

CITY BUILDING NEWS.

Belvedere near Waller. To build; owner, Mrs. A. L. Ryder; contractors, White Bros.; signed, Nov. 1; filed, Nov. 1; cost \$3,000.

Block bounded by Point Lobos, 5th and 6th avenues and A street. Carpenter, mill work, etc.; owners, La Societe de Benefaisance Mutuelle; architects, Mosser & Goustaux; contractor, Alex. L. Campbell; signed, Oct. 17; filed, Oct. 18; cost \$15,500.

Block bounded by Point Lobos, 5th and 6th avenues and A street. Painting; owners, La Societe de Benefaisance Mutuelle; architects, Mosser & Goustaux; contractor, J. F. Sullivan; signed, Oct. 17; filed, Oct. 18; cost \$3,075.

Block bounded by Point Lobos, 5th and 6th avenues and A street. Electric bells, etc.; owners, La Societe de Benefaisance Mutuelle; architects, Mosser & Goustaux; contractor, Lat. E. Allen; signed, Oct. 17; filed, Oct. 18; cost \$3,575.

Block bounded by Point Lobos, 5th and 6th avenues and A street. Plumbing, gas fitting, tiling, masonry, sewers and sewerage; owners, La Societe de Benefaisance Mutuelle; architects, Mosser & Goustaux; contractors, Worrell & Miller; signed, Oct. 17; filed, Oct. 18; cost \$47,030.

Block bounded by Point Lobos, 5th and 6th avenues and A street. Brick work, cement, plastering and cast iron work; owners, La Societe de Benefaisance Mutuelle; architects, Mosser & Goustaux; contractors, Worrell & Miller; signed, Oct. 17; filed, Oct. 18; cost \$47,030.

Block bounded by Point Lobos, 5th and 6th avenues and A street. Excavating, concrete, artificial stone work and cementing; owners, La Societe de Benefaisance Mutuelle; architects, Mosser & Goustaux; contractors, Worrell & Miller; signed, Oct. 17; filed, Oct. 18; cost \$25,350.

Brannan near 24th. Excavating, concrete, etc., and alterations; owner, Del Monte Milling Co.; contractor, Casper Zwierlein; signed, Oct. 21; filed, Oct. 27; cost \$1,575.

Bush and Larkin. Plumbing, etc.; owners, Olympic Salt Water Co.; architect, D. Ernest Melliss; engineer, contractors, Duffy Bros.; signed, Oct. 20; filed, Oct. 20; cost \$0,300.

Bush and Gough. Marble work; owners, Trinity Church; architect, A. Page Brown; contractors, W. W. Montague & Co.; signed, Oct. 27; filed, Oct. 31st; cost \$3,000.

Bush and Gough. Pews, etc.; owner, Trinity Church; architect, A. Page Brown; contractors, Fink & Schindler; signed, Oct. 27; filed, Oct. 31; cost \$4,500.

California near Drum. Concrete, marble and iron work; owner, Luning Co.; architects, Coxhead & Coxhead; contractors, Rudino & Bianchi; signed, Oct. 5; filed, Oct. 18; cost \$271,500.

Capp near 23d. All excavation and work to build; owner, F. Gries; architects, Martens & Coffey; contractors, Schutt & Kreeker; signed, Oct. 16; filed, Oct. 17; cost \$4,000.

Capp near 23d. All work to build; owner, John Fitzgerald; architect, M. J. Welsh; contractors, R. Doyle & Son; signed, Oct. 23; filed, Oct. 24; cost \$3,375.

Clement near 6th Ave. One-story frame; owner, Floyd J. Myard; architect, James Mix; contractor, Robert Murray; signed, Oct. 27; filed, Oct. 28; cost \$1,100.

Eighteenth and Castro. To build, except painting and gas-fitting; owner, C. Rousseau; architect, Emil John; contractor, W. A. Muller; signed, Oct. 26; filed, Nov. 1; cost \$3,825.

Fell near Steiner. To build; owner, Nathan Cohn; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractors, Roundtree Bros.; signed, Oct. 26; filed, Oct. 31; cost \$3,474.

Fifth Ave. near Fulton. Two-story frame; owner, Mary Rakoman; contractors, Home Building Co.; signed, Oct. 20; filed, Oct. 23; cost \$2,500.

Fifteenth near Howard. To build; owner, F. N. Neavol; architect, Chas. M. Rousseau; contractor, Geo. R. Breese; signed, Oct. 20; filed, Oct. 23; cost \$975.

Fourth near Folsom. Excavating and building; owner, John Demartini; architect, Wm. Mosser; contractor, John J. Dunn; signed, Oct. 11; filed, Oct. 13; cost \$5,000.

Folsom near 22d. Two-story frame engine house; architects, Henriksen & Mahoney; contractors, R. Doyle & Son; signed, Oct. 4; filed, Oct. 20; cost \$2,400.

Folsom near 13th. Alterations and additions; owner, James O. Manion; architects, Shen & Shea; contractors, Condon Bros.; signed, Oct. 30; filed, Nov. 1; cost \$1,920.

Florida near 25th. Additions and alterations; owner, Edward Fenneseey; architect, T. J. Welsh; contractors, Wm. Schaffeld & Son; signed, Nov. 3; filed, Nov. 9; cost \$1,247.

Golden Gate Park. To build; owners, Chinese Midwinter Fair Co.; architects, Martens & Coffey; contractor, R. M. Murry; signed, Nov. 4; filed, Nov. 10; cost \$12,800.

Golden Gate Park. Administration building; owner, Ex. Com. Cal. Midwinter Fair; architect, A. Page Brown; contractor, A. P. Antonelli; signed, Oct. 18; filed, Oct. 23; cost \$30,474.

Golden Gate Park. Chocolate Cafe; owner, Johnson, Lock Mercantile Co.; architect, Samuel Newsum; contractor, Richmond Simon; signed, Oct. 24; filed, Oct. 28; cost \$2,700.

Gough and Vallejo. Painting; owner, L. P. Barnard; contractor, W. R. Eaton; signed, Oct. 19; filed, Oct. 23; cost \$1,150.

Guerrero near 19th. Two-story frame and one-story frame stable; owners, Thomas and Alice Flinn; architect, Chas. J. I. Devlin; contractor, R. O. Davis; signed, Oct. 10; filed, Oct. 12; cost \$2,250.

Hattie bet. 17th and 18th. Raising a one-story cottage to make two-story flats; owner, Margaret O'Connor; contractors, Douglass & O'Connor; signed, Oct. 26; filed, Oct. 27; cost \$1,150.

Hayes near Webster. To build; owners, Otto and Emily Friendlander; architect, H. Gl. Fuss; contractors, Schutt & Kreeker; signed, Oct. 17; filed, Oct. 17; cost \$6,200.

Hayes and Lyon. Plumbing and gas service, etc.; owner, I. V. Tadich; architect, T. J. Welsh; contractor, G. C. Sweeney; signed, Oct. 14; filed, Oct. 20; cost \$1,088.

Kentucky bet. Solano and Butte. Carpenter work, plumbing, painting, etc.; owner, Matthew Lanner; contractor, Edward Mooney; signed, Oct. 16; filed, Nov. 1; cost \$2,565.

Lott near McAllister. Two-story frame; owner, Mary I. Coddington; contractor, W. W. Rednell; signed, Oct. 20; filed, Oct. 20; cost \$3,500.

McAllister near Jones. Brick and iron work; owners, Katherine Adam and Eliza Kibbe; architect, Julius E. Kraft; contractor, D. J. Brennan; signed, Sept. 15; filed, Oct. 16; cost \$5,500.

McAllister near Jones. Painting, graining, varnishing and finishing two-story brick; owners, Katherine Adam and Eliza Kibbe; architect, Julius Kraft; contractor, J. H. Kille; signed, Oct. 18; filed, Oct. 21; cost \$1,100.

McAllister near Jones. Lathing and plastering; owners, K. A. and E. Kibbe; architect, Julius Kraft; contractor, T. Murphy; signed, Sept. 15; filed, Oct. 16; cost \$2,550.

McAllister near Jones. Plumbing, etc.; owners, K. A. and E. Kibbe; architect, Julius Kraft; contractor, Jas. E. Britt; signed, Sept. 15; filed, Oct. 18; cost \$2,483.

Mason near O'Farrell. To build; owner, Marten O'Dea; architect, Chas. I. Havens; contractor, John Furness; signed, Nov. 8; filed, Nov. 8; cost \$6,700.

Oak near Devisadero. To build; owners, City and County of S. F.; architects, Henriksen & Mahoney; contractors, D. Doyle & Son; signed, Oct. 4; filed, Oct. 20; cost \$5,465.

