

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

VOL. XLIX

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- First Baptist Church, Vancouver, B. C.
Marsh & Russell, Architects, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Competition Design for An Artist's Home.
By Hugh Chrisp.



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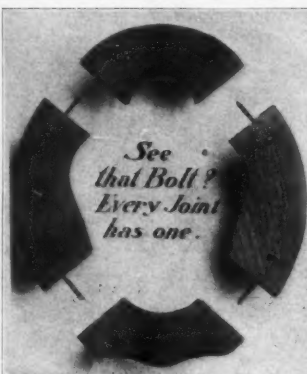
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MAY, 1907

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SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS FOR 1907

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Obituary.
James R.
Willett.

In the death of James R. Willett, on May 10, there passed away an architect who was a credit to his profession. He served in the civil war on the staff of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The blockhouses between Nashville and Atlanta were built under his direction. At the close of the war he located in Chicago, and was architect of many of the buildings erected after the fire. His latest work was done in connection with the firm of Willett & Pashley. He retired several years ago with a competency to enjoy his scientific books, for which he had a passion. In personality he was of commanding, soldierly bearing, courteous to all, and scrupulously upright in his dealings. He was a life-long student, and a friend and helper of the young architect who sought to improve his knowledge of architecture. He was an authority on safe construction and on heating and ventilating. Every commission entrusted to him was conscientiously executed in every detail. All his calculations favored the side of safety. In the leisure of his later years he was a valued contributor to the columns of this journal; his favorite theme was advice to the young architect to master the principles of good construction and not be content with picture-making alone. He closely approached the ideal architect—a cultured gentleman, thoroughly competent in his art.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

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NEXT CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

(ORGANIZED 1899.)

Boston Architectural Club	Washington University Architectural Society, St. Louis.
The T Square Club, Philadelphia.	The Washington Architectural Club.
The Cleveland Architectural Club.	The Architect's Club, U. of Ill.
The Toronto Architectural Club.	The Toledo Architectural Club.
The Pittsburg Architectural Club.	The San Francisco Architectural Club.
The Cincinnati Chapter A. I. A.	The George Washington University Club.
The Chicago Architectural Club.	The Twin City Architectural Club.
The Detroit Architectural Club.	The National Sculpture Society.
The St. Louis Architectural Club.	The National Society of Mural Painters.

OFFICERS.

President J. P. Hynes, Toronto, Can.

NEXT CONVENTION AT DETROIT, MICH.

Convention,
Architectural
League of
America.

The attendance at the meeting in Washington was limited nearly to the delegates appointed by the associated clubs. This was due doubtless to the fact that the date of the convention was in the active building season. Though the attendance was comparatively small, the delegates present were among the strongest men in their respective clubs. This was fortunate, as questions of the utmost importance to the welfare of the League required action. This was the ninth annual convention, and it was thought that the time had come for the League to assume a more permanent character. Towards this end, the advisability of acquiring headquarters and employing a salaried secretary was considered. Plans for attaining these objects were discussed and will be matured during the ensuing year. The present membership in the League is limited to the members of the associated clubs. It was decided to provide for the additional membership of individuals, not members of the clubs. This will extend the benefits of membership in the League, such as the privilege of competing for League scholarships, and will be, as well, an important aid to the League treasury. The work of no committee of the League attracts the interest that attaches to that of the Committee

on Education, Prof. Newton A. Wells, chairman. Last year, it will be recalled, the report of this committee was based upon statistics gathered from the schools and from prominent practitioners; the conclusions drawn were not accepted by some of the parties concerned. This year the committee make comparisons of the population, wealth and education of the people of Great Britain, France and Germany with these factors in the United States. The per capita of wealth and education is found to favor the United States in a good degree. As these conditions are conducive to quantity and quality in building, it is concluded that the United States should lead the world in architecture. That

it does not lead is explained by the fact that these conditions have not existed long enough for the attainment of complete results. The committee recommended an advanced stand by the League on the question of desirable professional education, based on the requirements of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. After prolonged discussion the League supported the views of the committee. Work of unusual importance devolves upon the new executive board, which by the rules of the League will be composed of architects resident within a radius of 300 miles of Toronto, the home of the newly-elected president, J. P. Hynes.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORK

BY F. D. WARREN, ARCHITECT, (Continued)



FROM the foregoing, it may be seen that in applying these constructions to practice, the only duty devolving upon the designer is to avoid the restrictions and limitations of their uses on the one hand and to copy or follow conservative standards on the other.

To show that such methods cannot be applied to the design of reinforced concrete, will have accomplished the main purpose of this article. In the first place, when properly designed, no such limitations as those mentioned can be imposed upon the construction. In the second place, there is no excuse for improper joining between parts. On the other hand, because in this latter construction a combination of materials is dealt with instead of a single one, greater exactions rest upon the designer in selecting the materials, in the proper proportioning of them and still more in the distribution of the steel members through the matrix.

By separating the steel from the concrete, individual weaknesses appear such as small tensile and shearing resistances, as well as reduced moments of resistance in the steel itself. Only by the scientific combination of the two can such weaknesses be eliminated. At the present time the designer is hampered not only because of the general disagreement among authorities as to the proper proportions of materials to use for different purposes, and the most scientific distribution of the steel through the concrete to overcome weaknesses in the latter, but also because of conflicting ideas as to the percentage of steel required and its transfigurement. Instead of dealing with a construction, the design of which is standardized in many if not all respects, the designer must choose between scores of proposed methods embracing all manner of unit systems as well as separate; some that promote mechanical union between rods lengthwise, others that do not stipulate this requirement; some that have the different steel members bent into all possible shapes, others that advocate plain, straight bars laid horizontally and vertically. All have their adherents and each is supposed to present some advantage not possible to attain in any other system.

COMPLEX DISTRIBUTION OF STRESSES.

Not only is the problem of designing increased by such widespread disagreement among authorities but also by the complex distribution of the stresses throughout the

mass. Unlike wooden or steel beams, in which the units of tension and compression are approximately equal in a beam caused to bend by loading, concrete is very weak in tensile resisting qualities and quite strong in compression. To balance up the difference, steel members have to be placed in the tension side, the amount and distribution of which is a much disputed question at the present time. Again, in the former constructions we have only to deal with the simple stresses such as occur in beams supported at both ends, except in particular cases; in the latter, when a section of floor beams and slabs is placed simultaneously, complex stresses due to the effect of continuity of parts, results. In such cases tension is caused not only in the under side of beams and slabs, but in the upper side of certain parts as well. While many designers do not recognize this state of affairs, it seems but proper, from a theoretical standpoint at least, to provide for it rather than to allow the members to become cracked.

SHEARING.—Unlike wood, in which shearing stresses need seldom be considered, and steel, in which such stresses are readily cared for, concrete in itself is quite weak in this respect and, unless reinforced properly, is subject to failure from this cause, although it be strong enough in tension and compression to resist the loading.

CRUSHING.—While the safe crushing value of a given reinforced concrete beam or slab is usually taken as the unit of strength, and all other parts reinforced suitably to realize this value, the construction has the advantage over others in that the limit of crushing resistance may be raised by adding reinforcement to such parts. By so doing and at the same time increasing the amount of reinforcement in other parts to balance up, the strength of a given section may be materially raised.

TEMPERATURE.—The effect of changes of temperature upon reinforced concrete is similar to that on other materials, namely: expansion and contraction of the mass. While with steel, the safe working stresses in both tension and compression are so high that the effect of temperature cannot increase them beyond safe limits, with concrete the effect can readily exceed the safe tensile stress unless the section be carefully reinforced to so increase the tensile resistance that the concrete in itself will not be over stressed. A careful designer has to bear this in mind, along with the other precautions, and hence his obligations are increased. (To be continued.)

ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

BY MAURICE M. SLOAN, ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER. (Continued)



THE history of any building operation of importance is usually a repetition of the fact that one-half of the difficulties and troubles encountered occur before the building reaches the ground level. This is especially true of large and heavy buildings constructed upon soils of a more or less unstable character. In no portion of a building can money be so well invested, or so extravagantly expended, as in the construction of the foundations, and while many a fine building has been ruined owing to a determination to save money in the construction of the sub-structure, there are, nevertheless, many thousands of dollars paying no interest on the investment, irretrievably sunk in the ground, for foundation materials performing no useful work in carrying the superstructure which rests upon them.

It is too often the practice in the rush and general commercialism of modern building construction, to take a great deal for granted with regard to the capabilities and limitations of the foundation soils upon which the structure is to be erected, and it is probably not an exaggerated statement to say that at least a considerable minority of the buildings at present constructed have improperly designed foundations, and that many of the buildings erected show radical weakness in the superstructure before the building is entirely completed.

Failures in foundation construction, causing badly

settled and cracked buildings, are not due to lack of knowledge on the part of the designer, but are due to either carelessness, in his failure to investigate the conditions of the soil on the site, or to lack of application by him of the primary principles of good foundation structure usually well known to him. As it is undoubtedly a fact that many failures of the superstructure have been caused by weakness in the foundation, it is therefore consistent with conservative design to make the most thorough investigation regarding the nature of the foundation soil. Where the ground is not virgin earth, data regarding its previous topography should be obtained from old or present maps, and an effort made to ascertain whether ponds, streams, or springs previously existed, and the nature of the fill determined. If the result of such investigations are satisfactory, and conclusive proof of its correctness can be obtained, it will frequently save the expense and delay attendant upon the making of borings. Where, however, such data are not available an adequate number of borings should be made over the entire site, and these should be carried to a depth necessary to ascertain the stability of the sub-strata. It is inadvisable, in making such borings, to use any method of boring by a water jet process when it is also the purpose to ascertain the level of permanent water, and it is only by using dry methods of boring that the level at which water is found can be accurately determined. (To be continued.)

MODEL GROUNDS FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS.



AN important phase of the growing interest in the improvement of out-of-door surroundings, and one that tends greatly toward strengthening in the public mind the appreciation of civic betterment is the desire by school boards to provide ample grounds about their buildings, not alone for ornament, but for athletic fields, plant study, etc. With such surroundings and the lessons instilled in connection with them, pupils become a promising part of the movement for municipal improvement. The subject of school grounds was forcibly brought to the attention of the INLAND ARCHITECT by the receipt recently of the following questions:

"Have you any information concerning the most advanced modern ideas relative to the ideal surroundings of high school buildings, first, as to provisions for out-of-door athletic exercises, and second, as to provisions upon the grounds or campus of said school buildings for nature studies? Do you know of any practices, rules, or laws, in foreign countries, Germany or elsewhere, where the grounds about the buildings of this character are proportioned in any degree to the number of scholars attending the institution and receiving instruction therein? We would say in explanation that we have in mind a town where a new high school is required, and the parties interested desire not only a model building and equipment, but also model provision for out-of-door as well as in-door ath-

letic exercises, and an ideal environment for the pursuit of such nature studies as are desirable in high school and preparatory work."

That our readers might have the benefit of such information as was available on the subject, an expression of views was invited from a number of architects who were especially associated with school buildings. Architect R. Clipston Sturgis, chairman of the board of schoolhouse commissioners of Boston, writes:

"I believe one of the chief difficulties of educational matters in this country is that there is not sufficient centralization of authority or, if this is impossible, at least of information. There ought to be a central bureau from which such information as you ask can be readily obtained. As it is, I can only answer from experience gained in four years' service on the board of schoolhouse commissioners of one city. We do not in our high schools make regular provision for athletic exercises in connection with the buildings beyond gymnasias and drill halls. We do not as a rule provide even the play yard space that is provided with the elementary schools, but with practically all our high schools they have opportunities for athletic exercises in some of the public or semi-public grounds, and these athletic exercises are encouraged and to a certain extent supervised by the authorities. A bill is now before the Legislature asking for an act putting all public playgrounds under the supervision of the school committee. In other

countries, especially in England with which I am best acquainted, athletic exercises are not only encouraged, but are looked upon as essential and treated as a part of the school curriculum. The schools corresponding to our high schools are called secondary schools, and in every report on this subject the necessity for athletic exercises, and especially for organized games that involve concerted action, is strongly encouraged. Nature study is also encouraged, especially in connection with classroom work such, for example, as geography and history. I believe that both these matters have been studied more carefully and carried out further by the educational authorities in England and in Germany than they have been in this country, and that it is high time we woke up to the importance of them."

The reply of Architect C. B. J. Snyder, superintendent of school buildings for New York City, is accompanied by interesting plans which are reproduced in this number. Mr. Snyder in writing states:

"I have yours of the 23d ultimo enclosing a list of questions regarding ideal surroundings of high school buildings, laws relating to playgrounds, etc. I will endeavor to answer as clearly as possible.

"1st. There is no question but that ideal surroundings of high school buildings should include a plot of ground of sufficient size to permit not only proper lawns and planting, but also an athletic field. I send you herewith a sketch of plot plan which is the only case where we have had an opportunity to carry out this idea. Further, there is no question but that the grounds should be utilized for nature study, and an ideal arrangement should provide for a herbarium or greenhouse on a small scale.

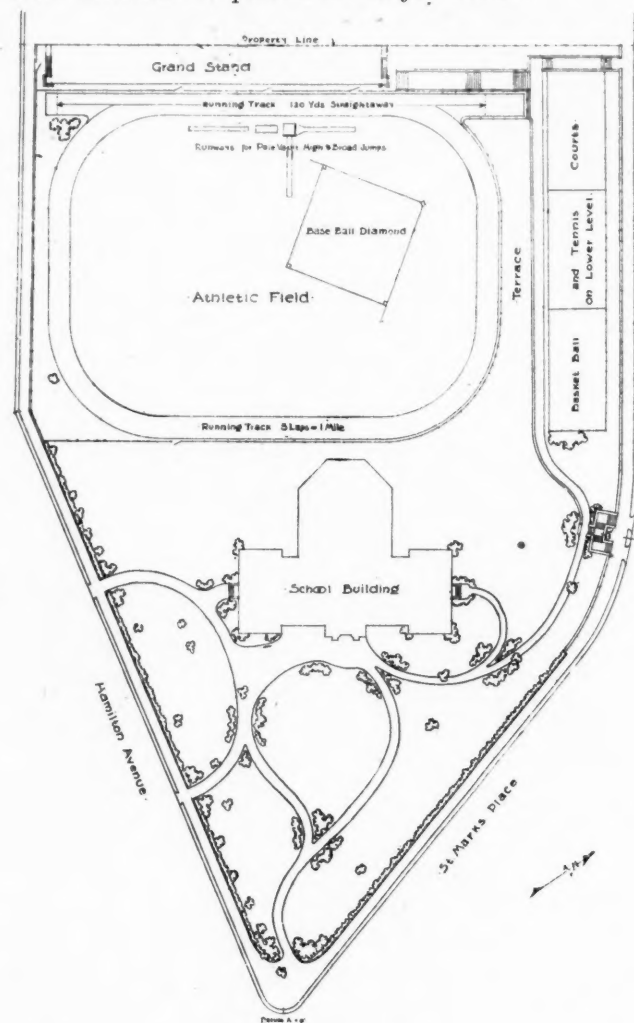
"2d As to practices, rules or alws of foreign countries, Germany or elsewhere, where grounds about the buildings are proportioned in any degree to the number of scholars, permit me to say that I have not observed any clear law upon the subject other than that of England, which requires a minimum of unbuilt or open space of 30 sq. ft. per pupil, but I have understood from some of our recent English visitors that these requirements have been modified in certain cases where there have been unexpected changes in population, etc. The only literature upon this subject as far as I am aware, consists of the School Laws of England and individual advocacy of large school playgrounds in various works on school buildings.

"In 1895 this subject was brought forward in connection with the schools of New York City, resulting in the passage of a law known as Chapter 338 of the Laws of 1895, 'An Act to provide open air playgrounds in connection with schoolhouses in the city of New York. Section 1. *'Hereafter no schoolhouse shall be constructed in the city of New York without an open air playground attached to or used in connection with same.'* I pointed out at that time that this was defective in that it did not provide for a ratio as to size of plot to the accommodations afforded by the building, but it was admitted that to insert any such provision would render it impossible to obtain the passage of the law. I have taken up the matter personally from time to time and in my annual report to the board of education for 1902, there are certain recommendations upon the subject as applicable to this city, which, however, I am sorry to say have never been wholly adopted. In this report in referring to open air playgrounds, a slight liberty was taken in the opening paragraph, by stating that open air playgrounds were to be proportioned to the size of the school.

