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Convention of the Institute of Architects.

THE thirty-first annual convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held at Detroit on September 29 and 30 and October 1. Besides the admirable list of papers that are promised, it is evident that much of the time will be taken up with by-law amending. There seems to be no way to escape from this infliction. A special committee was appointed at the Nashville convention "to consider the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws; the committee to consult the Chapters and report their final amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws in time to give thirty days' notice before the next convention." This committee has not confined itself to "revision," but has published its report with an entirely new Constitution and By-Laws. It is a long time since the Constitution has been amended, and repeated efforts to do so have failed for several years past. Very little of the old document is preserved in the report, and the additions proposed are too extensive to repeat here in detail. Taking the whole scheme into consideration, it is an attempt to federate the entire body by establishing State or district associations and local societies. These may have Fellow members and other classes. They have the power to create Fellows, with the concurrence of the directors of the Institute, who thereby become Fellows of the Institute, and only the Fellows are members of the Institute. The State associations are taxed and responsible for the dues of Fellows, which are \$10 per annum, and the local societies are to be taxed by the State associations \$2 per annum for each Fellow member. If they do not pay up in each case all the Fellows in the Association or Society are dropped from Fellowship in the Institute. There are to be no more letter ballots for Fellows, and there can be no Fellows who are not members of State associations or local societies. All unattached Fellows must fly for cover to the shelter of one of these organizations. Nothing is said about Chapters or the recognition of existing Chapters, and it is not clear whether it is proposed to reorganize them into local societies or State associations, or to abolish them altogether and reorganize the whole Institute and all its present branches. The two strongest Chapters of the Institute are the Boston Society of Architects and the Illinois Chapter. The former may be pleased to remain as a local society, but it is not easy to see what would become of the Illinois Chapter, which is not only the largest but the richest of them all, and now incorporated as a State organization, though nearly all the members are in Chicago. But there are no other cities in the State large enough to maintain societies, and there is no likelihood of any being established unless a local society is slated in Chicago, which has architects enough for several. Meanwhile one of the most important suggestions ever offered in relation to the conduct of the annual conventions, that the Chapters be represented by delegates in proportion to their membership, has received no recognition from the committee. This is the system that has been carried out so successfully in the National Association of Builders. For want of it the convention, whenever held in a large city, always has a local complexion that it is hard to avoid.

ON LICENSING ARCHITECTS.

THE present month is signalized by the initiation of a system that has been long sought for by the architects of the United States. The Illinois State Board of Examiners of Architects is organized and ready for business. When it was announced that the licensing law had passed the General Assembly of the State of Illinois and had been signed by the Governor, the Eastern journals commenced immediately to criticize its provisions. Some said that it was of no account and left the profession where it had always been, and others found difficulties in putting its provisions into operation. None of them had a word of praise for those who had been instrumental in giving the profession of architecture a legal status and bringing it under State regulation for the first time.

There is nothing new in the fact that the matter was agitated last winter, for the history of this agitation dates back many years. About two years ago Mr. Dankmar Adler, now president of the Illinois Board, read a paper before the Western Association of Architects at St. Louis, in which he outlined what was the duty of architects in endeavoring to give their profession a legal status, and the provisions of such a law as would bring about this result. The paper was printed and circulated extensively. On the following year the Illinois State Association of Architects drafted a law which was printed and circulated, but never seems to have reached the legislature of the State, or, at least, never received any consideration at its hands. This law was introduced two years later and failed to pass. Four years ago the architects of the State of New York, under the able leadership of the late Mr. Carlin, of the Western New York Chapter, assisted by the New York City Chapter, succeeded in getting a licensing law through the legislature of that State, only to have it vetoed by the governor. It is said that it only required the efforts of four men, not connected with the American Institute of Architects, to do this. Since then no effort seems to have been made in that State.

In the beginning of 1895 committees from the Builders' and Traders' Exchange and the United Order of Bricklayers and Stonemasons, of Chicago, waited on the Illinois Chapter and asked it to prepare a law providing for the licensing of architects, so that none could practice in the State whose ignorance or carelessness would result in damage to the interests of the former or the lives of the latter. They wanted a law passed in the interest of public safety, and promised to see that it went through. The Chapter appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the committees of those associations, and they worked together over the law for about a month, the work being practically done by the architects, the others approving. The draft of the law was handed over to them and they had it introduced. It passed a second reading in the Senate, but on account of the late day on which it had been introduced, proceeded no further.

The committee in framing this act used the old law as suggested by the State Association many years before as a model, and had before them also the New York law that had been vetoed. As it was to be advocated by the builders assisted by the strongest labor union in the State, care was taken to make it, as has been said, a measure for public safety. They left out everything that would suggest an artistic qualification. It was entitled "An Act to Protect the Interests of Builders and Contractors and the Lives of Workingmen, by Licensing Certain Persons to Practice as Architects," and would undoubtedly have passed had it been introduced earlier in the session. In the same year, acts of a somewhat similar character, but not so pointed as measures to protect mechanics, were introduced in the legislatures of California and Texas, neither of which became laws.

The Legislature, or General Assembly as it is called, of the State of Illinois meets only once in two years. In December last, the Illinois Chapter decided to revive the license law and make it their own measure, yet they asked the builders' and workingmen's associations to take part, which they did by sending representatives to a few of the meetings. But this attendance soon fell off and the Chapter decided to shoulder the whole undertaking and make it an architects' bill. They struck out the old title and called it "An Act to Provide for the Licensing of Architects and Regulating the Practice of Architecture as a Profession," but the main features providing for a knowledge of safe construction and sanitation were retained and nothing was said about artistic skill. The introduction of the words "Regulating the Practice of Architecture as a Profession," in the title, the definition of what an architect is in the eye of the law and the

provision for revoking licenses "for gross incompetency, or recklessness in the construction of buildings, or for dishonest practices on the part of the holder thereof," clearly made the law one for regulating a profession, and brought architecture into the same category as the profession of medicine and to some respects of that of law. The board was given power to discipline licensees for want of constructive skill or business morality, and for this purpose it was given many of the powers of a court of record to revoke licenses, impose fines and compel the attendance of witnesses. What more could be wanted to "regulate the practice of architecture as a profession"?

No objection was raised to its passage at any time, and it went through both houses without amendment. It was undoubtedly due to the energetic work of Charles W. Nothnagle, an architect and member of the House, that it finally passed during the last days of the session. Almost an exact copy of this law was introduced in the Legislature of the State of Georgia at the last session, but its fate has not been ascertained. Such is a brief history of the law of Illinois. For reference, a copy of it in full may be found in THE INLAND ARCHITECT for April of this year. Let us see, therefore, what it provides for and why.

First.—It takes the profession as it finds it, and proposes to build it up and improve it from that point. Hence it gives the privilege to every *de facto* architect practicing in the State when the law went into effect, whether a resident or nonresident, to prove that fact "to the satisfaction of the State Board of Examiners" until January 1, 1898, and take out a license for which he pays \$25, and \$5 annually thereafter.

Second.—After January 1, 1898, licenses can only be granted to those passing examination, whether residents of the State or not. But anyone can apply for and have an examination now, and a license saying that he has been examined and accepted, costing \$40, instead of one saying that he was merely a *de facto* architect on July 1 and was thereby "entitled to a license."

Third.—Every licensed architect has an official seal, and must use it on every drawing and specification sent out of his office, thus establishing his responsibility and the identity of his work. His license is also recorded in every county in which he has work executed.

Fourth.—This seal covers all the work of his subordinates or superintendents for whom he is responsible.

Fifth.—It defines him to be a "person who shall be engaged in the planning or supervision of the erection, enlargement or alteration of buildings, for others and to be constructed by other persons than himself." This is the legal definition of an architect in Illinois. Under it a builder is not an architect when he erects buildings, but if he plans them for others he must stand an examination before he can be licensed to do so. By so doing he becomes an architect. The examination is the only test of who may be architects.

Sixth.—The next clause in section 9 is one that it seems impossible to make architects understand. It simply allows the village carpenter to continue his business as he now does it, without the help of an architect; and the farmer may employ him to build his house, barn or shed without interference. There is no question about the responsibility for good construction in such a case. Yet there are those who would like to compel every farmer to come to town and get a plan for a pigsty or corn crib. Those who wish ideal licensing laws that would have such a result might wait until Doomsday if they expect the American farmer, who is a power in every State legislature, to vote for such a law. It may be said that this is a loophole that would let the enterprising city builder get a job on his own plans without consulting a licensed architect. It is true; but in that case the owner has to let his contract without competition and generally has to pay a round sum for it. Besides, in such a case there is no question about the responsibility which is all between the builder and owner. If the owner employs a superintendent he must be a licensed architect under the law. Naturally many builders will desire to become architects, and if they pass the examination, no one has a right to object; but it will not be easy for a builder to prove that he practiced architecture as a profession on July 1.

Seventh.—The board may revoke licenses for cause. This has been referred to above and does not require repetition, and licenses may be restored after six months for good reasons.

The fault in all other efforts to establish licensing boards has been in the evident intention of the acts proposed to restrict the

profession, or make it too exclusive. These have always excited the opposition of those interested in defeating them. The main objects of a licensing law and benefits to be derived from it should be in obtaining a legal recognition of architecture as a profession, establishing its status, and providing means for disciplining its members after they become subject to State regulation. It would be as unwise to set up an art standard for architects, as for painters and sculptors. No art is worth anything that is not absolutely free. It is because an architect takes great responsibilities that he is a subject for State espionage, and not because it is hoped thereby to improve the designs of his buildings. But such results will in time come indirectly from licensing laws, which are worth nothing if they do not keep out incompetents and thereby elevate the average tone and respectability of the whole profession.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS.

THE organization of the Illinois State Board of Examiners of Architects was effected at the Technical Club, Chicago, on September 3, at 11 A.M. The full board was present, consisting of Prof. N. Clifford Ricker, of the University of Illinois; William H. Reeves, of Peoria, and Peter B. Wight, of Chicago, who were appointed for four-year terms, and Dankmar Adler and William Zimmerman, of Chicago, who were appointed for two years each. Dankmar Adler was elected president and Peter B. Wight, secretary.

At the afternoon session the board adopted temporary rules, made the headquarters office at room 1023, Chamber of Commerce building, Chicago, and appointed a Standing Committee on Examinations, consisting of the president, N. Clifford Ricker and William H. Reeves. The board took a recess to September 9, when it reconvened at 1023 Chamber of Commerce building.

A form of notice to architects and of application for license with affidavit attached were adopted, also a form of license and a design for a seal. The secretary was directed to have the law printed for free distribution. It was decided as a rule of order that regular meetings be held on the second and fourth Fridays of each month for the present. The following resolution affecting architects from outside of the State was adopted:

Resolved, That the policy of the board with regard to the licensing of architects who are not residents of the State of Illinois shall be as follows:

1. That architects not residing in the State of Illinois, but who shall show to the satisfaction of the board that on July 1, 1897, they were engaged in the practice of architecture in the State of Illinois, as defined by Section 5 of the act, shall be entitled to license in accordance with Section 5.
2. That architects not residents of the State of Illinois who were not engaged in the practice of architecture within the same on July 1, 1897, may receive a license to practice architecture by complying with the terms of Section 4.

The following is the notice that will be sent to all the architects in the State:

STATE OF ILLINOIS. BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS.

ROOM 1023, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

DANKMAR ADLER, President.
PETER B. WIGHT, Secretary and Treasurer.
N. CLIFFORD RICKER.
WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN.
WILLIAM H. REEVES.

CHICAGO, September 9, 1897.

Notice is hereby given to all architects who were practicing the profession of architecture in the State of Illinois on the first day of July, 1897, as defined in "An Act to provide for the Licensing of Architects and Regulating the Practice of Architecture as a Profession" (approved June 3, 1897), which went into effect on the said first day of July, 1897, may now avail themselves of the privilege described in Section 5 of said act, and apply for a license to practice under the same.

For the information of those who desire to take out licenses the act has been printed in full by the Board of Examiners of Architects and copies will be furnished on application, as also a form of application with affidavit attached that have been approved by the board.

The privilege extended by section 5 will expire December 31, 1897, after which another form of application for an examination under the provisions of the act will be furnished when requested.

All licenses issued on the present form of application and affidavit and upon payment of the license fee of \$25, will run from July 1, 1897, and will be for life, subject to the powers of revocation vested in the board by the above-mentioned act, and a fee of \$5 to be paid in each following month of July during the term of the license.

PETER B. WIGHT, Secretary.

THE contract for the State capitol of Minnesota, the plans of which were published in the November, 1895, issue of THE INLAND ARCHITECT, was awarded to the Butler-Ryan Company, of St. Paul, on August 31 last, for \$696,000. Cass Gilbert, architect. The superstructure will be of white Georgia marble. Minnesota (St. Cloud) granite will be used for the basement, and Kettle river sandstone for the piers and dome foundations.

THE annual report of Edward Clark, architect of the capitol, was transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior yesterday. The annual report of S. H. Woodbrige, heating and ventilating engineer, was incorporated in that of the architect. The most important work of the year was the painting and renovation of the committee rooms and corridors. The heating and ventilation of the Supreme Court room have been improved. The report contains the recommendation for improvement of the ventilation of the House of Representatives by reconstructing the floor and galleries after the Senate fashion. It is recommended that ventilating chairs be substituted for the benches in the House galleries. An additional water supply and filtering plant are recommended.

CONVENTION, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.

THE eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Builders was held at Detroit, Michigan, commencing Tuesday, September 14.

The Exchanges affiliated with the National Association of Builders at the close of the tenth convention were as follows: Baltimore, Md., the Builders' Exchange; Boston, Mass., the Master Builders' Association; Buffalo, N. Y., the Builders' Association Exchange; Chicago, Ill., the Builders' and Traders' Exchange; Detroit, Mich., the Builders' and Traders' Exchange; Lowell, Mass., the Master Builders' Exchange; Milwaukee, Wis., the Builders' and Traders' Exchange; New York, N. Y., the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange; Philadelphia, Pa., the Master Builders' Exchange; Portland, Maine, the Builders' Exchange; Rochester, N. Y., Builders' and Building Supply Dealers' Exchange; St. Louis, Mo., the Builders' Exchange; Worcester, Mass., the Builders' Exchange.

The following programme of the eleventh convention was carried out:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1897.

MORNING SESSION.

Address of Welcome by Mayor of the City of Detroit.
Address by President of the Detroit Exchange.
Address by the President of the National Association.
Appointment of Committee on Credentials.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Report of Committee on Credentials.
Roll Call.
Appointment of Committee on Time and Place of next Convention, and Nomination of Officers.
Annual Report of Secretary.
Annual Report of Treasurer.
Presentation and Reference of Resolutions.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

MORNING SESSION.

Report of the Special Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.
Report of Committee on Resolutions.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

There will be no session of the convention on Thursday.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

MORNING SESSION.

Report of Committee on Time and Place for next Convention, and Nomination of Officers.
Election of Officers.
Unfinished business.
Miscellaneous.

President James Meathe addressed the convention in the following words:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I congratulate you this morning on the large number of representatives of the leading cities of the Union which are assembled here today to meet and confer with one another on matters pertaining to the welfare of our organization.

The trying ordeal caused by the depression in business that all organizations have gone through in the past five years should make us feel grateful that we have still the leading cities of the Union in affiliation with the national body. The outlook for increased business is bright indeed. The policy of the country, as far as the tariff is concerned, is settled for the next four years, and we can say as much for the currency question; so that all lines of business are in a position to proceed with a reasonable amount of certainty in their investments.

I do not expect much increase in the building trades for a year at least, as we are the last to feel the era of prosperity which, there is no doubt in my mind, is near at hand. We have an abundant harvest. The farmer, the source of all wealth, is reaping the benefit. The abundant crops of wheat and corn are in his hands, and not in the hands of the broker, thereby causing the money that he receives to be distributed in the regular channels of trade.

In connection with this organization, of which I have the honor to be the presiding officer, I have some suggestions which, looking through my spectacles, will be for the welfare and future progress of this body.

I am a firm believer in State associations where it is possible to organize them as such. While I would leave it as a matter of choice as to whether local associations be affiliated with the State association in order to be recognized by the national body, still I think it is for the interest of the majority of those in the building business and those connected therein to have State associations. My reasons for this is: that the interests of the State of Michigan might not be the interests of the State of Wisconsin.

