bell Trap is in the cover, which has four different center supports, by hook arrangements which grip the outlet pipe, so that the part of the old style trap which is always considered the weakest is in the Improved Trap made the strongest part, thus adding immensely to the life and service of the fixture. They also write that notwithstanding the value of the above improvements, and the machine work necessary in the manufacture of their traps, that they are actually placing them in the hands of the plumbing fraternity at the same price as the old style Bell Trap, which never had any improvement since antediluvian times. Made in all sizes, from 6 inches to 16 inches. Circulars and price lists will be sent to all parties requesting same and mentioning this paper.

ONE of the most wonderful industrial movements of this wonderful age is the planning and building of industrial towns. Not longer than twenty years ago it was generally taken for granted that the workman's quarter must of necessity be more or less squalid, hideous and unhealthy, and that the common precautions for the sanitary well-being of families such as were provided in the case of the rich were entirely out of reach of the poorer classes. In this country, as in Europe, factory towns consisted of a few magnificent residences of the "proprietors," while the lower ground was occupied by the neglected and forlorn huts of the employees. Happily, all this is now undergoing a radical change. Great corporations, like the Apollo Iron & Steel

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT—(Continued).

Company, of Pittsburg, and others have taken up the idea and devoted unlimited capital and energy to constructing ideal residence towns for their employes. The Apollo Company is mentioned prominently in this connection because its town of Vandergrift, thirty-eight miles from Pittsburg, has just been completed. Ten years ago the company commenced manufacturing galvanized iron at Apollo. Their works and the town grew rapidly, but of necessity without symmetrical plan. At length they determined to build entirely anew. They selected their present site in the town Vandergrift, employed the very best landscape and structural architects, provided the best of modern improvements—sewers, drains, water, natural gas, electric lights, paved streets, curbed and paved sidewalks, public buildings, and, in fact, everything desirable—and then transported their entire plant and force from the neighboring town of Apollo to new scenes in one of the most complete and beautiful mill towns in the world. It is an enterprise strictly in keeping with the high character of the company. It is worth reading about and is fully described in their little volume entitled "Vandergrift Ready."

A SUPERIOR wire fence is manufactured by the Ludlow-Saylor Wire Company, of St. Louis. Their recently patented adjustable foundation base is a valuable feature. It consists of a strong section of twisted wire frame for setting in the ground, with provision for a line post on top with a brace, both

post and brace being adjustable. After adjustment is properly made the whole is held firmly in place by an iron lock bolt. This base insures strength and durability; the malleable iron cap can be adjusted in or out and lengthwise, securely locked and held firmly in position, and the fence and braces can be raised or lowered without disturbing the parts in the ground after once being set. The Ludlow-Saylor Company make a great variety of plain and ornamental wirework of exceptionally good quality.

MR. GEORGE FRINK SPENCER is at present on a combined pleasure and business tour through Europe, and is expected to return shortly. Mr. Spencer is manager for I. P. Frink, 551 Pearl street, New York, whose goods have been installed in such places as the Metropolitan Art Gallery, Central Park, Carnegie Library and Art Gallery, Pittsburg, and many other well-known galleries, churches, etc. Frink's reflectors are highly recommended for use in connection with electric, gas and oil light.

RAILROAD NOTES.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS to the resorts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Colorado, California, Montana, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, also to Alaska, Japan, China, and all Trans-Pacific points, are now on sale by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Full and

reliable information can be had by applying to Mr. C. N. Souther, Ticket Agent, 95 Adams Street, Chicago.

LOW EXCURSION RATES TO MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, DEER PARK AND OAKLAND, MD., VIA THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.—On August 3 to 25, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Mountain Lake Park, Deer Park and Oakland, Md., at a rate of one fare for the round trip, on account of the Mountain Chautauqua meeting. Tickets will be good for return until August 31, 1896.

For further information call on or address any B. & O. ticket agent, or L. S. Allen, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

RUNNING ON TIME.—As illustrating the degree of efficiency to which the present management of the B. & O. R. R. has brought its motive power equipment and *esprit de corps* of the operating staff, we call attention to the fact that during the months of April, May and June the passenger trains and fast freight trains have almost invariably arrived at their respective destinations on schedule time. The very few exceptions to the general rule were due to causes inseparable from railway operation, and against which no forethought can wholly guard. It may be safely said that during the period named no road in America, comparable in magnitude to the B. & O., can surpass its record for punctuality in train movement.

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FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY OUR

Half-tone Process

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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXVIII.

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 2

Valuable Publications Free.

Any architect can secure valuable books of reference without cost by sending for the catalogues of materials, etc., noticed from month to month in these columns. Large sums are spent on these catalogues, and they contain much practical information. Many are art productions. They may be obtained free on application to those issuing them. In writing please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and oblige the journal and the dealer.

REQUESTS FOR CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES.

Those wishing catalogues and samples sent them by dealers in general may have their names inserted under this heading free of charge. The only recompense desired is that the dealers who send catalogues to these addresses give THE INLAND ARCHITECT due credit for business benefits that result.

EDWARD B. GUMAER, E. E. and Architect, Weldon Building, Jersey City, N. J.

ED E. ORR, 721 Broadway, Quincy, Ill.

BOURGEOIS & CARRIER, Architects, have opened an office in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and will be pleased to receive catalogues and samples from manufacturers.

WILKS' WATER HEATERS, STEAM GENERATORS AND STEEL TANKS.