"I do not know whether the subject will be of any interest to you, but ideal playgrounds are of vital importance in other cases than those of high schools, as for instance, a parental school such as illustrated in the photographs which are sent herewith. [These are reproduced in the illustration pages of this number.—Ed.] In this case the cottages are semi-detached with a fire wall through the center of each, accommodating thirty boys in either half, in charge of a master, a matron, etc.

"You will note from the illustration that a large campus has been laid out for athletic sports and in addition smaller playgrounds have been afforded in the rear of each cottage."

The State Education Department, Albany, N. Y., furnishes the following list of publications that will enable those interested to pursue the subject further.



SKETCH OF PLOT PLAN.
C. B. J. SNYDER, ARCHITECT.

REFERENCES ON SCHOOL GARDENS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

Hemenway, H. D. "How to Make School Gardens." 107 pages. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.00. New York, 1903. Contains good bibliography p. 99-107.

American Civic Association, Department of Children's Gardens. Prospectus of the department. Leaflet No. 1. Contains short bibliography.

Baldwin, W. A. "School Gardens." Leaflet No. 2. Contains bibliography.

American Civic Association, Department of Recreation. Lee, Joseph. "Playgrounds." Leaflet No. 7. Contains good bibliography.

Lee, Joseph. "Play and Playgrounds." Leaflet No. 11.

American Civic Association, Social Settlement Department. "Recreation Centers in Chicago Parks." Department pamphlet No. 6. Shows plans of playgrounds.

Nebraska—Department of Public Instruction. Pamphlet on tree planting and school gardening, 1905.

New Jersey—State Board of Education. Annual Report, 1904. Contains chapter on school yards and school gardens.

Philadelphia School Gardens. Report 1904 and 1905. Published by board of education.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. Office of experiment station, Bulletin 160. Report on School Gardens.

Vermont—Department of Education. School Gardens (circular of information No. 13).

FOREIGN.

Lukens, Herman T. "A School Garden in Thuringia." Educational reviews 17:237-41 (March, 1899).

School Gardens in Europe. U. S. Bureau of Education. Report 1897, 1898:224-30; Report 1898, '99:1067-1084.

U. S.—Special consular reports, 1900: 159-224.

Note.—American civic association leaflets can probably be obtained *free* by addressing the association at North American building, Philadelphia.

CONVENTION—Architectural League of America.

IN Washington, D. C., April 22, 23 and 24, 1907, was held the ninth annual convention of the Architectural League of America. The sumptuous red room of the New Willard was placed at the disposal of the League for its meetings, lecture, banquet, etc. The convention organized with Adin B. Lacey as speaker and S. C. Gladwin, secretary. The list of delegates to the convention is representative of all sections of the United States.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

ST. LOUIS.—The Architectural League of America, was represented by President Ernest J. Russell and Jesse N. Watson.

PHILADELPHIA.—T Square Club, Adin B. Lacey.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland Architectural Club, S. C. Gladwin, J. F. Steffens, M. A. Vinson.

TORONTO, CAN.—Toronto Architectural Club, J. P. Hynes.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg Architectural Club, H. M. Kropff, Stanley L. Rosch, C. E. Ingham.

CHICAGO.—Chicago Architectural Club, Alfred S. Alschuler, N. Max Dunning, L. Burghoffer.

DETROIT.—Detroit Architectural Club, Hans Gehrke.

URBANA, ILL.—Architects' Club, Newton A. Wells, W. Grier-son.

NEW YORK CITY.—National Sculpture Society, Albert Jaegens.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—San Francisco Architectural Club, August Headman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George Washington Architectural Club, D. H. Smith.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington Architectural Club, Percy Ash, Walter G. Peter, L. Morris Leisenring.

The sole representative of the architectural press present was L. Muller, Editor, THE INLAND ARCHITECT.

ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

On behalf of the Washington Architectural Club, its president, W. D. Windom, gracefully and cordially welcomed the League. Mr. Windom introduced Commissioner Macfarland, representative of the District government. Mr. Macfarland is very appreciative of the influence and efforts of the architectural association in the beautification of the National Capital, a subject in which he has the deepest interest. In his eloquent way, he said:

It was a particular pleasure to meet again J. P. Hynes, the Canadian delegate, whom he had the pleasure of knowing in Toronto, and he felt that he would carry back to Canada the friendly greeting of the American people and be able to report favorably on the progress of architectural work as he had viewed it in America.

"A special welcome awaits the architects, the ministers of beauty in this city of beauty," Mr. Macfarland,

continuing, said. "You who represent that high art which is constantly adding to the beauty of the national capital, you who can appreciate its achievements and its possibilities, in its progress to the absolute city beautiful, which is the ideal of us all, you will feel at home here without any welcome. All intelligent Americans ought to feel at home here, where we welcome them only because it is a pleasure to do so, but have no keys to present because our gates are open wide to all who come. You will rejoice to see George Washington's plans—plans which no one but such a seer and statesman could have devised for a republic which most other men thought experimental and temporary—are being carried out. You will rejoice that the so-called park commission, the outgrowth of the National Capital Centennial of 1900, did not try to improve upon George Washington's plans, but only extended and applied their principles throughout the District of Columbia.

"This is why, without having been adopted by Congress, those recommendations of the park commission have authority, and why what has been done since 1902 has been practically in accord with them. Fifty million dollars is the estimated cost of the public and semi-public buildings building here, which you will see tomorrow in your tour of Washington. And park projects, important though less costly, are in progress or under consideration. The transformation of this city since 1878, when the present form of government began its work, has been unequalled. But we want far more beauty, material and spiritual, and we look to you and those whom you represent to exert your great and intelligent influence to make this the finest capital in the world."

Following Mr. Macfarland's address, the convention took up the order of business. The report of the executive board constituted the president's address, and was presented by President Ernest J. Russell.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The President and the St. Louis Architectural Club, in accordance with the Constitution, decided upon the following Executive Board to serve for the year.

Vice-President—Prof. Frederick M. Mann.

Corresponding Secretary—William B. Ittner.

Recording Secretary—Ernest Helfensteller, Jr.

Treasurer—John C. Stephens.

Jesse N. Watson.

Samuel C. Sherer.

Among the first things taken up by the new Board was the printing of the Constitution and By-Laws, which included the Code governing competitions. This was gotten out in an attractive form and copies were sent to the different Clubs.

A resume of the proceedings of the New York convention was also printed and distributed in like manner, and in this connection we would say that it is the opinion of the Executive Board that it is unnecessary to have the proceedings printed in this form, first on the score of expense, and, second, because the proceedings are as a rule given wide publicity in the *Architectural Journals*, and if the individual clubs prefer a complete copy it is a very easy matter to have them manifolded.

Foreign Traveling Scholarship.

Mr. Dunning's report will give you much of the detailed information concerning this scholarship, and your Board wishes to call attention to the fact that it is the only one which is open to the entire continent, and this, together with the benefits to be derived from winning it, seems to point to the desirability of continuing this work. While the one just held had only nine competitors in the final examination, the work was of a high order, the man winning it having received the unanimous vote of the judges. Mr. Price is at present in Florence, after having spent about six months in Paris, and his work will be exhibited at the next convention.

Harvard Fellowships.

The two special fellowships were won by Detroit men, and we are sorry to say that at the last moment one of them decided not to attend on account of business reasons. The regular fellowship has never been filled, but we think the outlook for filling the three in the future is of the brightest. In connection with these fellowships we wish to call attention to the remarks of Prof. H. Langford Warren, who suggests that the committee having this matter in charge should be a permanent one in order that the work may be continuous from year to year. At the present time one committee takes up the matter, not where the old committee left off, but seeks to get new information for itself, thus consuming much time and wasting the efforts of the previous committee, all to the detriment of the work. The value of these fellowships is now evidenced by the application of new members of the League, who frankly state that they join in order to avail themselves of the privileges presented by Harvard.

Washington University Fellowship.

At the solicitation of your Executive Board the Washington University of St. Louis gave us a regular fellowship. This has been filled by appointment, because there were few applicants and but little time in which to hold a competition. This fellowship should be carefully looked after, the applicants should be of the best grade in order to do credit to the League, and the list of universities granting these privileges should be extended. They form one of the most attractive features to the younger men struggling for an education, and the League should do its utmost to encourage the same.

Nothing has been done toward the establishment of scholarships in mural painting and sculpture. In our opinion this matter should be taken up by asking each of these societies to appoint a committee for the purpose of suggesting ways and means.

Annual.

Mr. Dunning's report called attention to the fact that the Annual was printed but has not met with the favor anticipated. This is unfortunate, but your Board feels that it was unavoidable for the reason that too much was expected of the committee. To gather the data, consisting of plates, papers, etc., the overseeing of advertising and the editing of such publication is much more than should be expected of any one who is not primarily engaged in such work. It is a tremendous task in itself, and in order to be properly done should be the constant work and thought of some one particularly engaged for that purpose. We feel that the Annual is a very desirable feature in connection with the League's work, but it should engage a man to devote his entire time to it. This is something which should receive very careful consideration of the best committee the League can appoint for the purpose. They must consider, first, the advisability of continuing it, and then the method of financing it. If it is done at all, it must be thoroughly done, or the League will suffer in reputation therefrom.

Seventh International Congress of Architects.

This Congress met in London During July of the past year, and by invitation the League was entitled to three delegates at large, and each club had the privilege of sending its individual delegate. The League was represented by its President and

Corresponding Secretary. The meeting was a very pleasant one and did much toward placing the League on a more firm foundation. In our opinion, the affiliation should be continued by sending delegates to each Congress. The next one is to be held in Vienna some time during 1908.

At the last convention of the American Institute of Architects their educational committee presented an excellent report, which should be read by every one interested in architecture. The subject was so ably presented that the Institute decided to raise a fund in order to carry on the suggestions made by the committee. This means that the two national organizations are going to engage in the same work, and it is our opinion that they can and should work together, both being interested in the raising of the standard of the profession, and we feel that if approached in the right way much might be accomplished together. In the past there has been a great deal of unnecessary friction between the two organizations, but we feel that the causes for this have been removed and that from now on they might with equal advantage work together harmoniously.

The New York convention thought it wise to establish permanent headquarters for the archives of the League, and also suggested that a permanent Secretary be elected in order that all correspondence might be directed to one place, no matter where the Executive Board might happen to be. We have gone into this matter very carefully, and feel that it is absolutely necessary to carry out these recommendations, and in this connection call attention to the fact that it is the intention of the Institute to ultimately make the Octagon the headquarters not only for itself but for kindred organizations. It would certainly seem wise to try and work with them in order that the headquarters might be established in the Capital City. Of course, if this is done it becomes imperative that a permanent Secretary should also be a Washingtonian. There has been much dissatisfaction expressed over the failure of the committees, clubs and the Executive Board to keep in touch with one another, and in our opinion this can only be remedied by having a permanent Secretary, whose duties would in part consist of keeping up the communication between the Board, on the one hand, the committees, clubs and individuals on the other.

Finances.

We wish to call attention to the present scheme of finances, which is insufficient for the purpose of carrying out suggestions made: Our dues now amount to about \$330 per annum, and work which is national in its character cannot be properly conducted for anything like this sum. In looking over the situation and trying to devise ways and means for increasing the income without making it burdensome, your Board feels that the best method is to have individual memberships at a nominal price per annum. Assuming this to be \$1.00, and that we have at present about 1,600 members, this would mean an income of \$1,600 per year. This would enable us to do the work properly and promptly. If this matter is taken up it is our idea that the dues of the members of the clubs now contributing be collected through the treasurers of the clubs, but that we would not limit the membership to clubs only, but so arrange it that any individual engaged in the profession might become a member. If this work were carefully done we feel that we could get in a sufficient sum each year not only to pay our current expenses, but also to provide for a foreign traveling scholarship. We also feel that if this were done the individual members of the League would have a keener interest in its welfare.

At the beginning of the present administration the Corresponding Secretary requested the clubs to place on its mailing list the President, Corresponding Secretary and Recording Secretary. This has resulted in our receiving many notices of the work being done by the various clubs, and has resulted in our being much more keenly interested in the club's work. We suggest that this should always be done, and that the Chairman of the committee on current club work should be added to the list. One of the last notices we received from Pittsburg contained the programme of a competition for a traveling scholarship, which was to be awarded by the Pittsburg chapter of the Institute. This is such a commendable piece of work that we strongly urge each club to try and obtain from the local chapters similar competitions. This is not only beneficial to the recipient, but has a tendency to keep more closely in touch the older and younger elements of the profession.

Losses and Gains.

During the past year we have lost the Architectural League of New York, who state that their mission is primarily to hold an exhibition each year, and they feel that they should devote their entire time to this, and, therefore, cannot actively participate in our work.

The Brooklyn chapter of the American Institute of Architects resigned for obvious reasons.

The Milwaukee Club resigned because they were unable to pay the dues on account of the small number forming their club, and in our opinion this is an additional reason for having the individual memberships.

Boston has joined the League in order to be able to participate in the Harvard fellowships, thus indicating very graphically the value placed on fellowships.

The Washington University Architectural Society of St. Louis has joined the League for the same purpose.

If additional fellowships are secured it would strengthen us tremendously.

San Francisco.

During the early part of last year San Francisco was visited with its terrible disaster and the San Francisco Architectural Club lost everything it had. It is to the credit of the clubs forming the League that they got together and extended to them such assistance as was within their power.

Recommendations.

The Executive Board recommends the following:

First. That Permanent headquarters be established.

Second. That a permanent Secretary be elected.

Third. That the committees on foreign traveling scholarships, the annual and the university fellowships be made permanent in order that the work may be continuous.

In this connection we suggest that at this convention six members be appointed, two to serve one year, two to serve two years and two to serve three years, and that thereafter two should be elected at each convention.

Fourth. That the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Board be immediately transmitted to each of the clubs in order that they may be conversant with the work contemplated or performed.

Fifth. That the membership of the League be changed from society to individual.

Sixth. That interchangeable membership be established in order that a member residing in one city and being a member of the League may upon his removal to another city become ipso facto a member of the League in the latter city.

The report of the executive board was referred to the committee on committee reports, consisting of Jesse N. Watson, J. P. Hynes and W. D. Windom.

The report of the treasurer, John C. Stephens, was read by Jesse N. Watson. The financial situation of the League is indicated in the report of the executive board.

The League were the guests of the Washington Architectural Club at a noon-day luncheon at the Willard, and on an excursion in the afternoon by steamer to Mount Vernon. Both were occasions of much enjoyment.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The report at the previous League convention of the committee on education, Newton A. Wells, chairman, attracted such lively interest and comment, especially from professors of architecture in the schools, that there was much curiosity concerning the nature of the report prepared for the meeting this year. The report of the committee was read by Newton A. Wells, chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates:

In rendering its report upon the subject of Architectural Education your committee finds itself embarrassed, not for subject matter, but rather for time and space in which to spread before you all that it finds of interest at the present moment.

We accept the definition of Architecture as recently given in

the very able and interesting report of the educational committee of the American Institute of Architects, to the end that architecture is a fine art, through its manifestation of beauty and its expression of the genius of our civilization, and that it is also an exact science through its structural relations. We also find ourselves heartily in accord with the inferential conclusion that the architect should be peer among men of culture and refinement, differentiated only by the specialized training necessitated by his calling.

The student of today is to become the architect and designer of tomorrow. It behooves us, therefore, in attacking the problem before us—the education of the designer, to understand something of tomorrow's needs before we attempt to offer any suggestion for the preparation of tomorrow's tasks.

What then is the trend of the conditions immediately confronting us? Are we standing upon the threshold of a great art epoch? If so, what are the indications as to its character?

Not until we can answer these questions shall we be prepared to wisely recommend any changes or additions to courses of study already being pursued.

Obviously the two great essentials to an art epoch are cultured taste and the wealth wherewith to satisfy its cravings.

According to recent statistics the estimated value of property in the United States was \$110,000,000,000; that of Great Britain, \$60,000,000,000; that of France, \$42,000,000,000, and that of Germany, \$40,000,000,000.

An analysis of these figures gives to the United States an average per capita wealth of \$1,331.50; to Great Britain an average per capita of \$1,357.75; to France an average per capita of \$1,077, and to Germany an average of about \$709.25 per capita. This shows that, with the exception of Great Britain, whose average exceeds our own by a very small margin, indeed, we are the wealthiest per capita of all peoples in the mere matter of already accumulated property. But accumulated property does not represent the full measure of wealth. Natural resources and the spirit of enterprise are elements that must be considered.