There are some matters which are beneficial to the builders and those connected with the building trades in Michigan which might not be thought beneficial to another State, and vice versa. For instance: in legislation, liens, building laws, etc., which require united effort from all sections of the State to procure the enactment of necessary laws governing the erection and construction of buildings, both sanitary and in any other sense.

The building inspectors of the various States should be clothed with sufficient power to prevent the erection of unsafe edifices, be they public or private, as buildings improperly erected are dangerous to the lives of their inmates; and it seems to me just and right that the law-making power should protect its citizens from ignorant and unscrupulous builders, and I might include in this category uneducated architects. These and many other reasons which I could enumerate if necessary would be, in my way of thinking, the benefits received from State associations. They are compact in form and easy to handle. It must not for a moment be supposed that I mean, in the formation of these State associations, that we should cut off all allegiance to the national body. Not at all; the grand and fundamental principles which are the foundation of our national organization cannot be accomplished by any other source; but, as I have said before, there are certain practical results which can be obtained by State organizations irrespective of the national body.

In speaking of local exchanges, I find it beneficial to introduce certain social functions as well as business. Where the members of the exchange can spend a leisure hour in reading the various magazines and leading newspapers of the country, also to interchange views on the various topics of the day, it helps to draw the members together in a social sense. While this might not apply to the large cities, yet in cities of our size and population we find it attractive and the members appreciate it.

It seems to me that there is a very large field in the various cities in the country and States that remains unoccupied, that is, where no exchanges exist. From letters received by me and from other sources it seems to me that the harvest is ready for the reaper, and I see no reason why this large number of reputable gentlemen engaged in the building business and its various lines should not be brought into the fold and make one grand aggregation, with representatives from every State in the Union.

I also think that the presiding officer of this organization should be, as I understand the constitution intends him to be, the chief executive officer. The secretary, in my mind, should be a resident of the same city as the presiding officer. The president should have control of all the archives and matters pertaining to the organization. He should be held responsible for the

workings of the organization, and at the end of his term of office, if his successor is selected from another city, the secretary, or executive clerk as I would call him, should remove to the city the president resides in.

The presiding officer of this organization should be at least willing to give half an hour each day in the direction of the workings of the body, and where necessary consult his advisory committee on the board of directors. By adopting this plan, which is the method adopted by all organizations to attain practical results, I can assure you that this body will increase twofold before the time of our next annual meeting.

This having the secretary the ruling individual in organizations of this kind seems to me inconsistent; while it might do for a literary society where all the matters that come up at the convention are the reading of essays, it seems to me, to attain practical as well as theoretical results, the methods that I have outlined above should be adopted, and if it is a question of time with the presiding officer who is elected to that honorable position, and who cannot afford one-half hour per day in its behalf, he should not accept the position of chief executive officer. I firmly believe, taking into consideration the present methods of operating this organization, that if it were not for the ability and energy of Mr. William H. Sayward there would not be a National Association of Builders.

The revolution that has taken place during the past seven or eight years in the matter of periodicals published in the interest of the different branches engaged in the building business, all of them having writers of known ability to treat on the subjects pertaining to the different branches, all these periodicals having a wide circulation and in many cases furnished gratis to the exchanges, warrants me in saying that all the necessity of a secretary is in a clerical capacity, at a salary of probably \$1,500 a year as a maximum, thereby saving a considerable sum which can be used in organizing cities and States where there are no exchanges, by that means spreading the doctrine laid down so fully in our constitution.

As each year seems to decrease the profits in all business, especially in ours, there seems to be on the opposite an increase of obstacles—mainly those brought on by labor unions. While it is the right of all trades, no matter what they may be, to organize to accomplish something the individual cannot accomplish, still they have got no right to prevent others from earning their living because they are not members of their organizations.

I speak of this today because in our fair city we have municipal boards organized under the laws of the State, who have the audacity to put into the terms of their contracts that none but union labor should be employed on that work, thereby discriminating against those who are citizens and taxpayers, whose conscience will not permit them to be members of any organization.

While such a contract is not valid, yet it shows that there is creeping into our municipal boards a species of demagoguery which bodies organized as ours should take cognizance of, and in justice to ourselves we should enter an earnest protest.

How would it sound to those gentlemen who comprise a portion, I am sorry to say they are in the majority on these boards, if those contracts read that none but members of the Builders' Exchange could build their edifices. The labor unions would be up in arms if such were the case, and justly, too; they might as well put in their contracts that we should employ none but red-haired men, or men of a particular denomination. It is a pitiable spectacle, indeed, to see men, reputable gentlemen, whose oath of office is to obey the laws of the State, willfully violate them for the purpose of gaining votes.

There is a matter which will come before you at this convention which is of vital importance, namely: The revision of the constitution. I would urge you to give due thought and bring to bear the experiences of the past in framing the amendments to perfect that instrument. A reduction in the per capita tax, I think, is advisable, providing the running expenses will permit of so doing.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention this morning, and I hope that the eleventh annual convention will be conducive of good results, and that it will be the means of perpetuating the grand truths contained in our constitution, and that each succeeding year will find us increasing in membership and prosperity.

NOTES FROM FRENCH EXCHANGES.*

EXPOSITION OF 1900.

A COMMISSION has been appointed to arrange a retrospective exhibit of French decoration and the fine arts, and as the Inspector-General of Historical Monuments is one of the members of this committee, a rare display may be expected showing the beauties of French architecture of previous periods.

Advantage is being taken of the works for the Exposition and the construction of the monumental bridge to be named Alexander III., to rebuild to a large extent the stone quays and the adjoining walls. About four kilometers in length will be changed and an enormous amount of work done which will be a permanent improvement to that portion of the river. The total cost is now estimated to be not less than \$900,000.

The demolition of the present building occupying the Champs de Mars is already well advanced, although there is beginning to be complaint of slowness. It was expected that to take down the great central dome of the building would in itself require nearly three months, and the necessary scaffolding has been most extraordinarily large and complicated; as the colossal gilded statue of Genius at the top, which it was first necessary to move, weighs in itself over five tons.—*La Semaine des Constructeurs*.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL TO THE VICTIMS OF THE CHARITY BAZAAR.

Among the numerous suggestions that were made immediately after the catastrophe of the charity bazaar, as a commemorative monument of this terrible event, the one that has been received with the most favor was to build upon the very site of this bazaar a memorial chapel. The Countess Greffulke, who was the originator of this idea, has been actively working for its realization, and a committee has been working to raise funds to buy the land. It is now announced that notwithstanding many serious difficulties the land has at length been purchased and that the erection of the chapel is fully assured.—*La Semaine des Constructeurs*.

REBUILDING OF THE TUILERIES.

A recent number of the *Figaro*, following out the idea of the architect, M. Normand, relative to the rebuilding of the Tuileries, speaks of the discussion that this project will raise in parliament as to whether President Faure has the desire to have this palace of kings and emperors restored for his own benefit. Two years ago, when the proposition was made to the Commissioner-General of the Exposition of 1900 to have the Tuileries rebuilt by some incorporated society and make of it the future home of the fine arts,

* Translated for THE INLAND ARCHITECT by W. A. Otis, architect.

the argument was made that "the powers that be" had sworn that forevermore grass should grow upon the spot where had once stood the palace of the tyrants, and that all idea of such rebuilding would be most vigorously opposed both by the city and general governments.

It was logical also to refute this by saying that the best way to prevent these tyrants of the future (if by chance they should happen to come) from reestablishing their residence in the Tuileries would be to build in its place a great museum, whose interior arrangements could scarcely ever be satisfactorily rearranged for a princely residence, while as long as the ground remained unoccupied it would always be a temptation to the ambitious head of any government to reestablish himself there.

Possibly the grass ought to grow forever upon the palace of the Cæsars, but surely the best method to remove all possibility of the reconstruction of the Tuileries as a royal residence is to establish in its place a great museum, and now that this idea has again been brought forward it should certainly be most seriously considered. This palace of Philibert Delorme was a masterpiece of French architecture, and as such precious and rare, and could be rebuilt in all its details, as the Hotel de Ville was rebuilt, upon condition of changing its use.—*La Semaine des Constructeurs*.

WORKINGMEN'S TENEMENTS.

Recently Prince Arenberg opened at 15 Rue d'Hautpoul, one of the so-called "Economical Houses" which the Societé Philanthropique has just built there.

One very special point of interest with this particular building is that it was put up with the money obtained from the rental of other buildings of this same character (which themselves had been built largely by private subscription), and so forms a criterion for judging of the value of this class of philanthropic work.

This building, a tenement house seven stories high, seems to entirely satisfy the wishes of the working people, as they have been expressed, and gives them an interior arrangement such as they themselves think the best, while at the same time the most perfect rules of hygiene have been followed. It is the result of a large experience in building cheap homes, of much statistical work, of constant investigation, of familiar and daily talks with tenants, and of general investigation by persons having no other end in view than the general good.

Evidently all the buildings of this society, owing to differences of the individual lots, could not be upon identically the same plan, but it is the general adjustment of the different tenements which is interesting, since these are the ones that this special class of citizens seem to prefer, and the points that it is essential to emphasize are those which appear from careful study of the plans.

All the exterior walls, even where lighter material covered with iron could have been used, are, as a measure of protection against extremes both of heat and cold, built of masonry. The tenements are of two and three rooms each, not counting toilet rooms. All living and sleeping rooms look out either upon the street itself or upon a large courtyard over thirty feet wide, in which there is a small garden. All flights of stairs are absolutely light, and also every toilet room is light and opens direct into the outer air, and there are no dark passageways. All of which means a large so-called waste of valuable renting space, but the results as well from a financial as a sanitary point of view seem to justify such "waste." At each story there is a garbage chute, and in every kitchen, water. The floors are hardwood, waxed. There are chair molds in the rooms, and upon inquiry one learns that the stairs are invariably scrubbed every day.

One point is to be noticed in the arrangement of the tenements, showing a change in the method of living of the workmen. Until within the last six years, the kitchen was called "the house" and had to be large; it had several uses—kitchen, dining room and bedroom, the stove, placed in a recess, being concealed by a curtain when bedtime came. Now, however, the workman prefers a very small kitchen, with a larger sized chamber, which in turn becomes parlor and dining room, the bed usually being concealed by curtains.—*La Construction Moderne*.

UPON THE ROOFS OF THE LOUVRE.

Now we are just over the great colonnade opposite the Park of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and at the back the roof is cut by a sort of great gutter, where there are rushing around twenty or so men in white blouses belted like gymnasts. These are the watchmen of the museums taking their weekly fire drill. We leave them to go back to the main building facing the Rue de Rivoli, when the most extraordinary and unexpected sight meets us upon this roof. Before us there is a garden, a real garden with flowers, and trees covered with fruit, and with walks and groups of shrubbery. Who would have expected this oasis in such a desert? but, cap in hand, smiling and good-natured, the proprietor of this alpine domain approaches. He is a true horticulturist in spirit, but from necessity only a common roofer. With what touching and devoted patience he has brought up little by little to this height the earth necessary to fill his great boxes, and has succeeded, goodness knows at the cost of how much care, to make his sunflowers blossom and his cherries ripen. And while he leads us about with poorly concealed pride in his Lilliputian park, the secretary of the museum, who is our companion, tells us the astonishing but authentic anecdote of a sculptor who lodged in the museum at the beginning of this century. He succeeded in making grow upon the top of the colonnade a hedge so strong and vigorous that the roots forced apart the stones and seriously

threatened the safety of the building. It was necessary to use almost military strength to root up his forest, and the earth which he had accumulated at this height, in imitation of Semiramis, was carted away by the wagon load.—*L'Architecture*.

FOREIGN STUDENTS AT THE ECOLE DES BEAUX ARTS.

"Charity begins at home."

Nothing is more honorable for France than the influx of young foreigners—Russians, Danes, Swiss, North and South Americans, etc.—who come knocking at the doors of our schools, and ask for admission. Each one returning home carries with him the memory of the generosity of the French professors and also the knowledge that his study had been quickened and vitalized by the enthusiasm and artistic spirit met with among the French scholars.

From the point of view of international relations, this exportation of souvenirs may be a good thing in strengthening what some good people call the "League of Peace." Mazarin saw in the foundation of the college of the four nations (today the Institute) the means of rendering the newly conquered provinces entirely French, but if he extended to them the benefits of the French school he also demanded some sacrifices, for they were not admitted to the older schools in such manner as to diminish the benefits coming to the older subjects of the king. But now, on the contrary, the State, proud of opening its doors to all young foreigners, says to the young Frenchmen, its own children: "Step forward, please; crowd in a little more. Everything full? Why, that is too bad. Well, then, be polite and stay outside, but let these parties from over the seas and over the mountains step in."

As to the prizes and marks, all these are limited; but for the glory of the republic and the name of hospitality, all of these have to be divided up with these young foreigners. If, then, the pupils from New York or Chicago, from Moscow or St. Petersburg, from Geneva or Zurich, profit by these chivalrous sentiments which animate the juries at the competitions, and if the medals at the Ecole des Beaux Arts are merited by young foreigners, our own young men should then give up their artistic studies and cease to obtain those marks which are essential for a diploma. This is being generous with one's own possessions with a vengeance, but common sense would recommend a little charity which begins at home.

Doubtless this communion of scholars from far and wide is a fine thing, but upon this one condition, that the government grants are large enough to take care of the interests of our own offspring; and at the same time such grants have an extra item for politeness to other people's children! Certain prizes, whose number is limited, represent for those scholars who receive them the justification of family sacrifices or the continuance of State or town subsidies. If France wishes to be polite and gratify foreign students by this kind of distinction, yet ought she to see that her politeness is not at the expense of French comrades.—*La Construction Moderne*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MONUMENT to Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype, was unveiled recently at Bry-sur-Marne, his birthplace. It was erected by popular subscription.

AN exposition devoted exclusively to Christian art is to be opened at Turin in May, 1898, and it is announced that a great number of extremely interesting and valuable works, generally unknown, will be exhibited.

A FEW months since a small house in the town of Puteaux suddenly collapsed and fell in, burying under the ruins a woman and three children. Fortunately two of the children, after some difficulty, were extricated without any very serious results. The matter was brought into the courts, and the owner (a woman) was held to be responsible, as having had the imprudence to build the house from plans of her own without an architect, and was forced to pay a money fine, while the agent of the building was condemned to a month in prison because of his lack of watchfulness.—*La Semaine des Constructeurs*.

THE following announcement from *La Construction Moderne* is of interest as showing French methods, pay, etc.: "A competition will be opened for the position of departmental architect of the Basse Pyrénées, and the competitors, who must be over twenty-five years of age, should make application within fifteen days at the prefecture of the Basse Pyrénées, accompanying such application with all necessary documents. The annual salary of this office is \$800, plus three per cent upon all new work. Besides this, the occupant receives \$450 for office expenses and \$125 for office rent. For full details address, etc."

THE Central Society of French Architects has recently bestowed nine medals upon certain workmen of the building trades, who distinguished themselves by special deeds of bravery at the catastrophe of the charity bazaar. Mr. Charles Garnier made the presentation, and in the course of his address said: "In ordinary life it is we who lead the auxiliaries; but in the present circumstances they are the ones who lead us and show that if different kinds of study have divided men according to their aptitudes into different classes, those who march in the second rank, at least take place in the front when it becomes a matter of courage. Come forward, gentlemen, or, permit me to say, my friends, and

receive these medals, not only in the name of this society, but also in the name of all French architects; for upon this occasion we are all solidly united, and it is our profession that congratulates and thanks you."—*L'Architecture*.

THE recent journey of the Russian czar to France presented an opportunity for the utilization of some new features, and the revival of many very old ones, in that most difficult of problems in design—street decoration. That the results attained were sufficiently satisfactory and artistic to fully satisfy the Parisian critics, is evident from the long article in *La Construction Moderne*.

To commence with, the special railroad station where the imperial party arrived in Paris, was a veritable little palace in appearance. Although only completed the night before, it was surrounded by lawns and flower beds, and was one of the most successful features of the decorations. The great central entrance, 25 feet high, was surmounted by a shield beautifully ornamented; the platform side of the building had an elegant ornamental glass awning, nearly 500 feet long, while the main hall of the interior was hung with silvered satin.

