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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.
ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE OHIO STATE CHAPTER, A. I. A.
ELECTRICAL SCIENCE FOR ARCHITECTS.—VI.
SOCIETIES.
COMMUNICATIONS.
EXHIBITIONS.
NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

THAYER ACADEMY LABORATORY AND GYMNASIUM, SOUTH
BRAintree, MASS.
HOUSE AT KENILWORTH, MD.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE WARNER HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
[Gelatin Print issued with the International and Imperial Editions only.]
PROPOSED UNITARIAN CHURCH, SOMERVILLE, MASS.
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, PITTSFIELD,
MASS.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

A HOTEL ON THE RUE MONTCHANIN, PARIS, FRANCE.
[Copper-plate Photogravure.]
DETAIL OF THE PORTE COCHERE OF THE ABOVE.
[Copper-plate Etching.]
TWIN WINDOWS OF THE ABOVE.
[Copper-plate Etching.]
COTTAGE AND STABLE AT HUNSTANTON, NORFOLK, ENG.
A TITLE PAGE.
OLD GATEWAY, SAN REMO, ITALY.
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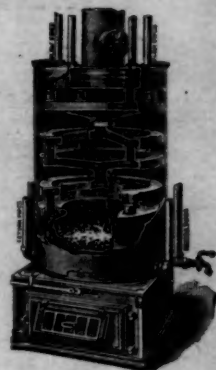
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OCTOBER 6, 1894.



SUMMARY:—

One Instance of the Common Oppression of Owner and Contractor by Union Workmen.—Female Suffrage might benefit Building Interests.—Ventilating Sewers improperly.—Mr. Cabot's Experiments with Kites.—The Maxim Flying-machine.—A Glass Wall-lining.	1
ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE OHIO STATE CHAPTER, A. I. A.	3
ELECTRICAL SCIENCE FOR ARCHITECTS.—VI.	5
SOCIETIES.	6

ILLUSTRATIONS:—

The Warner House, Portsmouth, N. H.—Proposed Unitarian Church, Somerville, Mass.—Berkshire County Savings Bank Building, Pittsfield, Mass.—Thayer Academy Laboratory and Gymnasium, South Braintree, Mass.—House at Kenilworth, Md.	7
Additional: A Hôtel on the Rue Montchanin, Paris, France.—Detail of the Porte Cochère of the Above.—Twin Windows of the Above.—Cottage and Stable at Hunstanton, Norfolk, Eng.—A Title-page.—Old Gateway, San Remo, Italy.—Garden Entrance.	7

COMMUNICATION:—

Our Workingmen.	8
EXHIBITIONS.	8
NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.	8

THE New York *Evening Post* gives an account of the antics of the walking-delegates over a single building in New York, which will lead a good many people to agree with the relator of the tale in the opinion that the struggle, not only between the "scab" and the walking-delegate, but between the walking-delegate and his union constituents, is becoming one for self-preservation. Last March, a builder, named Lowen, began to erect a block of stores and apartments on his own land on Eighty-fifth Street. According to Mr. Lowen's account, which quite agrees with the usual history of such cases, he was allowed to carry on his undertaking in peace until the buildings were nearly completed, and the mischief-makers could exercise their arts upon him with the greatest effect. About three weeks ago, his contractor for the plastering, who had union men at work, at union wages, was applied to for work by two or three union men, who represented that they were in great want, and begged of him the privilege of employment at three dollars and a half a day, or fifty cents less than the union wages. The plasterer had men enough to complete the work, but, out of pity for the unfortunates, he acceded to their entreaties, and allowed them to come to work in the buildings at their own price. At the end of the week, these interesting unfortunates had changed their minds, and when their employer appeared with his pocket-book to pay off his men, they demanded four dollars a day for what work they had done. The contractor was rather startled by this impudent treachery, but paid the men what they demanded, and told them that he had no further need of their services. One would think that this might well have been the end of the affair; but he who thinks that he is ingenious enough to complete a building in New York without giving the walking-delegates a chance to interfere, reckons without his host. A day or two later a delegate appeared on the spot, and ordered all the plasterers in the buildings to drop their tools and quit work. Not a word of explanation was given to the contractor, nor was he invited to make any explanation for himself. After the men had remained idle for about ten days, the master plasterer was summoned before the board of walking-delegates. His explanation was listened to, and pronounced unsatisfactory, and all union men were warned not to work for him on the buildings. He then abandoned his contract, and Mr. Lowen undertook to complete the plastering himself. He hired some union men, at union wages, and imagined that he would be allowed to finish the plastering in peace. He was mistaken. The walking-delegate refused to allow the men to go to work unless Mr. Lowen would agree to a new condition,—that the foreman of the plasterers should be appointed by the union. Not knowing what this meant, he consented, and, until the plastering was finished, Paradise, according to the union workman's view, reigned in his buildings. Every man did what he liked, the main thing required of him being, apparently, that he should do as little plastering as possible.

As Mr. Lowen says, they did not earn a dollar a day; but he was helpless, and could do nothing but submit. At last, the plastering came to an end, and the carpenters came in to finish the buildings. The contractor for the carpenter-work had incurred the ill-will of the walking-delegates in some way, and his men had no sooner begun to work in the buildings than they were ordered out. They obeyed, very reluctantly, as they needed employment, but the delegate refused to allow them to come back on any terms. The carpenter, after a vain attempt to arrange the matter, abandoned his contract, and Mr. Lowen, as before with the plasterers, undertook to finish the work himself. He hired union carpenters, at union wages, but, remembering his experience with the foreman plasterer whom the delegates had imposed upon him, requested to be allowed to employ a foreman a man whom he knew to be faithful. This man was not a member of the union, but Mr. Lowen promised that he should join it. The delegates refused this proposition. Two weeks later, they changed their minds, and sent Mr. Lowen word that they would accede to it; but, meanwhile, his former contractor for the carpenter-work had collected a force of men, partly union, and partly non-union, and was at work with them, acting himself as foreman. When the delegates discovered what was going on, they peremptorily called out the union men who were at work, but the poor creatures, in desperation, refused to go, preferring to expose themselves even to the fearful punishments that the walking-delegates can inflict for disobedience, rather than give up the work which was to bring to them and their families the support that they so much needed. With slight variations, the same performances, Mr. Lowen said, had been gone through with every trade concerned in his buildings, except the masons, and, although he had paid union wages, and done his best to please the union tyrants, he was out of pocket four or five thousand dollars, by loss of rent during the time that his operations had been wantonly interrupted. The reason why the masons had kept at work was, he said, that the constitution of their union forbids "sympathetic" strikes, and the walking-delegates, who live chiefly by "sympathy," or, in other words, conspiracy, in their operations, had been unable to get the grip upon them that they needed.

SPEAKING of the crimes which the walking-delegates in New York perpetrate against the poor workingmen, we wonder that it has never occurred to any one to bring up the matter to assist in the arguments on the question of woman suffrage, which was recently so warmly debated in that State. There can be no doubt that the extension of the suffrage to women would have a great influence over labor matters, and, we are inclined to think, a good one. However enthusiastic a partisan a woman may be, she never loses sight of the bread-and-butter supply; and a system of organization of labor under which the family living of the workingman is made dependent upon the caprice of a walking-delegate is not likely to find much favor with the sex which has the commissariat more particularly in charge; while the persecutions under which men suffer in silence would be avenged at the polls if the female relations of "scabs" could have a chance to express themselves in that way.

A DISCUSSION is going on in the English papers as to the advantages and disadvantages of ventilating sewers directly into the street, by perforated manhole covers; and, as our city sewer departments appear to be just now possessed with a mania for this kind of ventilation, it is worth while to call attention to some of the English views of the matter. It is rather curious that, on the whole, the practical men, such as health officers and city engineers, seem to be opposed to indiscriminate ventilation of sewers into the streets, or propose to modify the system in some way, while the theorists and writers advocate its utmost extension, in its most unmitigated form. There is no doubt that plenty of fresh air will destroy the microbes that are carried through sewage; but the question is whether the danger that some may escape alive from the sewer manholes, and do harm, where these are situated in close proximity to houses, does not counterbalance the advantage of free aëration. We have ourselves known of one or more cases of diphtheria, in Boston, which could be traced to no more probable cause than the superabundance of

ventilation allotted to the sewers in the neighborhood; and the medical health-officer of the town of Fulham, in England, reports that out of two hundred and thirty-one cases of diphtheria occurring in his district within a given period, ninety-six, or about forty-two per cent, were in houses situated within ten yards of a sewer-ventilator. With a reasonable allowance for additional cases, in which the patients were infected by inhaling the air from sewer-ventilators situated at a distance from their dwellings, a very strong case is made out against the exposure of the contents of sewers to the air of crowded streets during a diphtheria epidemic. One English city-engineer, impressed with these considerations, writes that he has fitted filters of cotton wool to all the sewer-ventilators within his jurisdiction; and, simple as it is, this precaution is an excellent one. With ventilated sewers, Dr. Rauch's successful plan for checking a diphtheria and scarlet fever epidemic, by burning sulphur in the sewers, could not be carried out; but his idea was an excellent one, and it is possible that something of the same kind might be done by flushing the sewers in the seaboard cities by electrolyzed seawater, which certainly has a powerful effect in destroying the germs of disease.

MR. SAMUEL CABOT, whose name is a household word among architects, has been turning the scientific ingenuity which has already endowed the building world with so many new and excellent materials to a different subject; and, on a small scale, is studying aeronautics from a point as yet hardly occupied. Following a suggestion in Mr. Chanute's book on flying-machines, he has constructed some large kites, some of them measuring more than a hundred square feet in area, and has been able to make these kites go through nearly all the motions of birds. For example, as he says, he can make one hover directly over his head, with a string which is almost wholly relaxed; he can make them advance short distances apparently against the wind, and can make them swoop gently down to the ground. For some of these movements, he is obliged, as, in his opinion, the birds are also obliged, to take advantage of upward currents of air, which are generally to be found on hill-sides, and over warm, sunny valleys; but it is hardly necessary to say that this very study of the effect of upward and downward air-currents is to be, later, as important to aeronautics as the study of the currents and tides in the ocean is to ordinary navigation. Mr. Cabot makes one observation which should be remembered—that a large kite is much more manageable than a small one. If the proportion should hold good for great increases in dimensions, the problem of floating and sailing in the air will be easier than had been supposed.