During the past ten years these have been placed in public buildings, hotels and residences and purchased by the United States



Government, corporations and individuals, and in every case have given most perfect satisfaction. With enlarged facilities the Wilks Manufacturing Company keeps pace with the greater demands, and will furnish and supply a superior heater at such reasonable prices that hot-water heating is within the means of all who study comfort and economy of house-keeping.

The company has recently put these heaters in a number of the best residences in this city and vicinity, and during the late cold winter they had a good test, and in every instance gave the very best satisfaction as to economy and heating qualities. Architects feel safe in recommending these heaters.

O. W. Norton, 4815 Lake avenue, says:

I cannot ask for anything more perfect in its workings than this simple heater. I was told before selecting your heater for warming my house that while the small ones might work very well it could not be depended on for house heating, but I could see no reason why the same construction on a larger scale would not give equally good results. As the heater is made of boiler plates instead of cast iron, I expect it will be much more durable, and the fire acts much more readily upon the mass of cold water than it could through thicker cast-iron plates. I can start with cold water and in forty minutes bring the temperature of water throughout the entire system up to 165 degrees.

March 6, 1895.

Very truly yours,
O. W. NORTON.

Dr. William J. Neill, 296 North Lincoln street, Chicago, says:

Four years ago last September I had one of your hot-water boilers put into my residence. It gave perfect satisfaction, using only seven tons of hard coal and heating twelve rooms perfectly.

It was no more trouble to take care of than our parlor heater, which consumed as much coal, and only heated two parlors. Last March a year ago I began the erection of a double three-story building divided into six flats. As I had such pleasant experience with hot-water heating, I concluded to put a hot-water heating plant in the new house. I wanted the Wilks heater, but the contractor said it would

not do the work because too small, etc. So I ordered the best heater in the market. They put in a sectional cast-iron boiler. It was all right until I started it up; then my trouble began. Could not keep the flats warm. After running about three weeks one of the sections broke over the fire-pot. After three days the proprietors put in another section, which ran along about twenty-eight days, and again broke. Again I was three days without heat. Again a new section was put in, and in three weeks again broke down. This occurred four different times, when I had it taken down and a Wilks boiler put in, and then came a change. Flats warm and fuel saved. I had used in three months twenty-seven tons of hard coal in the first heater, but since I began using the Wilks I have used about four tons per month in the two boilers. If I had forty buildings to heat I would have it all done with the Wilks boiler, and no other. Respectfully,
May 4, 1896.

DR. WILLIAM J. NEILL.

The best compliment to their superiority is the attempt of other manufacturers to imitate them. Would urge you writing S. Wilks Manufacturing Company, 113-123 South Clinton street, for catalogue.

REMINGTON BROTHERS' NEWS-PAPER MANUAL, 1896.

We have received the ninth issue of the Newspaper Manual of Remington Brothers, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and New York, N. Y.

The contents include complete lists of all newspapers in the United States and Canada, with their days of issue, politics and circulations, and properly classified lists of the principal dailies and weeklies, and the best agricultural, religious, scientific and trade publications and leading magazines. All the lists are catalogued by towns in alphabetical order, and in the general list the population is given of each town and of the county in which it is located.

The Manual contains a vast quantity of valuable information, concisely arranged, and is handsomely and substantially bound. As a book of reference it must prove invaluable in every business office, as well as to everyone doing business as an advertiser. Sent by express, prepaid, on receipt of \$3.

DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

The growth in the use of electricity is none the less rapid because carried on quietly. To gauge the progress, attention should not so much be directed to the fields of electric lighting and electric railways as to that of electric power, a field which is now steadily repaying the arduous culture bestowed upon it during the past few years. Not a day now passes without the record of some extensive project for the transmission of power, or of the completion of some installation in which the current is used either to supersede steam, or in new places where steam would otherwise have been selected. Mills, mines, factories, shops of all kinds all over the country are steadily coming to the use of electric power, and the first failure has yet to be recorded.

The economy and efficiency of electric power is perhaps most forcibly demonstrated by the extent of the orders placed for power apparatus, for it may be confidently asserted that greater engineering talent and closer examination is brought to bear upon electric power apparatus than upon apparatus of any other order.

We have secured from the General Electric Company's Power and Mining Department some figures which illustrate not only the growth in the use of electric power, but also its economy and efficiency. These figures are represented in the unfluctuating horse-power instead of in dollars, which, on account of the fluctuation in prices, offers a standard gauge—the figures taking cognizance of electric power apparatus only:

	1892	1893	1894	1895
H.-P.	13,719	18,762	42,379	46,727

In 1896 the missionary work of the past four years began to come to rapid fruition. From January 1 to July 31, the total horse-power of the apparatus amounted to over

48,000 horse-power. During the same period in 1895 the aggregate orders amounted to 25,737 horse-power. From August 1 to August 18 the total amount of power apparatus ordered during 1896 was increased to the respectable figure of 62,164 horse-power.

Such a showing in face of the universal dullness in business everywhere is remarkable, and perhaps emphasizes the fact that during hard times the truest economy is the use of apparatus which cost least to operate. It may be said that in every manufacturing establishment using electricity as its motive power, the output has not only been increased but its quality improved.

NIAGARA SPRAY EJECTOR.

The illustration herewith shows the Spray Ejector in operation on slab urinals. The



entire surface of the slab is flushed with a fan-shaped film of water. As the slot outlet is only equal to two holes in the ordinary perforated pipe, a large saving of water is evident. There is

no trouble from clogging. Nothing gets out of order. Further information can be had by writing the manufacturer, S. J. Putnam, Princebay, New York.

TRADE NOTES.