Our natural resources cannot at present be fully estimated, but we know that they are vastly in excess of those of Great Britain, France, or Germany, while the mere price of labor indicates that we are today the most enterprising of all the peoples of the earth. It is safe, therefore, to assert that the wealth condition essential to a great art epoch is already abundantly fulfilled in our midst.

What now of our culture and taste?

Culture and taste are the products of education, and that, not merely of the artist and designer, but of the public which employs and gives the inspiration of an intelligent appreciation to his talents. We may, therefore, recognize in the extent and character of our present educational system indications as to the extent and quality of that culture which will control the activities of tomorrow's designers. In 1800 the average amount of schooling per capita in the United States was eighty-two days, or regarding the school year as a period of forty weeks of five days each, we had a little less than six months' schooling for the average citizen. In 1850 the average had risen to a little over a year, while at present it is considerably over five years. The report of the commissioner for 1902 gives the per capita expenditure for public school education in the United States as \$2.99, that of Great Britain as \$2.05, that of Germany as \$1.75, and that of France as \$1.09.

These statistics show that we are at present spending the most money upon the general education of our people.

While the condition of average culture and enlightenment may be based upon the extent of popular education, it must be remembered that the highest culture and the most authoritative taste are to be found almost exclusively in that portion of the population which has enjoyed the advantages of higher educational training. In this respect the United States outstrips all other countries by a much larger percentage than that shown in the matter of elementary and secondary school education.

In 1903-4, with a population of 81,001,246, the United States enrolled 253,612 students in higher institutions of learning; Great Britain, with a population of 43,500,000, enrolled 27,070; France, with a population of 39,000,000, enrolled 39,651, and Germany, with a population of 56,400,000, enrolled 52,070 students. An analysis of these figures shows that, of the total population in the United States, about one person out of every 320 has enjoyed the advantage of higher education; in Great Britain the proportion is

about one in every 1,568; in France, about one person in every 983; in Germany, about one to every 1,083. This shows that the proportion of the better educated in the United States is in the proportion of nearly five to one as compared to Great Britain; about three to one as compared to France, and about three and one-half as compared to Germany. We have not secured sufficient data with regard to the educational status of the provinces of Canada, but the few figures that have fallen under our notice indicate, for the province of Ontario at least, quite as high a standard.

At this point it may be pertinently asked why, with this indisputable supremacy of wealth and educational advantage, have we not produced an art that is commensurate with such supremacy?

One answer to this question is that our enjoyment of this supremacy is of too recent acquisition to have yet matured an art that is distinctively national, or epoch-making. Furthermore, we are at present living in an age which, more than any preceding it, is scientific, and this scientific spirit of investigation has permeated our educational systems so completely as to almost exclude, until recently, synthetic methods and esthetic considerations. Science is analytic in method while art is synthetic. We have become so habituated to the scientific method that we even apply it to our study of art itself. As a consequence we have been more occupied in finding out how others did things than in doing things for ourselves. Perhaps this is why so much of our present art is but an adaptation of already matured styles. If we are to produce an art which shall be expressive of the genius of our time and our people, we must train our minds to something more than the taking of things apart and sorting and ticketing the pieces. We must learn to synthesize, or put things together according to intelligent planning which aims at definite purposes.

This is design and when it results in self-expression it becomes art.

That we have a love for things of beauty, as manifested in form and color, is evidenced by the sums which we willingly pay for "old masters" and copies of historic buildings, but not until we begin to understand the nature of our esthetic cravings in matters of form and color, and the principles of orderly arrangement which intuitively satisfy them, shall we begin to produce something other than recombinations drawn from our scientifically assorted stores of historic formulae.

For this reason if for no other, we should welcome that movement in popular education which is at present directing attention to the value of manual training. It means a better understanding, on the part of the rising generation, of all those arts which appeal to the eye and depend upon skill of hand and knowledge of design.

It will be of interest to glance at a few facts regarding this movement now developing in our midst.

It is within the memories of many here present that the subject of free-hand drawing first began to be introduced into the public schools. Now it is almost universal. Manual training is now becoming a popular adjunct of our secondary school system. I quote the following from the last published report of the commissioner of education. He says:

"In more than two-thirds of the cities of the United States having a population of 8,000 or over, manual training is taught in some of the grades of the public schools. There are 588 school systems in the cities of the size named, and in 411 of these manual training forms part of the course of instruction. Ten years ago—1894—this bureau received reports from fifteen manual training schools. These schools had 3,362 students in manual training; in 1904 there were ninety-eight schools with 36,680 students."

This report does not include over thirty technical schools of a higher type, such as Pratt Institute, Cooper Union, Drexel Institute, etc.

The following are some of the subjects taught in these public manual training schools:

Free-hand and mechanical drawing and modeling are taught in nearly all of them. Many teach carving, cabinet-making, carpentry, house and sign painting, stenciling, forging, founding, and farming and gardening.

As indicative of the spirit which is inspiring and giving direction to this movement, I will quote a few words uttered by

Dr. Harris, one of our leading authorities on secondary education and one of the controlling minds now directing its development.

"A nation with laborers all educated in their taste for beautiful forms will give graceful shapes to their productions and command higher prices for them." It is evident that the doctor was adroitly appealing to the universal American dollar thirst, but we may transpose his words into saying that "the nation with its citizens all educated in their taste for beautiful forms will produce worthy art," without in any way impairing the truthfulness of the assertion. However halting and incomplete it may yet be, we should, therefore, by all means in our power, seek to stimulate, encourage and give direction to this manual training movement, for it is the first step toward the education of the public mind to an understanding and appreciation of the arts of design.

That we are now treading the threshold of a new art epoch, any one understanding the conditions cannot fail to perceive. It is indicated not so much in the number, and character of our art collections as in the movement which looks toward the improvement of our cities, parks, public highways, terminal approaches and public monuments.

It is indicated not merely in the vast building undertakings now being projected in our principal cities, but in the proportion of total cost which is set apart for artistic embellishment.

In character the new epoch will differ from any which has preceded it. The facilities of modern transportation are taking the home of the business men to the country and the suburb, calling for a new kind of residence design in which a knowledge of landscape treatment is quite as essential as that of building construction.

The disappearance of our forests and the rapid rise in the cost of lumber will soon eliminate it as a material for anything more than supplementary uses in permanent structures. Today the visible supply of soft pine will not last fifteen years.

Steel, concrete, brick, terra cotta and stone are indicated as the building materials of the future. Two of these materials are new and admit of different treatment from any which architecture has hitherto known.

Modern life also calls for new conveniences in the matter of elevators, telephone booths, mid-air and underground means of communication, new methods of lighting, heating and ventilation. Economic necessities are creating new uses for machinery and constantly modifying the bases upon which estimates of cost must be made.

Finally, the profession of the architect becomes with each succeeding year more complex and exacting in its demand for increased knowledge, skill and taste. In the light of these conditions, an increasing wealth, a rising standard of public culture and taste, an increasing demand for artistic craftsmanship, and ambitious building projects which are practically rebuilding our cities; in the presence of such conditions what shall we recommend as an adequate educational training for the architectural designer of tomorrow?

Such an increased demand upon the general culture and specialized skill of the architect must of necessity increase the demand for educational preparation and we ask if a thorough academic education together with the special training necessary to a knowledge of the fundamental principles of architecture are possible within the limits of any four-year curriculum?

We do not believe it, and are persuaded that the full four-year college or university course, devoted entirely to general and esthetic culture, is none too much preparation for the special technical and artistic training which should follow.

We therefore commend the action of Harvard University which looks toward the elevation of her Lawrence Scientific School to the rank of a graduate school in which the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture will bear with it, as preparation, the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or its equivalent. R. C. Spencer, Jr., J. W. Case, Newton A. Wells, Chairman.

After presenting his report, Professor Wells submitted a series of resolutions for consideration, as follows:

First. *Resolved*, That the sentiment of this body commends the present manual training movement in our educational system as being favorable to a better understanding on the part of the public of the arts of design.

Second. *Resolved*, That we commend that movement in architectural education which looks toward elevating schools of architecture to the rank of a graduate school.

Third. *Resolved*, That we commend the Atelier Movement as a worthy adjunct in school training.

Fourth. *Resolved*, That we commend as eligibility to club membership a general educational qualification not lower than graduation from high school or its equivalent.

After much discussion the foregoing resolutions were adopted as expressing the sentiments of the convention, but with the understanding that none of them were obligatory.

The carefully prepared report of the committee on Publicity and Promotion, John Molitor, chairman, was among the best presented to the convention.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION.

To the question of publicity many of the brightest minds of the time are bending their attention; it is an age when the cosmopolitan idea has gained the ascendancy over the local and sectional idea. The Architectural League of America is itself an expression of this spirit. It is intended to be a broadly national movement toward the upbuilding of a great art; no local or sectional success is an adequate outcome of its efforts and labors.

We have in these United States of America an empire of magnificent physical proportions, and it must be our task to see, as far as in us lies, that its great destiny, either partially attained or foreshadowed by the march of events, shall have an adequate expression in the noble art of architecture. In architecture has been expressed the grandeur of former civilization—Egypt, Greece, Rome—these are recreated by our imagination from their majestic architectural monuments and ruins. Shall America not see an equally important architectural expression of her greatness?

An awakening to the need for this national expression should be earnestly striven for. No better medium for this effort exists than the Architectural League of America, representing, as it does, some of the most earnest and efficient of the architectural clubs of all sections of the country.

It has been the aim of this committee during the past year to extend its membership, and to this end a correspondence has been instituted with those clubs and prominent architects who might justly be expected to lend the weight of their influence to this national movement. In some cases there have been no apparent results, but it is believed that the introduction of the subject may eventually lead to an awakening of interest and ultimate co-operation in the great work of the league.

The Boston Architectural Club, the Portland Architectural Club, of Oregon, the Baltimore Architectural Club, the New Orleans Society of Architects and the Kansas City Architectural Club are among those who have been earnestly sought and informed of the advantages attending participation in the work of this society. Ultimate success should be confidently anticipated if the aims, the spirit and the great field of effort and influence that appertains to the league are kept before them in suitable and convincing ways.

The country is as yet, despite its excrescence of monopoly and stupendous individual wealth and power, a great democracy. It is not, as in European lands, useless to consider the interest and support of the plain people as an auxiliary in any great movement; in fact, their support must prove in the end quite indispensable to any national movement of magnitude, whether wholly material or having an artistic and esthetic significance. A campaign of education in the interests of an adequate architectural expression for the nation would seem to be an important subject for discussion and experiment in connection with the plans and aims of the league.

The public is sufficiently powerful to neutralize and defeat much of the best effort of the profession so long as it remains indifferent or antagonistic to the spirit of true art. Fine buildings are dwarfed and hidden by hideous masses of stone and mortar which spring up about them in brutal indifference and defiance of all architectural rules of beauty and fitness. Miles of wood and brick become a nightmare of "practical" construction, and convenience and beauty are alike sacrificed to popular ignorance and self-sufficiency. Even when some desire is mani-

fested to attain distinction and charm in private or public buildings, the result is too often a fantastic patchwork of crude ideas.

It should be a part of the work of this committee and of the league to bring some knowledge of the art in attractive shape before the people at large. Great architectural achievements of all ages might be presented in some popular form, such as illustrated lectures and presentation in periodical and newspaper form, together with a systematic effort to inspire a national pride in our own progress toward a national art. Such a campaign of publicity would entail much effort, some expense and self-sacrifice, but if earnestly pursued it would have important and inspiring results, we believe. It would furnish this society with a tremendous influence and popular support in its plans for civic and national betterment.

In the correspondence maintained with the various architectural clubs and individuals in regard to membership in the league and to forwarding its interests in all possible ways, stress has been laid upon the various advantages accruing to the members, and the important projects and enterprises carried forward by the society. Accounts of the annual convention have been given, with a brief resume of the results attained.

The value of the traveling scholarship has been given prominence in connection with the clubs and younger men of the profession. The scholarships in the leading architectural schools of the country have also been presented in accordance with their value and importance.

The exhibition of the league held in connection with the annual convention has been touched upon, and the other inspiring results of the fellowship of widely separated societies suggested. The active efforts of the league toward the esthetic improvement of American cities have been cited as a tempting field for co-operation on the part of the individual or club.

The use of the syllabus issued as a guide to architectural students was mentioned as an additional inducement of value.

Heartily believing that in this association of progressive and ambitious young men of the profession there is a stimulus and inspiration of the utmost value to the individual and the community of which he is a member, no pains have been spared to convey this belief, with its substantial grounds, to those clubs and individuals who are not as yet members of the league.

The great calamity that befell the city at the Golden Gate was the occasion of an effort to awaken the interest of the several clubs having membership in the league, and their sympathetic and brotherly aid was extended to the San Francisco Club in its time of stress and loss. A feeling of solidarity and mutual regard was fostered by this expression of generous feeling, and while we deplore the occasion for it, we think that our far western member must feel more intimately one with the league since this opportunity to express brotherly feeling arose.

The efforts of the architectural clubs composing the league should be directed toward publicity and promotion of the highest ideals of architecture. There should exist such a strong influence against charlatanry and blundering ignorance, or sheer impudence, that no great offense against the principles of the art would be possible, at least on a large scale, in our cities and public institutions. A successful effort should be made to create and lead public opinion in these matters. Then such blunders as the dwarfing of a large monumental building by skyscrapers in its immediate vicinity would be impossible.

Even intelligent laymen are not always able to attain to knowledge which would help them to discriminate between good and bad architecture. They have no means of judging correctly, and practically nothing is published in the periodicals of the day which would serve as a criterion of architectural good taste. It is not to be wondered at that ignorance in these matters is universal among non-professional people. This is not only their loss, but the loss of the community at large and particularly of the architectural profession. An intelligent and appreciative public would insure a great development in American architecture, for if the American people once know that a thing is desirable, they will spare no pains to secure that thing—they are less given to counting the cost of the desirable than perhaps any other people who have ever existed. So that if fine architecture is the exception and not the rule in America, it is due to the lack of general knowledge as to what good architecture is and that it is a desirable achievement in private as well as public building effort.

It is only by some such general growth in public and pro-

fessional interest that a great national architecture can ever be developed. The conditions of American life, its freedom, its victories over physical obstacles, its audacious spirit of achievement, its contempt for tradition—all this should be the fruitful soil for a splendid outburst of architectural genius. The rapid development of the material foundations for society has obscured and delayed the artistic development of the nation, but signs are not wanting to prove that the latter is making very substantial growth and development, and architecture shares in this change.

The fostering of this broad interest in architectural development has been a part of the work of this committee for the past year. Means were lacking to accomplish a general campaign of education among the public, but the various clubs have been communicated with and the subject brought before them as a desirable and necessary part of their work.

Great stress was laid upon the value of co-operation with and membership in the league. The more technical and professional side of the league's work was also emphasized, together with the manifold advantages it offers its members. Its scholarships, exhibitions, and other projects of interest to architects and architectural associations, and the value of close association with men from all parts of the country and from the highest ranks in the profession were all pointed out, not once, but several times in each instance.

We believe that the results of this campaign of publicity must ultimately be of the greatest importance if persistently continued and developed. John Molitor, Chairman; C. Horton Churchman, Alexander M. Adams, Emil Lorch.

The committee on Current Club Work, J. P. Hynes, chairman, stated that it had not been called upon for information in any instance during the year, and recommended that the committee be discontinued. The report was read by Mr. Hynes.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CURRENT CLUB WORK.

The report of the Current Work Committee at the last convention included up to January, 1906. This report, therefore, refers only to the work of the clubs from January, 1906, to March, 1907.

The clubs reporting naturally fall into three divisions, the first being that of the National Sculpture Society, which, finding its sphere of activity along lines not quite parallel to that of architectural clubs, is therefore unable to report in comparison to them. It is, however, contemplating an exhibition of sculpture next winter in New York, which will be unique as being perhaps the first of the character, and will be of undoubted interest to the architectural profession.

Second is that of a university club, namely Urbana, which much more closely parallels the regular architectural club, but is hardly on a basis for comparison with them. Its replies, however, have been so much in line with the questions asked of the architectural clubs that they have been incorporated with them in this report.

Third is that of the regular architectural clubs, which form almost the entire membership of the league, and on whose replies the herein submitted report has been based.

No club has been incorporated in the above stated period, but San Francisco and Toronto are taking steps in that direction. The increase in membership with the exception of three or four clubs has been exceptionally large, ranging from twelve to eighty-six new members, showing a gratifying progress in this respect.