MR. CABOT does not believe that any apparatus can be propelled for a long distance against the wind, without motive force of some sort, but he thinks that the force required is far less than has been supposed. How this force shall be applied is, undoubtedly, the next question to be considered. To make a machine which will float in the air simply by displacement involves, as he justly says, inflation with gas, with the effect of increasing its bulk and surface so much as to render it almost helpless in a high wind. It may be remarked that, as displacement increases, generally, as the cube of the diameter, while surface increases only as the square, increase in the ascensive power of gas-inflated bodies would still more rapidly increase the manageability; but he expresses his conviction, which we fully share, that, in the flying-machines of the future, gas, if used at all, will be carried, compressed in steel cylinders, for giving temporary buoyancy in cases of emergency, the machine, at other times, being arranged to expose as small a surface to the wind as is compatible with the necessary lightness. How Mr. Cabot would propel his soaring-machine or lift it into the air, if upward currents should fail, he does not say, but we may hope for suggestions on this matter later. As our readers know, our own idea is that the soaring-machines of the future will be lifted to a certain height, by means, probably, of floats temporarily inflated with hydrogen, and the hydrogen then set free, leaving the ship to sail downward, by gravitation, at a very small angle with the horizon, so that, for every foot that it approaches the earth, it will traverse horizontally a space of perhaps a mile. There are no tables that we know of which indicate the speed which would be attained by a body of given weight sliding through

the air at such an angle with the horizon; but tables are given for the flow of water under somewhat similar circumstances, which indicate that immense speed could be obtained, at angles which would carry such a soaring-machine at least half-way across the Atlantic in a single flight from an altitude of one or two miles. It seems probable that the velocity reached in this way, after the craft was once fairly started, would be so greatly superior to that of any known wind that air-currents would hardly need to be considered; and it is certainly within the range of possibility that spare charges of hydrogen might be taken, sufficient to lift the craft in mid-ocean for a new start, if necessary.

OF course, this is all theory, but, as it seems to us, it is a theory with a more liberal margin for contingencies than any system of air-navigation yet attempted. As is well known, Mr. Maxim, with an engine and boilers of enormous power, although nearly as light as if made of egg-shells, is able to lift a huge winged machine, for a few seconds, a few inches above the ground. Such an apparatus as this, in our humble opinion, has no future. No sane man would trust himself on a voyage in a vessel propelled by engines of such fairy delicacy as Mr. Maxim finds indispensable to rising from the ground at all; and there can be little hope of lightening them materially, in proportion to the whole, by increasing the scale. The fundamental mistake lies in taking along the lifting machinery, including fuel and water, in the craft, which it necessarily and hopelessly overloads. There is a certain apparent advantage in carrying one's coal and water and engines and boilers along, as a source of power to be used on occasion, but it is only an apparent one. By the same reasoning, it would be advantageous for a man about to take a journey to load himself up with legs of mutton and bags of flour, with which to support life on his tour. We know, by experience, that a man will make his journey far more quickly and easily by making a hearty meal of chops and muffins before he starts, and taking with him a few coins with which to buy another meal if he wants it. So in sailing through the air. Instead of carrying along several tons of fuel and machinery, which has to labor to its utmost capacity to keep itself afloat in its destined medium, to say nothing of the passengers which it is expected to transport, it would be obviously a great advantage to have all the lifting, which is the hardest part of the work, done at once, by means outside of the equipment of the vessel, leaving to the latter only the infinitely easier task of guiding itself horizontally, or nearly so, to its destination. Such a means is readily available in compressed hydrogen, with which the power developed by many tons of coal, acting through many tons more of metal in the shape of boilers and engines, can be applied to doing all the hard work of the voyage before the start, while a further supply, for contingencies, can be easily carried along. Although the idea of coasting down the atmosphere, instead of being forced through it by a lumbering, laboring steam-engine, is, at first, rather startling, any one can see it put in practice every day by birds of all kinds, and we believe that it will be found by far the safest, as well as the cheapest and simplest system of aerial navigation. It is hardly necessary to say that we have no leisure for investigating the subject, but if Mr. Cabot, or anybody else who would like to try an inexpensive experiment, which has never been tried before, will make a winged frame, like a bird, attach to it a weight, so to keep what answers to its spinal column at a tolerably fixed, and very small, angle with the horizon, and send it up into the clouds by means of a balloon, attached to it by a string wound around a lighted slow-match, or in some other way arranged to detach itself after a given time, he will, probably, if he can keep trace of the flying object, be able to make an important contribution to our knowledge of the atmosphere, and of the ways to navigate it successfully.

A CERTAIN firm in Berlin has introduced a new wall-lining, in the shape of sheets of glass, about three-eighths of an inch thick, which are attached to the wall with cement. The glass, which is opaque, and has the color of ivory, is ornamented with relief decoration; and the back is provided with furrows and cavities, which serve to hold the cement, and attach the glass firmly to the wall. This sort of lining, if well done, might, we should say, meet with extended employment in hospital wards, bath-rooms and similar places.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE OHIO STATE
CHAPTER, A. I. A.

THE Annual Convention of the Ohio State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects met at the Beebe House, Put-in-Bay, August 16 and 17, last.

The Convention was called to order at 3 P. M. President J. W. McLaughlin in the chair; Geo. W. Kramer, Secretary.

On calling the Convention to order the President delivered the following address:

FELLOWS OF THE OHIO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF ARCHITECTS:—

It has now been two years since our Seventh Annual Convention was held in the City of Columbus.

Last year it was deemed inexpedient to hold our usual meeting, owing to the fact that the Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects took place in the summer season instead of in the fall, and the extraordinary attractions presented by the wonderful Columbian Exposition, it was thought, would, of course, distract attention from other matters.

Although the World's Fair has passed into history, I cannot refrain from a passing notice of this event and a hope that the great object-lesson presented at Chicago last year has not been lost to us.

We, as architects, can take pride in the exhibition our nation made to the world, showing what we could do in the way of superb architectural effects, and no one who visited the great White City by the shores of Lake Michigan can ever forget the impressions made upon him, whether it was while the sun was gilding the gorgeous domes and towers, or at night when electricity, that marvellous agent of man, was bathing the structure in molten silver, making the scene a veritable dream-land.

This was undoubtedly the most important event that has taken place since our last meeting.

As our last convention was the seventh annual meeting, I do not know whether to call this the ninth, or our first biennial assemblage; however, whatever we shall determine to call it, it is our privilege to be here, surrounded by the beautiful Lake Erie, to discuss questions which, it is to be hoped, will be of benefit, not only to ourselves, but the entire profession.

It is hardly necessary to remind you of what you all are perfectly aware: that we have passed through a year of great financial depression, and our own profession has been one of the first to feel its effects.

Architects, unlike artists of the palette and brush, cannot calmly sit down and draw pretty pictures and sell them to whoever wishes to purchase: we have to wait for clients to order them to fit a certain lot or site; and in the present state of the country, capital is of a very retiring disposition and not easily moved or cajoled into doing anything for our especial benefit.

Now that Congress has at last stopped the seemingly interminable discussion of the Tariff question, we can hope that they will take just a little time to pass a Bill that is before them, that would be of lasting benefit to our profession, much more than anything that has been done before. But unless we make a determined effort upon our Representatives and Senators, I fear that the McKaig Bill will be consigned to obscurity and the designs for our Public Buildings will still be made, as heretofore, in the Governmental "plan factory" in Washington.

It would be a great misfortune to the architectural profession if this bill to allow competition among architects for the Government buildings should fail to pass at the present session of Congress.

Although many of us may have our own ideas of the results of competition, yet we all must admit that anything would be better than the system of Government architecture that has prevailed for the last thirty years or more, as nothing could possibly be worse than our present Public Buildings, which are a laughing-stock to all intelligent visitors from foreign countries.

In conclusion: upon retiring from the office of President, having served the allotted time, I desire to thank the Association for the honors conferred upon me, not the least of which was, being selected by your Committee to design the Ohio State Building at the Columbian Exposition.

The minutes of the last convention were then read by the Secretary, (omitting papers and addresses, the same having been published and distributed among the members immediately after the convention) and approved.

On calling for reports of Committees, further time was granted to prepare same. Reports of officers were also deferred.

On a call for other business, the following letter from Mr. Stone, Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, relative to certain contemplated amendments to the By-laws of the American Institute of Architects, was read, the same being referred to the Convention for an expression of opinion as relating to the status of State Chapters:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 11, 1894.

MR. GEORGE W. KRAMER,

Secretary of the Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Dear Sir, — Enclosed please find copy of Constitution and By-laws with amendments marked upon the same so far as they can be;

and in addition thereto it is proposed to retain the present Article 10 and call it Section 1, and insert new sections as follows:

SECTION 2. A practising architect whose professional office is at a greater distance than twenty-five miles from the headquarters of any Chapter may apply, in the manner heretofore prescribed, and become a member of the Institute without first becoming a member of any Chapter and being approved by the officers of the same; but he shall become a member of a Chapter whenever one shall become available within said limit.

SEC. 3. Every Chapter, and all Chapters uniformly, shall provide for a membership for practising architects, for which the initiation fee shall be \$10 and the annual dues \$5, but each Chapter shall have the right and power to limit the privileges for such membership and to make other classes or extensions of membership with greater or lesser dues as it may deem best, this uniform rate being intended to apply only to the membership made compulsory for admission to the Institute.

SEC. 4. Every practising member of a Chapter of the Institute shall become a Fellow of the Institute and no election of new practising members shall take effect until the Institute shall also have elected the candidate to Fellowship.