HEARNshaw FIREPROOF PARTITION COMPANY have fireproofing for office, apartment and warehouse buildings, and have placed their work in several buildings. Architects recommend it as first-class, and owners should use it. Send for catalogue, 80 West Lake street, Chicago.

GEORGE POPPERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY have their rolling slat blinds introduced in all the states from Maine to California, and are now getting large orders from the New England States. They are especially adapted for the Southern States, and their orders are on the increase from architects and owners. Catalogue free. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

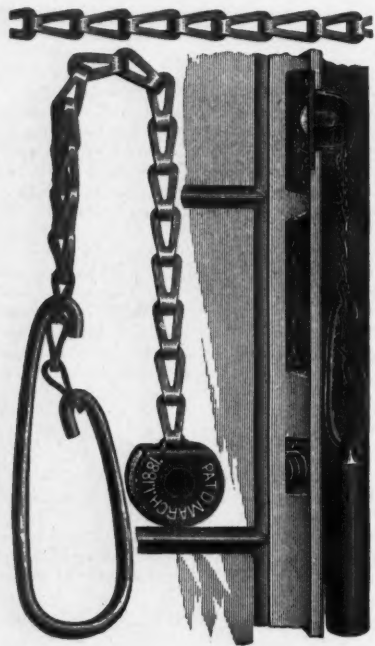
THE ERWIN-WELCH HYDRAULIC MACHINERY COMPANY are now furnishing the board of education their automatic hydraulic pump in the schools of Chicago. Fresh drinking water on all floors and no waste of water. The attention of architects and owners of large tenement buildings is called to the fact that tenants can have a full supply of fresh water at all times by adopting this pump, and it will not waste any of the city water. Send for catalogue or call and see them, 35 and 37 South Canal street, Chicago.

THE MONASH-YOUNKER COMPANY, 203 South Canal street, Chicago, Illinois, has lately been incorporated for the manufacturing of steam and water specialties. This new company owns and controls all the specialties manufactured by the Van Auker Steam Specialty Company, who will continue to manufacture their specialties, but whose goods will be sold through the new company, the Monash-Younger Company. This new company has also purchased the patterns and plant of the Star Coupler Company, of St. Louis, and will manufacture Star lead pipe couplers and fittings for lead pipe plumbing without the use of soldering or wiping a joint. Parties interested in high-grade steam specialties or the new method of lead pipe plumbing without soldering or wiping joints, should address the Monash-Younger Company for their catalogue, and mention this journal.

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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXVIII.

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 3

Valuable Publications Free.

Any architect can secure valuable books of reference without cost by sending for the catalogues of materials, etc., noticed from month to month in these columns. Large sums are spent on these catalogues, and they contain much practical information. Many are art productions. They may be obtained free on application to those issuing them. In writing please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and oblige the journal and the dealer.

REQUESTS FOR CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES.

Those wishing catalogues and samples sent them by dealers in general may have their names inserted under this heading free of charge. The only recompense desired is that the dealers who send catalogues to these addresses give THE INLAND ARCHITECT due credit for business benefits that result.

EDWARD B. GUMAER, E. E. and Architect, Weldon Building, Jersey City, N. J.
ED E. ORR, 721 Broadway, Quincy, Ill.
BOURGEOIS & CARRIER, Architects, have opened an office in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and will be pleased to receive catalogues and samples from manufacturers.

ART GLASSWORK.

THE history of glass painting, enameling and decorating dates back to the time of the ancient Egyptians, who had knowledge of this art in all its branches. It was lost in the decay of nations and devious channels of time, until the Christian era, when like a seed, planted centuries before, it began to take root, and now after years, centuries, of patient struggling, we can discern it rapidly growing, budding and flowering, so that today it appears in almost every building, both private and public. We see it in the domes, halls, stair landing lights and windows, both memorial and for artistic effect, to decorate and enrich its environments. While looking at the beautiful effects produced in this art glass by the firm of Messrs. Flanagan & Biedenweg Company, of Chicago, we discover the famous painting, the "Nativity of Christ," by Correggio, reproduced in all its beauties and harmony of natural coloring. This memorial window, costing some \$2,000, is to be placed in St. Mary's church, of Yazoo City, Mississippi, and can but win the praise of all. Then we turn our eyes on the "Thorne Rose," that which recalls the old German legend of the Princess and the thirteenth witch. Its execution is masterly, showing delicate and wonderful treatment of coloring. Looking a little further on we see the arts—music, painting, and sculpture—represented by a grouping of three female figures. The work is truly excellent, so let it suffice in the mention of these three efforts to represent this firm's works of art. Were we to extend our description to all the different ornamental windows, etc., in their factory and show-rooms we would have to describe several hundred, ready to be placed in churches, private and public buildings, in such various designs that to be appreciated one must look on them.

The latest idea in glasswork—of tracery, shields, etc., on a geometrical background—is purely a Chicago production, of purity, strength and beauty, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Flanagan & Biedenweg Company, whose splendid plant occupies nearly one square, and who stand ready to fill any contracts for the latest modern buildings or the most severe critic in the highest excellence of art glasswork, reproducing or designing what may be desired. They have reached their present value of standing and worth after years of careful study and practical experience in an art that even today calls for the exercise of great judgment and mechanical skill. It would pay one to visit this firm's show-rooms, at 452 Wabash avenue, Chicago,

where every attention will be shown, even if one does not leave orders behind.

The collection of cathedral windows and samples of glass art by Mr. Flanagan, of the firm of Flanagan & Biedenweg Company, will be printed in colors and published in book form. This book, when out, will be of great value to the architects and general public.

TRADE NOTES.