On leaving the station the route followed was through the most beautiful streets of Paris, which really had no need of special decoration to appear grand and marvelous, but on all hands Venetian masts, streamers, triumphal arches, pylons, etc., lined the way. Near the Russian Embassy were two great dome-shaped constructions, which were gilded, and wreathed with garlands, plants and flowers. "The most original idea of the whole route was to cover the denuded trees of the 'rond point' of the Champs-Elysees with artificial flowers, skillfully imitating nature. It was sought to give an effect of color as much as possible to these flowers, which were those of the peach, almond, chestnut, etc. For the construction of these flowers, paper dipped in sulphuric acid was used, which rendered them impervious to water or rain, and consequently less liable to injury. This first attempt at this kind of decoration was crowned with success, and is certainly an innovation that will be frequently used in the future. It will, however, require the most dexterous workmen to remove these flowers without breaking the branches, or without leaving the wire around the small twigs, where it has been so tightly wound as to be liable to kill these portions next season if not most carefully taken off."

Flowers, both natural and artificial, played a most important part in all the decorations. On the Rue de la Paix there were trellises and colonnades, decorated with flowers and garlands. Rue de Rohan had an ornamental classical composition decorated with electric flowers, which at night made a most charming effect, and everywhere there were baskets filled with plants suspended from masts and balconies.

The greatest success of the decoration was certainly in the night effects, which were seen for two evenings. Gas and electricity were most skillfully employed to produce novelties—the incandescent lamp lending itself with especial ease to this class of decoration. It was hidden in the midst of foliage, stretched in garlands, or formed into flower-like forms in various colors, and in this latter use especially gave the most artistic and satisfactory results. But gas also played a most important and useful part, especially the Place de la Concorde being lighted with extraordinary brilliancy and effect.

PLANS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Regent J. B. Reinstein, of the University of California, has returned from Europe, where he went three months ago, accompanied by H. E. Maybeck, instructor in architectural drawing, to inspect university buildings and consult with prominent architects as to the plans for the new buildings to be erected at Berkeley. The architects generally regard the opportunity presented as one of the greatest ever offered in the history of architecture, for, in addition to the beauty of the site, the large area of the grounds, and their situation on a gently rising hill overlooking the Golden Gate, Mrs. Hearst has not restricted the amount of money necessary to obtain these plans.

Mr. Reinstein stated that there will be an international concurrence of architects, together with artists, sculptors and landscape gardeners, to bring about the best results. Professor Gaudet, of Paris, who has probably had the most extensive experience of any person living in this direction, is preparing the "programme," as it is technically called. This will give in detail the requirements of the University, together with the necessary data, maps and photographs, and will be finished within a month, when copies will probably be sent to the various architects of the world.

Under the arrangements as contemplated at present the architects will be requested to send in sketches of their plans at a given date, and these will be passed upon by a jury consisting of one recognized authority each from France, Germany, England and the United States and a representative of the University, the understanding being that each architect submitting plans will receive some recompense. At least ten of the best sketches will be selected by the jury and the authors will be requested to elaborate their plans. The architects so selected will be permitted to name four additional members of the jury, and these nine jurors will select the ultimate plan. It is probable that there will be about thirty magnificent buildings in all, each of which will be built of marble or other stone. The completion of the work is not expected for many years.—*Mining and Scientific Press*.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CAPITOL FIASCO.

INFORMATION has been received just before going to press that the Pennsylvania State commission for erecting the new legislative building at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 9th of this month, rejected all of the thirty designs that had been offered in the competition, of which we have heretofore published the programme, and rejected the report of their own experts. The latter consisted of Professor Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania, and John M. Carrere and Walter Cook, of New York. A more perfect and fair scheme for competition was never before offered to the architects of the United States and a more eminent and judicious board of experts was never before selected. The result so far seems to demonstrate that no scheme of competition can ever be fairly carried out when the final decision has to be made by a board composed of politicians. It is reported that on the vote being taken, which was four to one, Governor Hastings retired from the commission in disgust and filed a scathing protest against its action. *Later.*—At the adjourned meeting on the 13th inst., Professor Laird tendered his resignation as professional adviser to the Board of Commissioners, and filed a protest against opening the sealed envelopes. The envelopes were obtained, however, and turned over to the clerk of the board, with instructions to return all the plans. They then called for new plans to be sent in September 27. It transpired that the design placed first by the experts was by Jas. H. Warner, of Lancaster, Pa.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. I. A.

The thirty-first annual convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held at Detroit, Michigan, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 29 and 30, and October 1, 1897.

The full details of the programme will be announced in a future circular, but I am enabled at this time to state that papers may be expected from Prof. C. Francis Osborne, F. A. I. A., of Cornell University; Mr. Henry Van Brunt, F. A. I. A., of Kansas City, and Mr. Cass Gilbert, F. A. I. A., of St. Paul, Minnesota, on "Architectural Education and Its Bearing on Membership in the Institute." From Mr. Clipston Sturgis, F. A. I. A., of Boston, on "Church Architecture," and Mr. H. Rutgers Marshall, F. A. I. A., of New York, on "Architectural Truth."

The committee to which was referred amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws will report many and radical changes, in the hope that they will be adopted and that they will be so complete and harmonious as to preclude the necessity of changes for a long time to come.

The changes proposed will be mailed to each Fellow of the Institute by the 27th of this month.

Arrangements will probably be made for a reduction of railroad rates to one fare and a third for the round trip, but this can only be secured by a full attendance at the convention.

The president has appointed Mr. H. Langford Warren, Frank Miles Day and the secretary of the Institute, committee on the part of the Institute, and the Michigan Chapter has appointed Mr. James Rogers, Jr., Henry J. Meier, Richard E. Raseman and Frank C. Baldwin the local Committee of Arrangements.

The local committee reports that arrangements have been made with the Cadillac for headquarters for the Institute. Rooms and board may be had at the Cadillac for \$3 and \$3.50 per day.

ALFRED STONE, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at New York July 14, 1897. Present: Mr. George B. Post, president; Mr. John M. Carrere, and Alfred Stone, secretary.

The ballots on the amendment of the Constitution, proposed by the Committee to Revise Constitution and By-Laws, were opened and counted. It was found that 328 ballots had been cast, 310 in the affirmative and 18 in the negative.

The whole number of Fellows of the Institute entitled to vote is 457; number of affirmative votes necessary to carry an amendment to the Constitution being two-thirds of the whole number entitled to vote, the amendment was declared carried, making Article VI read as follows:

This Constitution may be altered or amended only upon a two-thirds vote of all the Fellows voting on a letter ballot, submitted on the proposition of the Board of Directors or of an annual convention of the Institute.

This gives the committee the opportunity which it desired to propose other amendments to the Constitution, which amendments will require an affirmative vote of but two-thirds of the number of votes cast to carry them. As there were less than half of the Executive Committee present at the meeting, all further business was postponed to a future meeting of the committee, to be held upon the call of the president.

ALFRED STONE, Secretary A. I. A.

The following letter, addressed to the various secretaries of the Chapters of the American Institute of Architects, is being sent out by the committee:

"At the National Convention of the A. I. A. held last October, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the president to obtain expressions of opinions from the Chapters as to the advisability of the licensing of architects by State legislation and the relation which the examination for such license should sustain to that required for examination for

admission to membership in the Institute; and further, if they deem it expedient, that the election of Fellows be made more dependent upon professional skill and practice than at present, this report to be made to the next convention."

"The committee are soliciting expressions of opinion and recommendations upon the points covered in the inquiry of the resolution, so that they may be able to make a thorough report to the next annual convention, which is to be held in Detroit in October next. If you can have resolutions drafted and passed by your Society which will express the sentiment of your Society or Chapter upon these points and forward the same to the chairman of this committee, you will be conferring a favor upon the chairman as well as putting the A. I. A. in possession of valuable data for future action. If the time is not sufficient to get the expression from your Society or Chapter upon these points before October 1, will you please bring the matter before the managers, executive boards or committees of your Chapters or Societies, and prominent members of the profession in the locality covered by your Society, and forward to the chairman of this committee? All data and information and expressions of individual opinion that you may be able to secure will be appreciated. Please send same before October 1, so that the committee may have time to formulate its report for the next convention.

"Please answer promptly as to whether you will or will not be able to take hold of this matter and secure and forward to this committee the desired information? Respectfully yours,

"FRANK MILES DAY,
"J. A. FOX,
"J. F. PIERCE, chairman,
"Committee."

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

The National Sculpture Society announces that, through the generosity of Mr. T. Kelly, of New York, it will offer a prize for the best and second best design for a sun-dial, to be competed for under its direction, the designs to be exhibited in the Society's Exhibition in 1898 and award to be made at that time.

The prizes are \$500 for the best design, and \$250 for the second best, the competition to be open to sculptors only.

The sun-dial is to be placed out of doors, on a lawn, free from buildings or other objects, and no restrictions are made as to cost, the prizes being for the models alone.

The designs shall be submitted in plaster models, uncolored, executed to a scale of three inches to the foot.

All models must be delivered free of expense to the society and at the owner's risk, addressed to the secretary of the National Sculpture Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, any time during the months of January and February, 1898.

The models shall bear no signature or other mark by which they may be identified, but each shall be accompanied with a plain white unmarked envelope, containing the designer's name and address. Designs will be numbered in order of receipt.

The competition will be judged by a committee to be appointed by the council of the society for that purpose, but the right is maintained to withhold the prizes in case no sufficiently meritorious design be submitted.

It is stipulated that the prize designs shall become the property of Mr. Kelly, who will in no case have either of them reproduced save by the sculptor designing it; and Mr. Kelly further agrees to place the prize designs at the service of the artists for reproduction for others than himself if it is desired.

At the conclusion of the exhibition the models not receiving prizes are returnable to their owners at their expense. The society can assume no responsibility for them after the close of the exhibition.

July 1, 1897.

BARR FERREE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA T-SQUARE CLUB.

The charter applied for by the T-Square Club, of Philadelphia, the leading architectural organization of Pennsylvania and one of the foremost in the country, has just been granted in the courts of Philadelphia, and the club is therefore duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

Although but now entering upon its corporate existence, the club has been an energetic organization and a moving factor in the field of its profession for the past fourteen years, having been organized in 1883.

The following well-known architects were the founders: Walter Cope, John Stewardson, Wilson Eyre, Jr., R. G. Kennedy, Lindley Johnson, Arthur Truscott, George Paxson, Charles L. Hillman, Clement Remington, Frank Price, Louis C. Baker and Mr. Carlton.

The purposes of the club as set forth in the charter and in its Constitution are: "To promote the study and practice of architecture and the kindred arts, to afford its members opportunities for friendly competition in design, and to further the appreciation of architecture by the public."

The subscribers to the charter, who constitute the present officers of the club, all of whom are well-known Philadelphia architects or draftsmen, are: David Knickerbocker Boyd, president; Edgar V. Seeler, vice-president; George B. Page, secretary; Horace H. Burrell, treasurer; Walter Cope, Louis C. Hickman and Charles Z. Klauder, Executive Committee, and Adin B. Lacey, Percy Ash and Charles E. Oelschlager, House Committee.

The T-Square Club has made its influence felt in various municipal and national affairs; has passed important resolutions on progressive local and other matters, and last fall conducted the

architectural exhibition in connection with the regular exhibition of painting and sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. This exhibition was one of the most successful ever held there or elsewhere, being the first in America to contain so many thoroughly representative contributions from foreign architects.

This fall will again see an architectural exhibition held by the club, which it is intended shall surpass any previous one, both in the number and the interest of the exhibits. Representatives of the club are now in England and France securing the best drawings, and a number of exhibits are promised from other countries. The club has also sent Mr. Albert Kelsey to represent it at the International Congress of Architects to be held in Brussels, Belgium, in the latter part of this August.

The traveling scholarship in architecture awarded by the University of Pennsylvania has for the past several years been won in each case by a member of the T-Square Club. The club in 1889 was awarded the Hinkle gold medal for the best club display at the national exhibit of architectural drawings and sketches at Cincinnati, and in 1895 was also awarded the medal given by the St. Louis Architectural Club for the best club exhibit.

Meetings are held once a month, and at each meeting interesting competitions take place among the members upon architectural and decorative subjects. At various times lectures are given which are open to all members of the profession, and the season is occasionally marked by social entertainments. The club consists of 150 members and numbers among its workers all the leading architects of Philadelphia. These men, by their lectures and criticisms at the meetings, give an invaluable assistance to the draftsman and younger members, who unite with them in an *esprit de corps* so essential to the advancement of this or any other profession or high object. Having recently removed from the School of Industrial Arts building, it is contemplating the occupation of a building in the central part of Philadelphia which it proposes to fit up for its own uses. Here it will still further increase its usefulness and continue to widen its scope of influence. An idea of its energetic policy may be obtained by the following extract from the introduction to this year's book of programmes for the competitions:

"Our membership is large. The scope of our work and influence is extending. We have reached a position which carries with it a responsibility to the community. A high standard of design and criticism among members and an enthusiastic participation in the monthly competitions will be not only of direct benefit to the individual members, but will enable the club to take an aggressive attitude as an organization in the struggle against bad architecture."

CLEVELAND ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

It was with a degree of timidity as to the success of the new venture that the Executive Board of the Cleveland Architectural Club, early in July, formulated plans for its first outing trip. Would the boys go? was the query. Acting upon the principle that everything the club had undertaken had been successful, an efficient committee, consisting of Messrs. Shimmie and Fairfield, was appointed to make the arrangements, and Detroit was chosen as the city to be visited.

Letters were dispatched for hotel rates, and to the Detroit Club for maps and a list of the buildings of interest. Soon came back word from genial President Lorch, of the D. A. C., that their club had taken the matter in charge, that routes were being mapped out, that guides would be furnished for wheelmen and for car parties, and that a launch ride on the river Saturday night, with dinner at one of the river clubhouses, was being planned.

All C. A. C. members at once became enthusiastic about the trip, and began planning to go. Very satisfactory rates were made with the steamboat and hotel people, and a white duck cap with black band and visor, adorned with a red ribbon with "Cleveland Architectural Club" in black letters upon it, was chosen as a means of distinguishing the party. This feature proved to be a good one, for it served as a means of keeping the party together, and prevented any from being lost. Those red ribbons looked suspiciously Salvation Army like, but who cared.

It was a jolly party that gathered on board the City of Cleveland, of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, at the foot of Superior street, Friday evening, July 30, en route for Detroit. We had been told that we would do well if we succeeded in getting a dozen to go, but when all were counted as the boat swung out into the noisome Cuyahoga an even two dozen loyal C. A. C. men and their friends were found aboard. After a night of more or less sleep, very much less, especially for those who bunked four in a stateroom and those who discussed the relative merits of Grover Cleveland and William McKinley, nearly all of the party were up to enjoy the beauties of the Detroit River and the sunrise over the low, level, marshy Canadian shore.

Detroit is reached, and after a short wait comes President Emil Lorch, with Messrs. Shilling, Ropes and Mildner, to most cordially welcome us. We are conducted up Wayne street to Jefferson avenue, take a passing glance at the shoe manufactory of Governor Pingree, and wonder why Cleveland cannot have artistic manufacturing buildings, too; up Jefferson to Woodward, to Cadillac Square, check our baggage at the Russell House, give the Majestic Building and City Hall passing attention, and on to breakfast in the café in the top floor of the Chamber of Commerce.

Appetites? Yes, ask the waiters. That breakfast lives in memory.

A climb of two flights of stairs and we are on the top of the building gazing upon the panorama of Detroit. A snap shot of

the entire party in the entrance to the building by one of the C. A. C. friends, and the day's sight-seeing is begun in earnest.

The offices of John Scott & Co., architects are visited, where we are most courteously shown the working drawings of the new \$800,000 Wayne County building and a perspective of it rendered by Gregg. Across the street the Union Trust building, by Donaldson & Meier, is visited, and we inspect the marble lobby and safety deposit vaults. A trip out Fort street, past the new post office (government design), Secretary-of-War Alger's residence, for a view of the Gothic church on Third street, with the new Union depot opposite, and back on Lafayette past the Masonic Temple; then on to the site of the County building, where the work of putting in the massive foundations is progressing under the direction of Superintendent John Robert Dillon, a former secretary of the Chicago Architectural Club and one of the most enthusiastic clubmen in the country.

As we pass along the streets we are greeted with "Salvation Army," "White Caps" and "Cleveland Agricultural Club" from the newsboys. One of our handsome committeemen overhears this remark from a couple of pretty girls, "He doesn't look like a Salvation Army lad," and hastens to assure them that he is not.

From the county building site the new police headquarters is visited, and the entire party locked up (for half an hour). Then on to the medical and veterinary colleges, St. Mary's hospital and church and St. Claire Hotel. Hunger once more calls us to the Chamber of Commerce Café, and here we meet Messrs. Kahn and Trowbridge as we partake of the palatable viands. We all know Mr. Kahn, of course, from his drawings, and we are indeed glad to meet the men. It is a pleasure to make the acquaintance of Mr. Trowbridge, who is soon to become professor-in-charge of the Department of Architecture at Cornell University.