SEC. 5. The termination of any person's practising membership in a Chapter, shall also terminate his membership in the Institute and therefore the action of the Chapter in regard to such termination shall not take effect until the Institute has concurred and the termination of any person's membership in the Institute shall terminate his membership in any and every Chapter of the Institute.

SEC. 6. The territorial limits of every Chapter shall be defined and decided as follows: A project shall be submitted by the Chapter to the Institute and shall be approved or amended by the Institute, so as to prevent any overlapping of territories and so as to secure, as far as possible, a practical distribution of Chapters; such amended project shall become the limit and definition of the territory of such Chapter, and shall be recorded by the Institute Secretary upon its Charter.

SEC. 7. New Chapters: Any ten practising architects eligible to membership in the Institute may apply to the Institute for membership and for a charter to organize a new Chapter, stating its proposed limits, and the Institute may elect such new members and charter such new Chapter, provided that its headquarters shall not be within fifty miles of the headquarters of any existing Chapter, without the consent of such existing Chapter, and provided, further, that if the new Chapter proposes to take part of the territory of any existing Chapter, such existing Chapter shall be consulted by the Institute before such charter shall be granted.

SEC. 8. Delegations: A Chapter may send to any convention of the Institute one or more Fellows properly accredited by vote of a meeting of said Chapter as its delegates upon such questions as shall be defined in the credentials — and on motions upon such questions the delegation may vote (in addition to each delegate's personal vote) one vote for each absent Fellow of the Chapter who shall be recorded in the credentials as having at the accrediting Chapter-meeting voted to so authorize the delegation; but no additional privileges of debate nor any vote in elections shall be exercised by a delegation, as such, it being understood that each delegate retains unimpaired all his personal privileges.

SEC. 9. State Associations: When there are two or more Chapters in any State, they shall, for any purpose (other than local and pertaining to their territory and jurisdiction) involving an appeal to, or business with, the Legislature, Judiciary or Executive of said State, unite for said purpose, as occasion may require, under the name of the [here insert name of State] State Association of the American Institute of Architects.

These are the amendments proposed by the Committee and are to be considered at the meeting of the Executive Committee to be held in New York on Monday next.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) ALFRED STONE,
Secretary.

After reading same, the following discussion occurred:

Mr. Fallis: In view of those amendments it is impossible for this Chapter to take any action at all for the future. If they are adopted, the Chapter will have no existence.

President McLaughlin: These amendments have been suggested, but have not been acted upon. They are to be acted upon by the Executive Committee at its next meeting in New York. They can be published and then will be in the hands of the Institute to be adopted or rejected at the convention in October.

Mr. Fallis: We might express our opinion of their approval.

Mr. Kramer: President McLaughlin is a member of the special committee who may have this in charge.

Mr. Yost: Mr. President, I would like to ask your judgment about a question that arises in my mind. Under the rules of the Institute, thirty days' notice of proposed amendments is required. Now, suppose at the meeting of the Institute, in October, some member proposes to amend the proposed amendment; will it be impossible to act upon the amendment to the amendment at the Institute meeting?

President McLaughlin: I think it would not interfere in the least.

Mr. Kramer: Mr. President, are you not mistaken as to that?

President McLaughlin: The Committee has formulated these amendments to report at the meeting of the Executive Committee, which will be held at least sixty days before the Convention. The Executive Committee may reject the whole matter.

Mr. Yost: Suppose the thirty days' notice is given and the matter is brought up for action at the convention; will it be possible to make amendments to the proposed amendment at that time?

President McLaughlin: It can either be adopted, rejected or amended.

Mr. Kramer: Let me read the By-law of the Institute, on the subject of amendments. It is as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

These By-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Institute by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, provided notice of any proposed amendment shall have been sent by the Secretary to each Fellow at least thirty days before the amendment is to be voted upon.

Mr. Yost: That seems to cut off any discussion anywhere.

President McLaughlin: From that, I should think it would have to stand as presented in the notice, thirty days prior to the convention.

Mr. Kramer: It would hardly seem just that the Executive Committee should be the final power in formulating any amendments, as we would only have the power of either favoring or rejecting them as presented.

President McLaughlin: We can propose to have that rule amended at any regular meeting.

Mr. Fallis: It seems to me it is all right the way it is, because it is a definite proposition; we can vote yes or no.

Mr. Yost: It brings us to this point: if we think an amendment should be offered, it should be done in time for the thirty days' notice.

Mr. Kramer: I understand the reason this was sent was, that Mr. Stone knew that our meeting was prior to the Executive Committee meeting and he wished us to express our opinion of the proposed amendments. I can see no reason to prevent, if any one desires to offer an amendment to them; but unless adopted by the Executive Committee as a part of them, it would be necessary to have the thirty days' notice, published and distributed the same as the others. It is not a matter, in my opinion, that proposed amendments need originate with or emanate from the officers of the Institute.

Mr. Fallis: Instead of making an amendment to these amendments, why not make a separate amendment?

President McLaughlin: We can have our Secretary send out notice that this Chapter will offer such and such amendments at the convention in October. Under the amendments as here proposed the State Chapter will be destroyed.

Mr. Bolles: Yes, if these amendments are adopted, that ends this Chapter.

Mr. Kramer: The present system of State organization is all right in theory, but miserable in practice.

Mr. Bolles: Can we not get rid of their faults and still keep the State Chapters?

President McLaughlin: That paper of Mr. Stone's was sent to us to get an expression. Do we desire to express ourselves on any of those points?

Mr. Fallis: Yes, the State Chapters, in some ways, are much more important than the local Chapters. Our local business tends to draw us away from each other by reason of frequent contest and disappointments, and we cannot meet in the local Chapter on the same terms we meet here, where we have no personal matters to interfere with our enjoyment and the pleasant greeting for each other. These State meetings tend to get us better acquainted with each other and to heal up sores and personal differences, and I would like very much to see the State organization kept up.

Mr. Drach: Do we want to keep up the present State organization, as it is?

The following motion was then made by Mr. Yost: "That a committee be appointed by the Chair to formulate a reply as an expression of this Convention, which reply shall be presented to and considered by this Convention, and if adopted, to be forwarded to the Executive Committee and Secretary Stone." The motion prevailing, the Chair then appointed Messrs. Yost and Drach as Committee, with instructions to report at the next session of the Convention.

The Secretary then read a communication from Mr. J. M. Carrère, representing a special Committee of the New York Chapter A. I. A., relative to proposed changes in the schedule of charges of the A. I. A., so as to place competitions under the same heading as preliminary drawings. On motion of Mr. Yost, the matter was referred to the President and Secretary to formulate a reply to be presented for consideration at the next session.

The Secretary then read a communication from Secretary Stone, of the A. I. A., requesting action on the so-called "McKaig Bill."

Mr. Drach moved that the Secretary formulate a request to be presented to the Senators and Representatives of Ohio in Congress, asking them to use their influence in securing the passage of the "McKaig Bill"; the paper to be drawn up in the name of the Ohio Chapter of the A. I. A., and signed by the President and Secretary.

After an affirmative vote on the motion, a discussion followed relative to dues, etc.

Mr. Yost then read a paper entitled, "The Style Hunters."

No other papers being offered, after a vote of thanks to Mr. Yost the Convention adjourned until 10 A. M. the following day.

THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Friday, August 17, 1894, the Convention was called to order by President McLaughlin, on board the yacht "Cora," on Lake Erie.

The Committee, to whom was referred the contemplated amendments to By-laws, then made the following report:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 18, 1894.

The matter of amendments proposed to be offered for adoption at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, which has been brought to the attention of the Convention of the Ohio Chapter, presents questions of vital interest to the profession; and it is the opinion of this Committee that the enactment of Section 9, as proposed, will not only accomplish the purpose which seems to be sought, to wit: organize the profession of the several States into an effective weapon for its own defence, and to accomplish its best work for the profession, but will destroy the existing State Chapters and leave nothing in their place that can be of any practical use.

In this Section, as proposed, it is provided that when "occasion may require" the several Chapters shall unite for any purpose other than local, but who is to determine when the "occasion" has arrived, or how is the union of Chapters to be made? On these points of vital importance the proposed Section is silent. Moreover, Section 2 as proposed, and already-existing regulations as well, provide for members of the Institute outside of the Chapters.

At present under proposed Section 9, more than one-half of the profession in Ohio could be deprived of present Chapter privileges and would have no voice in any State Association. Without extending the discussion, it seems evident to us that if the present State Chapters are to be destroyed, there should be something more efficient as an organization put in their place.

It is the opinion of this Committee that the time has arrived when better organization is demanded by the best interests of the profession and that any policy which does not require members of the Institute to become members of Chapters is weak and temporizing, and that within reasonable time *all* should be required to become members of the Chapter, whether they ever have been heretofore or not.

It is the opinion of this Committee that associate membership in Chapters, for beginners in the profession who have not had sufficient experience to entitle them to Fellowship in the Institute, will be valuable as an inducement to the young practitioner to start in with us and finally become a member of the Institute.

It is the opinion of this Committee that in order to arrange for all members of the Institute becoming members of the Chapter, a less number than ten must be fixed as the minimum number to form a Chapter.

It is also believed that in the larger cities, where there are a great number of architects, much good can be done by having, when the architects in such cities so desire, two or more Chapters, that each will probably number in its membership some who would not be willing to become members of some other Chapter in the same city.

Hence it is believed by this Committee that such a thorough organization of the profession as the times demand can not be effected under the operation of the amendments as suggested.

The system of delegate representation is approved.

In view of the opinion above expressed, we would suggest that Article 10 be put into the following form, for the consideration of the Executive Committee.

BY-LAWS: ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. The Institute shall provide for a thorough organization of the profession—so far as practicable—by the formation of new, and the continuance of existing Chapters, and such State organizations—to be known as an Association—as may be found to be practicable and beneficial.

All Chapters shall act under charters issued by the Board of Directors of the Institute, which charters shall define the limits of the territory and jurisdiction of the several Chapters. Chapters and associations shall make their own by-laws and rules of action—not inconsistent with the constitution and by-laws of the Institute.