Exhibitions have been held by five or six of the clubs during the year; Chicago defraying the expense by direct subscriptions; Urbana by drawing on the treasury funds; the Twin City Club by limiting to local exhibits held an exhibition with practically no expense, while the remainder of the clubs continue to raise the money by issuing a catalogue containing advertisements to defray the expenses of exhibitions.

In the matter of education, three clubs have established Ateliers, while two have access to Ateliers that they do not control. The rest of the educational effort has been made by almost every club forming classes for sketching, water coloring, construction, etc., and also by lectures, principally on technical topics, given by experts in their particular subjects.

Chicago is the only club reporting a scholarship controlled

by itself, while Philadelphia participates in three scholarships, but does not control any of them directly.

Competitions in one form or another are held by almost all the clubs, who report a fair average number of competitors, and that competitions are considered one of the best forms of club work. Some clubs conduct their competitions in series, concluding with a grand final competition, while the majority hold competitions on various subjects without any connection with one another.

Lectures are also a prominent feature in almost all the clubs, with a seeming tendency toward technical and scientific subjects, rather than to artistic.

The attendance at the meetings seems to be greatest when some lecturer of prominence is announced, or when some form of social entertainment is undertaken, there seemingly being a tendency for only a small proportion of the membership to sustain an interest in the club's work sufficient to make them regular attenders.

The Urbana and Cleveland clubs have acted on the recommendations of last year's Current Work Committee by establishing membership committees, while the Twin City Club has acted on its suggestion of holding a small exhibition and reports that it was practically done without costs, but as yet no club reports having taken any steps toward establishing a scholarship fund by public subscription or otherwise.

Your committee respectfully submit the above report for your consideration, leaving the matter of recommendations for future work of the clubs to the discussion of the convention. J. C. B. Horwood, Toronto; J. M. Lyle, Toronto; J. P. Hynes, Toronto, Chairman.

N. Max Dunning, chairman of the committee on Foreign Scholarship, reported interesting details concerning the competition for the scholarship and the publication of the initial number of the Architectural Annual, allusion to both of which is made in the report of the executive board.

A memorable event in connection with the automobile tour of Tuesday afternoon was the visit to the White House, and the reception by President Roosevelt. Preliminary to the individual greeting of the members, the President addressed the gathering in a few cordial words. He stated that he was personally interested in the beautification of Washington, that he had naturally taken much interest in the efforts of the architects in this direction, and that he was particularly glad to welcome them to Washington, the city of all cities that should be of unusual interest to each of them. Mr. Roosevelt said that he would do all in his power to assist in carrying out the present plans for civic improvement here, and that he was comparatively certain that all members of Congress would take the same view of the situation.

During the tour the Capitol, Congressional Library and the public buildings under construction were visited. The afternoon ended with an inspection of the remarkable collection of tapestries at the residence of Charles M. Foulke.

The lecture in the evening by Glenn Brown on The Artistic Development of Washington was of much educational value. A collection of views of unusual interest was shown portraying the contemplated improvements.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The opening business of the session was the report of the committee on reports. This presented a summary of desirable recommendations for the consideration of the convention. The report was as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REPORTS.

The Committee on Reports respectfully submits the following recommendations:

First. That an individual membership be added to the league. For this purpose a special committee be appointed by

the chairman of this convention which shall report to the Executive Board within three months and the Executive Board shall report to the individual societies during October, 1907. On the majority of the active members consenting to this amendment the Executive Board shall proceed forthwith with the establishment of the individual membership subject to the ratification of the next convention.

Second. That the Executive Board be empowered by this convention to establish headquarters and appoint an assistant secretary, provided that such may be done within the revenue of the league.

Third. That the Executive Board endeavor to have the active members forming the league alter their constitutions to permit of the interchange of memberships and the establishment of a uniform minimum non-resident membership fee.

Fourth. That section 32, article VIII, be struck out and replaced.

Amendment to article VIII, section 32:

The Standing Committees of the League shall consist of three members to be appointed by the speaker of the 1907 convention, one to serve one year, one to serve two years, and one to serve three years, and after the expiration of the one-year term one member shall be appointed by the chairman of each convention to serve three years. The member of the committee holding the senior appointment shall be chairman.

The Standing Committees of the League shall be:

Committee on Publicity and Promotion.

Committee on Education.

Committee on Traveling Scholarship.

Committee on Architectural Annual.

Committee on University Scholarships.

Fifth. That the incoming executive be recommended to send copies of the minutes of its meetings to the secretary of each active member of the League immediately after each meeting of the board.

Sixth. That the League continue to publish the Architectural Annual.

Seventh. That the Traveling Scholarship be held only when the revenues of the League warrant the expenditure.

Eighth. That the European Tour Committee be continued.

Respectfully submitted. W. D. Windom, J. P. Hynes, J. N. Watson, chairman.

The recommendations of the committee on reports were adopted.

There was no contest for the office of President of the League for the ensuing year. J. P. Hynes of Toronto, Can., was duly elected president. The committee on nominations offered a complete list of members of committees and the speaker announced that he would accept these as his own selections. The committees are as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Publicity and Promotion.—Jesse N. Watson, St. Louis, three years; Alfred S. Alschuler, Chicago, two years; Alex M. Adams, Philadelphia, one year.

Education.—Prof. Newton A. Wells, Urbana, Ill., three years; H. V. Von Holst, Chicago, two years; Frederick M. Mann, St. Louis, one year.

Traveling Scholarships.—Prof. Percy Ash, G. W. U., Washington, three years; Albert G. Skæel, Cleveland, two years; S. C. Gladwin, Cleveland, one year.

Architectural Annual.—Edmund Poggi, three years; Chas. M. Remey, Washington, two years; N. Max Dunning, Chicago, one year.

University Fellowships.—Prof. Emil Lorch, of the University of Michigan, three years; August G. Headman, San Francisco, two years; Charles T. Ingham, Pittsburg, one year.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Individual Membership.—E. Helfensteller, Jr., St. Louis; Wm. B. Ittner, St. Louis; John B. Stephens, St. Louis.

European Tour.—Prof. N. A. Wells, Urbana, Ill.

There was a lively discussion as to the place of holding the next convention. Strong arguments were made by the Chicago delegates in favor of Chicago's claims. The Detroit delegation urged that in order of sequence their

city was entitled to the convention. They were armed with an imposing collection of invitations from all the local societies of architects, the mayor and several public bodies. Detroit was unanimously selected.

The business of the convention ended with a vote of thanks to the Washington Architectural Club for courteous attention and entertainment; and to the speaker and secretary of the convention for the able manner in which its deliberations were conducted.

Especially entitled to commendation was the genial secretary of the Washington Club, Hector Stewart McAllister. The innumerable details of the convention devolved upon him, and they were dispatched with an admirable intelligence and courtesy.

Two enjoyable occasions marked the afternoon of the closing day: An automobile tour through the residential section; and a reception at the Octagon House.

THE BANQUET.

The banquets in Washington of the architectural associations are certain to prove of unusual interest and importance. Not only is the architectural oratory of a high order; but artists, authors and statesmen of national reputation add their wit and wisdom to the occasion. The selection of Waddy B. Wood as toastmaster of the League banquet was fortunate. His remarks throughout were appropriate and felicitous.

J. P. Hynes, the newly elected president of the League, responded to the toast, "The Future of the Architectural League of America." Ernest J. Russell and N. Max Dunning spoke on the Architecture of the Middle West. In introducing the subject the toastmaster said: "These speakers come from a section of the country where, if anywhere, there is being developed a distinctive school of of American architecture, combining the utilitarian with originality of design based upon the use in new ways of the materials that lie nearest at hand." Representative Richard Bartholdt, chairman of the committee on national buildings and grounds, said that government buildings should be planned for workshops. The first consideration should be light, ventilation and ample working space. The style should comport with the dignity of the United States. The speaker paid a deserved tribute to the work of J. Knox Taylor, supervising architect. Cass Gilbert was invited to speak on the style of Early Steamer and Late Pullman, a subject with which he had been closely associated at the time. Mr. Gilbert was thoroughly in accord with the trend of government architecture as outlined by Mr. Bartholdt. Meeting the practical needs frankly would result in good architecture and real art.

In speaking on The Development of Washington, Commissioner H. L. West said that he had prepared an address for the occasion as he had a message for the country. Mr. West said national pride in the capital is growing, and he looked on each national gathering here as a fresh object lesson to the people of the whole country, and another step toward the fulfillment of the ultimate design—to make the city the art center of the United States and the model specimen of civic development for the whole world.

Thomas Nelson Page spoke of the history of the University of Virginia, which will always stand as one of the finest examples of colonial architecture, and gave the credit for the work to the master mind of Thomas Jefferson.

Glenn Brown, in the course of his remarks, said he wanted to take issue with a part of Mr. Page's statement,

and referred to recently found correspondence between Jefferson and Dr. William Thornton, the then architect of the Capitol, who evidently, according to the letters, had acted as architect of the University of Virginia, and to whose views and technical skill Jefferson deferred.

Lloyd Warren, president of the New York Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, dwelt on the rapid progress of the Beaux-Arts movement. J. H. Moser, president of the Washington Water Color Society, spoke on Color in Architecture, the advancement of which in America he credited chiefly to the work of John La Farge and Louis C. Tiffany. Percy Ash spoke on the George Washington University; W. D. Windom on the Washington Club; J. Knox Taylor on Government Architecture, a theme on which his position, he said, made it injudicious to speak. He extolled the work of C. B. J. Snyder, architect of school buildings for New York. The very successful banquet closed with the remarks of Franklin W. Smith who spoke of early concrete construction in the United States, and of the great value of concrete as a building material.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GRAPHICAL HANDBOOK FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE DESIGN. By John Hawkesworth, C. E. Price \$2.50 net. D. Van Nostrand Company, New York.

Within a short time there have been published several works on Reinforced Concrete. This is an index of the great demand now existing for the latest information on this subject. Supplementing in a degree the instruction given in these works, this Graphical Handbook shows at a glance what the other books require to be figured out from tables and formula given. The author in an ingenious series of plates shows graphically by means of plotted curves the required design for the simpler forms of reinforced concrete, such as slabs, beams and columns, under various conditions of loading, explained by practical examples. Nothing except reference to a plate is needed to select a design for given conditions. The book will be of much value to those architects and engineers who do not build in this material sufficiently to require the services of an expert.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM THE GAS ENGINE. Published by The Gas Engine Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price \$1.50.

This book has been compiled from the "Answers to Inquiries" column in *The Gas Engine*, and consists of the more interesting and valuable inquiries which have appeared in the journal for the past eight years. The inquiries relate to the design, construction, operation and repair of gas and gasoline engines for stationary, marine and automobile use, and have been asked by some of the brightest and most progressive readers of the country. The answers were made by some of the best recognized authorities on the various subjects in America and Europe. Believing that they have a permanent value, they have been incorporated in the present volume, which has some 275 pages, 5x7. No motive power has more economical and general application than the gas engine, and this work will be a great help to a large number of users of this machine.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS AND CRAFTS YEAR BOOK, 1907. The First American Annual Review of the Engraving, Printing and Allied Industries. Edited by Joseph Meadon. The Republican Publishing Company, Hamilton, Ohio.

The prospectus of this work, issued many months ago, outlined an exceedingly ambitious project, wide in scope, and which carried to fruition would result in the production of a most attractive exponent of the Printing Arts. No one who examines this work will question the fulfillment in an eminent degree of the promises of the initial announcement. The high character of the book is sufficient apology for the months of delay that the publishers have found unavoidable. From the opening photogravure illustration of Caxton before Edward IV. to the last line of the advertising pages the book is a "thing of beauty." The three and four-color pictures which abound throughout are

from some of the foremost engravers and printers of America and Germany. Articles treating of numerous subjects of importance to the engraver, printer and paper-maker are from American and European sources of the highest authority. Every detail of the work evidences artistic conception, intelligent and untiring effort, and the taking of infinite pains.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Residence, Chicago.

Two residences, Cleveland, Ohio, Frank B. Meade, architect.

Apartment building, Toledo, Ohio, Bernard Becker, architect.

First Baptist Church, Vancouver, B. C., Marsh & Russell, architects, Los Angeles, Cal.

Garden of Richard Canfield, Saratoga, N. Y., Chas. W. Leavitt Jr., landscape engineer, New York.

Parental School Buildings and Grounds, Jamaica, N. Y., C. B. J. Snyder, architect, superintendent of New York School Buildings.

Residence of H. W. Hahn, Barrington, Ill., Treat & Alschuler, architects. Two exterior and two interior views and plans are shown.

McKinley Memorial, Columbus, Ohio, Lord & Hewlett, architects, New York, H. A. MacNeil, sculptor, New York. Three views are shown.

The James E. Yeatman High School, St. Louis, William B. Ittner, architect. Is of fireproof construction, contains forty-one rooms and cost \$400,000.

An artist's summer home in the mountains. Design placed first in competition of the Rochester Architectural Sketch Club; submitted by Hugh Chrisp.

Design for addition to the Allegheny Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa., Palmer & Hornbostel, architects. In this design it is proposed to erect a tower some 725 feet high within an existing court, 75 feet in length. The construction would be the steel frame, faced with Vermont granite.

The Rockefeller building, Cleveland, Ohio, Knox & Elliot, architects. General exterior view and entrance hall are shown. The building is a typical hollow tile, fireproof, steel frame structure. The halls, lavatories and corridors are finished in white marble from floor to ceiling.

Selections from the 1907 exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club: Living room and central court of residence of Louis C. Tiffany at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; Ravisloe Country Club, Treat & Alschuler, architects, Chicago; sketch for house for Mr. Lovell, Oak Park, Ill., Tallmadge & Watson, architects, Chicago; Union Station, Washington, D. C., D. H. Burnham & Co., architects; South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Marshall & Fox, architects; grotesque in main cornice of cadet barracks of United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.; house and garden for Dr. Cochran, Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey, architects, Los Angeles, Cal.; house at Santa Monica, Myron Hunt and Elmer Grey, architects; Garfield Park Refectory, Chicago, W. C. Zimmermann, architect; Sanger monument, Dean & Dean, architects, L. Hermant, sculptor; Notre Dame, Paris, sketch by C. H. Hammond; residence for F. A. Price, H. R. Wilson, architect, Chicago. These illustrations are representative of this year's exhibition. First in importance in the exhibition was the series of drawings for the improvement of Washington, D. C., loaned by the national government. The project itself is one of the utmost interest to architects, as well as to every patriotic citizen. The drawings are remarkable specimens of architectural rendering. Next in attractiveness was the unique exhibit of the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. In a room set apart for the purpose Mr. Wright had treated the walls in a color scheme favorable to the exhibit, and employed accessories strongly Japanese in character. The walls were hung with numerous drawings, characteristically rendered, of a wide range of buildings designed in Mr. Wright's individual style. Models were shown of a proposed church in Oak Park and of other important buildings, all in the spirit of Mr. Wright's style of design.