In the afternoon Woodward avenue is the objective point, the wheelmen taking the lead, followed by the car party. Out through Grand Circus Park and along the avenue, the many beautiful churches and residences are thoroughly enjoyed, the Children's Free Hospital on Brush avenue visited, and then comes the real treat of the entire trip, the visit to the home of Mr. Freer, on Ferry avenue, designed by Architect Wilson Eyre, Jr., of Philadelphia, and executed in perfect accord with the exquisite originality of this man, one of America's artistic architects. It is a piece of nature, as it were, made by man, a harmonious pile of stone, shingles and glass growing up most naturally from mother earth, surrounded by carefully laid out grounds.

Upon the cordial invitation of Mr. Freer, the entire party inspects the interior of the house, and there marvels at the detail of the woodwork, the decorations, the china, the paintings by Whistler, Church and Thayer, the Japanese screens painted during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the charming taste and personality of the owner. Reluctantly the party leaves this house, but time is fleeting.

The wheelmen leave the car party, and take a spin on Cass avenue, to see the new High School, to learn what *not* to do in designing school buildings, then out Trumbull avenue to see Trinity (better known as Scripps) Church, that beautiful piece of pure English Gothic, by Mason & Rice.

The car party walks down Woodward avenue, views the Episcopal Chapel, by Henry P. Kirby, on Warren avenue, and goes through the Congregational Church, designed by John Lyman Faxon, of Boston, then a run for the car, a quick trip down town, out Jefferson avenue, to Joseph Campau avenue, and down to the river. Here our wheelmen await us and we all board the ferryboat for Walkerville, Canada, to see the famous Walker offices, designed by Mason & Rice. Reproductions have made this building familiar to all architects, but it is a pleasure to see the actual. Some sample "Canadian Club," some don't.

The cosy little Walkerville depot is admired, and the ferryboat carries us back to Campau avenue, and the United States.

'Tis all hurry, so back we go down Jefferson to Bates street, to the Public Lighting Plant Landing, to wait for the launch. Pretty soon she comes alongside and we board her. Then we wait. The naphtha engine won't work. The crew work; they work hard. We pity them. After a distressing hour for them, not for us, our Ex-President Hubbell exerts his hypnotic influence on the engine, and with a convulsive motion we are gliding down the river. Hunger again asserts itself, and soon we are at Chappell's, a clubhouse on the Canadian side. A good old-fashioned spread; at its close the C. A. C. people can't hold in any longer and give vent to their yell:

"Draw! draw! draw!
Rub! rub! rub!
We're the Architectural Club."

The return trip is enlivened by songs and club and college yells.

Returning to the Russell House about midnight all are most willing to go to bed and to sleep.

Sunday, the Museum of Art is visited, with many a regret that Cleveland has no similar institution; a pleasant hour spent at Waterworks Park admiring its beautiful entrance, its wonderful pumping machinery, and its unique floral designs; and then a five-mile ride out to Grosse Point on the trolley cars, where the many beautiful summer residences and their beautiful grounds are much admired.

Returning to Belle Isle, lunch is partaken off at the Casino, and the afternoon spent enjoying Detroit's wonderful natural park, admiring its landscape gardening and its well designed buildings. The city is reached by ferry, and the trip brought to a close with dinner at the Michigan Club rooms. Thanks for

the most cordial welcome of the D. A. C. are extended by Ex-President Hubbell, with a reply by President Lorch.

A thoroughly tired but a most happy party of C. A. C. people boarded the City of Detroit for the return trip Sunday night, happy in the thought that they had been so handsomely entertained, and that they had been able to see and to study so much of the architecture of Detroit.

The arrangements by the Detroit Club were so complete, its cordiality was so happily and sincerely expressed by its committee of President Lorch, Secretary Blumberg and Messrs. Ropes, Mildner, Odell and Shilling, that the Cleveland Club will ever carry most pleasant memories of its first outing trip.

Those who made the trip from Cleveland were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hopkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Perley H. Griffin, Mrs. Mary Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Oviatt, Miss M. Oviatt, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Rider, Messrs. W. Dominick Benes, Stephen C. Gladwin, C. H. Clark, M. M. Gleichman, Herman Kregelius, Gustave B. Bohm, President Herbert B. Briggs, Vice-President George W. Andrews, Treasurer Albert E. Skeel, Librarian William A. Bohnard, and Messrs. Harry B. Fairfield and H. E. Shimmmin, of the Executive Board.

HERBERT B. BRIGGS.

THE second annual exhibition of the Cleveland Architectural Club will be held in the New England building from November 15 to November 27, 1897.

Works will be received until Monday, November 1.

The exhibition will include:

1. Architectural sketches, perspectives and elevations in all renderings.
2. Photographs of executed work.
3. Landscape architecture.
4. Interior architecture and decoration.
5. Interior furnishings (samples and sketches).
6. Architectural and decorative metal work (wrought iron, bronze and brass).
7. Carving and sculpture (wood, stone, metal or plaster).
8. Advertisers' exhibit (the latest novelties and improvements for modern buildings).

An illustrated catalogue will be issued, for which exhibitors are urged to send in material not later than October 1. Either photographs or line or wash drawings will be accepted, subject to the approval of the catalogue committee. Catalogue to be 7 by 9 1/4 inches; size of plates, about 5 by 7 inches.

All drawings for the exhibition must be framed or mounted.

The Cleveland Club will pay all charges for the collecting, shipping and returning of contributed works.

Blanks and further information may be had by addressing Benjamin S. Hubbell, secretary and treasurer, New England building, Cleveland, Ohio.

MOSAICS.

A GERMAN architect who was building a new house in Potsdam, was notified by the Emperor William that he must revise his plans because the structure would overtop the summer palace. In his indignation he asked if it was not an infamy for the Emperor to stop his building. The remark was overheard and reported, and a friendly police officer came to him and told him that if he did not get out he would be arrested. He did so, and an officer with a warrant was at his door half an hour after he left. He escaped to this country, but his property was confiscated. Who would want to live in a country governed in this way?—*Standard*.

SECRETARY GAGE has made the first experiment with the Tarsney law providing for the competition of architects in the design of public buildings by inviting seven architects to exhibit competitive designs and estimates for the Norfolk, Virginia, building, for which there is an appropriation of \$190,000. Heretofore all the designs have been made by the government architects. The plans are to be submitted October 12. The invited competitors for the United States building at Norfolk are Carpenter & Peebles, H. I. Dwyer, Harrison & Sharpe, of Norfolk; Noland & Baskerville, Richmond; J. Stewart Barney, New York; Wyatt & Nolting, Baltimore; Robert Stead, Washington. It is the intention of the secretary also to invite architects to submit plans for the new Ellis Island immigrant station at New York, which is to cost \$500,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YEAR BOOK OF THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Published by the Architectural Society.

The contents of this pamphlet are exceptionally attractive for a publication of this kind, and the little volume is deserving of special notice. Its usual circular announcements and lists of members and officers of the Architectural Society and instructors in the school of architecture are followed by an elaborate presentation in photo-engraving of the work of students. Most of this work is in wash drawing and all of it is highly creditable to the school and the students. The perspectives show best in the pen sketches, which have evidently been executed with painstaking care. Altogether nearly sixty pieces are shown, including floor plans, elevations, perspectives and free-hand drawings. The diversity of illustration makes up a very pleasing and instructive volume. The school of architecture of the University of Pennsylvania offers to candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in architecture a four-year course which combines thorough pro-

fessional training with the essentials of a liberal education. A post-graduate course of one year is also provided. The study of design and subjects directly preparatory thereto extends through the entire four years; drawing in its several forms is taught through the same period, while the history of architecture receives attention during three years; the history of ornament and of art, one year each; architectural engineering, including mathematics, chemistry and physics, three years; English, two years, and French or German, two years. Special students are admitted to a two-year special course which covers the technical work of the last three years of the regular course. The university also offers a special course in interior decoration, three years in length, open alike to women and men. Students in either of these special courses receive a certificate of proficiency on completion of their studies.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

London Street Architecture.

Dome and Decoration. Premises of Dufayel, Paris.

Residence of Luther Allen, Cleveland, Ohio. Granger & Meade, architects.

Residence of Kenyon V. Painter, Cleveland, Ohio. Granger & Meade, architects.

Residence of P. Calhoun, Euclid Heights, Cleveland, Ohio. Granger & Meade, architects.

Residence of Dr. W. R. Lincoln, Euclid Heights, Cleveland, Ohio. Granger & Meade, architects.

Sketches in Worcestershire and Warwickshire, England, by Frederick Taylor. From *The Builder*, London.

The New General Hospital, Birmingham. William Henman, architect. Three Views. From the *British Architect*.

The New York Public Library Preliminary Competition Premiated Design. Submitted by Roos & Weber, architects; drawings by P. J. Weber, Chicago.

Photogravure Plate: Residence of Ed Murdock, Cincinnati, Ohio. William M. Aiken, architect.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition.

View in Hall, Cincinnati Club. A. O. Elzner, architect.

View in Library, Cincinnati Club. A. O. Elzner, architect.

Residence of Frank Ellis, Cincinnati, Ohio. Harry Hake, architect.

Residence of D. J. Workum, Cincinnati, Ohio. S. S. Godley, architect.

Residence of M. Goldsmith, Cincinnati, Ohio. Des Jardins & Hayward, architects.

View in Hall, Chester Park Club House. A. O. Elzner, architect, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Seventh Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. Des Jardins & Hayward, architects.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

FAILURE TO PROCURE ARCHITECT'S CERTIFICATE.

Final payment of the sum due a subcontractor from a builder for work performed cannot be refused on the ground that the subcontractor had failed to procure an architect's certificate as to the proper performance of his work, as required by the contract, where the architect has certified that the subcontractor is entitled to a settlement, but without prejudice to any claim the builder might have for time lost or work done in carrying out the terms of the contract. *Grannis & Hurd Lumber Company vs. Deever*, Supreme Court of New York, 25 N. Y. Supp., 375.

DELAY IN COMPLETION DOES NOT INVALIDATE CONTRACT.

The Court of Civil Appeals of Texas holds that in an action on a building contract, providing for payment on acceptance by the architect and imposing a penalty of \$5 per day for delay in completion of the work, an instruction to find for the contractor, at the contract prices, if the architect accepted the building on June 30, is correct, though the contract calls for completion on January 1, as the contract price is the agreed sum, less the proper deductions for delay. *Johnson vs. White*, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, 27 S. W. Rep., 174.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editors Inland Architect: NEW YORK, June 29, 1897.

In the May number of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD you have kindly published a view of the Philadelphia & Reading Terminal Station at Philadelphia, but my position in connection with that work is made to appear as that of the "Senior Architect" and Messrs. Wilson Brothers, of Philadelphia, as "Associate Architects." In reality, I was the "Associate Architect," commissioned by the president of the Philadelphia &

Reading Railway Company to design an exterior for the "Head House" or "Office Building," of the station in question, Messrs. Wilson Brothers furnishing the arrangement or lay-out of said building. My work consisted in preparing the original studies, the elevations at $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch scale and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scale details and afterward all the full-size working drawings complete. These drawings were afterward applied to the arrangement and lay-out by Messrs. Wilson Brothers, who prepared all the balance of the drawings pertaining to the lay-out and construction, and the entire work was done under their supervision. I had nothing whatever to do with the Train Shed in any manner or any of the engineering problems, my services being entirely directed to the exterior of the front building or "Head House."

Trusting that you will, in justice to Messrs. Wilson Brothers, publish this correction in your next number, I remain,

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS H. KIMBALL,

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 Ernest Mayo: For B. C. Rogers, a two-story store and flat building, 50 by 66 feet in size; to be erected at Rogers Park; it will be of pressed brick front with buff Bedford stone trimmings, have modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, plate-glass windows, etc. For Aaron Jay, a three-story flat building, 25 by 64 feet in size; to be built at Forty-first street near Halsted street; it will have a front of blue Bedford stone, the modern open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, hardwood interior finish, mantels, sideboards, etc.

Architect H. L. Ottenheimer: For H. McCormick, twelve three-story and basement residences; to be erected at the northeast corner of Forty-fourth street and Vincennes avenue; they will have stone fronts, hardwood finish, special mantels, sideboards, consoles and hall trees, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, electric light, steam heating, laundry fixtures, marble work, etc. For Dr. Joseph Zeisler, a three-story residence; to be erected at Lake avenue near Thirty-third street; to have a handsome buff Bedford stone front, slate roof, hardwood finish, mantels, consoles, sideboards and hall trees, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, electric light, the best of open nickel-plated plumbing, fine laundry fixtures, hot-water heating, marble wainscoting, tile bathrooms, mosaic work, etc. For Joseph White, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at Sixty-third street and Langley avenue; to have a front of buff Bedford stone, modern open plumbing, furnaces, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, etc.

Architect Sidney Lovell: Has completed drawings and commenced work on the Overland Theater, at Nebraska City, Nebraska; it is of local brick with stone trimmings, will have a nice large stage, scenery, opera chairs, electric light, and accommodations for one thousand people.

Architects I. K. & A. B. Pond: For George P. Cary, a four-story apartment house, 45 by 107 feet in size; to be erected at 4854 Washington avenue; the first story will be of rock-faced buff Bedford stone, and the rest of pressed brick with stone trimmings; will put in the best of open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, fine hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles and hall trees, gas ranges and fireplaces, steam heating, electric light, marble, tile and mosaic work. Also made plans for two-story addition to school at Lake Forest; pressed brick and stone, heating, plumbing, gas fixtures, etc. For Paul Blatchford, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 47 by 61 feet in size; to be erected at Oak Park; to be of brick basement, frame and shingles, have quartered-oak finish, specially designed mantels, consoles, hall trees and sideboards, best of nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, hot-water heat, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.

Architects Smith & Johnson: For W. C. Albertson, a two-story and basement flat building, 22 by 61 feet in size; to be erected at Congress street between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; to have a buff Bedford stone front, oak and Georgia pine finish, gas fixtures, furnaces, mantels, sideboards, laundry fixtures, etc. Also made plans for a three-story flat building, 50 by 63 feet in size; to be erected at West Forty-third street; to have a front of stone and pressed brick, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, steam heat, gas ranges and fireplaces, marble wainscoting, etc. Also three-story flat building, 50 by 76 feet in size; to be erected at Thirty-fifth street; the front will be of buff Bedford stone, the interior to be finished in hardwood, have the best of nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, gas ranges and fireplaces, marble wainscoting, tile bathrooms, electric bells, speaking tubes; cost \$15,000.

Architect Martin G. Seifert: For Mrs. Emma Larned, two two-story, basement and attic frame residences, each 24 by 60 feet in size; to be erected on Sunnyside avenue, Ravenswood. They will have stone basements, quartered-oak finish, gas and electric fixtures, furnaces, gas ranges and fireplaces, mantels, sideboards, consoles and hall trees, cement basements, tile bathrooms, etc.

Architects Belden & Higginson: For G. K. Owsley, a two-story, basement and attic frame residence, 30 by 52 feet in size; to be erected at Winnetka; brick basement, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards and consoles, furnace, modern open plumbing, gas fixtures, laundry fixtures, etc. Also made plans for a two-story, basement and attic residence, to be erected at Wilmette; to be of frame with stone basement, have oak finish, mantels, sideboards and hall trees, gas fixtures, furnace, modern open plumbing, tile bathrooms, electric bells, speaking tubes, cement basement.

Architect Fred Ahlschlager: For Francis Wachter, a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at 6014 Michigan avenue; to have a buff Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, gas and electric fixtures, specially designed mantels, sideboards, consoles, hall trees, the modern open plumbing, hot-water heating, electric light, marble wainscoting, tile bathrooms, etc. Also made plans for St. Matthews German Evangelical Church, 48 by 78 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Washtenaw avenue and Iowa street; to be of pressed brick and stone front, slate roof, oak interior finish and pews, stained glass windows, gas fixtures, steam heating, plumbing, etc. Also made plans for a four-story apartment building, 50 by 95 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-first street and Indiana avenue; to be of buff Bedford stone front, have hardwood finish, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, mantels, sideboards, consoles, hall trees, etc.