O'Farrell near Webster. Three-story frame; owner, Solomon Michael; architect, A. J. Barnett; contractors, Peterson & Olson; signed, Oct. 18; filed, Oct. 19; cost \$5,000.

O'Farrell near Octavia. Masonry, etc.; owner, Geo. Haas; architect, J. H. Littlefield; contractor, Jos. Kennedy; signed, Nov. 8; filed, Nov. 7; cost \$7,233.

O'Farrell near Octavia. Sewerage, etc.; owner, Geo. Haas; architect, J. H. Littlefield; contractor, G. C. Sweeney; signed, Nov. 8; filed, Nov. 7; cost \$1,079.

O'Farrell near Octavia. Painting, etc.; owner, Geo. Haas; architect, J. H. Littlefield; contractor, Gus N. Daniels; signed, Nov. 6; filed, Nov. 7; cost \$3,144.

O'Farrell near Octavia. Artificial stone; owner, Geo. Haas; architect, J. H. Littlefield; contractor, F. W. Schallike; signed, Nov. 6; filed, Nov. 7; cost \$4,000.

Page near Cole. One-story frame with brick foundation; owner, J. F. Sarber; architect, W. H. Little; contractor, R. M. Murray; signed, Oct. 12; filed, Oct. 13; cost \$1,035.

Pacific Rolling Mills. Owner, Pacific Rolling Mill Co.; architect, Patrick Noble; contractors, Healy, Tibbitts & Co.; signed, Oct. 25; filed, Nov. 8; cost \$6,75 for each pile driven.

Post and Leavenworth. Brickwork, etc.; owners, San Francisco Verein Ass. architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractor, Adam Beck; signed, Nov. 7; filed, Nov. 9; cost \$18,706.

Post and Powell. Carpenter work, etc.; owner, Mrs. A. M. Parrott; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractor, F. W. Kern; signed, Oct. 26; filed, Nov. 1; cost \$31,500.

Post and Powell. Cast iron work; owner, Mrs. A. M. Parrott; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractors, O'Connell & Lewis; signed, Oct. 27; filed, Nov. 1; cost \$8,500.

Post near Stockton. Brick building; owner, V. Menesine; architect, Chas. R. Wilson; contractors, Leibert & Hoffman; signed, Nov. 1; filed, Nov. 4; cost \$5,819.

Post near Stockton. Excavation, etc.; owner, V. Menesine; architect, Chas. R. Wilson; contractor, W. T. Ambrose; signed, Oct. 13; filed, Oct. 17; cost \$1,700.

Post and Powell. Grading and trenching; owner, Mrs. A. M. Parrott; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractor, J. L. Rauer; signed, Oct. 20; filed, Oct. 20; cost \$1,275.

Strawberry Hill in Golden Gate Park. One-story and attic boat house; owners, Golden Gate Park Commissioners; contractor, Geo. H. Walker; signed, Oct. 10; filed, Oct. 14; cost \$39,444.

Twenty-third near Hampshire. Four two-story frames; owner, Peter Kelly; architect, Wm. H. Arnitage; contractor, Geo. Weissmann; signed, Oct. 26; filed, Oct. 28; cost \$5,100.

Union bet. Octavia and Laguna. Two-story frame, alterations; owner, F. G. Bagiolupe; or T. N. G. Bagiolupe; architects, Chas. Beasley and Son; contractor, Devoto & Sunder; signed, Oct. 3; filed, Oct. 13; cost \$4,400.

Washington near Baker. Two-story frame engine house; owner, City and County of S. F.; architects, Henriksen & Mahoney; contractor, W. S. Wickersham; signed, Oct. 4; filed, Oct. 25; cost \$4,880.

Webster near Pine. Carpenter, etc.; owner, Jacob Clauss; architect, Wm. H. Wharf; contractors, Brobeck & Hickox; signed, Nov. 7; filed, Nov. 7; cost \$1,851.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. U. S. A.

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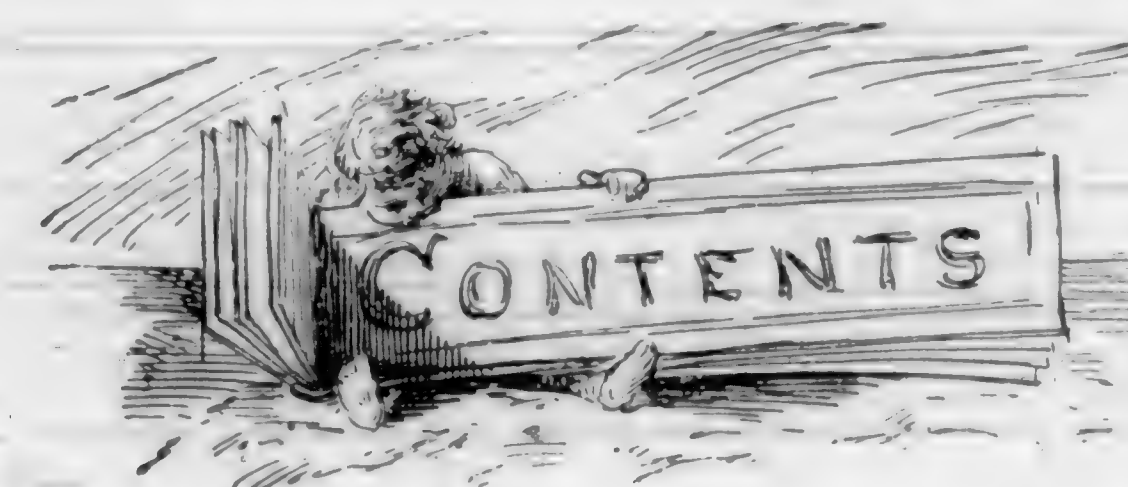
ESTABLISHED 1879. INCORPORATED 1880.
NOW IN THE FOURTEENTH YEAR.

W. J. CUTHBERTSON, President. OLIVER EVERETT, Secretary.

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1 Page.....	40 00	110 00	200 00	350 00



Index to Advertisers.....	VI
Bequests for a Hospital.....	134
The City Hall Tower.....	134
The Opening Address to the Royal Institute of British Architects.....	135
Illustrations.....	138
Opening of the Trade Schools.....	138
Spurious Hardware.....	138
The Franklin Trade School.....	138
Notes and Comments.....	139
Individuality of Architecture.....	140
Tenders to be Received.....	141
Legal Decisions.....	141
Notices of Meetings.....	142
The San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.....	142
An Electric Road for Tokio.....	142
Business Mosaics.....	143
Building News.....	144

THIS journal is prepared to take charge of rendering perspective drawings in pen and ink or color. Charges will depend on size and kind of drawing wanted.

Upon receipt of plan and elevations, with a description of what is wanted, we will submit our estimates for the performance of the work.

SINCE work was begun in September on the exhibition buildings for the California Midwinter Fair, up to the date of this writing, there has not been more than two or three days when the weather interfered with the progress of the work, on the contrary the clerk of the weather has been very favorably disposed, and has granted every requirement to the busy workers, who are now completing a veritable city where naught but barren sand hills existed three months ago.

THE ever recurring troubles of the unemployed are again claiming the attention of the public, not only in this State, but through the entire country and Europe. The distress is general and widespread, without taking into consideration the tramp, and the discontented element that continually looks for work without the desire to find it.

Governments that boast of their advanced state of civilization, and yet have provided no means for the suppression of the tramp nuisance, and no remedy for the voluntary or involuntary idleness of its destitute citizens, both evils that threaten to become menacing dangers to the peaceful existence of society, have certainly failed to satisfactorily solve one of the most important questions they were organized to deal with; for the existence of masses of idle discontented human beings, is a continual threat to the peace and quiet of the social fabric. Society as it becomes more complex, presents ever increasing difficulties to the unemployed to secure remunerative employment. The continuous struggle that exists between the majority of employers and the majority of employees, has a tendency to reduce wages in times of depression, without a correspondingly great tendency to increase them in times of plenty.

Now it is self evident that a danger to society becomes apparent when the rate of wages falls to the point where

they are too small to supply the necessities of life; and also self evident that in a well regulated social state there should be no valid excuse for idleness and destitution; when the oppression of the upper classes becomes to severe to be borne, the masses overturn the existing state, and seek to inaugurate a better; but they fail from ignorance, where their rulers failed from greed. Before the case comes to this crisis; it is well to look into the matter, and endeavor to find a satisfactory solution of the problem.

In studying the question these two facts are brought to the attention of the student with great distinctness.

FIRST—There is a certain amount of idle labor that seeks employment.