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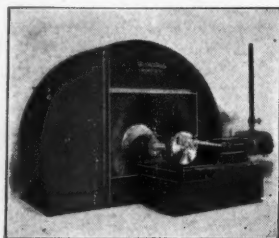
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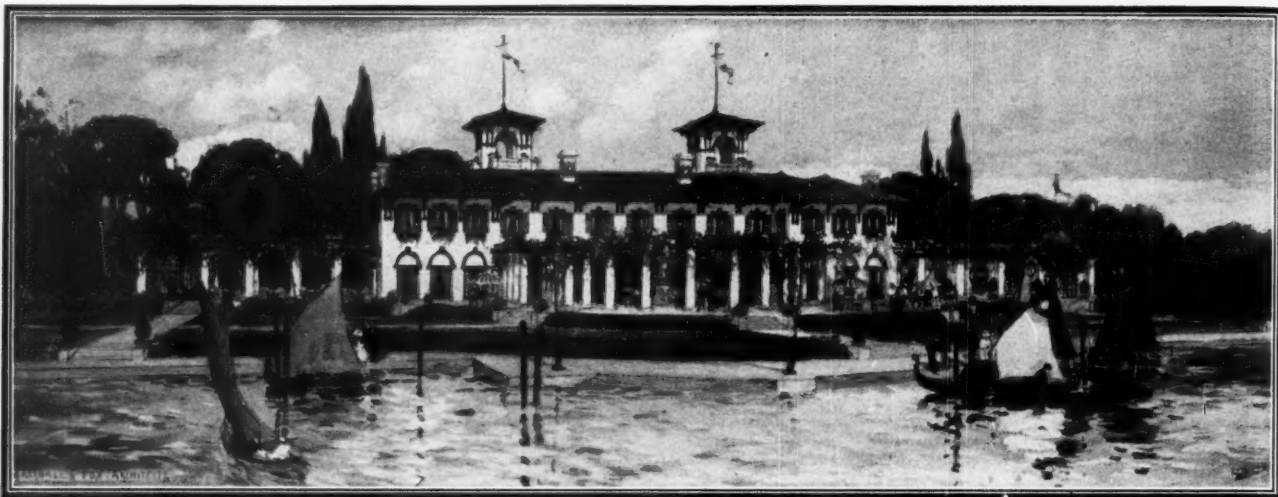
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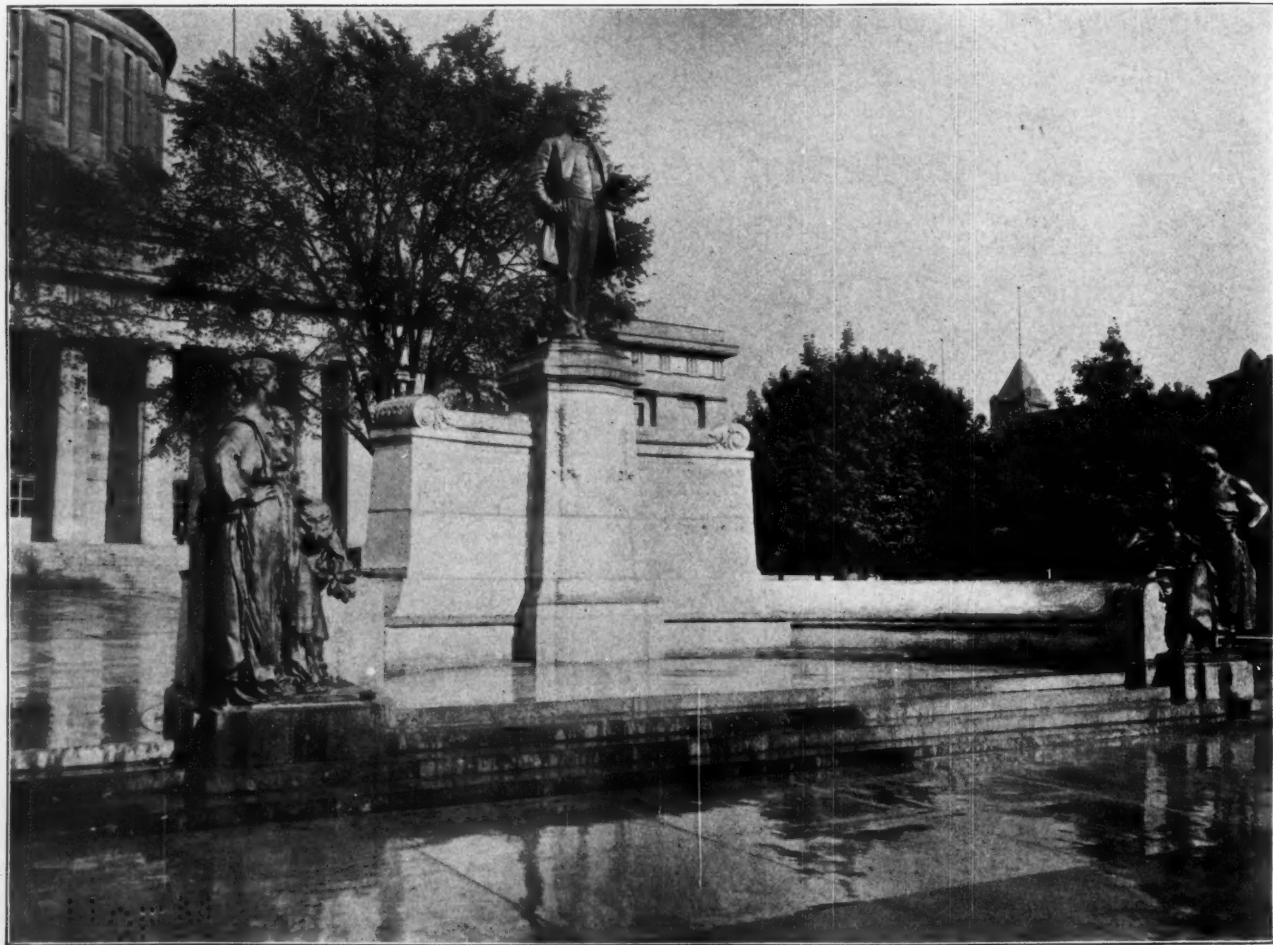


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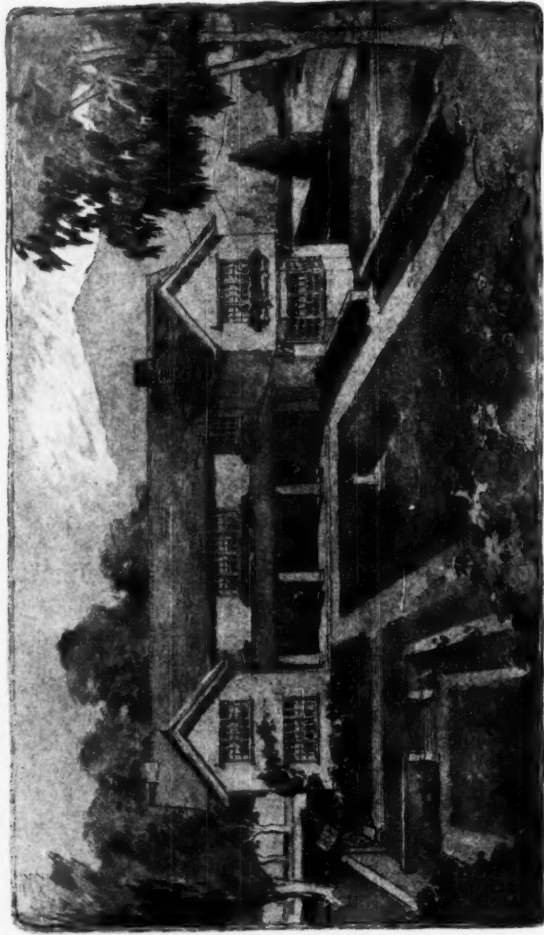
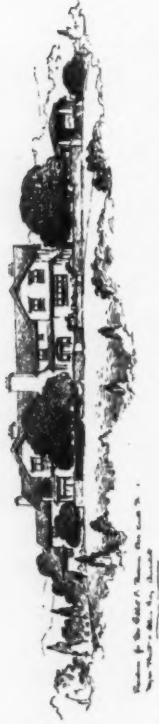
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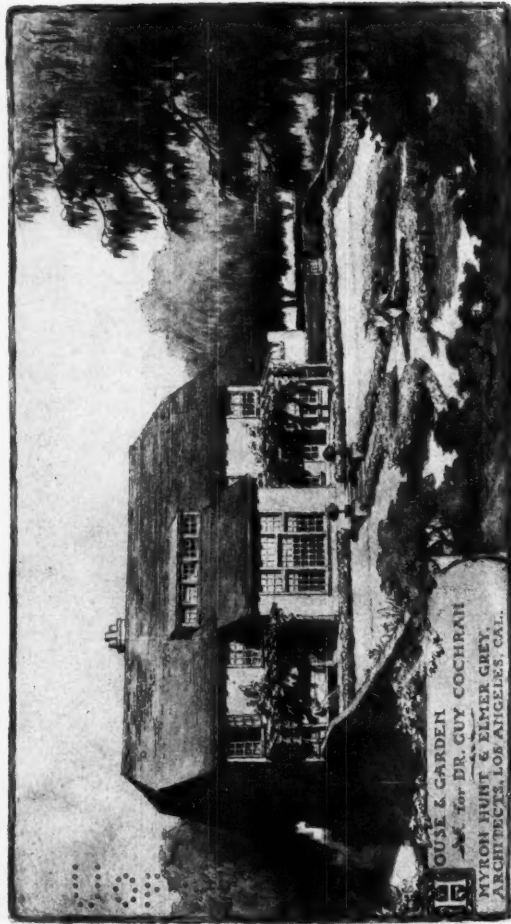
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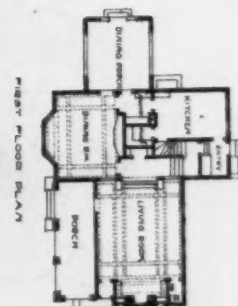
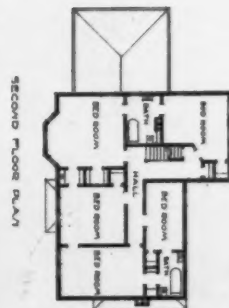
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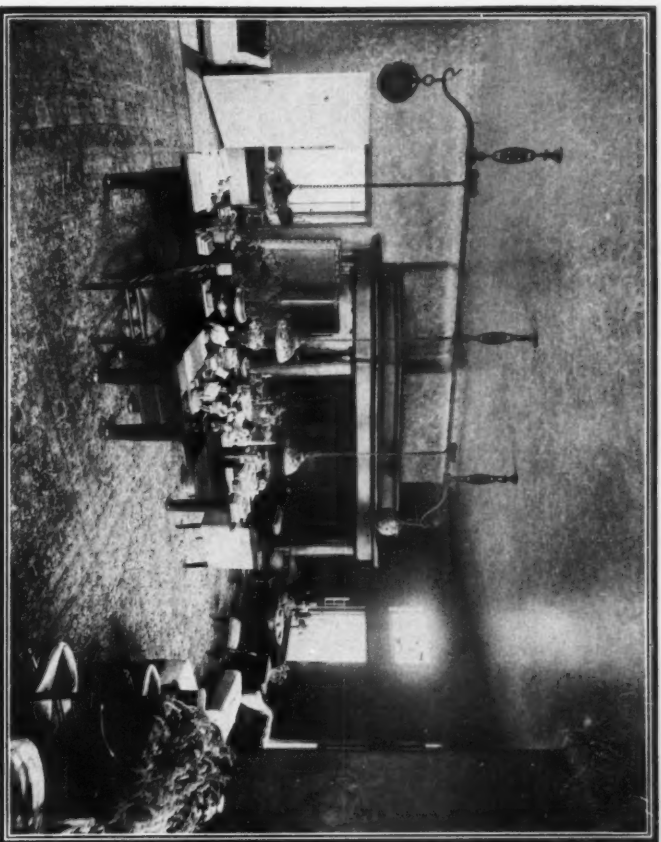
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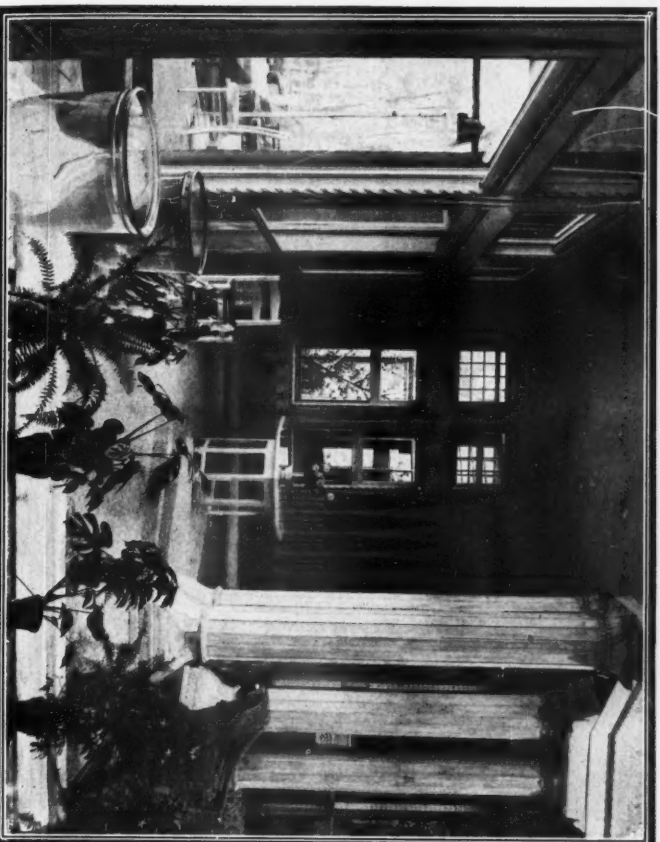
INTERIOR VIEWS. RESIDENCE FOR H. W. HAHN, BARRINGTON, ILL.
Treat & Alschuler, Architects, Chicago

THE INLAND ARCHITECT
AND NEWS RECORD
MAY, 1907

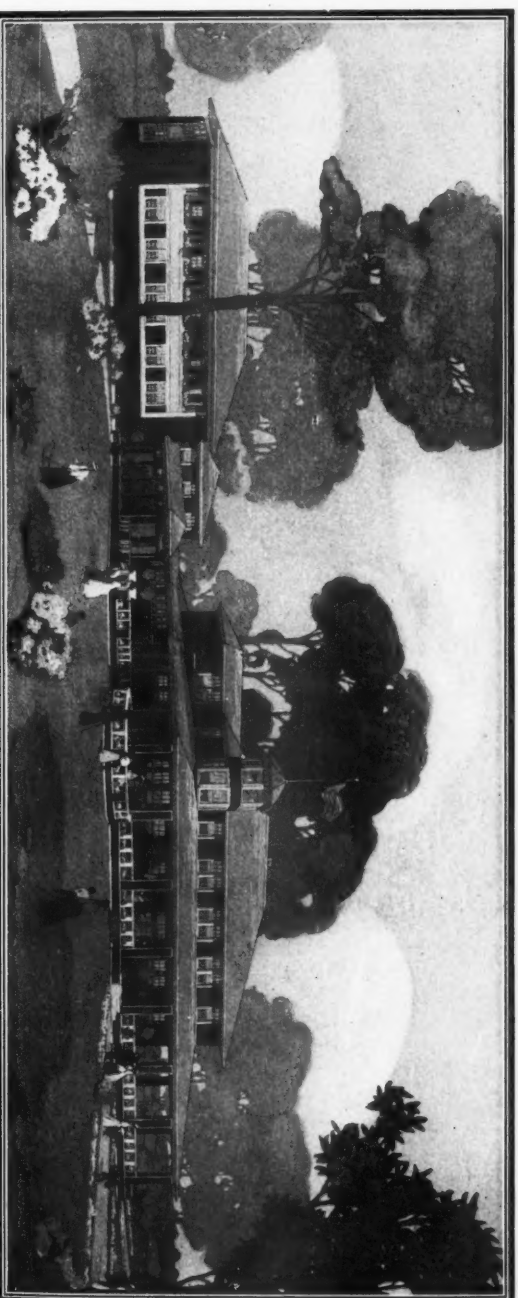
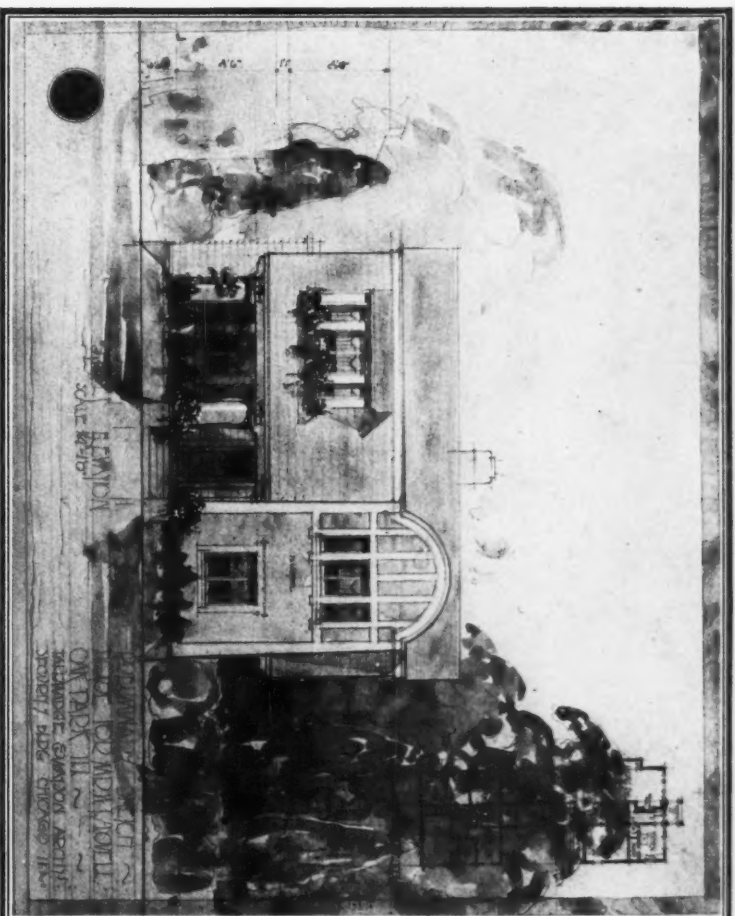
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Living Room. Residence of Louis C. Tiffany, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.