Architects Pridmore & Stanhope: For Samuel Willey, a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-sixth street and Grand boulevard; to have a buff Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards and consoles, gas and electric fixtures, furnaces, gas ranges, nickel-plated plumbing, electric bells, speaking tubes, tile bathrooms. Architects Church & Jobson: For C. B. Stearns, a two-story, basement and attic frame residence, 32 by 50 feet in size; to be built at Edgewater; stone basement, oak finish, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, hot-water heating, tile bathrooms, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.

Architects McMichael, Morehouse & Brinkman: For Mrs. Catherine Mulcahy, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 28 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue; to be of buff Bedford cut stone

front, have oak finish, gas fixtures, mantels, sideboards, consoles, gas ranges and fireplaces, electric light, etc. Also two-story residence, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Garfield boulevard near Carpenter street; to have Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, furnace, gas fixtures, mantels, sideboards, gas ranges, etc.

Architect H. B. Wheelock: For T. Crumbaugh, a three-story store and flat building, 47 by 54 feet in size; to be erected at 794 Forty-seventh street; it will be of pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings, have oak interior finish, special mantels, sideboards, consoles, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, etc. For M. O. Maramore, a two-story, basement and attic frame residence, 30 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Greenleaf avenue and Ridge Place, Evanston; brick basement, hardwood finish, gas fixtures, ranges and fireplaces, hot-water heating, open plumbing, tile bathrooms, etc.

Architect G. M. Gunsteens: For August W. Naslund, a two-story, basement and attic frame residence, 24 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 312 Wilson avenue, Ravenswood; brick basement, oak finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles, gas fixtures, furnace, gas ranges and fireplaces, modern plumbing, etc.

Architect Dwight H. Perkins: For A. Hood, a three-story and basement flat building, 50 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at 6310 to 6312 Monroe avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the best of modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, steam heating, electric light.

Architect M. L. Beers: For Wells, Fargo Express Company, a three-story stable and warehouse, 100 by 135 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Clark and Seventeenth streets; it will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, have elevators, electric light, plumbing, cement work, etc.

Architect C. J. Furst: For William H. Bunge Company, a five-story factory, 116 by 120 feet in size, at 71 to 79 North Ann street; it will be of common brick, mill construction, have plumbing, machinery, electric light, elevators, etc.

Architect H. P. Beiler: For Robert Johns, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Wrightwood avenue and Burling street; it will have pressed brick and stone front, hardwood finish, gas fixtures, mantels, sideboards, open plumbing, hot-water circulation system, electric bells, speaking tubes.

Architects Fowler & Wright: For R. A. Perkins, a two-story frame residence, 23 by 45 feet in size; to be erected at Berwyn; stone basement, oak finish, hot-water heating, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.

Architects Bishop & Colcord: For John Usher, a three-story apartment house, 30 by 71 feet in size; to be erected at Oak Park; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, oak interior finish, mantels, sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, gas ranges and fireplaces, open plumbing, etc. For Robert Curran, a four-story apartment house, 50 by 77 feet in size, at Sixtieth street and Stony Island avenue; Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, mantels, consoles, sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, gas ranges and fireplaces.

Architect George W. Maher: For J. J. Dau, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 30 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 4807 Greenwood avenue; stone front, tile roof, hardwood finish, gas and electric fixtures, hot-water heating, electric light, gas ranges.

Architects Wilson & Marshall: For Henry Weaver, a two-story factory, 75 by 190 feet in size, at Wentworth avenue and Fortieth street; to be of pressed brick and stone, have necessary plumbing, electric light, steam heating, cement work, elevators, etc. For Chicago Corset Company, a four-story factory, 50 by 100 feet in size, at Aurora; to have a red brick front, mill construction, plumbing, electric light, elevators, steam heating, fire alarms, etc.

Architect H. M. Garden: For W. G. Hale, a fine Colonial residence, 34 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue; it will be constructed of pressed brick with stone trimmings, have elegant hardwood interior finish, specially designed mantels, china cabinets, consoles, sideboards, hall trees, the best of plumbing, hot-water heating, gas ranges, etc.

Architects Gatterdam & Krieg: For Peter Weiss, a three-story and basement flat building; to be erected at Fourteenth place; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have modern plumbing, steam heating, gas fixtures, mantels, etc. For Charles Krueger, a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 56 feet in size; to be erected at Sawyer avenue and Thirteenth place; to have a front of buff Bedford stone, oak finish, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, electric wiring, etc. For J. S. Vogel, two two-story and basement flat buildings, each 22 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Harding avenue and Chicago avenue; pressed brick and stone fronts, modern plumbing, gas fixtures, steam heating, mantels, sideboards, electric bells, etc.

Architect J. A. Miller: For Albert W. Green, a two-story residence, 35 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Sheridan drive, North Edgewater; to have a front and sides of Darlington stone, cabinet interior finish, nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, etc.

Architect Frederick Foehringer: For Joachim J. Zoern, a three-story flat building, 25 by 53 feet in size; to be erected at Newport avenue between Halsted and Clark streets; to have a buff Bedford stone front, oak finish, furnaces, mantels, gas fixtures, sideboards, electric wiring, etc. For Mrs. Catherine Sampson, a two-story flat building, 25 by 64 feet in size; to be erected at Sheffield avenue between Waveland avenue and Grace street; stone front, oak finish, furnaces, mantels, sideboards, etc.

Architect M. S. Gregory: For Mrs. Alice Weiler, a two-story residence, at Waterloo court near Evanston avenue; pressed brick and stone, oak finish, gas fixtures, furnace, mantels, sideboards, gas ranges, etc.

Architect C. W. Van Keuren: For C. D. Moore, a two-story flat building, at 2123 Congress street; stone front, modern plumbing, steam heating, gas ranges.

Architects Finkler & Wies: For George Huzel, a two-story residence on Winona street, Argyle Park; frame, brick basement, furnace, gas fixtures, mantels, sideboards, nickel-plated plumbing, electric wiring, gas ranges, etc.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Malcolmson & Higginbotham: For St. Thomas P. E. Society, brick church edifice, with cut stone trimmings; 60 by 120 feet in size; cost \$16,000. For Board of Education, brick twelve-room school, for Scotten avenue; 75 by 80 feet in size; cost \$28,000. For Samuel Ferguson, four two-story brick stores with residence flats above, at southwest corner of Woodward and Willis avenues; cost \$10,000. For Mrs. Ellen Christy, two-and-one-half-story pressed brick residence; at Gratiot avenue near Harper; cost \$8,000.

Architect S. C. Falkenberg: For E. W. Wardell, four-story and basement apartment building, 44 by 80 feet in size; on east side of Trumbull avenue; cost \$20,000. For James Hannon, two-and-one-half-story residence; brick, and second story frame; to be erected on Frederick avenue; cost \$5,000. For I. C. V. Wheat, two-story brick residence; to be erected on Medbury avenue; cost \$5,000.

Architect R. E. Raseman: For Charles Schulenberg, two-story and basement apartment building; northwest corner of Field and St. Paul avenues; cost \$12,000.

Architects Kastler & Hunter: For Joseph Kryda, two-story store and flat building, 40 by 60 feet in size; at northeast corner of Boulevard and Michigan avenue; cost \$7,500.

Architect Edward C. Van Leyen: For George Reichenbach, two-story brick store building (buff pressed), terra cotta trimmings; cost \$5,000. For Board Supervisors of Hamtramck, Michigan, eight-room, pressed brick school building; stone and terra cotta trimmings; cost \$15,000.

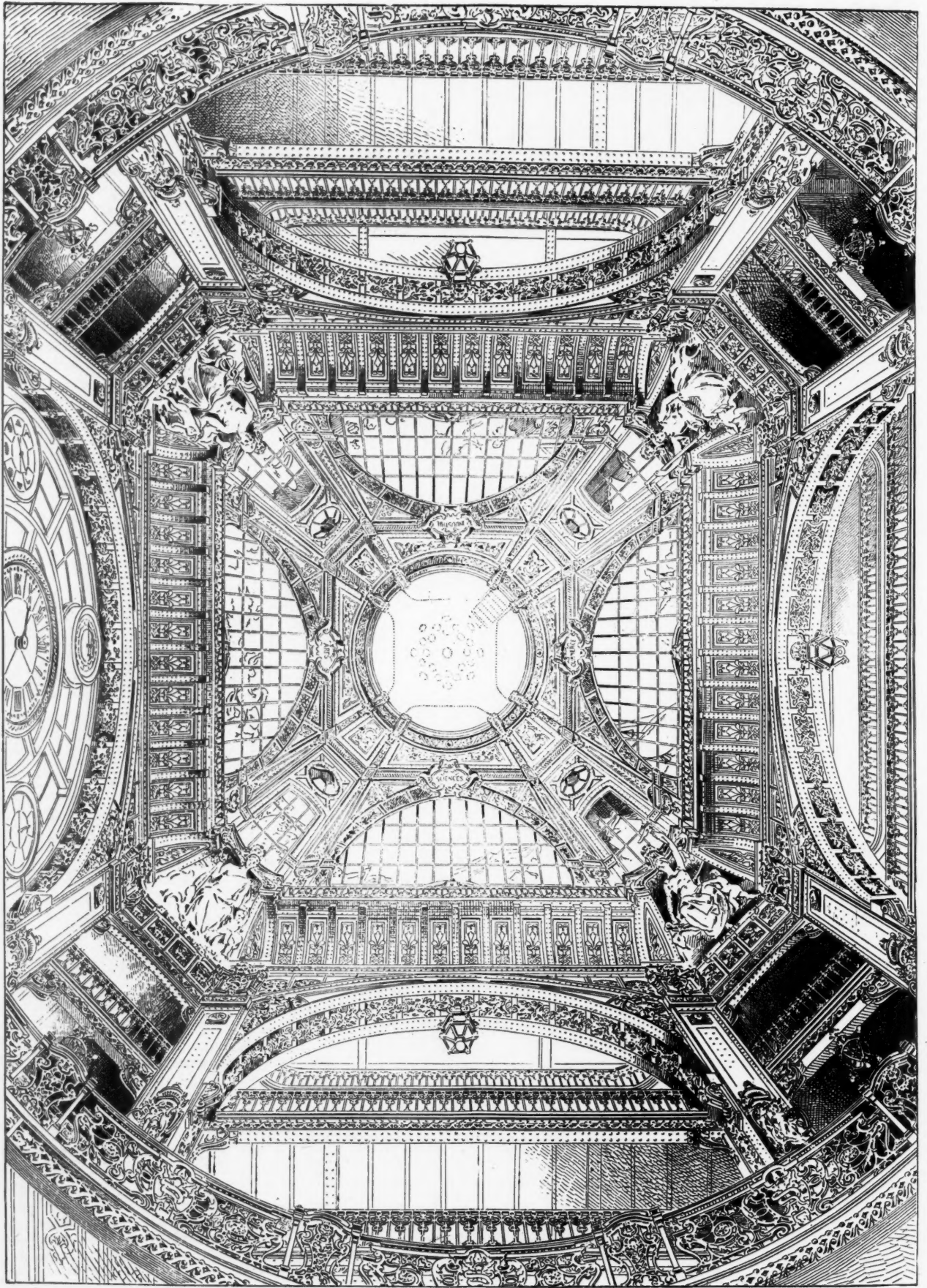
Architect Louis Kamper: Two-story and basement building (brick), office and warehouse, 80 by 106 feet in size; cost \$8,500. For Park Commission, stone building at Belle Isle Park.

Architect Julius Hess: For R. H. McAllister, seven two-story frame residences, 90 by 120 feet in size; to be erected at southwest corner of Meldrum avenue and Theodore street; cost \$12,000.

Architects Rogers & MacFarlane: For H. T. Philipp & Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, three-story hotel building, to be named The Iroquois; 125 rooms; cost \$50,000.

Architect Spier & Rohus: For J. R. McLaughlin, two-and-one-half-story, brick-veneered residence; to be erected on north side of Melbourne avenue; cost \$5,000. For A. G. Hollands, two-story frame residence; to be built on Seminole avenue near Jefferson; cost \$5,000.

Architects Mason & Rice: For Mrs. M. Hunter, addition and enlarging residence on south side of Ledyard avenue; cost \$5,500.



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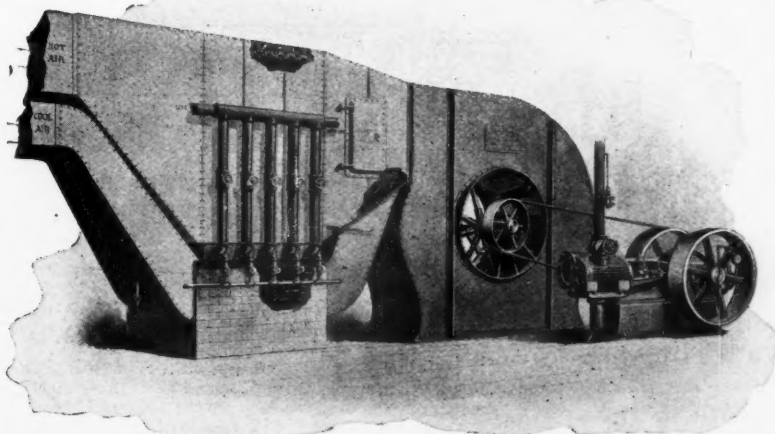
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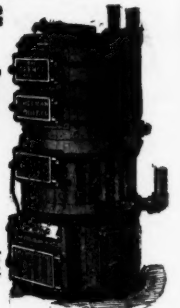
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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXX.

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.

TURGEON & LAFRENIERE, Architects, Room 10, No. 55 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, Canada.

D. P. CLARK, of Bay City, and A. E. MUNGER, of Saginaw, Michigan, have formed a copartnership, the style of the firm name and address being Clark & Munger, Architects, Suite 414 Phoenix Block, Bay City, Michigan. No catalogues except most recent inventions and improvements are needed, as each member of the firm had an ample supply.

JOHN H. GRAINGER, Chief Architect, Perth, West Australia.

ABOUT ROOFING TIN.

The attention of the reader is called in the present issue to the advertisement of the old house of N. & G. Taylor Company, Philadelphia, manufacturers of tin plate, and sole manufacturers of the celebrated "Taylor Old Style" brand of roofing tin. The present advertisement dwells particularly upon a contract which they lately secured. The United States Government, in this instance, examined proposals and samples from prominent manufacturers of roofing plates, and selected the "Taylor Old Style" brand over all competitors for covering the White House, or Executive Mansion, at Washington, D. C. We are advised by the Messrs. Taylor Company that this brand also covers old Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, and almost every prominent building erected in the United States.

Messrs. Taylor Company claim that this is the original of all extra coated or hand dipped plates now on the market, and is the only roofing tin that has the name of the firm stamped upon it for the purpose of warranting it. Further, that they originated the idea, and were the first to stamp sheets of tin with the name of the brand and the thickness, the "Taylor Old Style" brand being the first brand to be so stamped.

The "Taylor Old Style" brand is made exactly as roofing plates were made in 1830, and then sold by N. & G. Taylor Company, and they can point to roofs in the old parts of Philadelphia that are just as good today as when first put on nearly seventy years ago. Wear and durability are the claims made for this plate by this firm. Every sheet of this tin is hand dipped, and made without the use of rolls or machinery. The coating is not squeezed off as by the modern

method. It is also made by the palm oil process, no acid flux is used. It may be of interest to know that it takes twenty-five minutes to make a single sheet of this roofing tin, made as it is by the old-fashioned process. Eight persons are employed to make this single sheet, whereas in the modern way of making roofing tin acid flux is used in place of palm oil, rolls and machinery are employed to squeeze off the metal coating, and it takes a man and a boy just eight seconds to make a single sheet.

Further particulars as to the merits of this brand, and also samples and prices can be obtained by our readers corresponding with Messrs. N. & G. Taylor Company, Philadelphia.

MATERIAL FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Much of the machinery manufactured by the Buffalo Forge Company, Buffalo, New York, is used by the United States Government in its Federal buildings, post offices and other public structures of the larger and better class. Buffalo fans, engines and heaters are widely adopted for the heating and ventilating plants. Among such work now being constructed by the above company is the apparatus for the United States Government Post Office at Washington, D. C., consisting of three large special steel plate fans in the three-quarter housing type, capable of delivering a total of 300,000 cubic feet of air per minute, each fan having a suitable direct-attached horizontal engine of the center-crank type, with cast-iron subbase. The courthouse and post office at Omaha, Nebraska, is being similarly equipped.