SECOND—There is ever an immense amount of work that needs to be done to satisfy the wants and increase the ease, comfort and enjoyment of society, both individually and collectively.

As long as these two conditions exist (and they always will exist) it simply remains to find the most advantageous way of making them neutralize each other. As long as the efforts of individuals are sufficient for the accomplishment of this object, well and good; when individual efforts becomes insufficient, it is time the collective efforts of the individual, that is to say the government, should step in and by appropriate legislation supply the deficiency. How this may best be accomplished is not an easy question to satisfactorily answer; we shall make some suggestions in a future article.

THE Executive Committee of the American Forestry Association, report that the work of the association is at last beginning to be effective.

Not only has the policy of reserving public timber land for forestry purposes, established by the last Administration, been recognized by the present Administration—in reserving some 4,500,000 acres more (the Cascade Range and Ashland Timber Reserves in Oregon), making the total acreage in forest reservations nearly 18,000,000—but there is ground for hope that some rational legislation for protecting and utilizing these reserves may be enacted, thanks to the warm interest and energetic work of the Hon. Thos. C. McRae, of Arkansas, Chairman of Public Lands Committee.

BEQUESTS FOR A HOSPITAL.

A notable instance of private generosity for philanthropic purposes is brought to light by the filing for probate the will of the late Mrs. Kate Johnson.

The full third of her estate, the entire amount allowed by law for charitable purposes, has been bequeathed for the erection, endowment and maintenance of a free hospital for all sick women and children, without regard to religion, nationality or color.

In the petition for the probate of the will the value of the estate is given nominally as \$1,000,000, and its income at \$4,500 per month, but the real value will probably approximate \$2,000,000, so the one-third bequeathed to the free hospital will not fall far short of \$700,000.

The clause in the will having particular reference to the proposed hospital is as follows:

I give devise and bequeath to Archbishop Patrick W. Riordan of San Francisco, California, all my pictures and valuable bibelots; also all that certain real property situate in the city and county of San Francisco, state of California, and described as follows, to wit: Horner's addition blocks numbered 173 and 174, bounded on the north by Twenty-ninth street, on the east by Castro street, on the south by

Thirtieth street and on the west by Diamond street; also, my new warehouse known and designated as the Gibraltar Warehouse and the lot on which the same is situated at the southeast corner of Sansome and Filbert streets; also, such a sum of money as will, with the real and personal property aforesaid, comprise one-third of my entire estate; all of the same to be held in trust by him to and for the uses, intents and purposes following, that is to say:

THE FOUNDING OF THE HOSPITAL.

It being my desire to found and endow a free hospital to be located in said city and county of San Francisco; all said money and property is to be by said trustees paid, conveyed and delivered over to a corporation to be hereafter formed by a society to be composed of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Francisco and R. C. Tobin, Dr. C. F. Buckley, Dr. W. S. Thorn and Dr. Luke Robinson, or the survivors of them, and such other persons as they or their survivors and successors, in their discretion, shall elect to fill vacancies in said society; said corporation to be formed under the laws of the State of California; the name of said corporation to be Mary's Help Hospital; the purposes for which such corporation shall be formed to be to receive endowments and acquire property for and establish, erect, maintain and conduct a free hospital for all sick women and children of the poor, without regard to religion, nationality or color, excepting such as the officers of the hospital consider dangerous to other inmates; such hospital to be conducted by the Roman Catholic Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, commonly called the Sisters of Charity, under the direction of the Board of Directors of said corporation.

The place where the principal business of said corporation shall be transacted shall be the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, and the number of its Directors shall be five; and I direct the said trustee, Archbishop Patrick W. Riordan, to pay, convey and deliver over to such corporation when so formed all of the money, property and estate aforesaid. It is my wish that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Francisco be a member of said society and ex-officio one of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that the others of such Directors shall at all times consist of one business man and three physicians, and that the medical staff of the hospital shall have the right to give clinical instruction in the hospital to students, and graduates of medicine.

THE CITY HALL TOWER.

THE above question will be settled at last by the adoption of a design for a dome surrounded by tiers of colonnades.

Mr. Frank Shea, the architect of the Board of New City Hall Commissioners has prepared the preliminary drawings and the specifications for the completion of the central feature that is to crown the front of this edifice and in submitting them to the Board made the following statements:

"The specifications of the copper, cement and interior decoration work have not yet been prepared, as I thought it wise to defer their compilation, because many months will elapse before the work will be required. The general plan of construction of the dome consists of a complete frame of metal, commencing at a line on top of the present circular brick wall and interior columns. The entire upright frame, except that portion resting upon interior columns, will be encased in brick and terra cotta walls cemented on the outside, in order that the character of the work of the present building may be maintained. The dome will be covered with copper. The specifications have been prepared separately, so as to permit the receiving of bids, or estimates, upon the work in part or as a whole, and the time set for completion of all the contracts is July 28, 1894.

"I have spared neither time nor labor in the study of the construction of the dome, and I feel confident that in the plans presented the best results possible from a practical and esthetic point of view have been attained, and that, when

completed, the New City Hall will be surrounded by a dome in perfect harmony with the great building at its base.

"I have estimated the entire cost at \$300,000. It will take twelve months to complete the dome with due haste. The work will give immediate employment in the shops, yards and on the ground proper to 600 men, and continual employment to at least 350 workmen."

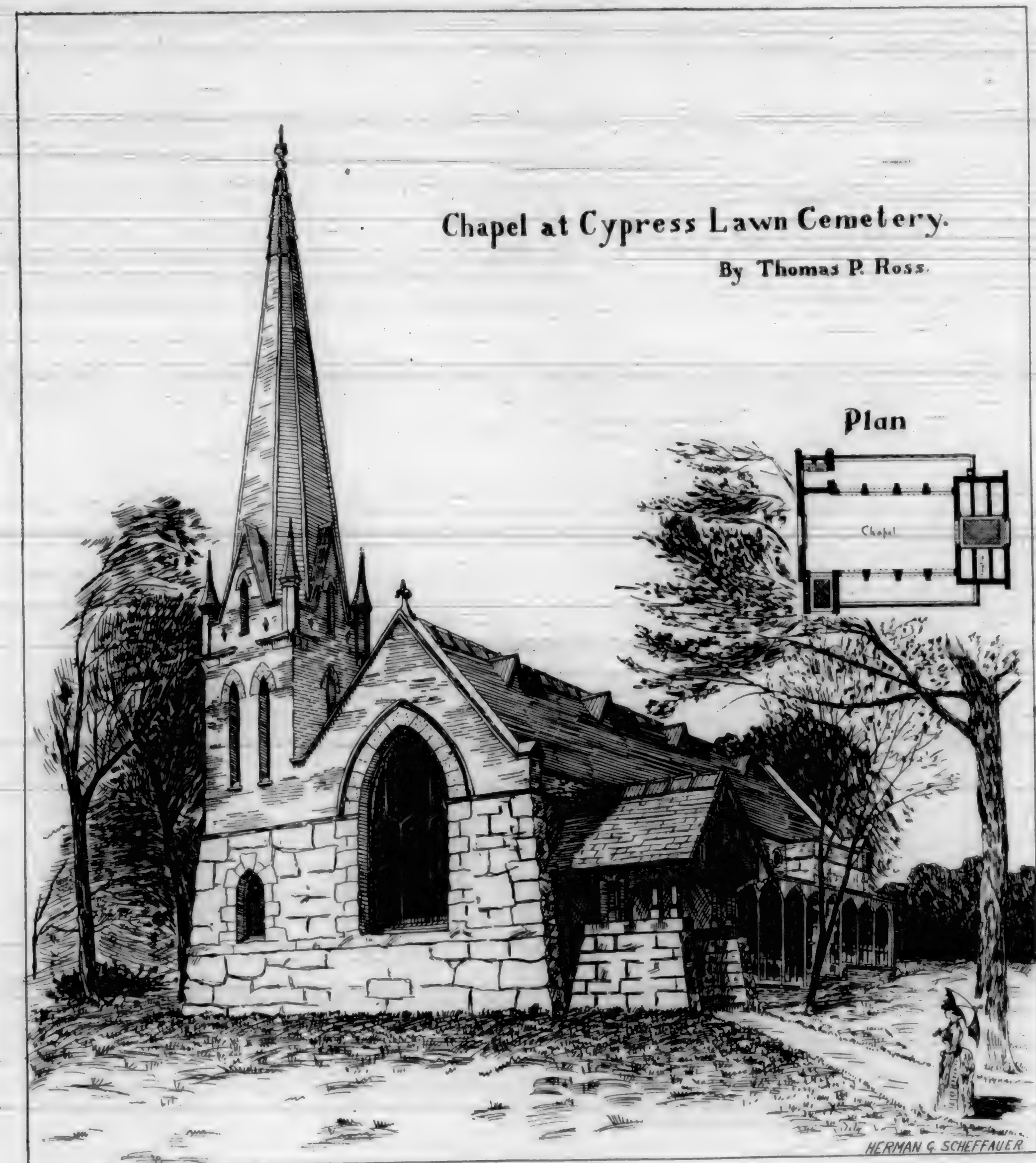
The plans have been examined by the Board and accepted and now all that remains is to take bids and start the work immediately.

it was then my privilege to deliver was Progress, and from that standpoint I noticed some subjects of professional interest. Progress leads to Attainment, and it is therefore a natural sequence to pass from the means to the end, and from the higher platform to review some points that may be supposed to interest the architect, and less directly the public.