The Executive Committee of the Institute shall annually—not later than March 1st—make such subdivision of the territory of each State into Chapter Districts as the interests of the profession therein seem to demand, but no change shall be made in the territory or jurisdiction of any Chapter after being once assigned, without first consulting the wishes of the Chapter interested.

SEC. 2. On and after January 1, 1896, each member of the Institute shall, as a requisite to such membership, be a regular member in good standing in a Chapter in whose jurisdiction he resides, but in no case shall the initiation-fee in any Chapter for regular membership be more than ten dollars nor the annual dues more than five dollars.

Persons not now members of Chapters must first be elected members of the Institute before becoming eligible as regular members of Chapters. Upon election as members of the Institute and the payment of Chapter initiation-fee, persons will become regular members of Chapters in whose jurisdiction they reside.

Loss of membership in the Institute constitutes loss of membership in the Chapter.

Violations of the rules of the Chapters shall be referred to the Executive Committee of the Institute, and shall be, by them, treated as though the offence was against the Institute.

Any person now an Associate Member of any Chapter shall be eligible to retain such membership until January 1, 1896, when such membership will terminate unless such persons shall, in the meantime, become

regular members by election to the Institute, and persons hereafter elected associate members of Chapters must, within two years thereafter, become regular members of the Institute, or forfeit membership in the Chapter.

Each Chapter may provide for such classes of members — other than regular and Associate Members — as it may deem proper, and define the privileges and duties of each, not inconsistent herewith.

Any six members of the Institute may form a Chapter, provided the location be approved by the Executive Committee, and provided that there be no other Chapter or less than fifty members in the same Chapter District.

When two or more Chapters are in the same Chapter District, persons desiring to become members may elect which of the Chapters shall receive their membership.

SEC. 3. When there are two or more Chapters in a State, the Presidents of the several Chapters shall constitute a State Executive Board, who shall organize as early as practicable after January 1, 1896, and annually thereafter, in January, at the Capital of the State at the call of the President of the oldest chartered Chapter in such State. Their organization shall consist of the election of a president, a secretary and a treasurer, and the prescribing of their duties and the adoption of rules and regulations for the government of the Executive Board.

The State Executive Boards shall have general charge of State professional interests, and shall hold four regular meetings each year, and shall annually call a joint convention of all the Chapters in the State, to be held at such time and place as the Board shall determine.

The several Chapters shall provide for the payment of the expenses of the Executive Boards and Annual Convention, each Chapter contributing in proportion to its number of members.

SEC. 4. Chapters other than local, now existing, are authorized to retain all present powers and privileges until January 1, 1896, when their charters shall be returned to the Executive Committee of the Institute, when such Chapters shall be legitimately succeeded by, and all their archives and possessions (including funds) transferred to the State Executive Boards, provided for in Sec. 3.

SEC. 5. Delegations. A Chapter may send to any Convention of the Institute one or more Fellows properly accredited by vote of a meeting of said Chapter, as its delegates upon such questions as shall be defined in the credentials — and on motions upon such questions the delegation may vote (in addition to each delegate's personal vote) one vote for each absent Fellow of the Chapter who shall be recorded in the credentials as having at the accrediting Chapter-meeting voted to so authorize the delegation; but no additional privileges of debate nor any vote in elections shall be exercised by a delegation, as such, it being understood that each delegate retains unimpaired all his personal privileges.

GUSTAVE DRACH, }
J. W. YOST, } Committee.

The report was adopted and Secretary was instructed to immediately forward copy of same to Secretary Stone, and the Executive Committee of the A. I. A.

The Secretary then read the report of the Committee on the McKaig Bill, which took the form of a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That we respectfully request our Senators and Representatives to do all in their power to further the passage by the present Congress of the "McKaig Bill," regulating designs, etc., for Government Buildings.

The resolution was passed unanimously, and the President and Secretary were instructed to forward copies to the Senators and Members of the House from Ohio, and also to forward copies to the members of the Chapter for personal use in the same direction.

The Secretary then read a communication from the President of the St. Louis Chapter indicating that the St. Louis Chapter had endorsed the contemplated action as outlined by the New York Chapter relative to a change of schedule as regard competitions. The Committee recommended that the Ohio Chapter take similar action.

The following resolution was then passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Ohio Chapter endorse the action taken and the recommendations offered by the New York Chapter relative to changing the schedule of the American Institute of Architects as regard preliminary services and competitions, and as indicated in their communication.

The Convention then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, which resulted (Mr. McLaughlin declining to serve longer as President) as follows:

J. W. Yost, Columbus, *President*; H. E. Siter, Cincinnati, *First Vice-President*; S. R. Burns, Dayton, *Second Vice-President*; Geo. W. Kramer, Akron, *Secretary*; E. O. Fallis, Toledo, *Treasurer*; J. W. McLaughlin, Cincinnati, C. F. Schweinfurth, Cleveland, and H. A. Linthwaite, Columbus, *Executive Committee*.

Place for holding next Convention — Cincinnati.

President McLaughlin then expressed his thanks for the honors bestowed upon him for the past three years, and introduced his successor, who expressed his thanks for the honor of being elected President.

A vote of thanks was then passed for the retiring officers and the stenographer, after which the Convention adjourned.

GEO. W. KRAMER, *Secretary*.

ELECTRICAL SCIENCE FOR ARCHITECTS.¹ — VI.

METHODS OF WIRING.

THE multiple system may be elaborated by running from the mains, branches, and from the branches, taps, just as in a water or gas system branches or taps are taken from the main pipes. The dynamo is maintaining a pressure between the wires that lead from its terminals, and any taps that are taken from these wires are simply extensions of the mains, proportioned to the current they will have to carry. With a water or gas system, the free space outside, the air, may be considered as one of the pipes, and the devices used in keeping up the pressure on the system are keeping up a pressure between the pipes and the free space.

Figure 6 shows an extended multiple electric system. The mains, AA, will have to carry all the current passing through the lamps, or

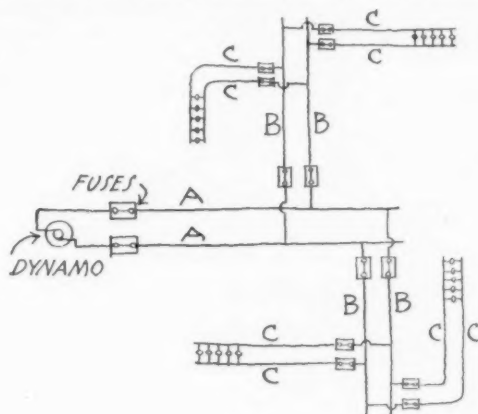


Fig. 6.

if there are twenty lamps each taking $\frac{1}{2}$ ampère, the mains will have to carry 10 ampères. The branches, BB, carry only the current required by the lamps they feed, or as the system is laid out in the figure, they will carry five ampères each. The taps, CC, will carry $2\frac{1}{2}$ ampères each. In this way, the current may be distributed throughout a building, branches being led to various points and the taps taken off as lamps are required.

With what is called the "closet system" the taps are all taken off in a few centrally located places, and in a recess in the wall may be placed all the safety-fuses and the switches, so that the controlling may all be done from one place. Figure 7 shows a system arranged in this way. This is the system used almost exclusively where the

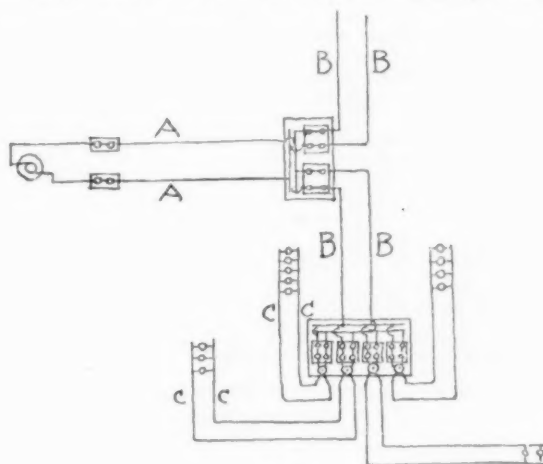


Fig. 7.

wiring is concealed. It requires a greater amount of wire, but it does away with the safety-fuse blocks scattered about in unsightly and inconvenient places, and makes it possible to provide a special place for them, while the number warrants the construction of a receptacle that will be unobtrusive.

The three-wire system is a special form of the multiple system and is largely used because it effects a considerable saving in copper. Figure 8 will serve to illustrate the principle. Two dynamos having the same voltage are used. Suppose the voltage of each to be 110 volts. Then A is creating a difference of pressure between c and d of 110 volts, and B is creating a difference of pressure between d and e of 110 volts, so that there is a resulting difference of pressure between c and e of 220 volts. The positive side, or the side of highest potential, of A is the negative side, or side of lowest potential, of B, just as it might be with two water-falls, one above

¹ Continued from No. 971, page 44.

the other. If now the lamps were connected directly between *c* and *e*, the system would be working at a pressure of 220 volts, and, as has been seen before, the wire necessary to carry a certain current with a given loss would be only one-fourth as much as would be

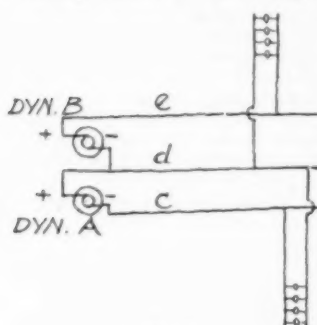


Fig. 8.

no work to do and will be running idle, while dynamo *B* will be supplying current to the one lamp through the wires *c* and *d* as if the circuit were a simple multiple system. But suppose now that a lamp is turned on between *c* and *d*. In the conventional way of speaking, dynamo *B* will be tending to send the current required by one lamp, from its positive side through the wire *c* to the lamp, and back through the wire *d* to the negative side of the dynamo, while dynamo *A* will be tending to send the same strength of current from its positive side through the wire *d* in an opposite direction. The result of the tendencies is a neutralization and the system will now work just as it would if the wire *d* were not there at all and the two lamps were in series on a 220-volt circuit; only, since the wire is there, if anything happens to cause a break in one lamp-circuit, the other lamp will be run by its dynamo through the neutral wire as in the ordinary two-wire system. The result is similar with any number of lamps on the two sides of the neutral wire. If there are 10 lamps between *d* and *e*, each requiring $\frac{1}{2}$ ampère, and 15 lamps between *c* and *d*, then dynamo *B* will tend to send a current of 5 amperes back along the neutral wire, and dynamo *A* will tend to send a current of $7\frac{1}{2}$ amperes out along the neutral wire. The result will be a current of $2\frac{1}{2}$ amperes out along the neutral wire, 5 amperes from dynamo *A* being neutralized by the 5 amperes from dynamo *B*.