The United States revenue cutters and torpedo boats also afford opportunity for the use of specially designed fans and engines, and it is here that the Buffalo Forge Company have had wide experience in meeting the requirements incident to such service. A number of orders are now in process, the most recent being for the United States Torpedo Boat No. 17. The electric light plants of the Government, both on shipboard and land, are a field for the introduction of Buffalo automatic engines. There are several forms of single and double types. A recent introduction is the open marine frame which for direct-connected work is meeting with wide sale. The center-crank self-oiling inclosed horizontal is a favorite form for larger plants.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Pioneer Fireproof Construction Company, manufacturers and contractors, Chicago, announce that they now occupy their new suite of offices, 1515 Marquette building. They are prepared to execute large and small orders promptly and carefully. New telephone No. 4656 Main.

THE Smith & Egge Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut, advise us that they have acquired the right to manufacture the line of burglar-proof sash supports and bolts formerly made by The W. Haskell King

Company, of New Haven, Connecticut. They have goods ready for shipment to the trade, and will be pleased to hear from the customers of the old concern.

Not a little of the expense in brazing is due to the cost of removing the brass which has stuck to the metal where it is not wanted. The removal of this brass is usually attained only by patience and diligent filing. Now comes to the aid of the brazier that unique mineral, graphite, which is not affected by acids, alkalies, heat or cold. Braziers who have made use of Dixon's Pure Flour of Graphite pronounce it worth its weight in gold. A sample will be sent without charge by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, New Jersey, who are the only manufacturers.

A SPECIAL study of traps has been made by F. E. Cudell, manufacturer of white goods for plumbing, of Cleveland, Ohio. His illustrated catalogue of goods of his manufacture shows every desired pattern of traps, from the common sewer-gas and back-water trap through the varieties of "S," "1/2 S," "3/4 S," "Bath" and "Running," together with the vented varieties of the same. Several styles of non-siphonic and adjustable traps are made. One important specialty is his drum sink and laundry trap, which is 4 inches in diameter and 9 or 11 inches high, and designed to rest on the floor. White bell metal is used in nearly all of the goods of Cudell's make for tops, bases and couplings, the balance of the work being of heavy lead. He also manufactures a line of polished-brass and nickel-plated traps, which present a fine appearance, and a plumber's ferrule, which is of very superior composition.

RAILROAD NOTES.

EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO, account of the opening of the Grand Trunk new single-arch double-track steel bridge, September 23, 24 and 25. Three days free open air entertainment. Illumination of the bridge and Falls and magnificent pyrotechnical display under direction of Professor Paine, of New York. Tickets on sale September 22 and 23. Good for return until September 27, 1897. For information as to reservations, etc., apply to L. R. Morrow, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, No. 103 Clark street, Chicago.

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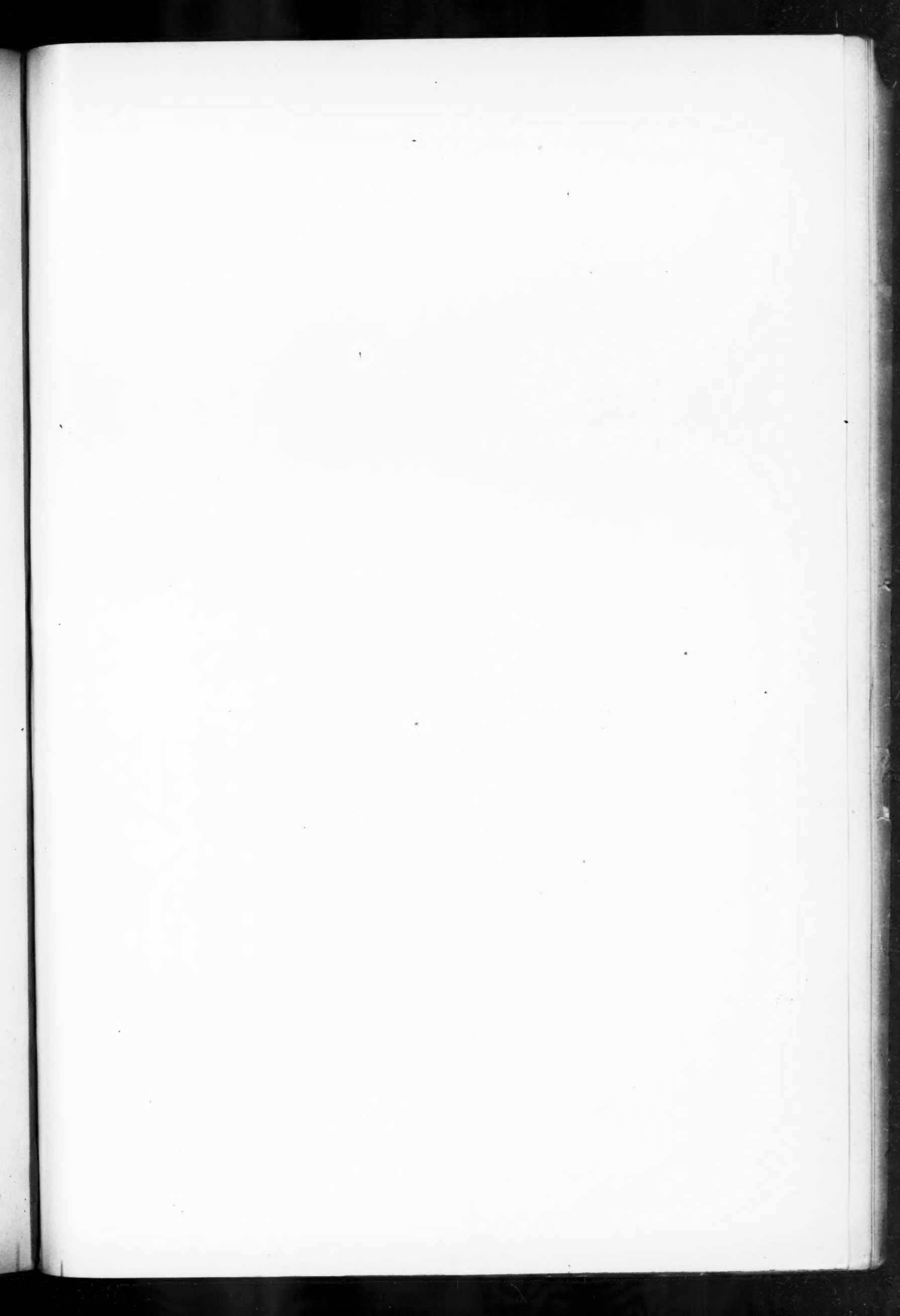
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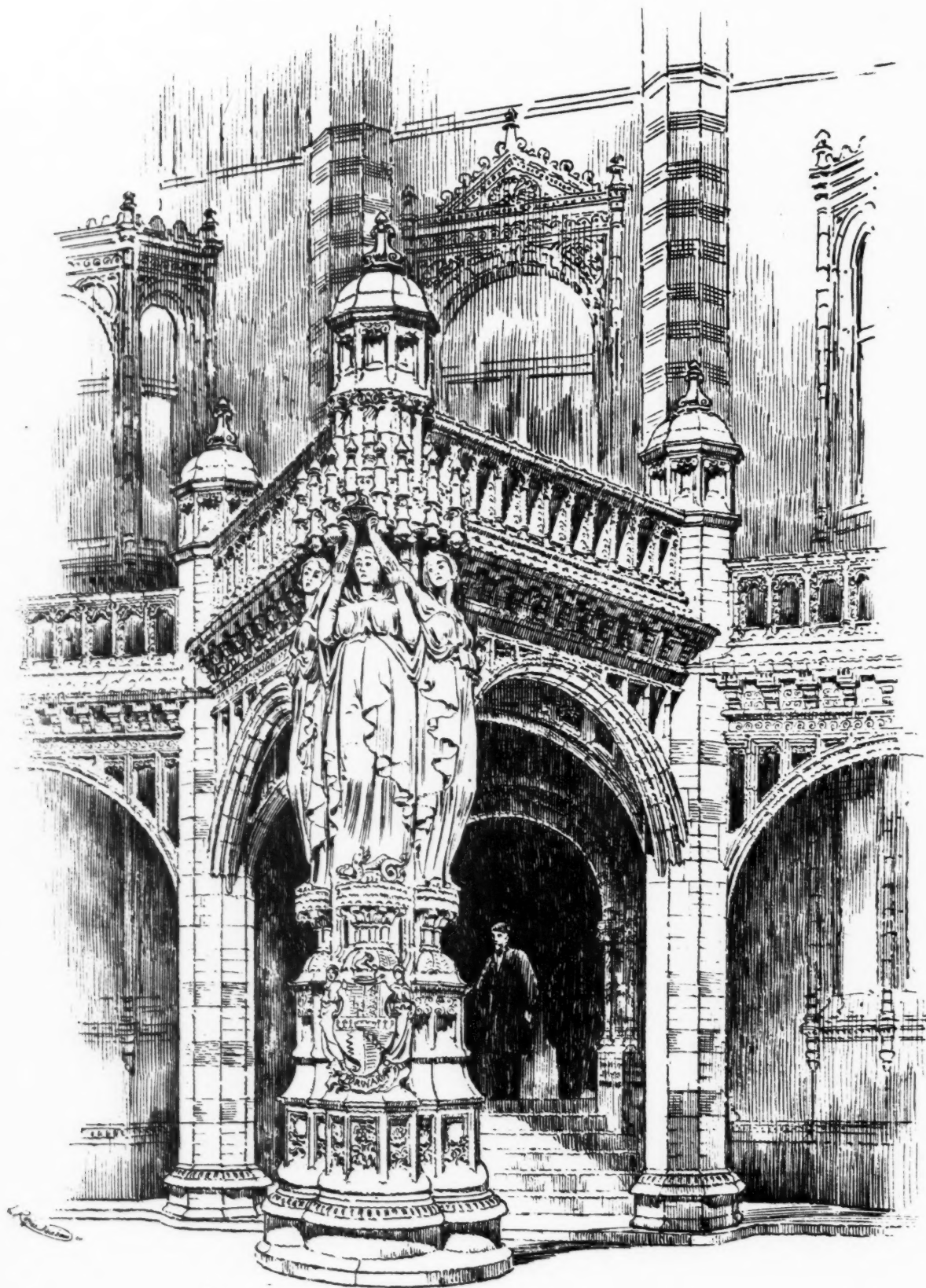
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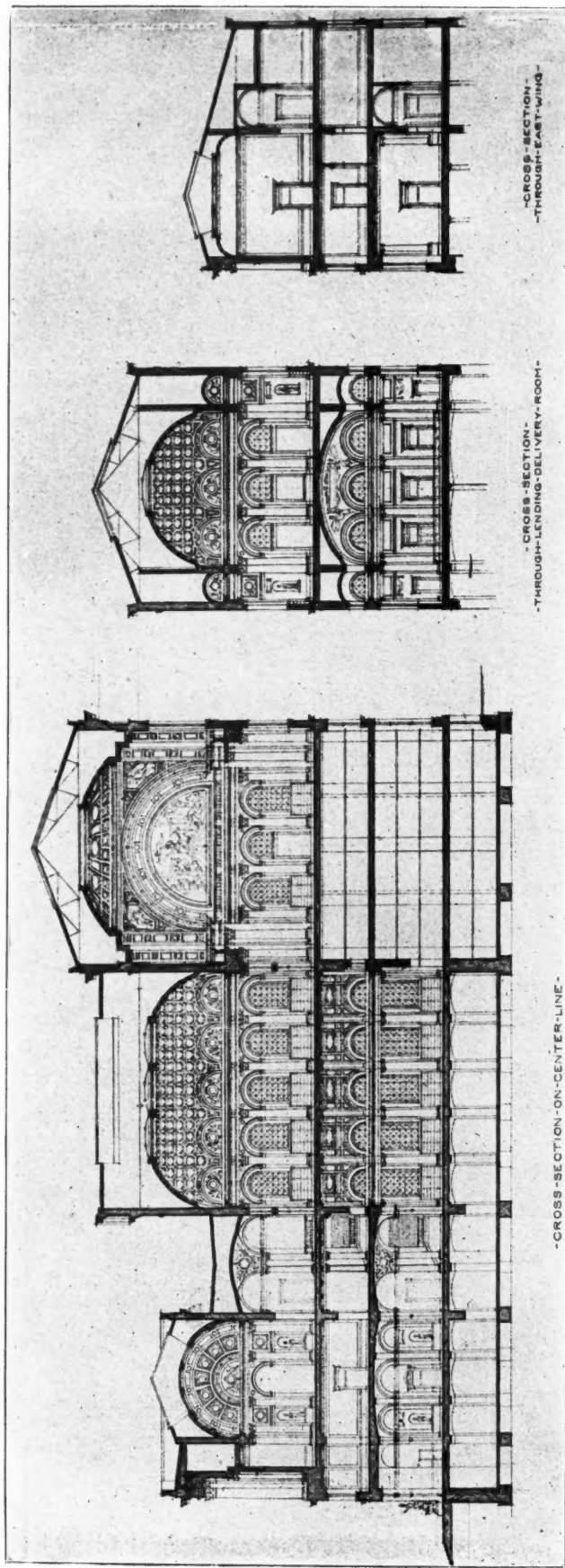
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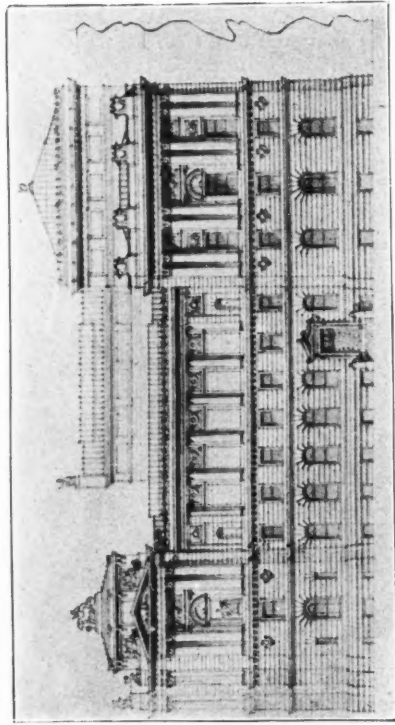


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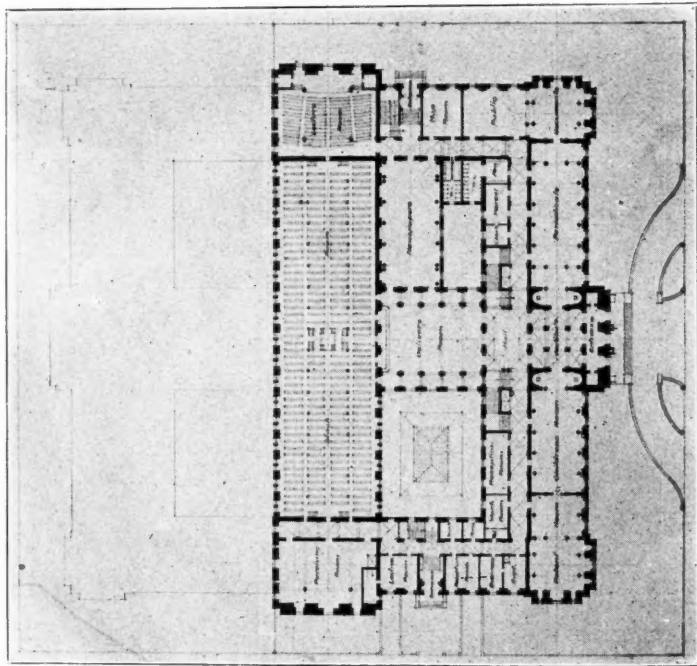
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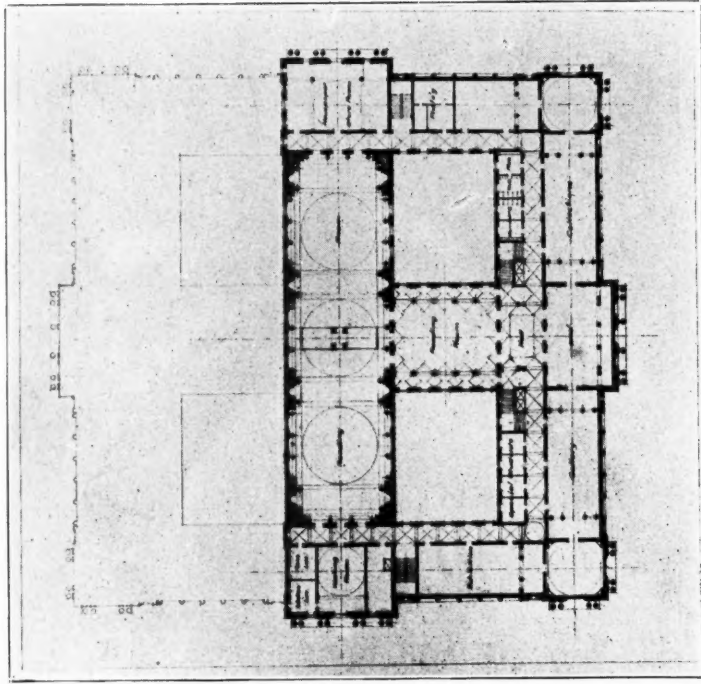




PORTION OF ELEVATION ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.