ATTENTION is called to Graham Bros., successors to H. S. Holden, who are selling gas and electric combination fixtures at manufacturer's prices. Send for their catalogue and note their advertisement in this number. 63-65 West Washington street, Chicago.

THE Powers Regulator Company report their system for temperature regulation has been adopted in the schools of South Evanston, Hinsdale, Joliet and Kankakee, Illinois; Evansville and Terre Haute, Indiana; City Hall at St. Louis, and others. All are reported as working to the best satisfaction. Send for their circular and catalogue. 36 Dearborn street, Chicago; 45 Oliver street, Boston; 508 Union Trust Building, St. Louis.

MAGEE ranges and heaters always receive highest award. The American kitchen is to the home what the foundation is to the house and needs a cooking apparatus which meets all the requirements for the most exacting work. Such a type is the Magee Grand Range. It never fails. It saves time and economizes fuel, being fitted with special features found only in the Magee ranges, such as full sheet flue, dock ash grate, oven, heat indicator, etc. Magee Furnace Company are makers of highest grades of heating and cooking apparatus for all uses. Send for their catalogue, 32 to 38 Union street, Boston; 86 Lake street, Chicago.

I NEVER was particularly fond of carrying coal nor do I find amusement in kindling fires. A man gets tired of doing this and does it only because he has not seen Barler's Ideal Oil Heater. Barler's heater took the medal at the World's Fair, and has been in use for the past four years, with the best of testimonials from all parts of the United States. Send for catalogue, 104-106 Lake street, Chicago.

COMFORT IN TRAVEL.—You are best satisfied in traveling when you get the best. You get it on the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," from Chicago to Buffalo, New York, Boston and New England points. It is splendidly built, splendidly equipped, and operated in a first-class manner. You can leave Chicago at 10:30 A.M. and get to New York the next day at 1:45 P.M., and Boston at 3 P.M. Other fast trains with through sleeping cars leave Chicago 3 P.M. and 11:30 P.M. The Detroit Night Express leaves at 9:40 P.M. Don't make any mistake in this. If you want comfort in travel, buy your ticket to the East over the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route." For time tables or other information inquire of your local ticket agent, or address either L. D. Heusner, General Western Passenger Agent, 119 Adams street, Chicago, or O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

MESSRS. N. & G. TAYLOR COMPANY, Philadelphia, manufacturers of tin plates, report a large and steadily growing business in their roofing tin in rolls. These rolls are sheets of tin soldered together with the aid of resin, no acid being used. They are then thoroughly painted on one side, and carefully put up in rolls ready for shipping. These rolls are particularly adapted for quick contracts, as the tin is all ready for instant use and for laying on the roof.

Messrs. N. & G. Taylor Company commenced the manufacture of continuous roofing tin some thirty years ago, and do a large business in this line. They make the tin in all grades from their celebrated "Taylor Old Style" brand, extra heavy coated, down to ordinary grades. They are also agents for "The Pancoast Ventilator," which is recognized among the technical as being made under scientific principles, and to be a ventilator that ventilates. They invite correspondence.

A BURGLAR-PROOF lock has been devised and put to the test of practical use by the Warner Lock Company, of Chicago. The idea is to provide a lock which can neither be broken nor picked. The first object is accomplished by making the Warner lock of the very best quality of polished cold rolled steel, with the same precision as high-grade gun locks, every part uniform. This simple and strong construction makes them absolutely unbreakable by any means within the power of the ordinary burglar. A special device is added to prevent the possibility of their being picked. This is a slide on the Warner mortise lock which moves with the action of the key, covering the opposite side and making the entrance of a key, or tampering with a lock, an impossibility. A reverse movement of the key returns the slide to place. Either or both slides may be made inoperative instantly, if desired. This lock is particularly desirable for hotels, because when locked from the inside there is absolutely no possibility of unlocking it from the outside, even with a key. All the Warner locks are finished in the best manner.

"GATES AND FENCES" is the title of a neat little pamphlet recently issued by the Winslow Brothers Company, of Chicago. It aims to illustrate some of the many original designs in iron fence work of this company. No residence is now considered complete without appropriate iron fencing, and it is no longer possible to meet the demands for first-class work of this kind by resorting to stock patterns of antiquated or commonplace styles. All the gate and fence work of the Winslow Brothers Company is executed from original designs. It is evident that in high-class residence work the fence design must have special reference to the surroundings and the character of the building itself. These considerations play a very important part in all the work turned out by the Winslow Brothers Company, and this is not the least factor in determining the excellence of that work. The high standing of this firm in ornamental iron work generally insures mechanical excellence in all their productions. Among the illustrations contained in the little book under consideration, are plates showing the fence and gates of General Torrence's residence, gates at residence of L. J. McCormick, gate and fence, Charles Counselman, Chicago, and numerous original designs in iron fences.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1896.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P.M., on the 5th day of November, 1896, and opened immediately thereafter, for all the labor and materials required for the erection and completion (except heating apparatus) of the United States Post Office and Customhouse building at New London, Connecticut, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at New London, Connecticut. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than two per cent of the amount of the proposal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defect or informality in any bid, should it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so. All proposals received after the time stated will be returned to the bidders. Proposals must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked "Proposal for Erection and Completion (Except Heating Apparatus) of the United States Post Office and Customhouse at New London, Connecticut," and addressed to WILLIAM MARTIN AIKEN, Supervising Architect.

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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXVIII.

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 5

Valuable Publications Free.

Any architect can secure valuable books of reference without cost by sending for the catalogues of materials, etc., noticed from month to month in these columns. Large sums are spent on these catalogues, and they contain much practical information. Many are art productions. They may be obtained free on application to those issuing them. In writing please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and oblige the journal and the dealer.