In wiring a building for the three-wire system, the three wires are run together in the mains and branches, and the taps are taken off from the neutral wire and either of the other two in such a way that the loads on the two sides of the system will balance as nearly as possible. It is not possible, of course, in practice to get an absolute balance, but the neutral wire may frequently be only one-half or two-thirds the size of one of the outside wires. But even though the three wires are all the same size, there is only three-eighths as much copper used as would be necessary in the two-wire system running at the same voltage, with the same loss. For, as has been noticed, without the neutral wire the system is working at a pressure of, say, 220 volts, and the copper required is only one-fourth as much as would be required with a system running at a pressure of 110 volts. If the neutral wire is the same size as one of the outside wires, the weight of copper is increased fifty per cent and becomes three-eighths as much as would be required with the 110-volt circuit.

RUSSELL ROBB.

(To be continued.)



TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

THE Twenty-eighth Annual Convention will be held, by invitation of the Architectural League, in their rooms in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th Street, New York, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 15, 16 and 17, 1894. Order of proceedings will be as follows:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15.—MORNING SESSION—10 A. M.

The members of the Institute will assemble in the rooms of the Architectural League promptly at 10 A. M.; will register their names, and at 10.30 the President of the Institute, Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, will deliver the annual address, after which the Convention will be declared open for business.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Report of the Board of Directors.
2. Report of the Treasurer and appointment of the Auditing Committee.
3. Reports of Chapters, a synopsis of which will be read by the Secretary.

4. Reports of the Standing Committees:

- Committee on Foreign Correspondence, R. M. Hunt, *Chairman*.
- Committee on Education, Henry Van Brunt, *Chairman*.
- Committee on Uniform Contract, S. A. Treat, *Chairman*.
- Committee on Conservation of Public Buildings, R. M. Upjohn, *Chairman*.

5. Consideration of the Annual Address of the President, and of the reports of the Chapters and Standing Committees, followed by the appointment of Special Committees, to which recommendations contained therein shall be referred.

6. Report of Special Committees on the Revision of the By-laws and on the Relations of the Chapters to the Institute, and consideration of the same.

It is proposed that this session shall be continuous with the exception of a recess for luncheon.

EVENING SESSION—8 P. M.—PAPERS AND DISCUSSION.

1. "Modern Style founded on Ancient Greek Architecture," Russell Sturgis, F. A. I. A., New York.
2. "A Short Study of Greek Detail," (illustrated by lantern slides), Thomas A. Fox, Junior Member, Boston Chapter, A. I. A.
3. General discussion of the several papers in which it is expected that Ex-President Richard M. Hunt, LL.D., etc., and Messrs. Henry Van Brunt, R. D. Andrews, and other Fellows of the Institute will participate.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16.—MORNING SESSION—10 A. M.

1. Reports of Committees.
2. Unfinished business of previous day.
3. Papers:

- (a) "Emotional Architecture as Compared with Classical," Louis H. Sullivan, F. A. I. A., Chicago.
- (b) "Early Italian Church Architecture," W. P. P. Longfellow, Cambridge, Mass.
- (c) "The Barbarians in Italy," C. A. Cummings, F. A. I. A., Boston.
- (d) "Travelling for Architectural Study," Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia.
- (e) "Travelling Scholarships—What Work must be done by the Student?" R. W. Gibson, F. A. I. A., New York.

4. Appointing of Committees to nominate officers of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to suggest a place in which to hold the next annual convention.

It is proposed that this session, like that of Monday, shall be continuous with the exception of a recess for luncheon.

EVENING SESSION—8 P. M.

Discussion of the question of High Buildings and Fire Protection, preceded by Papers.

1. "High Buildings and Good Architecture: What Principles should govern their Design?" Thomas Hastings, F. A. I. A., New York.
2. "Protection against Fire: The Architect's Attitude and Duty; Skeleton Construction in its Relation to the Fire Department in Boston," T. M. Clark, F. A. I. A.
3. General discussion on the above papers, in which it is expected that Messrs. George B. Post, W. L. B. Jenney, C. H. Blackall, R. H. Robertson and other Fellows of the Institute will participate.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17.—MORNING SESSION.

1. Reports of Committees and their consideration.
2. Unfinished business.
3. "Concrete Construction and Concrete as a Protection to Wrought-iron and Steel," E. L. Ransome, Chicago.
4. Election of officers and others, and selection of a place for the next annual convention.
5. Miscellaneous business.

Prompt attendance on the successive sessions, at the hours indicated, is very particularly requested; as it is only thus that the allotted time can be thoroughly utilized.

The afternoon will be reserved for a visit to the large-scale models of famous edifices and the casts collected by the Willard Architectural Commission, for exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the Central Park; and the residue of the day, if any, or part of the following day, will be devoted by resident architects to showing visiting architects such current building-work in the city as the latter may desire to see.

EVENING.

A "Smoker" (informal) from 9 to 12, by the invitation of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, in the rooms of the Building Trades Club, 117 East Twenty-third Street, to which all attending the convention are cordially invited.

Committee of Arrangements: E. H. Kendall, from the American Institute of Architects and the New York Chapter; Chas. F. McKim and Alfred Stone, from the American Institute of Architects; and Thomas Hastings and A. J. Bloor, from the New York Chapter.
EDWARD H. KENDALL, *President*.
ALFRED STONE, *Secretary*.

THE WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER OF A. I. A.

THE Western New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held its annual meeting in Rochester, N. Y., Monday, September 24. The meeting was called to order by President F. H. Gouge of Utica, with H. H. Bickford of Elmira, as Secretary, and Otto Block of Rochester as Treasurer, each one giving, in order, his respective report. Two important matters were discussed and resolutions favoring each were adopted. The architects reported unanimously in favor of the proposed State license law for architects, whereby each one in the profession will be prohibited from styling himself a "professional" architect unless he has first been given a State license. The Legislature two years ago passed such a law, but the Governor failed to sign it. It is now proposed to revive the bill, on the ground that public safety requires that the buildings in our cities shall be in the hands of competent persons, the same as our physical bodies. The other point raised and adopted was that each Chapter shall be limited to certain boundaries, and shall not be allowed to infringe upon its neighbor's territory, as is now the case. This resolution will be submitted to the American Institute of Architects, whose annual session will be held in New York City this month.

The Chapter voted as favoring the adoption of the amendments to Article X of the By-laws of the American Institute, as proposed by the Ohio Chapter.

Thomas Nolan of Rochester read a paper descriptive of the development of architectural style, with stereopticon illustrations. President F. H. Gouge gave an interesting talk on his recent rambles in France, and in his address alluded feelingly to the loss that the Chapter had met with in the death during the past year of W. W. Carlin. Later in the meeting a resolution was presented by Mr. J. H. Pierce and passed, expressing the regret of the Chapter at the loss that had been sustained by the death of Mr. Carlin.

A number of water-color sketches and pen-sketches, illustrative of various structures and sections thereof, were displayed for criticism.

These officers were elected: J. H. Pierce, Elmira, N. Y., *President*; J. R. Church, Rochester, N. Y., *Secretary*; Charles F. Crandall, Rochester, N. Y., *Treasurer*; Otto Block, Rochester, N. Y., *First Vice-President*; Joseph Blaby, Palmyra, N. Y., *Second Vice-President*; Charles E. Colton, Syracuse, N. Y., and Frederick H. Gouge, Utica, N. Y., *Executive Committee*.

The meeting closed with a banquet held in the evening at the "Alberger" café, at which a very instructive paper was read by Mr. Thomas Nolan on the "Cancellaria Palace of Rome," followed by an interesting account of a "Bicycle Trip through France" by Mr. F. H. Gouge. Both papers were illustrated by the stereopticon and were highly enjoyed by all present.

JOHN R. CHURCH, *Secretary*.

BEAUX-ARTS SOCIETY, COMPETITION NO. 1.—TERMS OF COMPETITION.

THIS competition will be open to all students of the members of the Beaux-Arts Society, the Department of Architecture of Columbia College, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard University, Boston Institute of Technology, Cornell University, School of Architecture, Syracuse, N. Y., and to all members of the New York Sketch Club, Boston Architectural Club and Philadelphia T-Square Club.

All drawings must conform strictly to the conditions of the programme, and must be mounted on strainers without frames, or glass, and must be delivered, express pre-paid, on or before December 1, 1894, at the rooms of the New York Sketch Club, 1473 Broadway, addressed to Mr. G. W. E. Field.

The drawings will be exhibited publicly for at least two days prior to the judgment, and three days after.

The drawings will be judged by the following members of the Beaux-Arts Society:

JOHN M. CARRÈRE,	}	<i>Committee on Education.</i>
ERNEST FLAGG,		
JOHN G. HOWARD,	}	
W. A. BORING,		
E. L. MASQUERAY,		
WHITNEY WARREN,		
THOS. HASTINGS,		
W. B. CHAMBERS,		
J. EDWARD HOWE,		
G. T. SNELLING,		

who will award a medal to the design placed first, and will award first and second mentions according to merit, to such other designs as may seem worthy of consideration.

All drawings must be sent for within one week after the close of the exhibition. Out-of-town drawings will be returned by express, upon request, at the owner's expense.