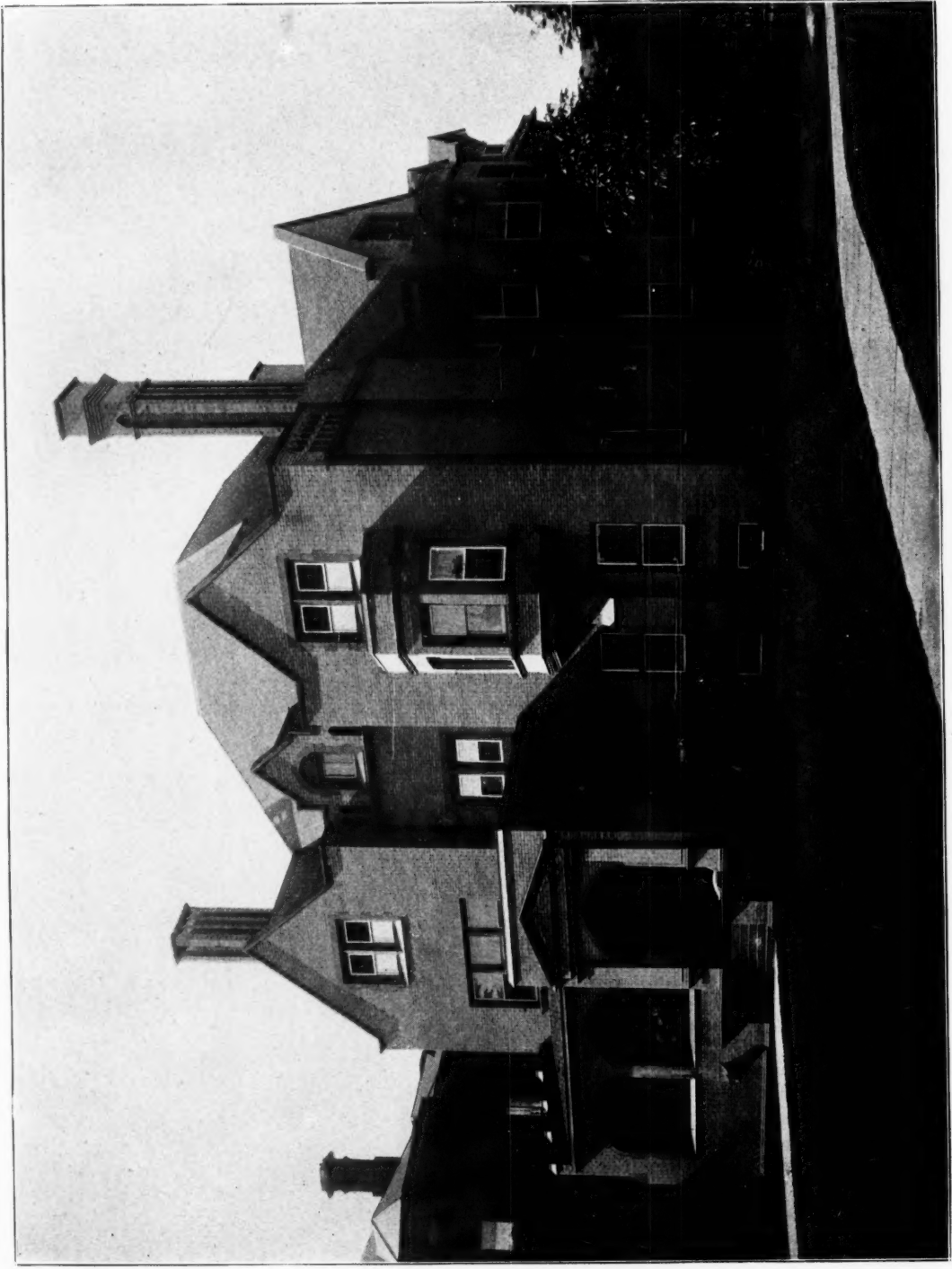
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



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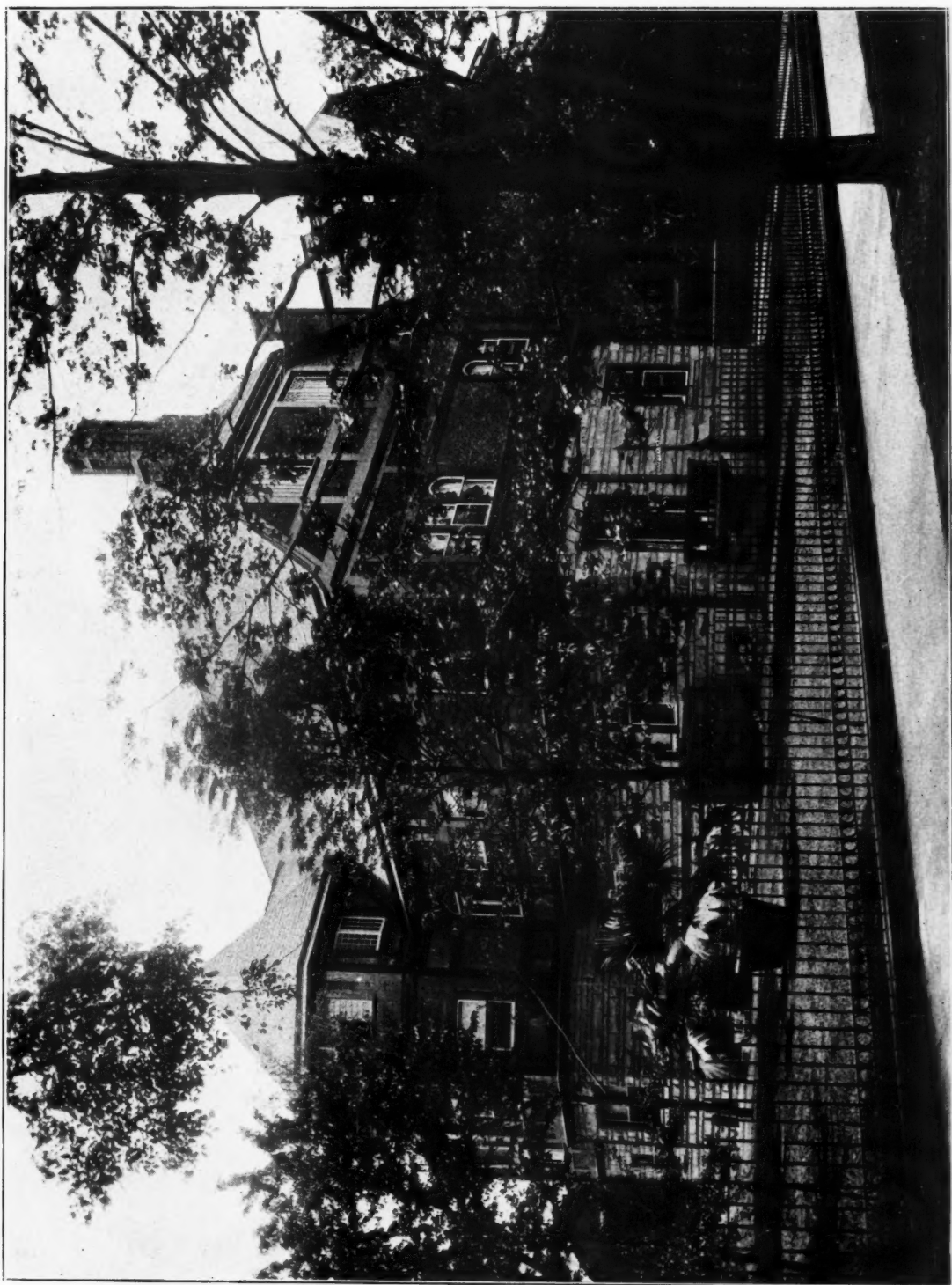
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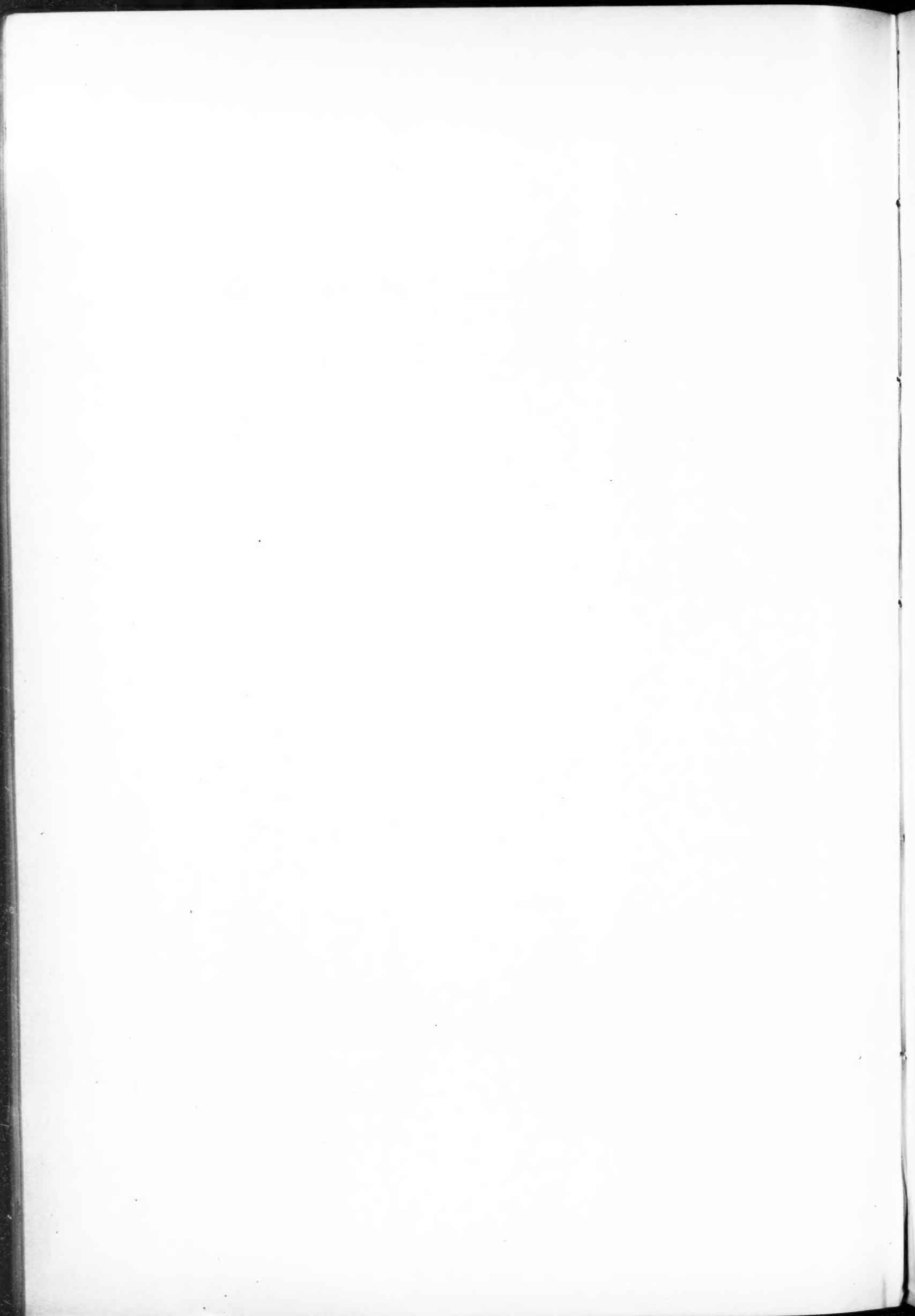


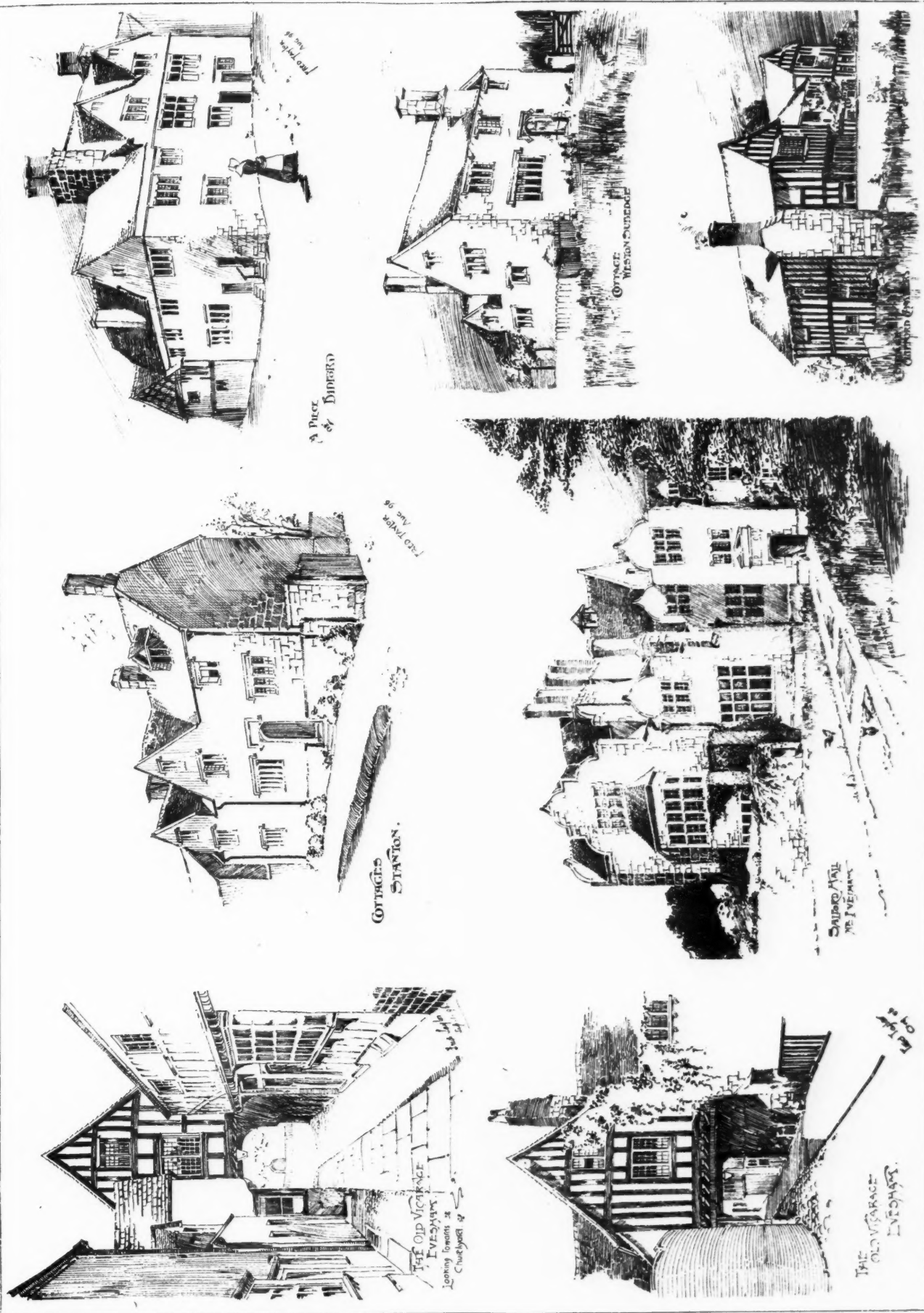
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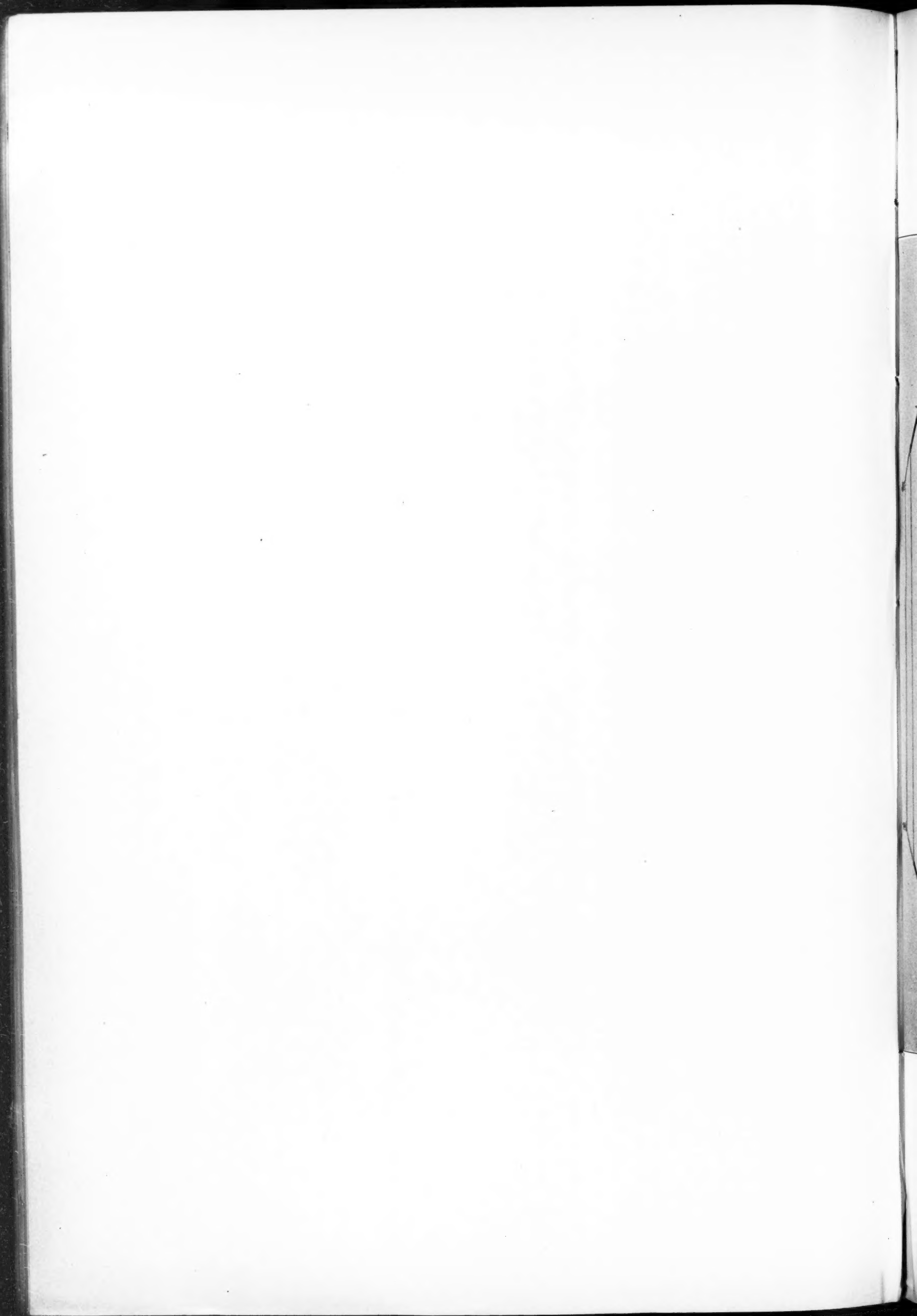