REQUESTS FOR CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES.

Those wishing catalogues and samples sent them by dealers in general may have their names inserted under this heading free of charge. The only recompense desired is that the dealers who send catalogues to these addresses give THE INLAND ARCHITECT due credit for business benefits that result.

BOURGEOIS & CARRIER, Architects, have opened an office in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and will be pleased to receive catalogues and samples from manufacturers.

A. C. SCHMOOCK, Architect, 267 Monroe avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Formerly of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED.

TO LEARN ARCHITECTURE, by boy of sixteen. Willing and able to help in clerical work of office. Chicago preferred.

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C. J. H.,
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Have worked for 13 years on about all the namable classes of buildings in all the accepted styles of design. Am especially good on construction. Six years' Chicago experience in some of the best offices. Have worked in other large cities also. Unexceptionable city references.

No objection to leaving city. Address

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A HANDSOME, DURABLE FLOOR.

Parquetry floors are such a joy and comfort at all seasons that they need no word of praise here further than to say that constant improvement in the art of manufacture has made them even more desirable now than ever before. In winter they are covered with a removable square or rug, which can be taken up and freed from dust as often as required, while at the same time the floor underneath can be cleaned. For the summer months the most sensible covering is a drugget or matting. For this purpose take as much matting as will cover the desired portion of the floor, cut the strips to even lengths, then with strong double thread whip the breadths together so they will lie flat, and either hem the ends neatly or finish with fringe. The fringe makes a more ornamental finish and will be more durable. If the matting is reversible and the fringe has a double selvage, it can be used on either side.

Parquetry is especially desirable for dining room and hall floors, though once used it will be found well-nigh indispensable in every living room. A hall floor laid in parquetry of a neat pattern to suit the area, with border to match, will be a constant source of pleasure to the occupants of the house and will impress the visitor with its elegance on his first entrance. A well-laid and properly cared for dining room parquetry of $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in thickness should last as long as the house stands. The first cost is but little more than that of a good

carpet, so that it is an economy in the long run. Formerly parquetry floors were rightly considered a luxury on account of their great cost, but the art of making them has been brought to a high state of perfection of late years by the Interior Hardwood Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and the prices have been placed at such a reasonable figure that now no residence can be considered complete without them.

FOR HONEST SHEET METAL.

The following circular letters have been received for publication:

To the Architects of Chicago: HONORABLE SIRS,—We respectfully call your attention to a circular inclosed herewith, which we have addressed to the cornice makers of this city, and we cordially invite your cooperation to do away with the pernicious system to which we allude. Calling three pecks a bushel does not make it so. Neither does branding No. 28 make it No. 27, or branding No. 29 make it No. 28. There are a number of reputable mills rolling galvanized sheets which brand their product with the proper gauge, and if you will insist on having the material supplied which is specified in the contracts, the unprincipled system will soon disappear.

C. SIDNEY SHEPARD & Co.

To the Cornice Makers of Chicago: GENTLEMEN,—We find that galvanized sheet iron is being rolled "light weight" by some mills and that some of the dealers in this city use this feature as an inducement to effect sales. The system is pernicious and should be discontinued by all honorable men.

The Apollo Iron & Steel Company, whose make we sell exclusively, roll only to the standard gauge established by Act of Congress, and approved March 3, 1893, and brand each bundle with its proper gauge represented by this standard. In order to meet the unprincipled competition we shall for the present sell No. 28 gauge, 30 by 96 inches, at the price of No. 27 gauge, but with the distinct understanding that we sell No. 28, that we deliver No. 28, and that each bundle will be branded No. 28. Respectfully,

C. SIDNEY SHEPARD & Co.

Standard weight of finished galvanized sheets: No. 27, 13½ ounces per square foot; No. 28, 12½ ounces per square foot.

IRON WORKS REBUILT.

With the energy and push characteristic of them, the Chicago Architectural Iron Works have entirely rebuilt the buildings of their plant, which were destroyed by fire, and, with fifteen thousand square feet of additional floor space and new and improved machinery, are better fixed than ever to turn out high-grade ornamental architectural metal work. Since September 30, the night of the fire, they have occupied temporary quarters, and have endeavored to complete old contracts, but have not been able to take any new work. The high character of the work executed by this company is well known throughout the United States, and their many patrons will no doubt be glad to hear that they are again in shape to attend to their demands.

TRADE NOTES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—After several years of practical experience in New York City and with Mr. Schweinfurth, of Cleveland, Mr. Willard Hirsh has associated himself with Messrs. Steffens & Searles, architects, of Cleveland, and will now continue business under the name of Steffens, Searles & Hirsh, architects, at 415-416 New England Building.

N. & G. TAYLOR COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as manufacturers' agents for the Pancoast ventilator, issue a striking circular showing a half-tone picture of a 66-inch Pancoast ventilator 11 feet in diameter, which, with one of 84 inches, weighing over 1,000 pounds and nearly 14 feet in diameter, were lately sold to the Crittenden Manufacturing & Roofing Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

EVERY effort has been made to make the Architects' Directory for 1896-97 the most complete list possible of architects in practice in the United States and Canada. It is classified by States and Territories, giving

names alphabetically, with addresses, under their towns and States. Price, postpaid, by mail, \$1. William T. Comstock, publisher, 23 Warren street, New York.