No one who regards life as a serious reality fails to set up some goal, in the attainment of which life is passed. The

Chapel at Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

By Thomas P. Ross.



THE OPENING ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

DELIVERED BY THE PRESIDENT, J. MACVICAR ANDERSON, AT THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING, MONDAY, 6th NOVEMBER 1893.

COLLEAGUES AND GENTLEMEN:

THOSE of you who were good enough to honor me with your presence at the opening Meeting of last session may remember that the keynote which pervaded the Address

goals of some wither with possession—the object is too material, attainment too easy. The noblest, as well as the happiest, lives are passed in the pursuit of an ideal, the standard of which is so lofty that it is never fully attained. Point after point may be gained, each one higher than the last; but, as with the Alpine climber, ever in front is displayed the as yet unattained excelsior of excellence, which for the architect is enshrined in Truth and Beauty. And so it comes to pass that in such aspirations the oldest men are still students, because their ideal of excellence is so lofty that

life is too short to attain it. But, just as the highest life is sustained and inspired by Hope, which can alone find full fruition hereafter, so the life of the artist is ennobled by the yearning for the attainment of excellence, which no disappointment can extinguish, and no success can satisfy. This is the Art life worth living.

Architects, however, are sometimes reproached with incapacity because they fail to attain an ideal which the public choose to establish. Such reproach has often been cast at the architects of this century because they have not created



Tower of St. Giles,
Saragossa, Spain.

what is called a new style of architecture. No indication is vouchsafed of what is meant by those words, probably because no reflection has been bestowed on the subject. It is sufficient to censure a body of educated men by accusing them of want of originality, and of slavishly copying the works of others. In order to meet the accusation, it is necessary to apprehend what architecture is. When men began to multiply on the face of the earth, when they had to work, when they founded communities, when they erected buildings to provide for their necessities, and when such buildings were constructed with regard to beauty of form and proportion, architecture was born. Thus, architecture is the product of the necessities of life coupled with the aspiration for the beautiful. The development of this germ has found expression in the buildings, monuments, and shrines of succeed-

ing generations; and what are known as styles of architecture are simply the adaption of this germ to climatic influences and conditions of life in different parts of the world. With the modification of such conditions they become subject to variation. Thus, the architecture of feudal times, when warfare was the rule, not the exception, was characterised by massive solidity, unbroken wall-space, diminutive openings, and bald simplicity. Such characteristics, necessitated by the hardy severity of a warlike age, would obviously be ill adapted to the advanced civilization and luxurious refinement of these days of peace and accumulated wealth; and so solidity gives place to lightness, wall-space to fenestration, simplicity to ornamentation.

If, then, architecture is the outcome of actual conditions of life, it follows that to create a new style is beyond the power of any individual or any body of architects, no matter how bountifully he, or they, may be endowed with the power of original design. Are the conditions of life in our day distinctively different from those which prevailed in the days of our fathers? Our climate, much as it is abused—and, as I think, unjustly—remains much the same. We eat, we drink, we work, we sleep, we marry and are given in marriage, and in all essential conditions we live and die as our ancestors have done before us. Is it, then, reasonable to anticipate the advent of a new architecture? Cause and effect are inseparable. With new conditions of life, a new architecture will be called into existence; but so long as the conditions of national life remain unchanged, it is as absurd as it is illogical to traduce the architects of this age for having failed to attain to the creation of a new style of architecture.

But it is alleged further that our system of education, and, resulting from that, our programmes of examinations, tend to rivet the chains that bind and restrict us to the past; that we inculcate the study of schools of architecture which were called into being by conditions that no longer exist; that we teach forms and proportions defined by masters in such schools, which were beautiful because appropriate to the conditions of life in their day, but which are not appropriate, and therefore not beautiful, now; that we encourage the student to paraphrase Greek, Roman, Romanesque, Gothic, Saracenic, Renaissance, Hindoo, Burmese, Siamese or Chinese art; that historic styles have nothing to do with architecture; that English Composition, Geography, History, Latin, French or German, have no connection with it—in a word, that we look on the essential as unimportant, though most rigorously insisting on what is of no use. Instead of this, we are told that we should inaugurate a system of education and examination that would not disturb the oblivion of the dead past, but that would tend to develop native power by encouraging students to realize the actual requirements of a living age, and to design forms and proportions such as may be best adapted to them; that if we want to test real progress we should see what students can make of a story-post, a cast-iron column, a wrought or cast iron girder; how they can adorn a door or window, or group them; if they can light efficiency or aesthetically when light is only wanted to produce a mental impression; or if they know what forms and proportions are good for sound.

In this and in all such representations there is, no doubt, much that is plausible and calculated to attract and captivate the unthinking; nay, more, there is much in which we cannot but concur. We all desire to encourage and to develop original power. It is inevitable that those who cherish the architecture of a past age to which they are passionately devoted, and which in their judgment is not inapplicable to the wants of the present day, should exercise an influence on their pupils and assistants in the direction of their preference; but it by no means follows that preference for forms or features which a past age admired and practised restricts the development of native power. Is it not apparent that

such representations as I have referred to rest on a fallacy? The inferred assumption is that originality may be the product of education. Now, individuality—that which educes original work, instead of reproducing the work of others—is a natural endowment which education and examination can neither create nor smother. That it is rare is demonstrated by the fact that in Art, as in other callings, the possessor secures a following, and founds a school. The majority of men are only too willing to follow where one master-mind leads. The fact of having studied and been imbued with admiration for proportions and forms which are the legacy of a past generation will not prevent originality from finding expression; nay, it is certain that creative power will in no sense be injured, but rather refined, by the study of beautiful forms and chase proportions attained by past masters of the art, and by the principles on which such forms and proportions were based. If it be true that Latin and History have no connection with Architecture, it is in the same sense true that the dead languages have no connection with the life's work of most of those who are taught them; but experience has proved that such teaching is the best possible mental and educational foundation on which to rear the work of life; and it would be as absurd to banish the teaching of Latin or Greek from our schools, as to exclude a knowledge of Latin, French, German or History from the education of architectural students. The more highly educated our students are—not merely in technical training, but in respect of general attainments and a familiar knowledge of the past—the better will it be for the future of architecture. Sir Joshua Reynolds has well said: "He who is acquainted with the works which have pleased different ages and different countries, and has formed his opinion on them, has more materials, and more means of knowing what is analogous to the mind of man, then he who is conversant only with the works of his own country." In the same relation, the gifted President of the Royal Academy addressed to students words as eloquent as they are true when he asked them "to believe that the gathered experience of past ages is a precious heritage and not an irksome load, and that nothing will better fortify them for future and free development than the reverent and the loving study of the past."

And if it be right that the education of architectural students should be not merely technical but liberal, does it not follow that an examination which is established for the purpose of testing the knowledge which they ought to possess should be co-extensive? The range of subjects embraced in the study of architecture is wide, because there are so many cognate subjects of which it is essential to know something; and, further, because it is desirable that the professor of a Fine Art should not merely be technically an expert, but that he should be also a man of refinement and culture. I have little sympathy, therefore, with the carping criticisms that occasionally reach me respecting the details of our scheme of examinations. The experience which can alone be acquired by time will no doubt lead to the modification of some, or the expansion of other features. No one has been so foolish as to claim perfection for a scheme which is as yet in its infancy. I confess, however, that to my mind the fact that there has been so little to remedy, and that the scheme has already met with so large a measure of success, speaks volumes for the wisdom and the enlightened foresight of the Board of Examiners and of their Chairman. Some of you, indeed, have thought—and I confess to have sympathized with you—that too little prominence has hitherto been attached to the subject of Design; but the Board of Examiners have evinced their desire to meet any legitimate objection by extending, as they have now done, the time to be devoted to this important subject from six hours to two entire days out of the six days to be occupied by the Final Examination, as compared with half a day to be given up to History, Architectural Features, Hygiene, Materials, Construction and Specifications and Professional Practice, respectively, the sixth day being devoted to the Oral Examination. This is a change for the better, which will no doubt be appreciated by students, and which meets with my entire concurrence. I should, however, deplore any undue limitation in our Progressive Examinations in respect of literary or historical subjects, which are not only of vast utility in themselves,

but are essential elements in the equipment of one who aspires to be qualified as an architect to take his place with men of education and learning.