All intending competitors will please notify Mr. John M. Carrère, No. 44 Broadway, New York, not later than the 15th day of November, so that suitable arrangements may be made for the exhibition of the drawings.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The following drawings will be required, and none others will be received:

A plan of the buildings which may show the surroundings and

approaches, and a section at the scale of one-eighth inch to the foot; the principal elevation at the scale of one-fourth inch to the foot; and a drawing of the detail of the order, at the scale of three inches to the foot.

All drawings must be rendered in wash, with cast shadows.

Address all communications to Mr. John M. Carrère, No. 44 Broadway, New York, or Mr. G. W. E. Field, No. 910 Lincoln Building, Union Square, New York.

PROGRAMME.—A SMALL THEATRE FOR CANTATAS.

A wealthy amateur of music, whose winters are spent upon his vast estate in the South, has decided to erect at the end of his grounds a small theatre for the representation of cantatas and, occasionally, of light plays.

This little building should consist of an auditorium, with or without a balcony, capable of seating eighty or one hundred persons luxuriously; a suitable stage, without, however, too much space in the wings; and vestibules, dressing-rooms, green-room, toilet-rooms, etc.—in fact, all that should be found in such a temple of scenic art.

The owner has acquired an exquisite capital of the Ionic order from one of the early Roman Temples, and proposes to use it in the decoration of the porch. The building will, therefore, naturally conform to the note thus struck, so that all shall be in perfect keeping.

The greatest dimension should not be more than eighty-five feet.

The plan and section are to be rendered at a scale of one-eighth inch to the foot; the principal elevation at twice that scale; and a drawing of the detail at a scale of three inches to the foot.

Drawings to be rendered December 1, 1894.



[Contributors of drawings are requested to send also plans and a full and adequate description of the buildings, including a statement of cost.]

THE WARNER HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

[Gelatin Print, issued with the International and Imperial Editions only.]

THIS house is said to be the oldest brick building in this eminently sedate and interesting city. The house was built 1718-23 by Captain Macphedris at a cost of £6,000, the brick being brought from Scotland.

PROPOSED UNITARIAN CHURCH, SOMERVILLE, MASS. MESSRS. CRAM, WENTWORTH & GOODHUE, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, PITTSFIELD, MASS. MR. F. R. ALLEN, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

THAYER ACADEMY LABORATORY AND GYMNASIUM, SOUTH BRAintree, MASS. MESSRS. HARTWELL & RICHARDSON, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

HOUSE FOR W. HENRY WALKER, ESQ., KENILWORTH, MD. MR. F. B. PYLE, ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS building is intended to cost about \$8,000.

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

A HÔTEL ON THE RUE MONTCHANIN, PARIS, FRANCE. M. E. ESNAULT-PELTRE, ARCHITECT.

[Copper-plate Photogravure.]

DETAIL OF THE PORTE COCHÈRE OF THE ABOVE.

[Copper-plate Etching.]

TWIN WINDOWS OF THE ABOVE.

[Copper-plate Etching.]

COTTAGE AND STABLE AT HUNSTANTON, NORFOLK, ENG. MR. HERBERT IBBERTSON, ARCHITECT.

THE local stone known as "Car," a stone of rich brown color and coarse texture, has been laid in thin undressed blocks, the mortar being brushed out and kept well back from the surface. The roof is covered with quick weathering tiles and considerable projection is given to eaves and gables. This is an attempt to revert to the traditional method of building in the district, now almost entirely superseded, popular taste being apparently best pleased by cold-looking slate roofs innocent of eaves, and walls dressed as smooth as the nature of the stone will permit them to be.

A TITLE-PAGE.

THE drawing, which has been reproduced in this illustration, was exhibited this year at the Royal Academy. In style it recalls some Renaissance examples. The designer is Mr. E. H. Turner.

OLD GATEWAY, SAN REMO, ITALY.

THE illustration is taken from a drawing by Mr. W. Thomson, which was in the exhibition of the Royal Academy.

GARDEN ENTRANCE.

THE original drawing was prepared by Mr. R. W. Bedingfield, of Leicester, and was among those in the Architectural Room of the Royal Academy.



[The editors cannot pay attention to demands of correspondents who forget to give their names and addresses as guaranty of good faith; nor do they hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by their correspondents.]

OUR WORKINGMEN.

BOSTON, MASS., October 1, 1894.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—Who is to blame for the unskilled condition of our workmen, but the system of education established by law? Men and women are taught to prattle French and Greek and do not know enough to shingle a barn. They are taught to talk about Diogenes and do not know enough to plant potatoes nor have knowledge to hoe them. We need public works where old and young men may be educated, and it will pay the nation to pay a fair rate of wages that men and women may be strong and healthy. Please do not scorn the workers as you do. We are not responsible for being here.

I spent much labor to educate myself. Many of my companions dropped in a grave in the struggle and many a time the battle to be honest and get food and place to rest has been hard, and now I see men that know only how to shovel and pick are in a more independent mode of life than many an educated mechanic. We are not such dunces but what we can learn other trades in odd hours, when we have a chance. You leaders are the ones to be blamed, if any, because of the unskilled condition of mechanics. I had to protest against being kept at sweeping floors for mechanics, when I had agreed to work at \$1.25 per day that I might learn a trade. When I worked for \$1.50 per day, my employer wanted to keep me laying floors all the time, hence you must know a man must battle even to learn a trade in America. When I protested against washing floors and sweeping rooms and halls day after day at \$1.25 per day, my employer said, "Do you expect to use your tools all the time?" and when I told him that was why I had agreed to work for so small wages, he appeared to be surprised and told me he would not want my services only one week longer, and I had all the time been doing work that he had paid laborers \$2.00 per day to do.

We need trade schools, and farm schools, in every town in New England. Yours respectfully, AURIN FRANKLIN.

[THE very last thought that could enter our minds is to entertain "scorn" for self-respecting and industrious mechanics. For those mechanics who have so lost their self-respect as to cast away their birthright and place the welfare of their wives and children at the discretion of conscienceless walking-delegates, we feel pity—not scorn. Scorn and loathing we do feel for the mischief-makers who, for their own personal ends, are willing to inflict wanton injury on helpless women and children.—EDS. AMERICAN ARCHITECT.]



BOSTON, MASS.—Exhibition of the Works of Adolf Menzel; also, Drawings by John Trumbull: at the Museum of Fine Arts, in October and November.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Exhibition of the Sella collection of photographs of Alpine and Caucasian scenes: at the Public Library Art Gallery, September 8 to October 27.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Seventh Annual Exhibition of American Oil paintings and Sculpture: at the Art Institute, October 29 to December 17.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Second Annual Summer Exhibition of American Paintings: at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

Twenty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition: at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, opened May 8.

Group Exhibition by American Painters—William M. Chase, J. Alden Weir, Childre Hassam and others: at the Galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th Street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Sixth Annual Exhibition of the Art Club of Philadelphia: opens November 19, closes December 6.



BUILDING ON QUICKSANDS.—The well-known German engineer, Neukirch, in a paper on making foundations in quicksand, urges that the sand on which the foundation is to rest be converted into solid concrete by blowing into it, by air pressure, powdered dry hydraulic cement, using for this purpose a one-and-one-half-inch pipe drawn to a point at its lower end and having three or more three-eighths-inch holes. In practice, this pipe is joined at its upper end by a rubber tube to an injector, which is connected to a source of compressed air and is fed with dry cement, the sinking of the pipe to the depth required being facilitated by blowing air through it during its descent and setting it in motion, a depth reaching to 19 feet being thus quickly accomplished. After this, the cement is fed in and carried into the sand by the air, which, being forced up through the former, insures a thorough mixture with the cement, and the tube is then slowly withdrawn, the supply of cement being continued until it reaches the surface. The concrete formed in this way takes several weeks to harden and requires some months to attain its full strength. Further, the whole area to be treated is divided into a number of small areas of about one square foot each, and, the tube being sunk successively and operated on each of the squares, it is found that the mixture of the sand and cement produced occupies less space than did the sand alone before the operation. This method of operation has been resorted to successfully in coffer-dam construction and sewer work where such had to be laid in quicksand.—*American Engineer and R. R. Journal.*