THE essential qualities of a perfect sash lock are durability and simplicity, ease and certainty of operation, and absolute security when locked. These are all combined in the Fitch sash locks, which are made by the W. & E. T. Fitch Company, of New Haven, Connecticut. These locks work on an entirely different principle from any heretofore put on the market. The clamp, which is attached to the top sash, engages a grooved or graduated ratchet on the lower sash, which is turned with the usual thumb movement until the two sashes are brought tightly together. If the top sash chances to be a little too low, it is at once caught and brought into proper position by the first movement of the lock. When the window is unlocked the position of the catches is such that the top sash cannot be disfigured by contact with the metal work of the lower sash as both move up and down. The tension of the lock is limited only by the strength of the operator in pinching the two sashes together, thus preventing all rattling. Any attempt to force the lock would be resisted by the sustaining power of the entire lower sash and would be practically impossible. As a security device the Fitch sash locks are unexcelled.

THE Adamant Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is now furnishing the Adamant work complete for the new \$300,000 Uihlein Theater and office building, one of the finest theaters in the West. The new Germania store and office building now being erected by Mr. George Brumder, at a cost of \$350,000, has adopted Adamant for the entire work throughout, including the solid partitions. This work alone will require something like 10,000 barrels of Adamant. They are also furnishing Adamant for the new \$100,000 Turkish bathhouse in Detroit, Michigan. Also the new State Asylum now being erected at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and the elegant new Ladies' Hall addition for the State University at Madison, Wisconsin, as well as many other prominent buildings in Milwaukee and throughout the State. The new \$600,000 library building now in course of construction, has also been contracted for Adamant wall plaster throughout.

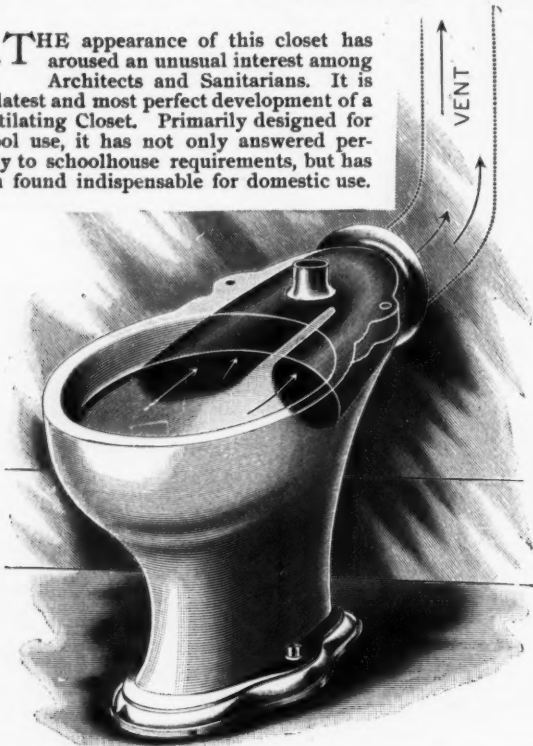
RAILROAD NOTES.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.—On November 17 and December 1 and 15, 1896, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago to a great many points in the Western and Southwestern States, both on its own line and elsewhere, at greatly reduced rates. Details as to rates, routes, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent, or by addressing F. A. Miller, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

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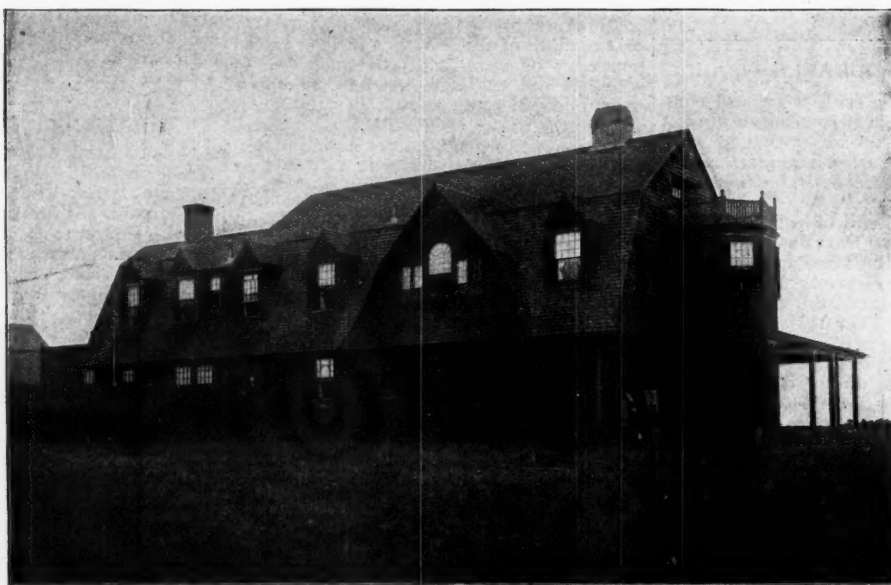
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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXVIII.

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No. 6

Valuable Publications Free.

Any architect can secure valuable books of reference without cost by sending for the catalogues of materials, etc., noticed from month to month in these columns. Large sums are spent on these catalogues, and they contain much practical information. Many are art productions. They may be obtained free on application to those issuing them. In writing please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and oblige the journal and the dealer.

REQUESTS FOR CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES.

Those wishing catalogues and samples sent them by dealers in general may have their names inserted under this heading free of charge. The only recompense desired is that the dealers who send catalogues to these addresses give THE INLAND ARCHITECT due credit for business benefits that result.

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CHAS. A. DIEMANN, Architect, Security Savings Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TRADE NOTES.

HEARNshaw FIREPROOF PARTITION COMPANY have their advertisement in this number, and their system is being adopted in all the large office buildings of Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo. Send for their catalogue and prices. No. 90 West Lake street, Chicago.