Central Court. Residence of Louis C. Tiffany, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.



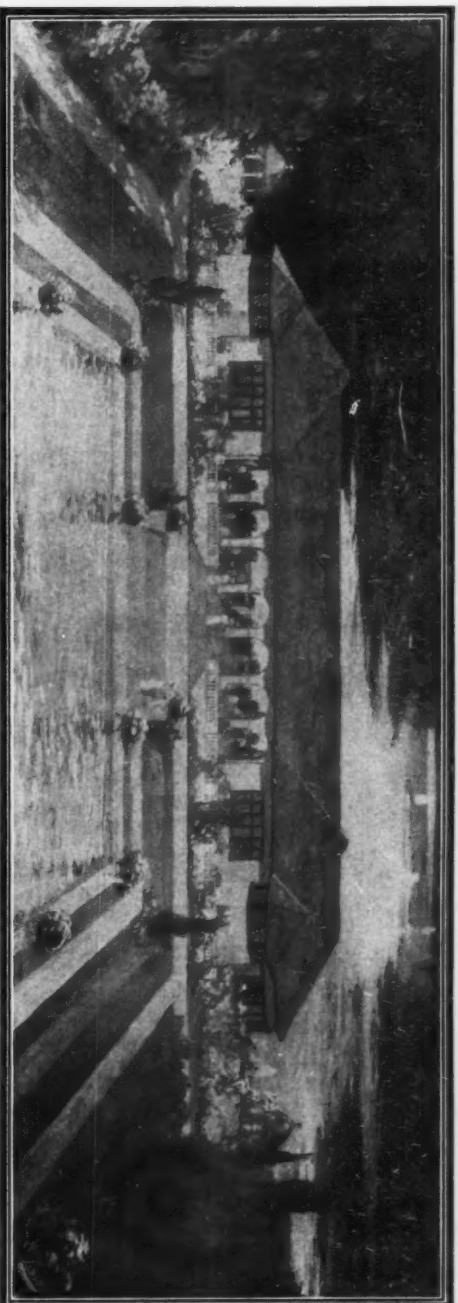
Ravine Country Club. Treat & Alschuler, Architects.

SELECTIONS FROM 1907 EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB

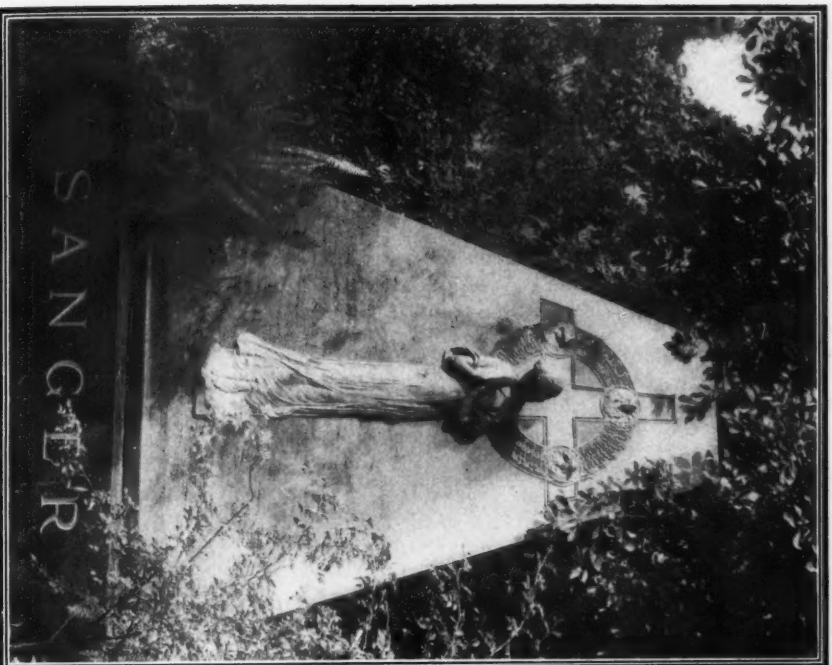
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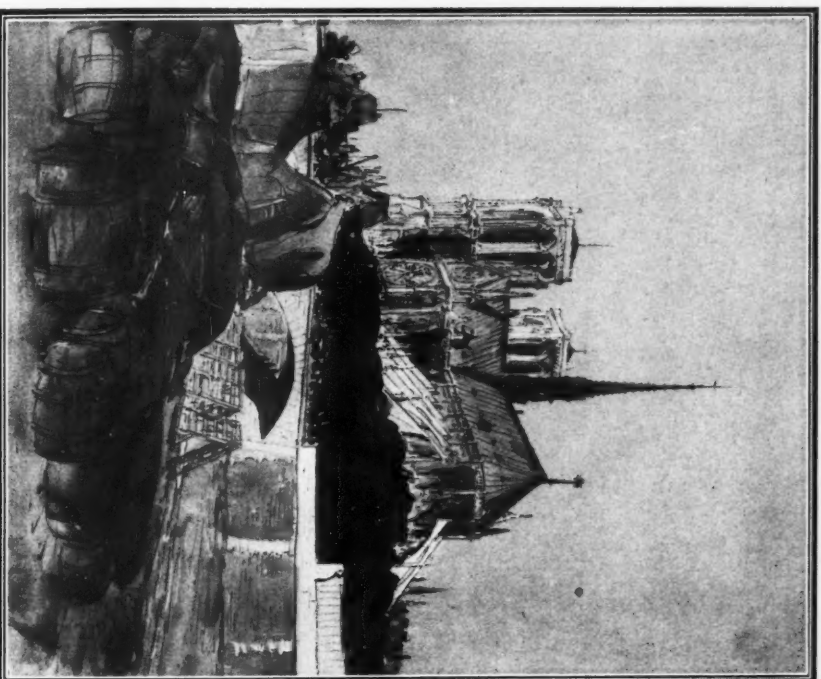
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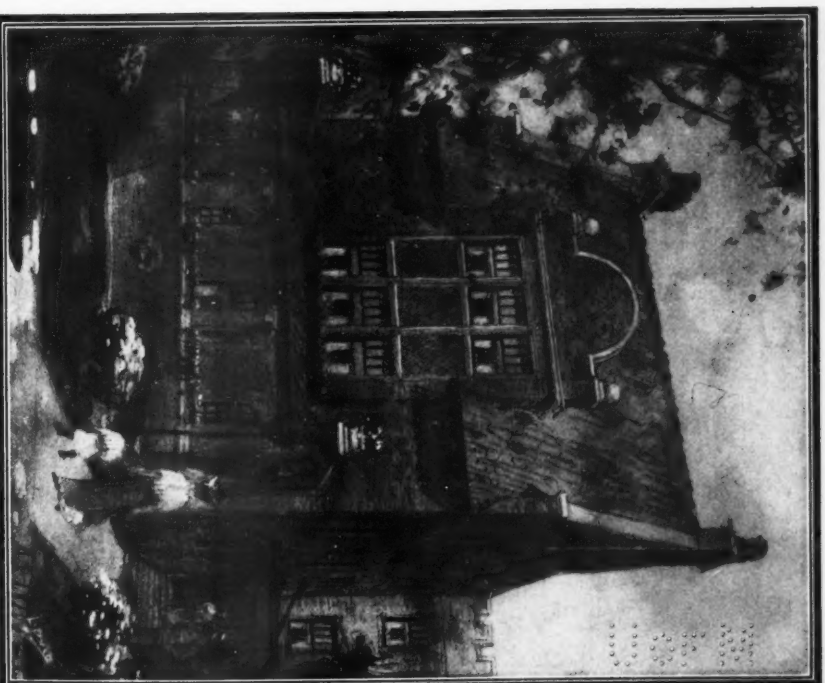
Garfield Park Refectory, Chicago. W. C. Zimmermann, Architect.



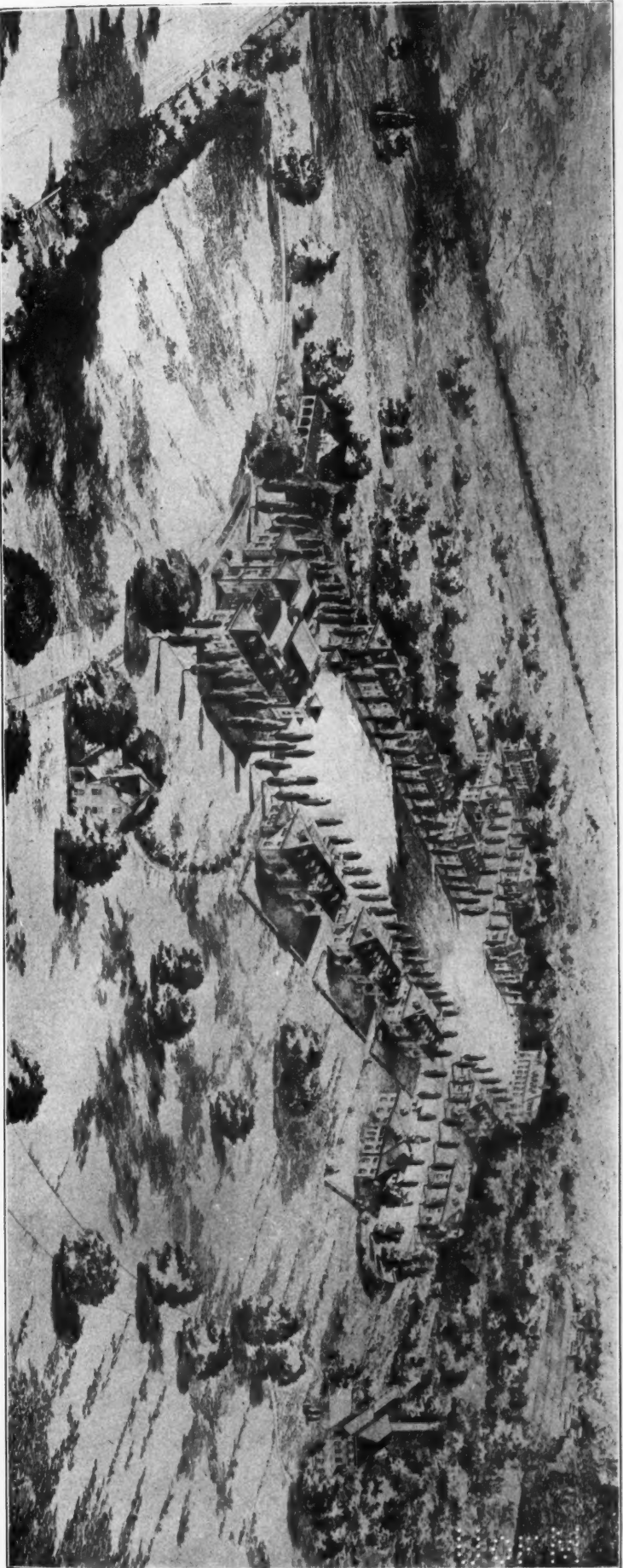
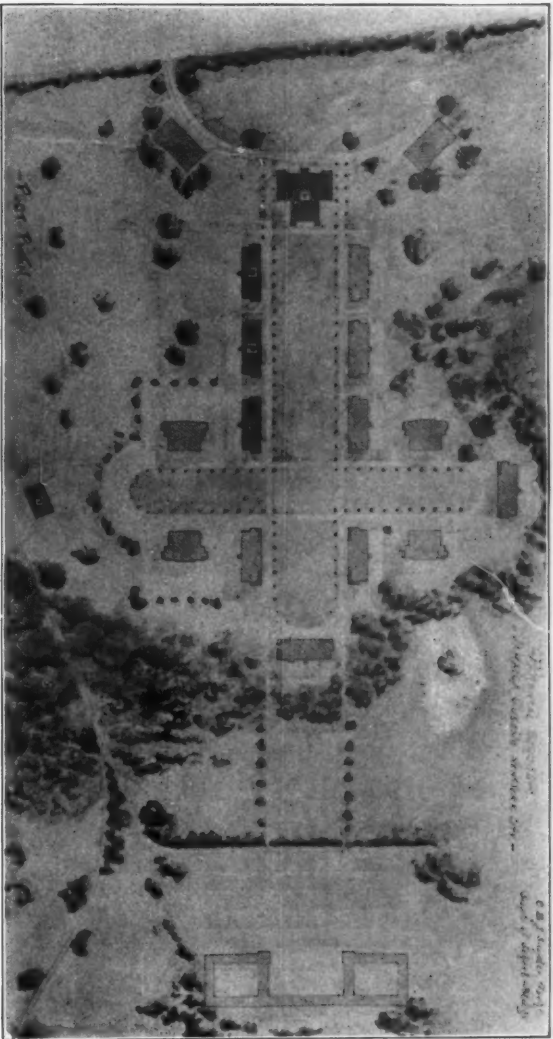
Sanger Monument, Dean & Dean, Architects. L. Hermant, Sculptor.



Notre Dame, Paris, Sketch by C. H. Hammond.



Residence for F. A. Price. H. R. Wilson, Architect.
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PARENTAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, JAMAICA, N. Y.
C. B. J. Snyder, Architect, Superintendent of New York School Buildings. (An Illustration of article "Model Grounds for School Buildings.")



THE ROCKEFELLER BUILDING, CLEVELAND, O.
Knox & Elliot, Architects

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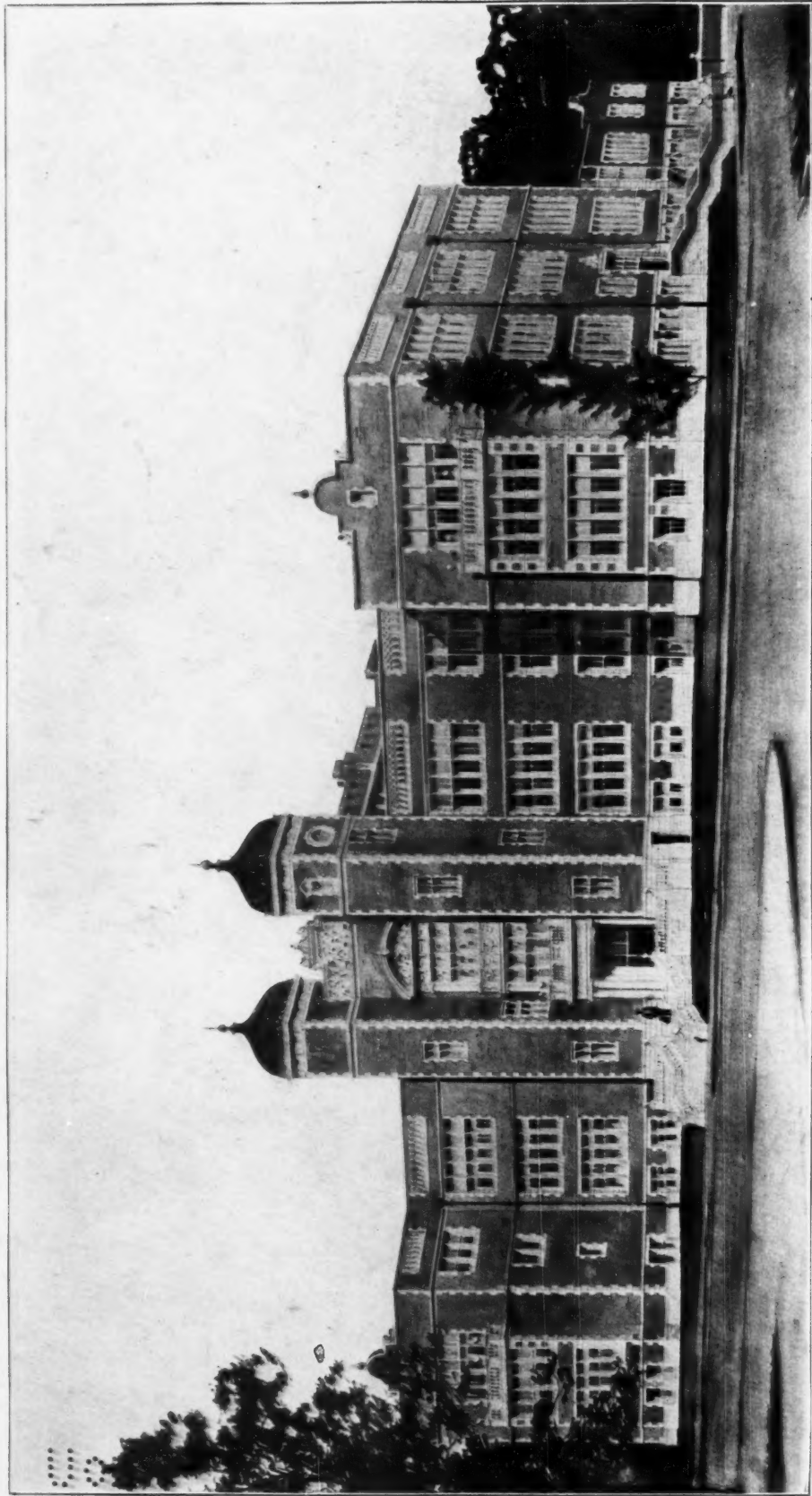


SUN DIAL, GARDEN OF RICHARD CANFIELD, SARATOGA, N. Y.