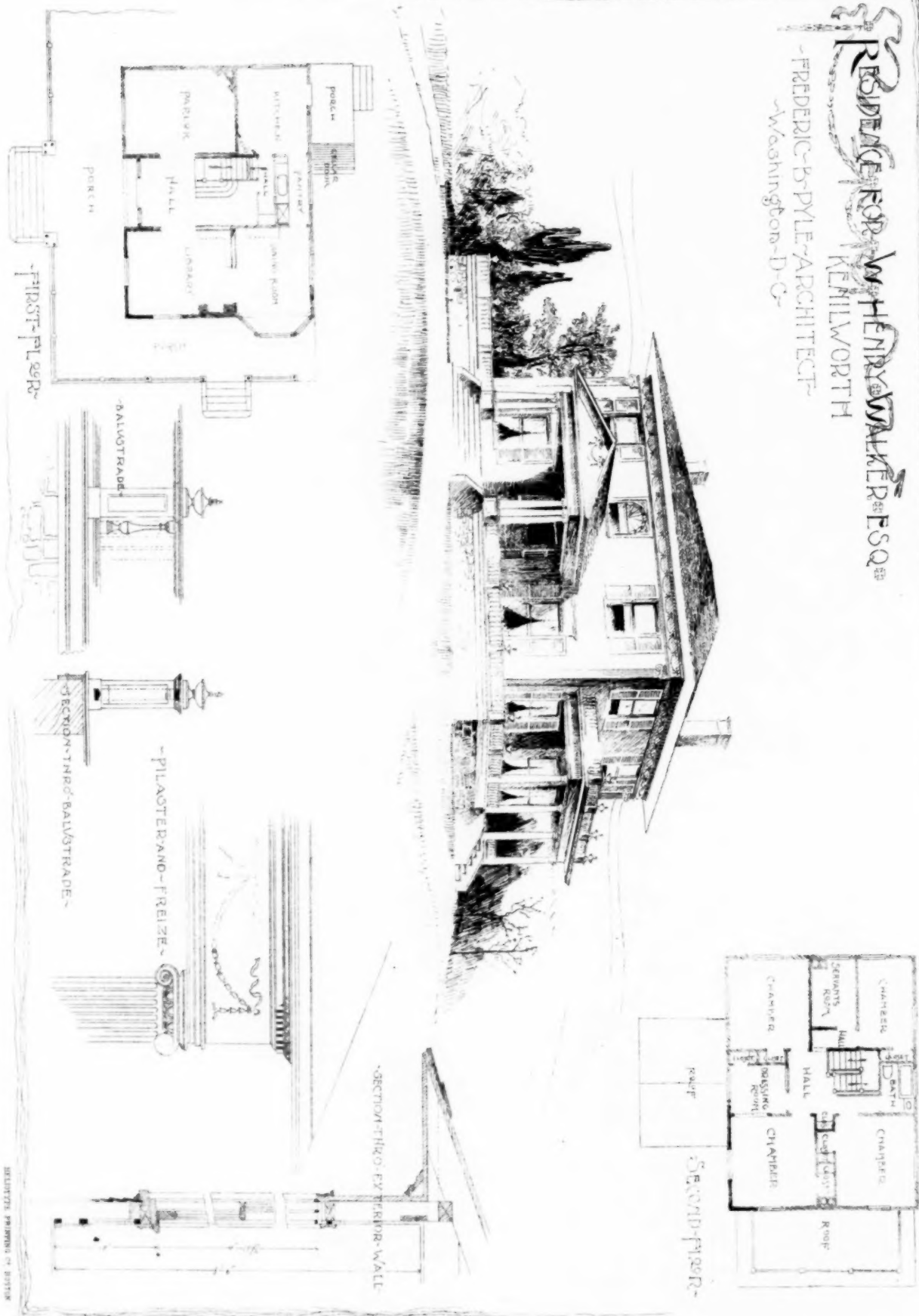
SINKING A COLLIERY SHAFT BY THE POETSCH PROCESS.—A colliery shaft was sunk recently at the Houssu colliery in Belgium in an interesting manner by the Poetsch process, which has been employed once or twice in this country for similar work. A number of metal pipes were first sunk outside the limits of the proposed shaft to a depth lower than a stratum of water-bearing sand nearly forty feet thick, which occurred at a depth of about two hundred feet. These tubes were quite large and closed at the ends, and inside them were placed others open at the ends, so that the interior of each main tube was divided into two chambers. A very cold solution of chloride of magnesium was then forced down the smaller tubes, and rising outside them in the larger ones it gradually froze the water in the quicksand until it became hard enough to be worked like rock, so that a shaft could be sunk through it. The water flowing through the quicksand when work began amounted to over 4,000 gallons an hour, and to freeze it required eighteen of the double sets of tubes, which were sunk on the circumference of a circle about eighteen feet in diameter.—*Boston Transcript.*

HOW EMPEROR WILLIAM I REPAID AN INSULT.—A curious relic of bygone days may be seen on a house in Berlin. Two blacksmiths lived opposite one another in one of the streets of that city, whose trade rivalry became the talk of the neighborhood. One day, the Emperor William I, who was fond of going about the city disguised as a farmer, in order to "feel the pulse" of the people, rode up to the door of one of the blacksmiths to have his horse's shoe fastened. A daughter of the rival blacksmith, to show her contempt for this customer, put out her tongue and distorted her face with a horrible grin. The king called together the wood-carvers of the city, and offered a prize for the most hideous face of a woman they could devise, and when the king had selected the most frightful specimen produced—one with a tongue lolling out of its wooden mouth—he rode over with it to the blacksmith's shop. There, to the consternation of the women, he ordered that the fury's head should be nailed over the door, as a lesson to rivals and a warning against petty spite.—*Answers.*

PROFITS IN CHICAGO REALTY.—A Boston real estate dealer, in talking of investments in realty the other day, spoke about the speculations in Chicago properties a dozen or fifteen years ago. In 1879 or 1880, he said, the Dorr block on State and Madison Streets, was bought by a Massachusetts capitalist for \$250,000. He received \$300,000 in rents for the block, then capitalized it at five per cent on \$700,000. The same Massachusetts man bought another parcel on State Street for \$105,000, and four years ago refused a cash offer of \$285,000. His first rental was \$10,000, and in 1890 he was realizing \$19,000 from the property on a long lease. Another piece of business realty on Dearborn Street, also owned in the East, was bought in 1880 for \$85,000, and was at once leased for ten years for eight per cent net on the cost, the taxes to be paid by the tenant. When the lease expired, the building had nearly paid for itself, and the owner sold it for \$200,000 in cash. These parcels of realty represented a first cost to the investors of about \$450,000. At the end of eleven years they had received a million dollars in rents, and declined to sell for \$1,810,000. No other city in the country east of the Mississippi can show such a record of rapid and enormous profits.—*Boston Transcript.*

DISCOVERY OF CRETAN HIEROGLYPHS.—Arthur John Evans, the distinguished archaeologist, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, has been doing some remarkable work in Crete the past year, the results of which, to judge from the preliminary survey, will be of exceptional value. He has found a system of hieroglyphics distinct from both the Egyptian and the Hittite, of which he brings back eighty types, and he discovered in other remains an obvious connection and links between the Mycenaean glyptic art and the Egyptian decoration of the Twelfth Dynasty. He tells also of a wonderful Cyclopean city, now called Goulas, unrivalled in extent among the primitive remains in Europe, with vast walls, terraces, and temples in strata, one on the other, which was deserted before the dawn of history, and which, he believes, research and excavation will prove to have been the centre of the ancient Aegean civilization.—*N. Y. Times.*