THE DECORATIVE SUPPLY COMPANY have a large contract for their supplies in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee and other cities. Their designs are up-to-date and their grille work is of the highest class. Send for their catalogue and estimates on work. Nos. 214-216 South Clinton street, Chicago.

ONE of the most artistic and altogether harmonious shades for suburban and country houses is the new "Lichen-gray" of Cabot's creosote shingle stains. As its name implies, it is a soft and delicate gray shade with a light greenish tone, and its effect is admirably like that of rock-lichens. It is one of the many beautiful "special" shades of these stains, and that it should have proved so entirely acceptable to people of keen artistic taste is not surprising. There are other grays with more and more green in them, down to sage green.

THE volume of our business for 1896 has been less than in 1895, though not so very much less. Accounts have been hard to collect, although we believe our customers have been anxious to pay promptly. Altogether our experience is that 1896 has been a season of hard times and many moments of uncertainty, but nevertheless the spirit of self-help and mutual help has been alive all the time and is now making itself felt in the way of better business, which will be still better later on. As for 1897, business prospects are good—at least good to all who are in any way hopeful or energetic. Even in 1896 we quite largely increased our business in those lines where we put in some

extra hard and intelligent work. Probably business men are not exceptions to Mr. Atkinson's favorite quotation from Emerson: "Man is as lazy as he dares to be," and we shall therefore shake off any lethargy that may have settled on us, and start in on 1897 at a record pace, for collections are now very good, and everything so far as we can see is encouraging to all manufacturers for both home and export trade.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY.

A NEW process of color printing, which is very like photographing in color, is shown in the beautiful plates which Dexter Brothers of Boston are sending out to show the effect in color combination of their shingle stains. The subjects chosen are particularly artistic and are from the offices of prominent architects. William Ralph Emerson and Winslow & Wetherell, of Boston, Hazelhurst & Huckel, of Philadelphia, and George W. Maher, of Chicago, are some of those who are represented.

These stains have an undoubted popularity in this country, and besides being used on new houses, house-owners who have used other shingle stain and found it unsatisfactory, are retaining with a single coat of Dexter Brothers' English Shingle Stain. Send to them for the new colored plates.

THE POWERS REGULATOR COMPANY say they have just completed the installation of their system of heat regulation in the New Central High School building, at Detroit. Also Lewis Institute building, Madison and Robey streets, Chicago. They are also installing their system in five of the new Chicago public schools; Lucas County courthouse at Toledo, Ohio; new city hall at Lansing, Michigan. They have recently been awarded a contract for heat regulation in the New Central High School which is now being built at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This is probably the largest high-school building in the country. Other buildings recently equipped with the Powers system are: Melrose High School, Melrose, Mass.; State Normal School, Lowell, Mass.; Manchester High School, Manchester, Mass.; two public schools in city of Boston. Send for their catalogue. Offices: 36 Dearborn street, Chicago; 45 Oliver street, Boston; 508 Union Trust building, St. Louis.

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single and double acting. The face plates are finished in any metal desired. Special attention paid communications from architects and builders. Prices and terms on application. Send for catalogue to G. E. Lawson & Co., the manufacturers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THOUGH Madame Patti has succeeded in capturing American dollars by the wholesale during her tours through this country, it is quite evident that the dollar is not the only product of our ingenuity and thrift that she appreciates. Living in our sumptuous hotels has brought to her notice the clever regulation of the heating apparatus. This has been so impressed on her mind that on her return home from one of her many operatic tours in this country, she ordered radiators from the American Radiator Co., to be placed in her castle Craig-y-nos, so some of the American dollars have come back to us through the American Radiator Co.

A CONTRACT for twenty-five air compressors and twenty-five air receivers, of medium and small sizes, has been closed by the Clayton Air Compressor Works, Havemeyer Building, New York, with one company, delivery of the entire order to be made within six months from date. They also report sales of five air compressors of standard pattern during the first week in November, and the indications point to a decided revival of trade in air compressors, many orders having been held in abeyance, pending the result of the election.

RAILROAD NOTES.