Chas. W. Leavitt, Jr., Landscape Engineer, New York

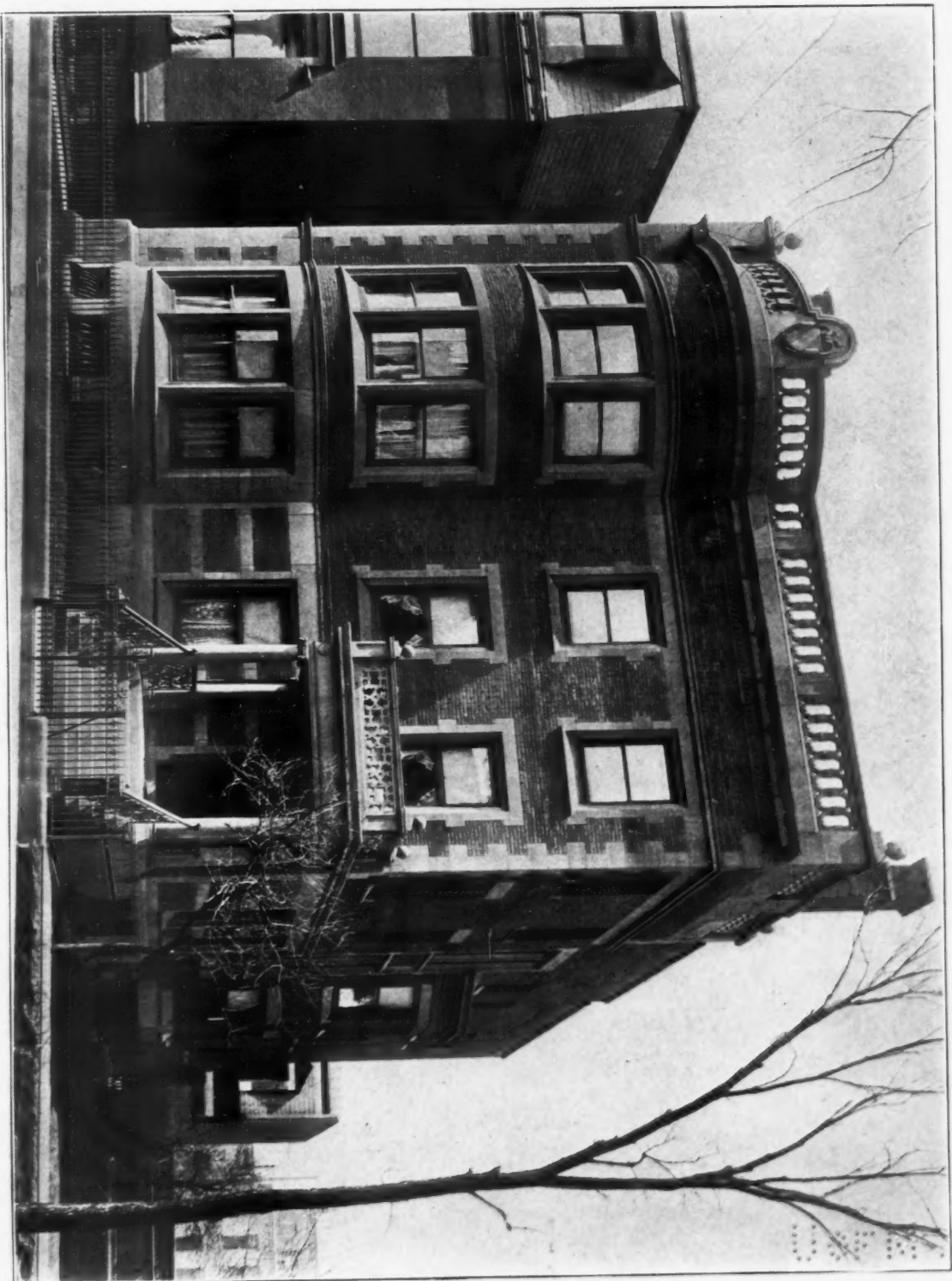
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THE JAMES E. YEATMAN HIGH SCHOOL, ST. LOUIS
William B. Ittner, Architect

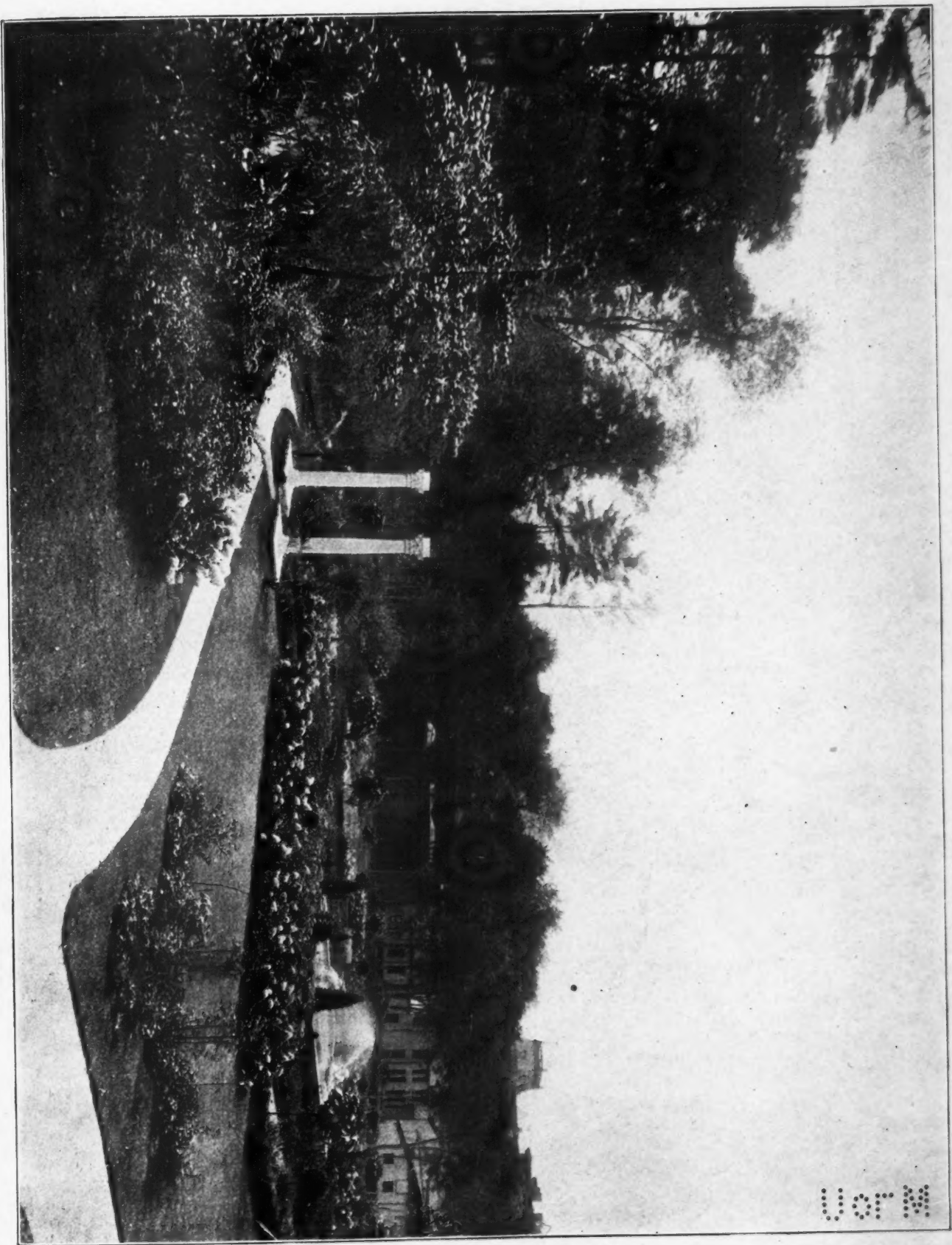
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RESIDENCE, CHICAGO

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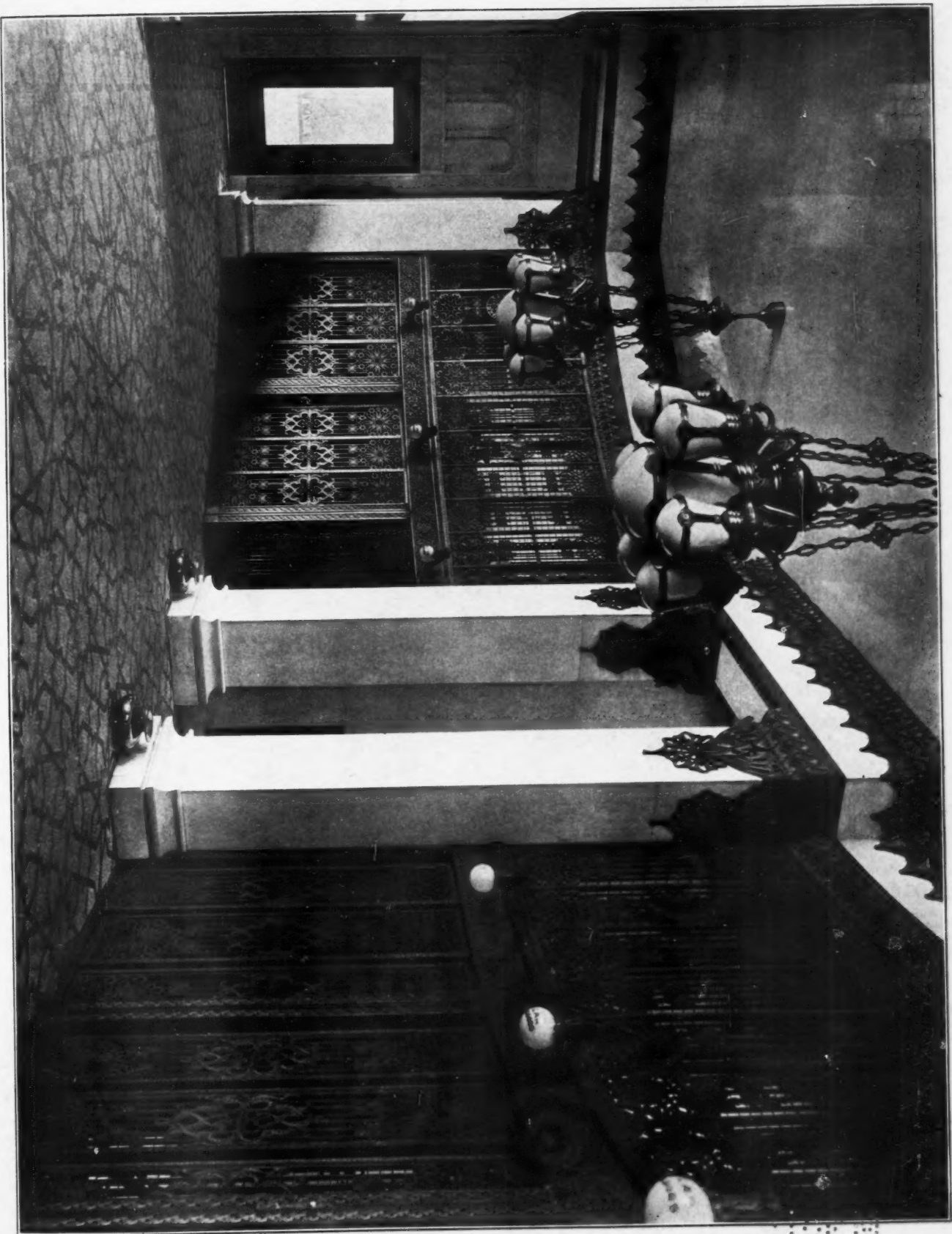


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GARDEN OF RICHARD CANTFIELD, SARATOGA, N. Y.
Chas. W. Leavitt, Jr., Landscape Engineer, New York

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ENTRANCE HALL. THE ROCKEFELLER BUILDING, CLEVELAND
Knox & Elliot, Architects

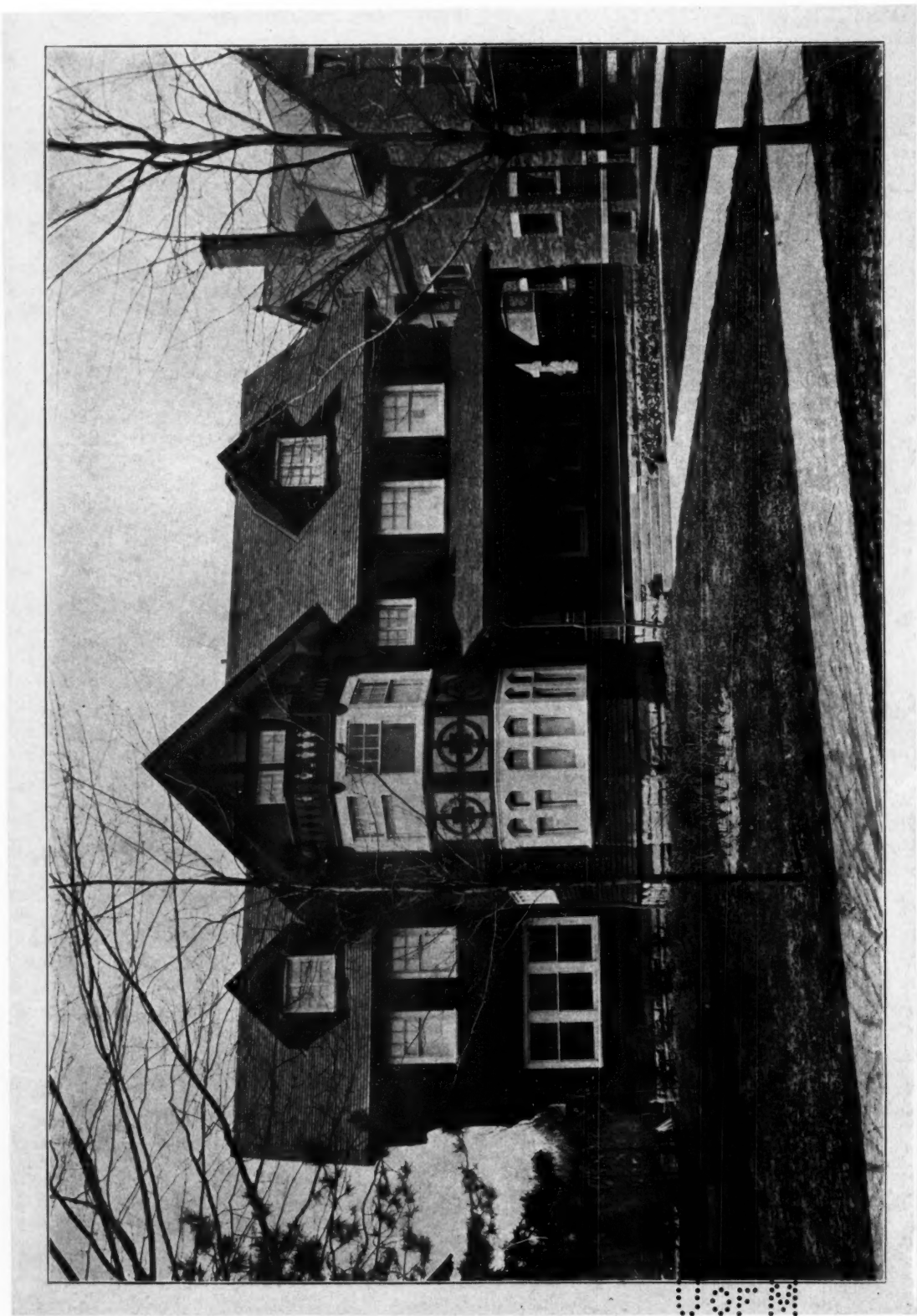
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FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH ..
VANCOUVER · B · C
MARSH & RUSSELL ARCHITECTS ·
LOS ANGELES · CALIFORNIA