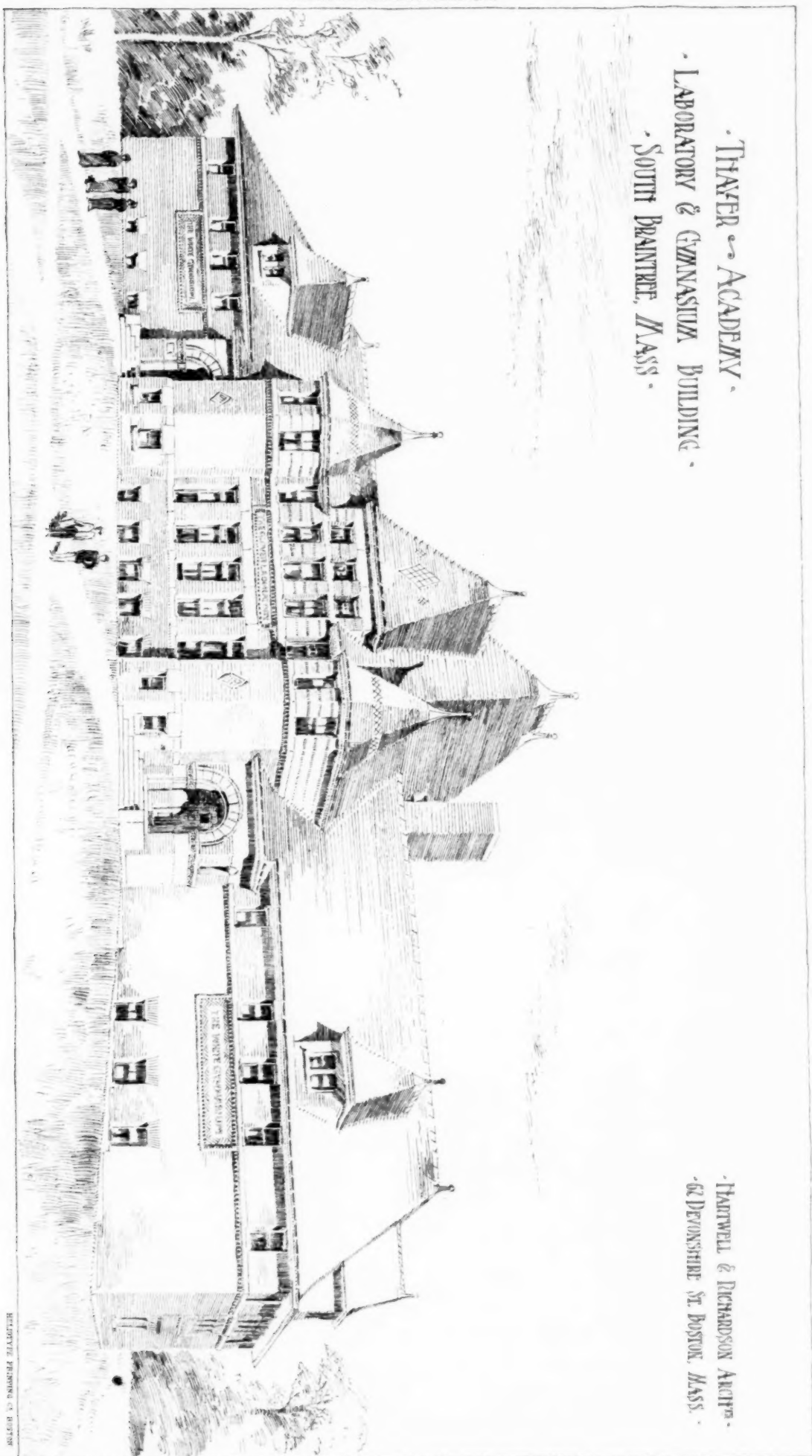
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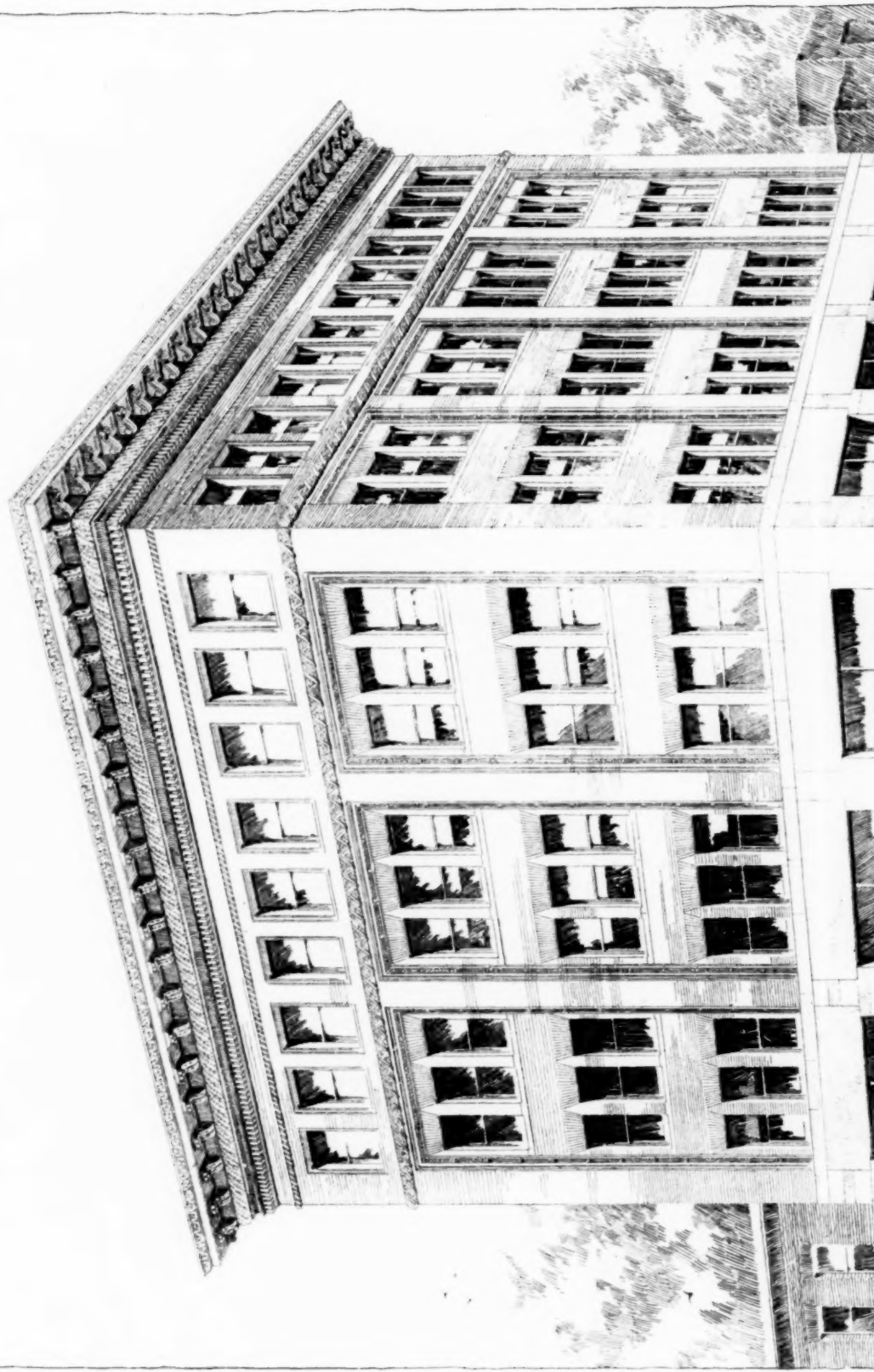
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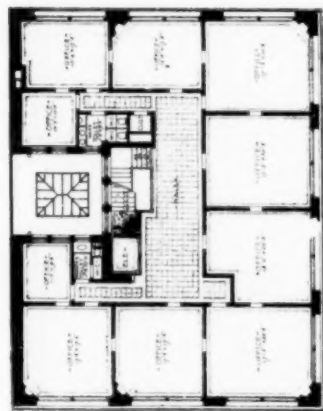
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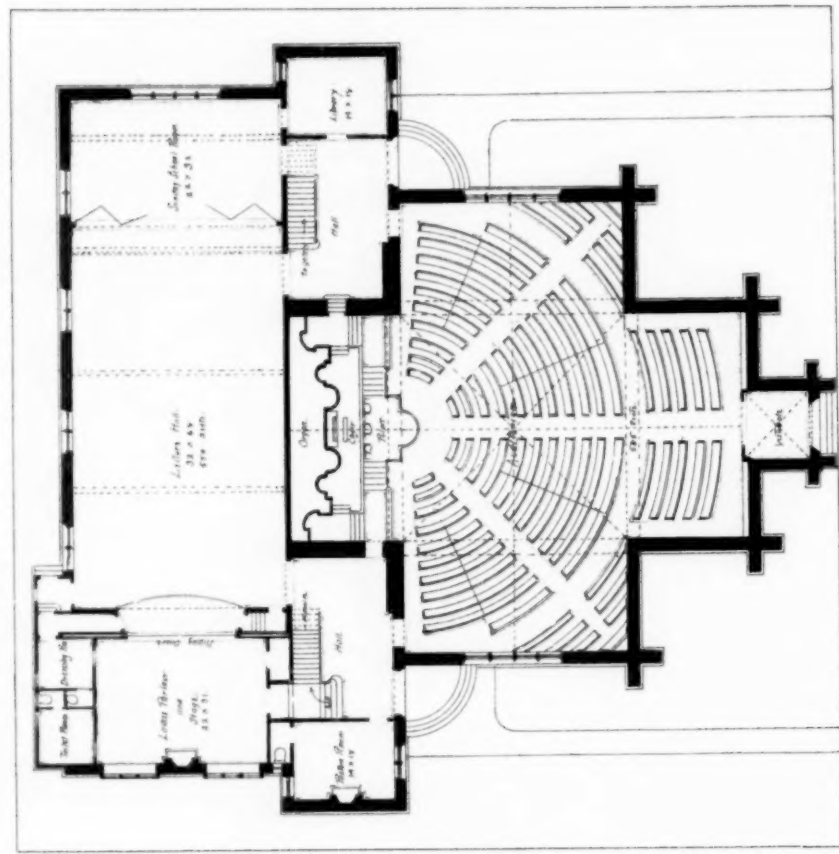
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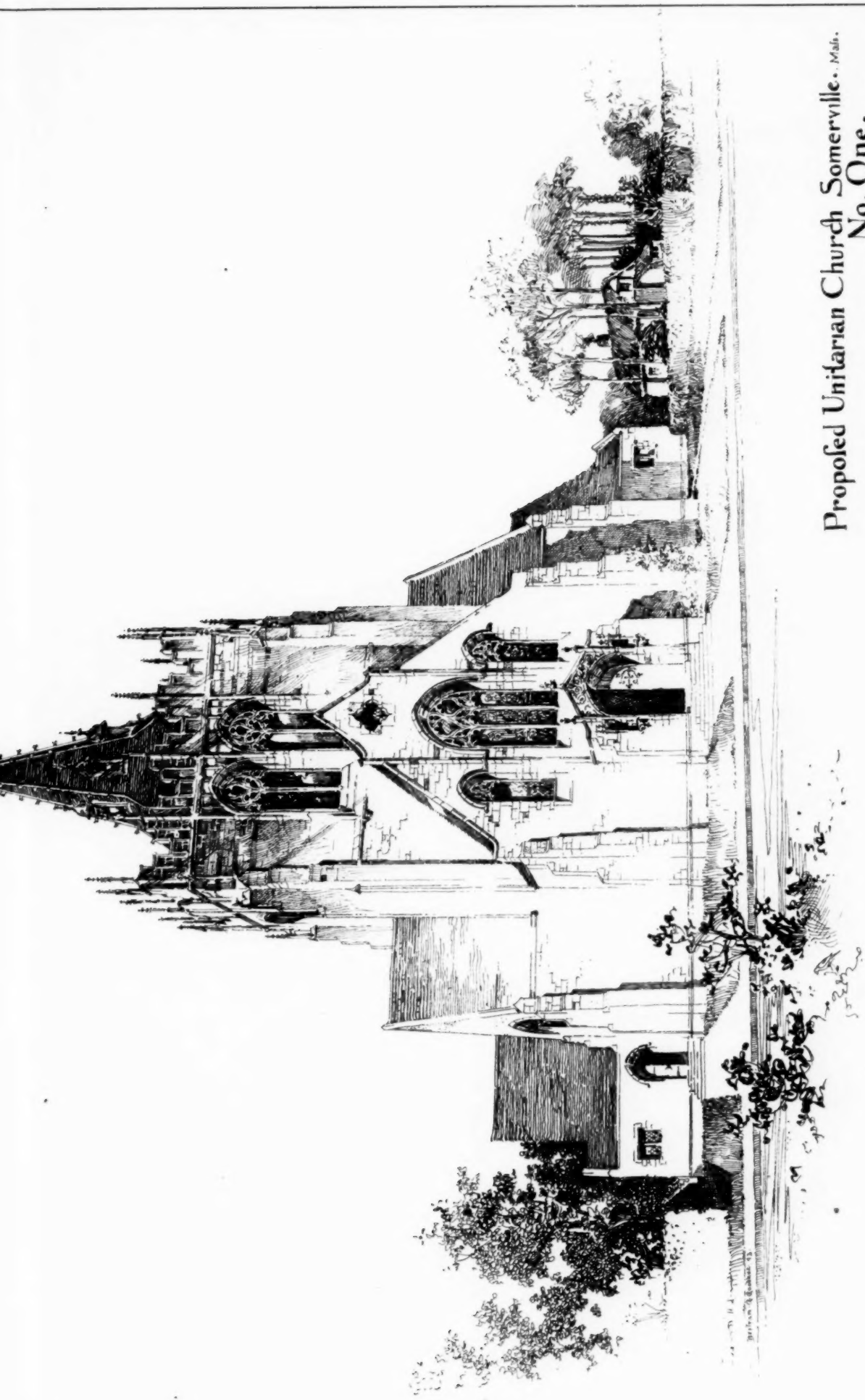
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Plan.





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No. One.
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