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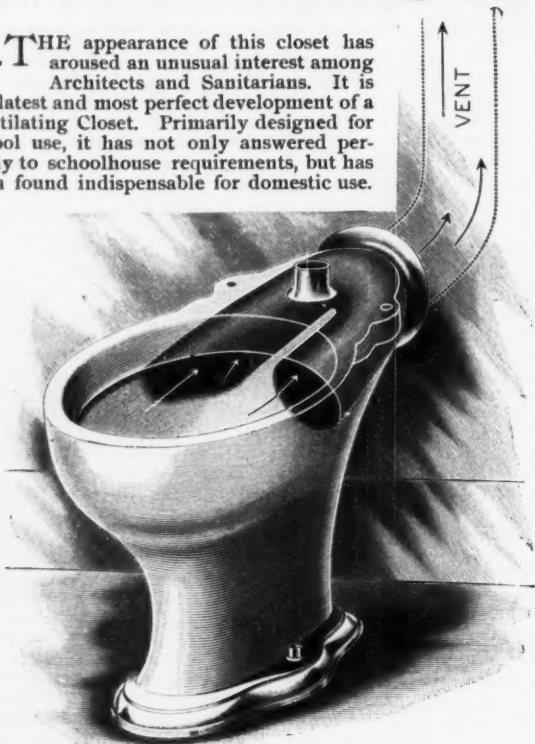
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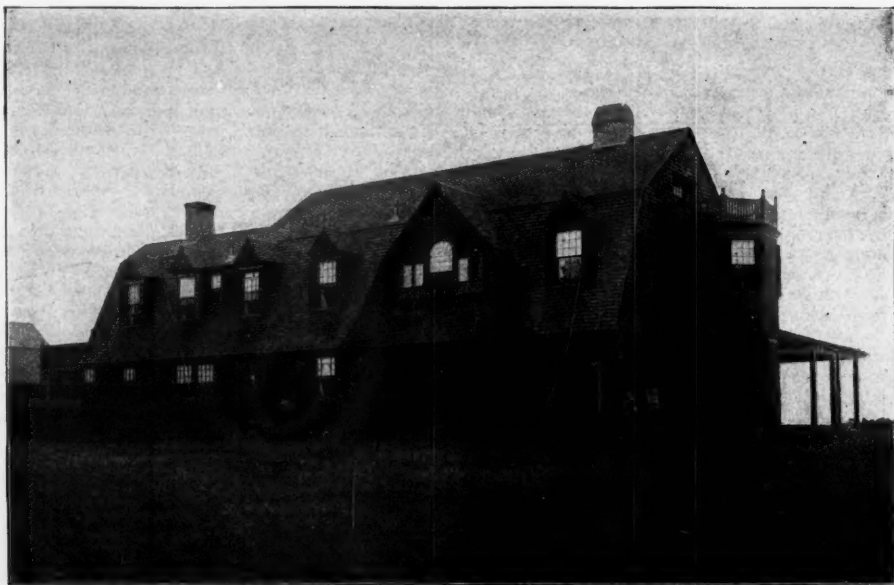
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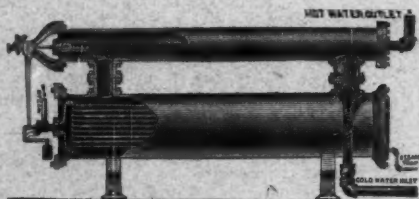


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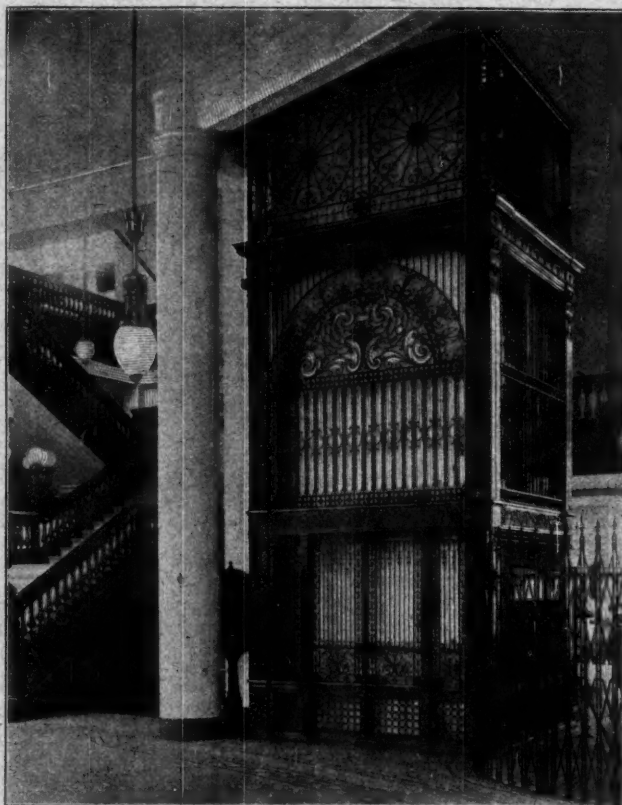
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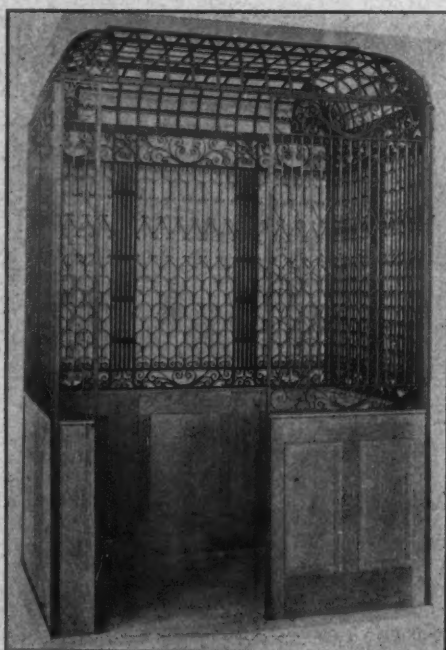
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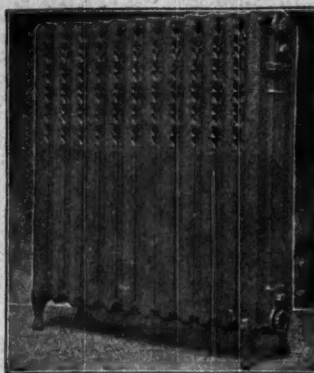
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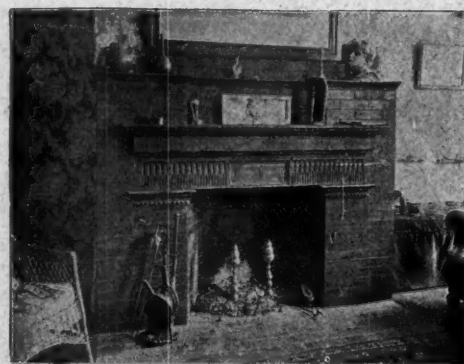


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