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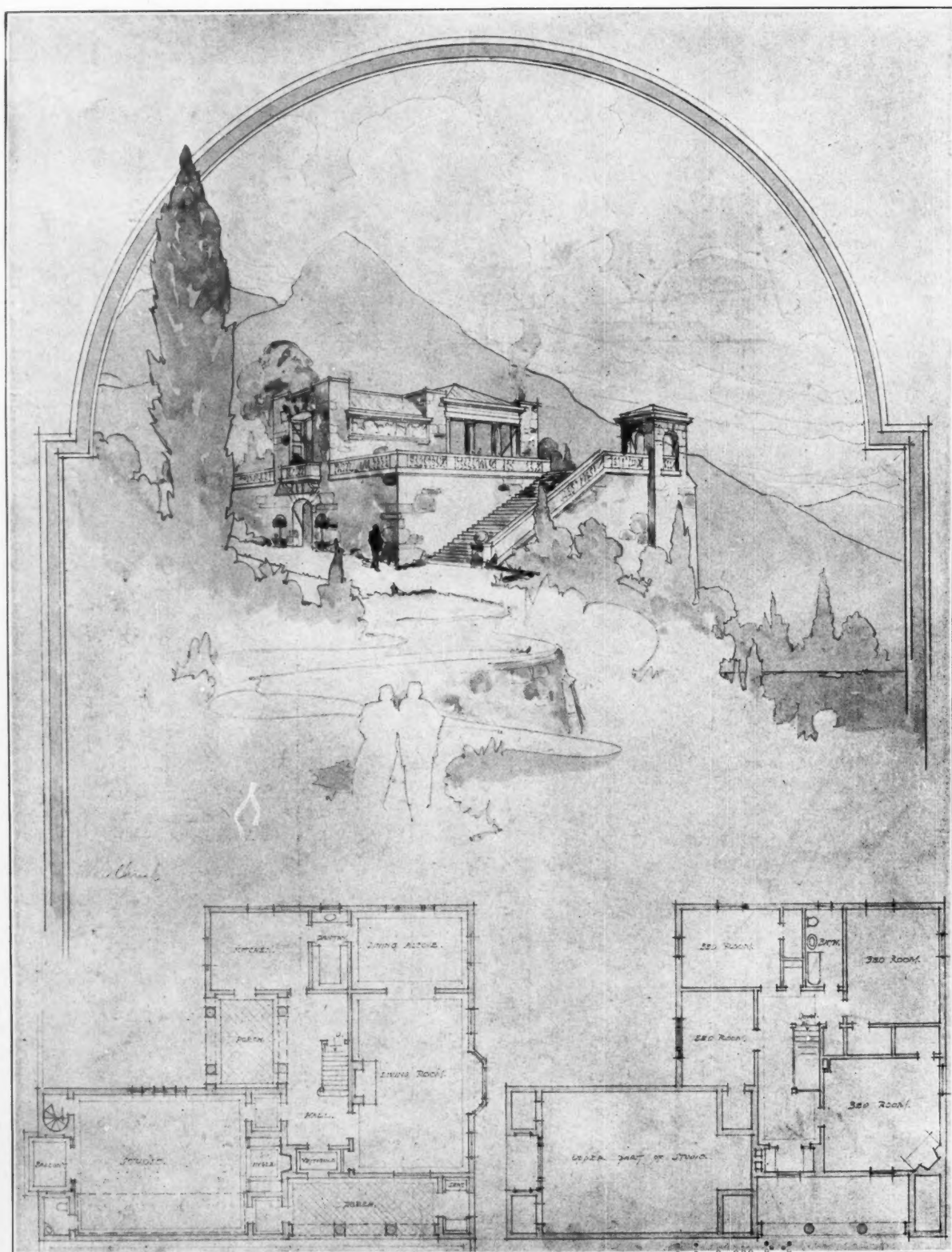
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RESIDENCE, CLEVELAND, O.
Frank B. Meade, Architect

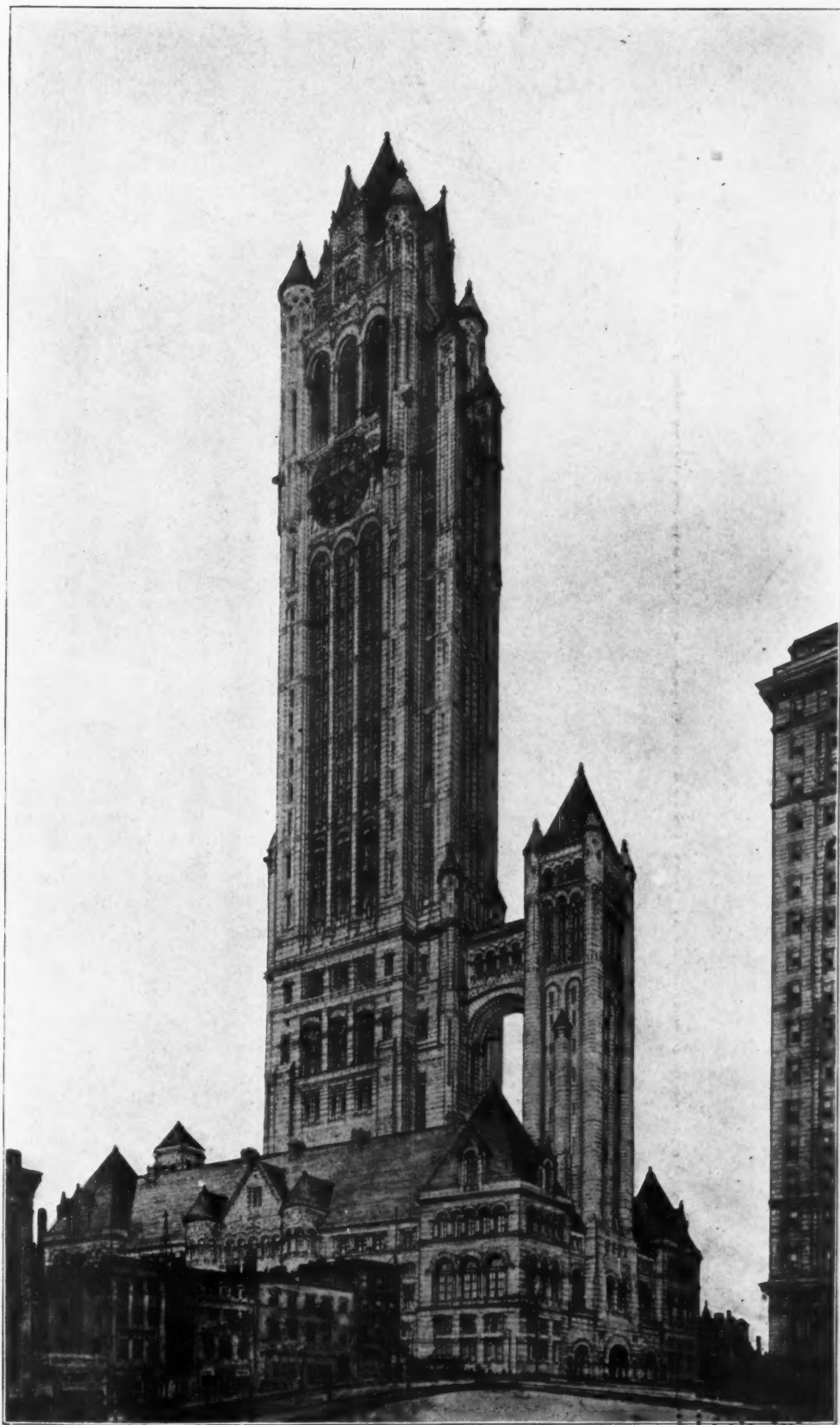
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AN ARTIST'S SUMMER HOME IN THE MOUNTAINS
 DESIGN PLACED FIRST IN COMPETITION OF THE
 ROCHESTER ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB
 Submitted by Hugh Chriss.

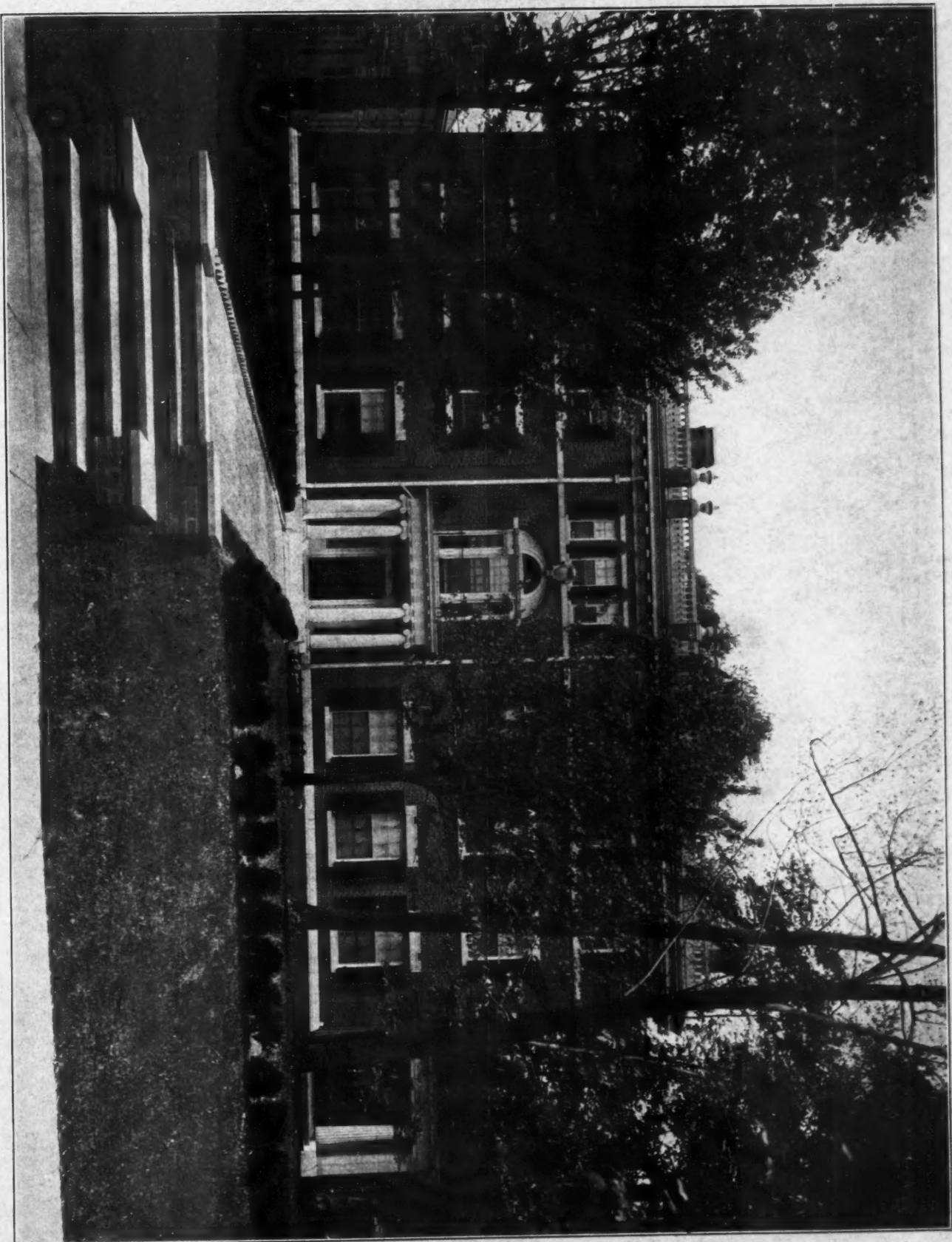
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DESIGN FOR ADDITION TO THE
ALLEGHENY COURT HOUSE, PITTSBURG. PA.
Palmer & Hornbostel, Architects

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MAY, 1907

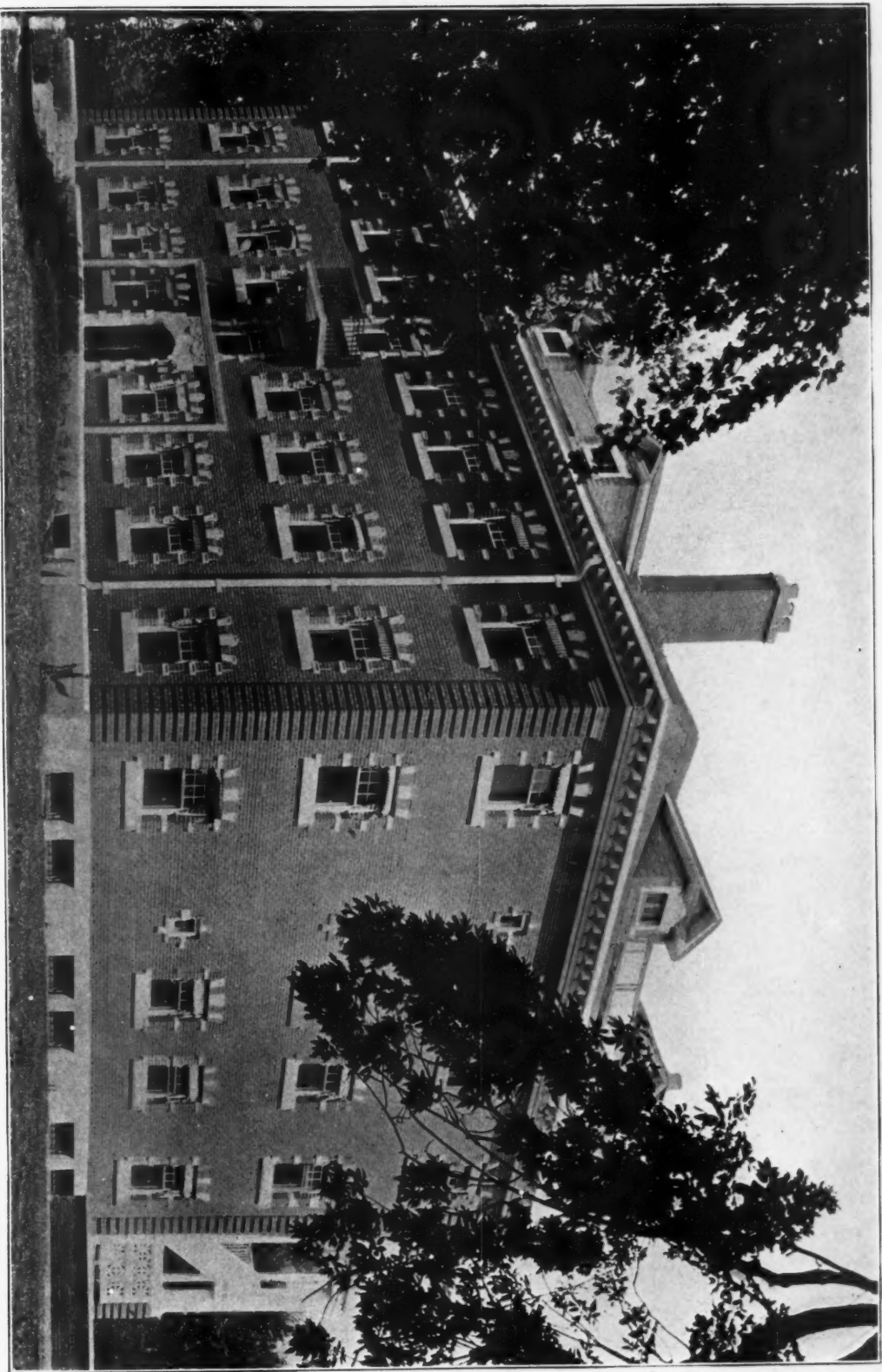
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RESIDENCE, CLEVELAND, O.
Frank B. Meade, Architect

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WFOU



APARTMENT BUILDING, TOLEDO O
Bernard Becker, Architect

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