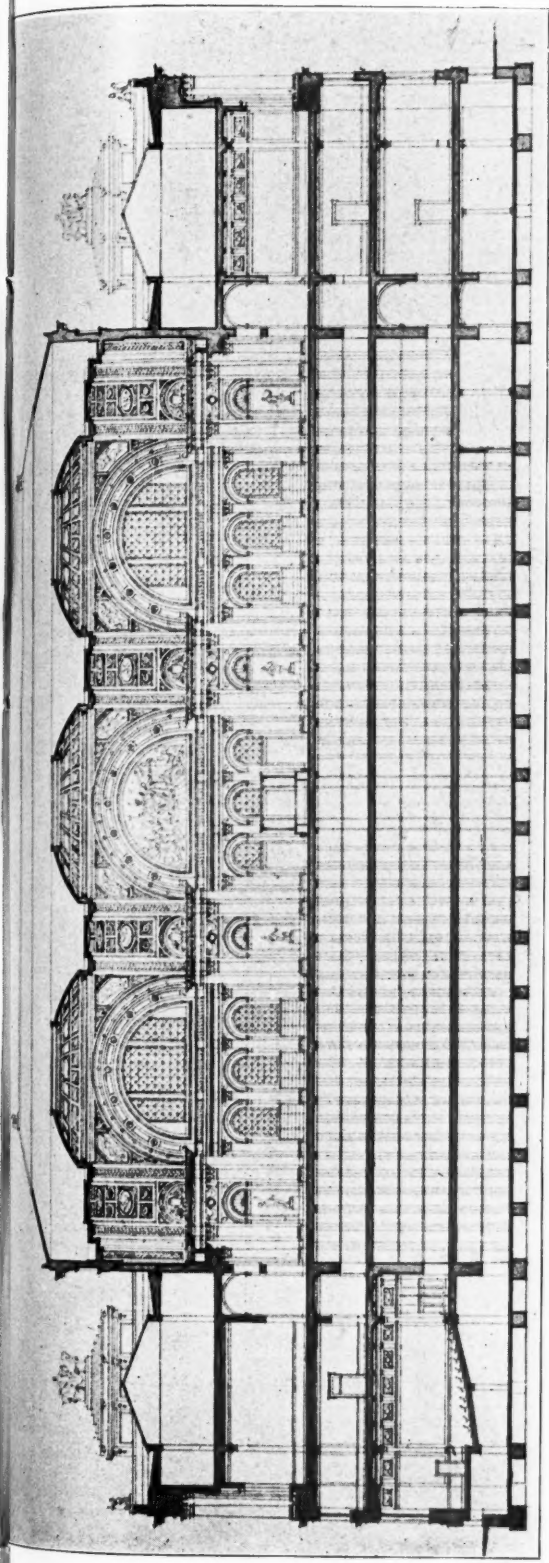


SKETCHES IN WORCESTERSHIRE AND WARWICKSHIRE.

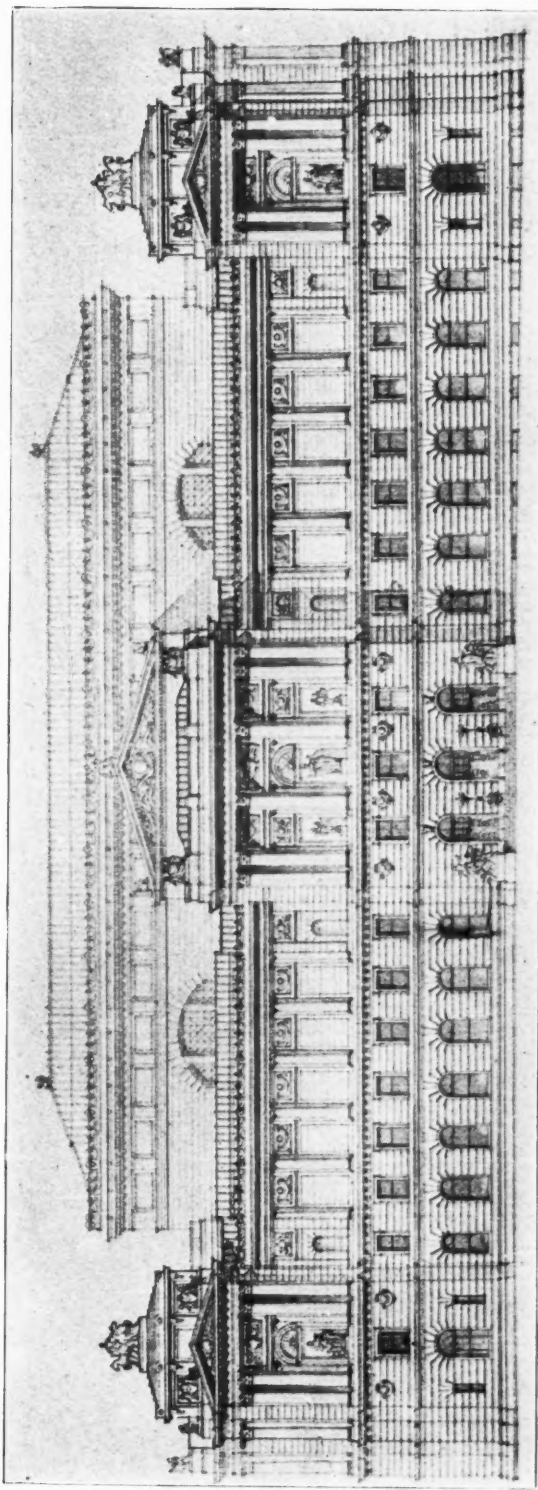
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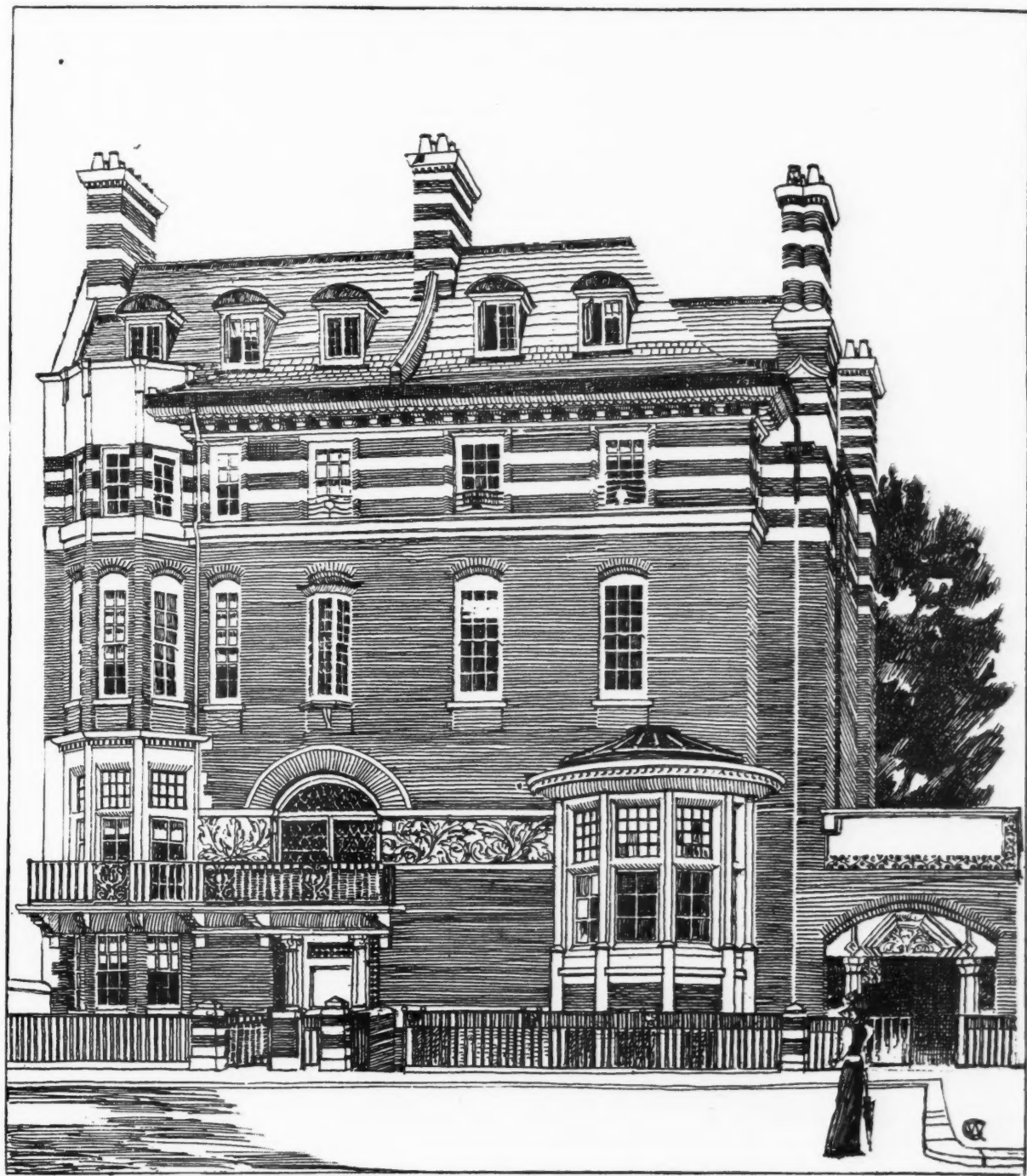
LONGITUDINAL SECTION, LOOKING EAST.



ELEVATION ON FIFTH AVENUE.

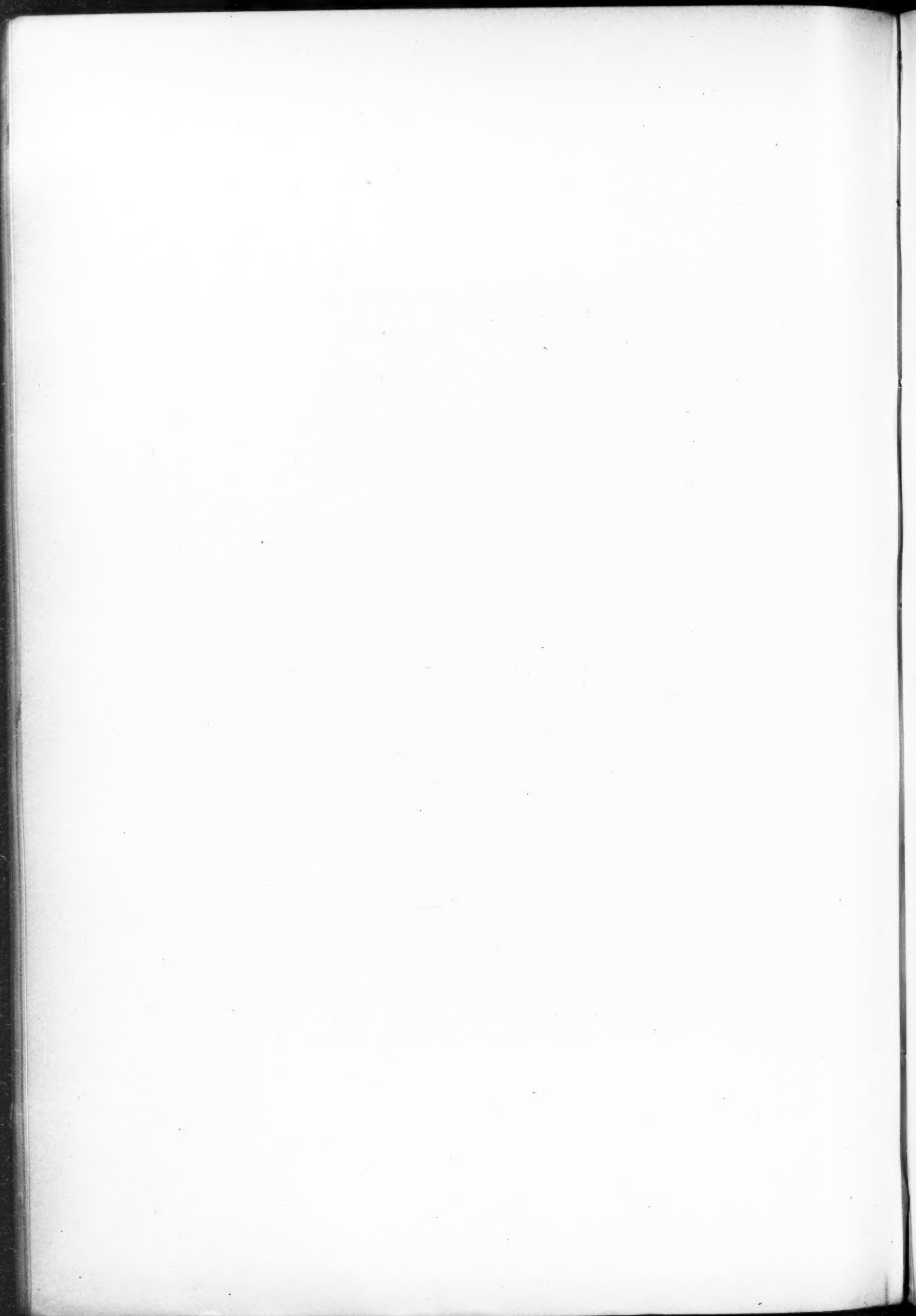
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