It is alleged, as I have said, that the architects of our day are devoid of originality because they have not created a so-called new style of architecture, and that our system of education and examination is defective because it restricts the encouragement of native power and rivets the chains that bind us to a dead past. Let the tree be judged by its fruit. If these allegations be true, the result would be apparent in the architecture of the day, which should be tame, insipid—a slavish reproduction of dead forms and proportions, devoid alike of interest and of life. Is it so? I am not expressing approval of all contemporary works; but I have no hesitation in asserting that, whatever may be said by adverse critics, our architecture exhibits characteristics the reverse of these.

AT VIRE,
FRANCE.



In point of material, the contrast with the past is striking, whether we like or dislike the free use of terra cotta, marble or faience, that is so much in vogue; while in respect to Design, I challenge any impartial observer to find precedents for many modern buildings, which seem to sparkle with the impress of novelty. To quote illustrations from the works of living architects would be invidious, but many examples will occur to you which exhibit remarkable ability and originality on the part of their authors. I conclude, therefore, that the allegations to which I have referred—although occasionally emanating from those whose position entitles their opinions to respect—are groundless, and are refuted by the attainments of contemporary architects, whose works, whether we admire them or not, are the expression, not of a dead art, but of life and power.—*Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.*



The management of this journal desires to extend a cordial invitation to all architects on this coast and elsewhere to contribute designs for publication.

Drawings should be made with perfectly black lines on a smooth white surface. Good tracings, if made with black ink, answer the purpose.

The designs selected will be published without charge. All drawings, whether accepted or not, will be returned to their authors, who must bear express charges both ways.

THE Bohemian Club Building on the corner of Sutter and Mason streets is by Pissis & Moore, Architects.

A sketch for a tower is by Willis Polk, Architect.

FILMORE street, two dwellings by Martens & Coffey, Architects.

OPENING THE TRADE SCHOOLS.

THE New York Trade School, founded by the late Col. Auchmuty, began its thirteenth season Monday evening at its buildings, First avenue and Sixty-seventh street. The classes in bricklaying, plumbing, carpentry, house painting, stone cutting, fresco painting and blacksmith's work opened at seven o'clock Monday evening, while the class in plastering will not begin till December 11th. The day instruction in plumbing, house and fresco painting, sign painting, bricklaying and carpentry will not begin till January 1st. The course in printing will be started, however, on November 13th.

The school has every reason to feel assured of increased success this year. It is expected by the assistant secretary, H. V. Brill, that there will be fully 550 students in attendance on the various courses, an increase of seventy-five over last year. Mr. Brill said that the increase would be even greater were it not for the effects of the present financial stringency.

As to the courses, there will be no essential changes in the conduct of any of them. The class in plumbing is by far the largest attended, over 200 registering in that alone last year. Mr. Brill expected that the class in printing, which was begun last year, and is consequently the latest addition to the curriculum, would probably show a greater relative increase than any. — *Architecture and Building.*

SPURIOUS HARDWARE.

SOME of the leading hardware merchants of Toronto complain that duplicates of some of the more favored and expensive patterns in American hardware are being manufactured in cast iron in Toronto, and after being plated are placed on the Canadian market, represented to be the genuine article. At first appearance the spurious goods are a good copy of the genuine and can be detected only by very careful examination. To make detection still more difficult, a genuine lock is often used with a counterfeit escutcheon. A close inspection will usually reveal that the counterfeit article, while perhaps identical in color, is slightly smaller in size than the genuine. This is due to shrinkage in casting, in the process of which one of the genuine articles is used as a pattern. The genuine article is made of bronze

metal, which to a considerable extent is impervious to the action of the atmosphere. The imitation is as we have said made of cast iron, and will retain its appearance at the longest only a few months. The importers of expensive American hardware claim that they should not be placed in competition with a spurious article which can be produced at a tithe of the cost of the genuine. If architects are satisfied with cheap goods they are quite willing to compete on that line, but they should not be expected to place a genuine article in competition with one to which the same name and appearance have been given, but which is counterfeit. Architects would do well to enquire into this matter. — *The Canadian Architect and Builder.*

THE FRANKLIN TRADE SCHOOL.

BENJAMIN Franklin, in his will, gave the citizens of Boston, Mass., in 1791 the sum of £1000, which he directed to be loaned in sums at five per cent interest to young married artificers of good character, under the age of twenty-five, who had faithfully served an apprenticeship in that city. Dr. Franklin estimated that the £1000 would increase in 100 years to £131,000, and then the managers of the fund were to lay out in some public work £100,000, the balance continuing on interest for another 100 years. The whole sum will then revert to the people of the city of Boston and the State of Massachusetts. The trustees under the will are the Selectmen (now the Board of Aldermen), united with the ministers of the oldest Episcopal, Congregational and Presbyterian churches in Boston.

The 100 years having expired, a meeting of the Franklin trustees was held on November 10th, to decide on the appropriation of the available money, amounting to some \$415,000. Out of twenty-seven suggestions for its disposition, it was finally decided by vote that the whole amount should be devoted to the purposes of one object, and that object the establishment of a trade school, pure and simple. It was further agreed that the school is to be an independent one, unconnected with the public schools, and that it shall bear the name of the famous donor. This disposition of the fund seems particularly fitting and in harmony with the desire of Dr. Franklin, and the action of the trustees has met with general approval. It is proposed to combine in this school the experience of similar undertakings in the country, and an effort will be made to establish the institution on such lines as will secure the greatest possible benefit to "the young mechanic." It is thought that the New York Trades School, founded and maintained by the late Col. Richard T. Auchmuty, will be the example which will have the greatest weight with the trustees of the Franklin school. Those who are most prominently connected with the educational interests of Boston are wholly in accord with the proposed school, and have commended the movement as certain to fill a need that the city has long felt. The first steps towards the erection of a building for the schools was taken on November 10th, at a meeting of the City Architect, President of School Board, Corporation Counsel and the trustees of the fund. In his last annual report to the trustees the treasurer made the following statement of the condition of the fund February 1, 1893:

Amount of fund February 1, 1892.....	\$398,841.51
Interest accrued during the year.....	15,958.02

Amount February 1, 1893.....	\$414,799.53
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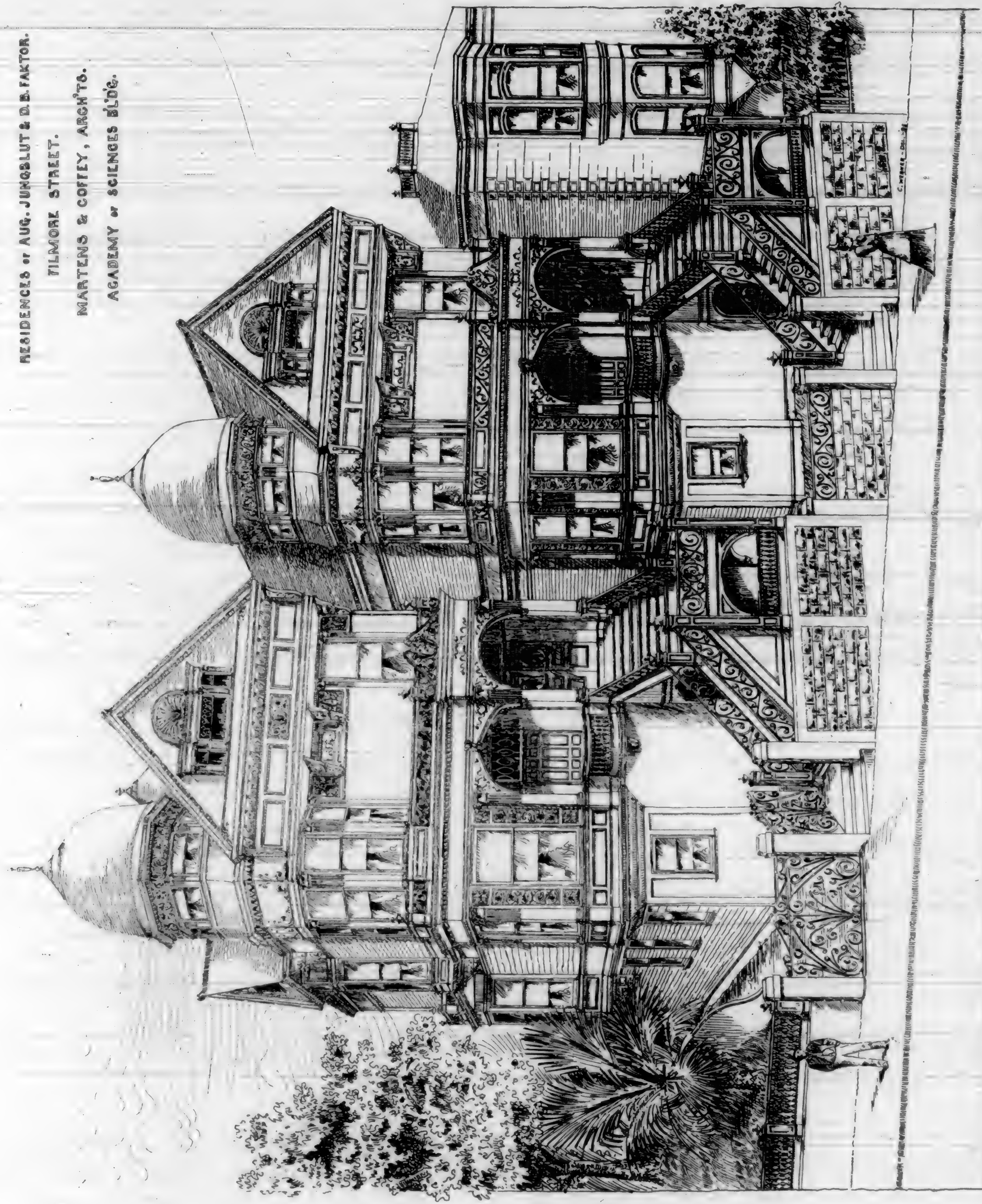
This amount consists of:

Deposits in Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company.....	\$411,100.38
Deposits in Suffolk Savings Bank.....	3,489.02
Cash.....	.13
Balance of bonds, for loans.....	210.00

Total.....	\$414,799.53
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— *Carpentry and Building.*

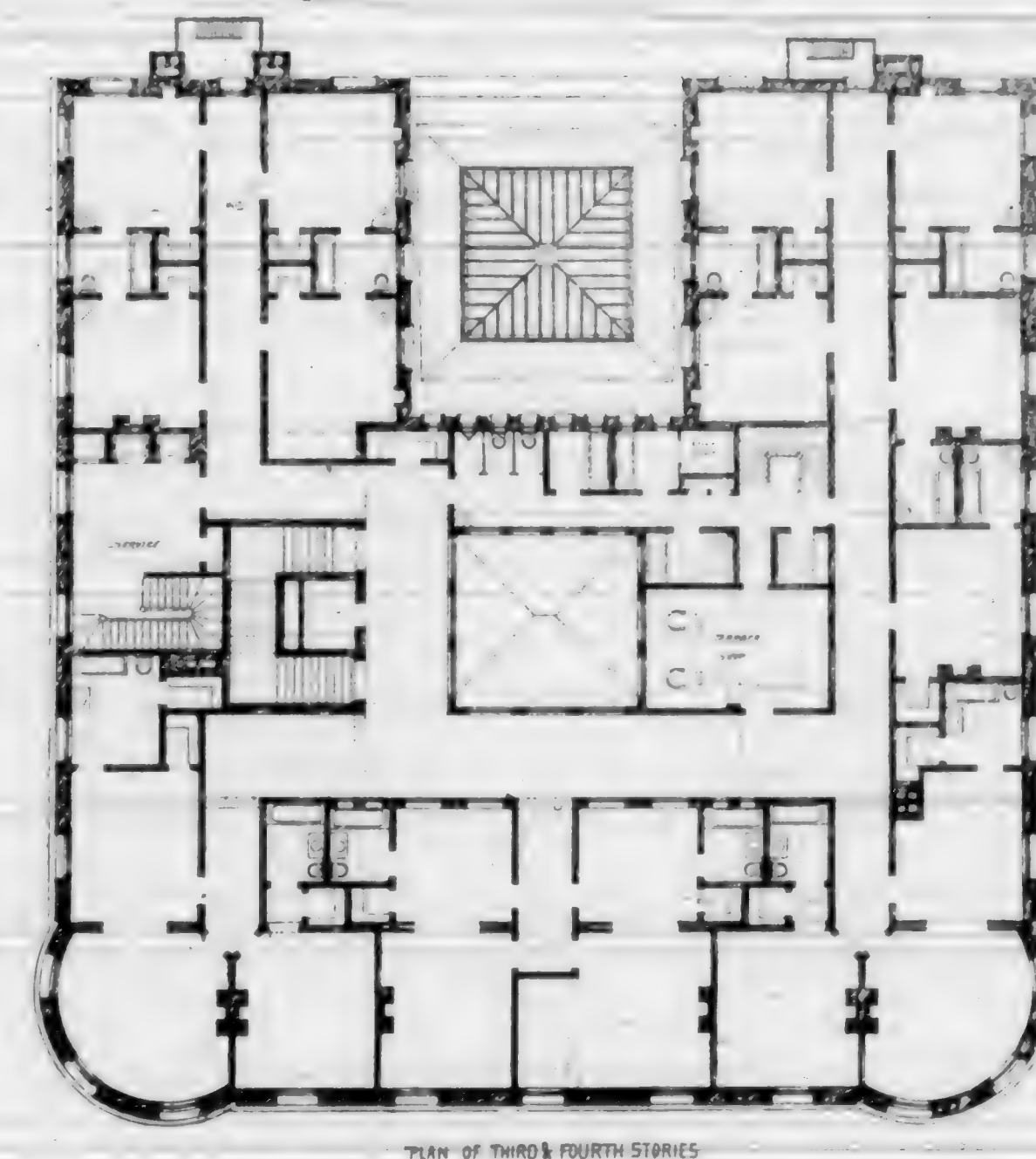
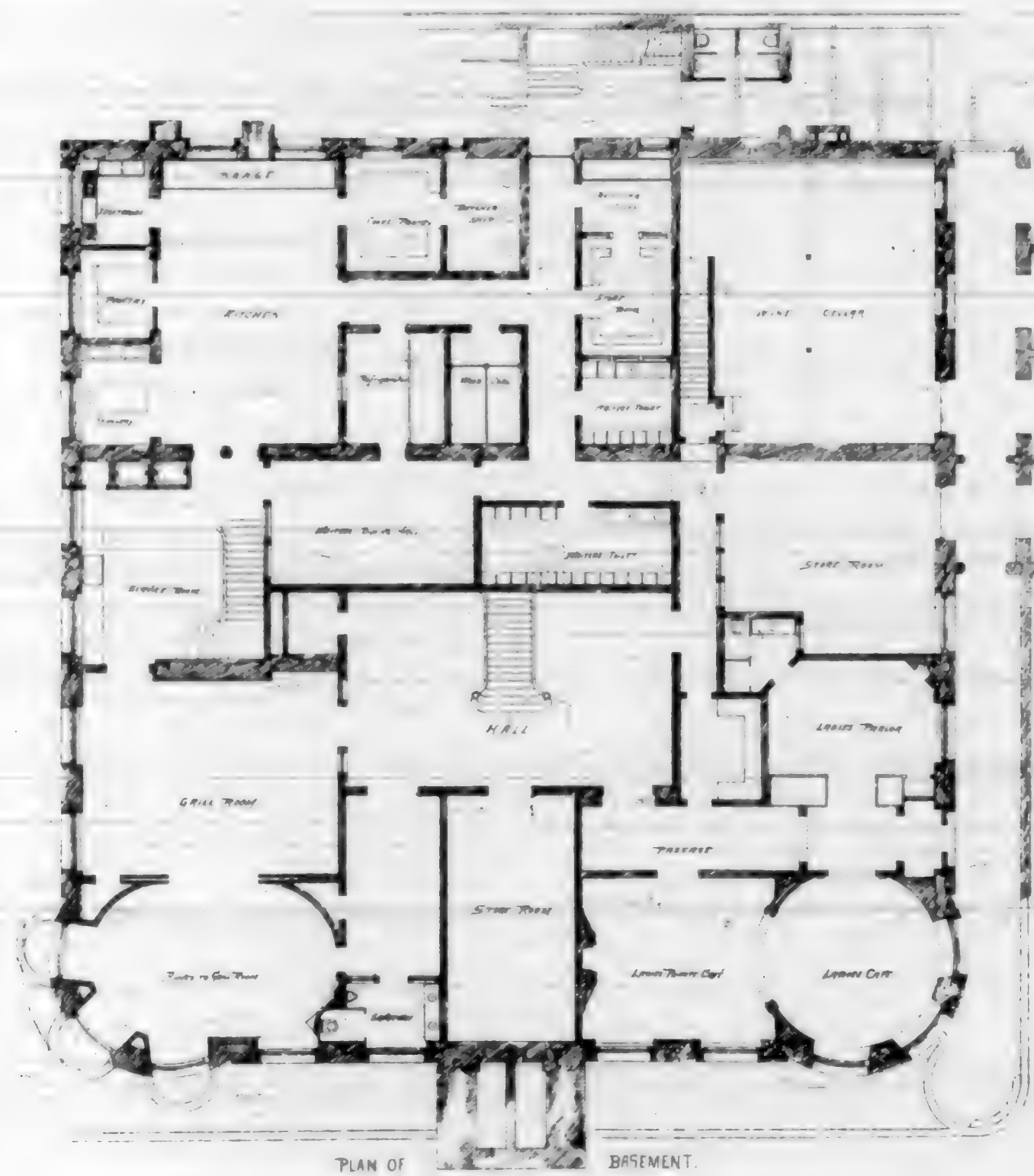
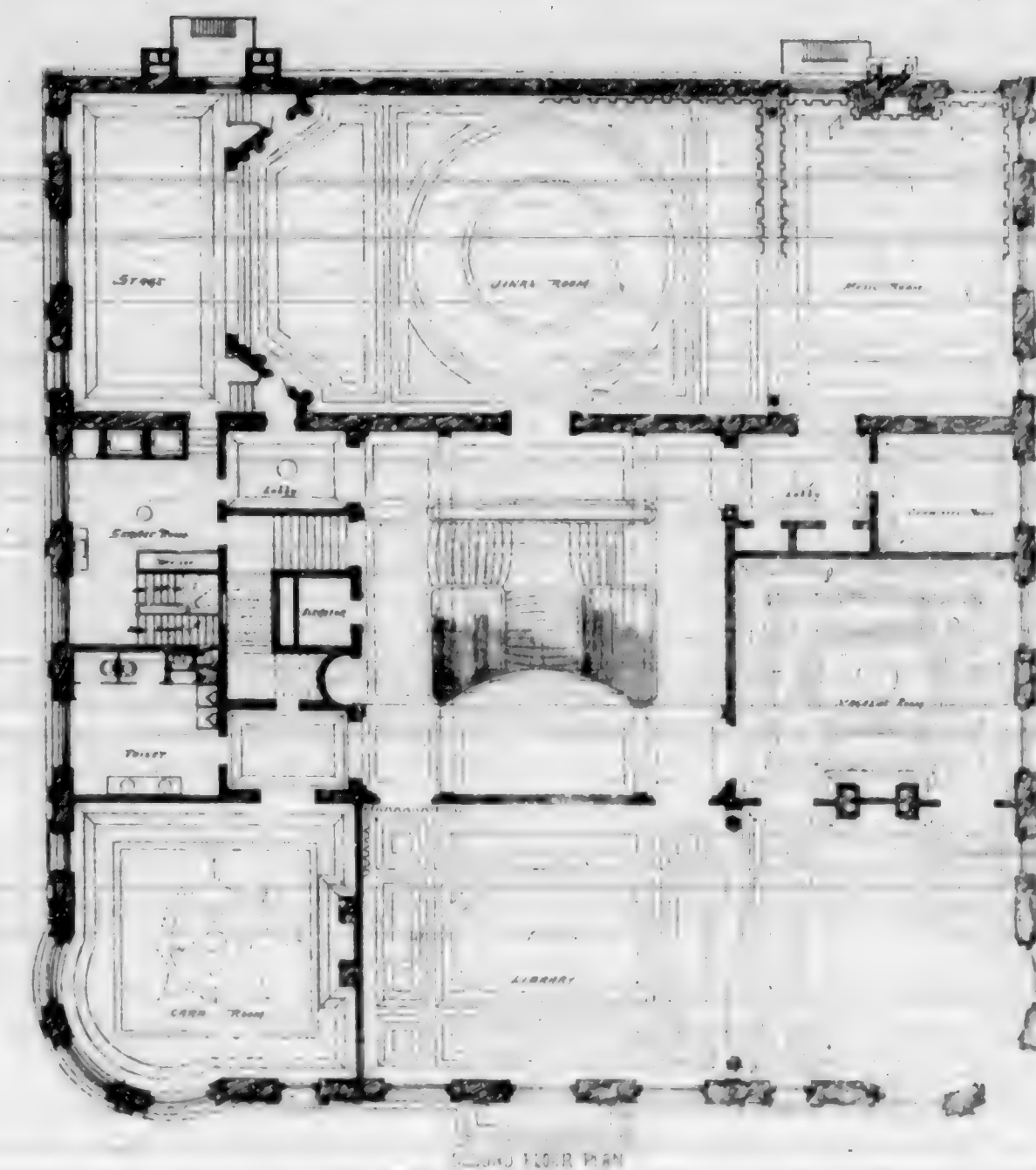
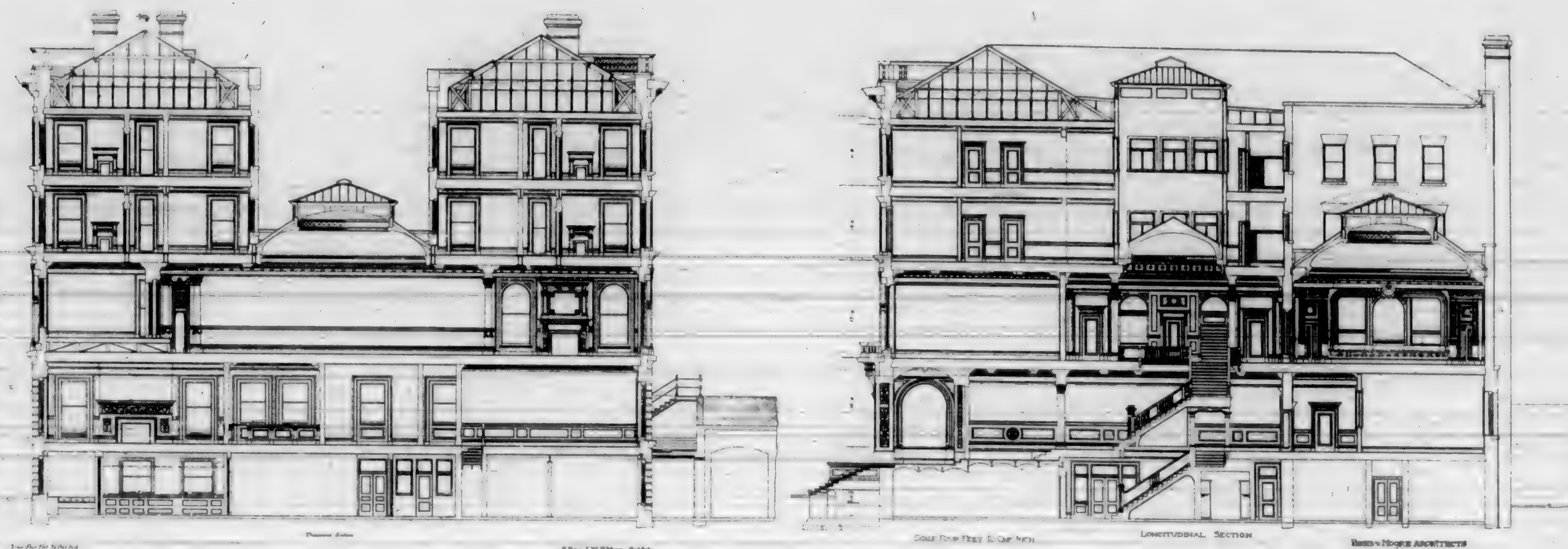
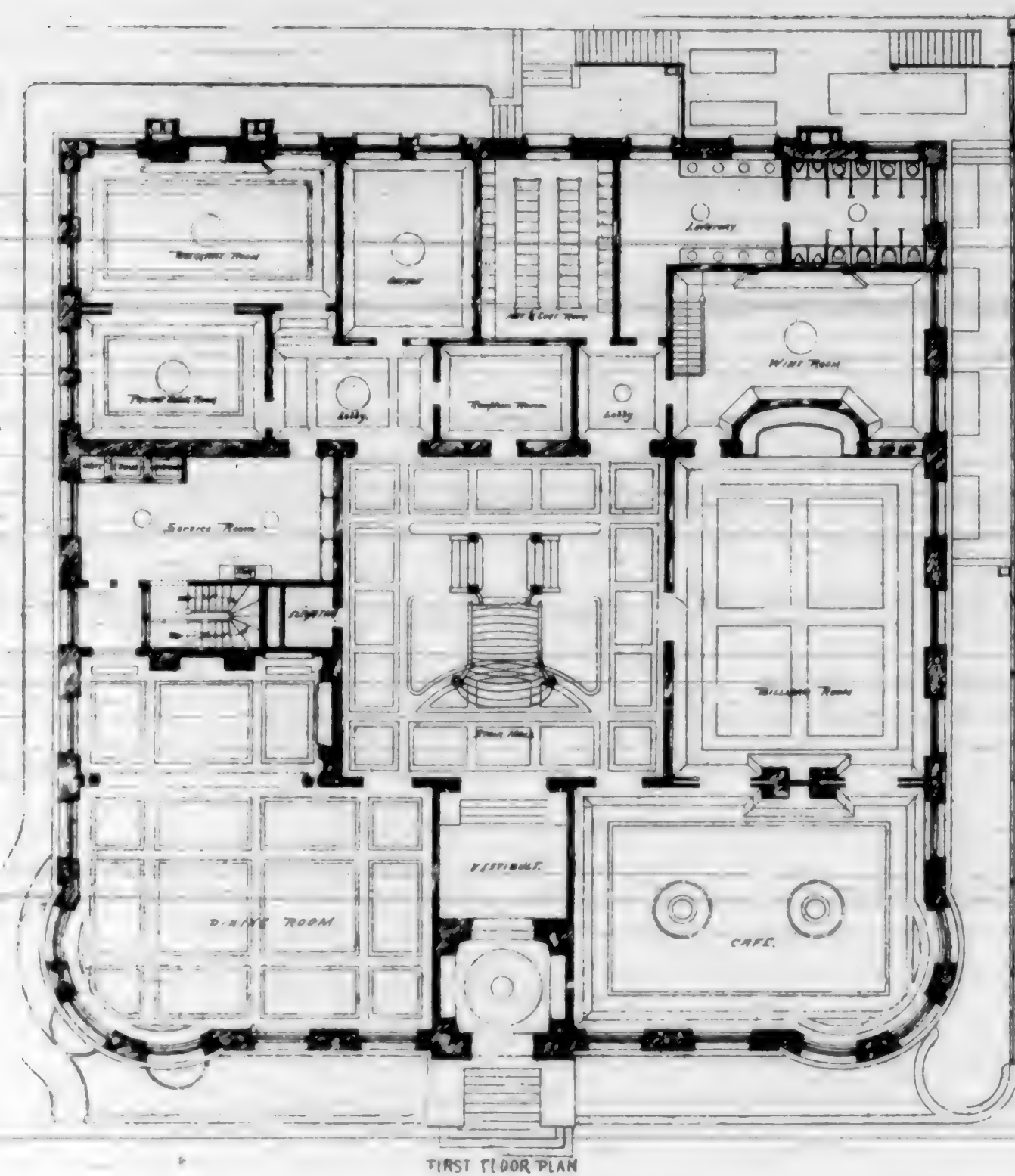
RESIDENCES OF AUG. JUNGSLUT & DE FAKTOR.
 WILMORE STREET.
 MARTENS & COFFEY, ARCH'TS.
 ACADEMY OF SCIENCES BLDG.



CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS
 SAN FRANCISCO.

BRITTON & REY, PHOTO LITH.

VOL. XIV No. 12. DECEMBER, 1893.



— BOHEMIAN CLUB BUILDING —



A Towne Clock Tower



In an editorial on improvements in electoral methods, the *Examiner* has the following:

It is manifest that the party system, under present conditions, is inconsistent with true democracy. The people do not rule, except possibly in one thing at a time. To have their way in that one thing they must give their agents power to thwart them in everything else.

The imperfections of the present political methods could be remedied by two devices, the referendum and proportional representation. It is unfortunate that the advocates of these reforms do not always work in harmony. They should not exclude, but supplement one another. The referendum can never supersede representative legislative bodies, and proportional representation can never make a legislative body so good, wise and responsive to all the complexities of public opinion, as to dispense with the need for the referendum. But both together would give us an ideal political system, would destroy bossism and the rule of party machines, would eliminate bribery, disarm corrupting corporations, and enable the people to express their will on each subject by itself without entanglements with any other.

Proportional representation was made the subject of one of the World's Fair congresses, participated in by a number of the leading thinkers of the country. Various plans were discussed, some recognizing parties and some ignoring them, but the most promising of all seems to have been the Hare Preferential system, now in operation in the elections for Trustees of the Mechanics' Institute in this city. By this scheme all necessity for party organization is dispensed with. Candidates are elected in groups, each voter having a right to name as many as he pleases in the order of his preference, but his vote being counted for only one. The total number of votes cast is divided by the number of places to be filled, and the result is the quota which each candidate must reach to be elected. In an election for Supervisors in San Francisco, for instance, there would be twelve places to be filled. If there were 60,000 votes cast, each candidate would have to receive 5,000 votes to be successful. The first-choice votes would be counted first. Any candidate who received more than his quota of these would be declared elected, and the surplus transferred to other candidates, according to the preference expressed on each ballot. If an elector voted for Smith as first choice and Brown as second, and Smith proved to be elected without his help, his vote would go to Brown. If the quotas were not all filled in this way the candidates receiving the smallest number of first-choice votes would be successively eliminated, and their ballots counted for the highest in order of preference. This process would be continued until there were no more candidates left than there were places to be filled, when all the survivors would be declared elected.

If this plan had been in force at the last election the present Board of Supervisors would have consisted of the most popular men on the Democratic, Non-Partisan and Republican tickets. In the same way the Congressional delegation of a State could be made perfectly representative of all the

political elements within it, and the gerrymander would become extinct.

Proportional representation would give us servants in whom the people had confidence at the time of election, but it would not preserve them from temptation after they were elected. To do that we need the referendum. We have had Legislatures, Railroad Commissions and Boards of Supervisors apparently composed of the best men in the community, and has seen them succumb to the advances of the sack as the chaste snowdrift yields to the ardent wooing of the summer sun. Such things may be expected whenever men are placed in a position in which their interests as individuals are opposed to their interests as citizens. The corrupting power of corporations, which is comparatively harmless when spread over the whole body of the people, becomes irresistible when concentrated upon a few legislators. The referendum would relieve legislative bodies of this pressure, since it would not be worth while to buy a decision that could be reversed by an appeal to the people. California has tried the referendum sufficiently to know how it works. The people have voted on constitutional amendments, bond issues, city charters and expressions of opinion, and they are satisfied that they know how to act for themselves without serious mistakes. With officials elected by a plan that would dispense with bossism, and the power of popular review of legislation as a check upon the officials, we should have as good a government as we deserved, and no community can expect anything much better than that.

A New York company is now manufacturing a white brick. It is so hard burnt as to be almost vitrified, and when broken shows a texture much like white marble. It is made of porcelain clay, and shows great crushing strength. The manufacturer's claim that it will not discolor when exposed to the atmosphere.

In view of the great scarcity of black walnut, once so plentiful in Canada, Mr. Joly has proposed to the farmers of Quebec that they should cultivate the walnut tree, as has been done in some of the Western States. The nuts after being left out all winter in heaps, covered with earth and straw, are in the spring planted two inches below the surface of the ground. The walnut tree is said to have a rapid growth. Mr. Joly's suggestion seems to be a valuable one, and we hope will receive the attention of the Forestry Department of the Government.—*Canadian Architect and Builder.*

A new idea has been carried into effect in hardwood flooring. It is simply tonguing and grooving the ends of each board. The idea itself is not new, but until recently no plan was hit upon to do the work cheaply enough. It is said, says the *Southern Architect*, that the work can be done by the new process for a cost of one dollar per thousand feet.

Where the end joints are made on a sleeper, or floor beam, and both ends nailed down well, we do not see any great advantage in the end tongue and groove. But where the joint is made between the supports it is certainly a good idea. Besides preventing the ends from rising or being depressed above or below the general surface, it will save a great deal of labor and considerable lumber in laying a floor.

INDIVIDUALITY IN ARCHITECTURE.

There is no more interesting problem than the question of the architect's individuality in his work and the part it takes in his success. A painter may be as individual as he please, may invent a wholly new style, introduce a totally fresh vogue, if he is so minded and has the ability to carry out his innovations. The same liberty is given the sculptor, and all the schools of painting and of sculpture have their origin in this circumstance. The architect has none of this freedom. He must conform to styles and conditions, to limitations and to circumstances, to men and to times as no painter or sculptor need. But there should be no complaint on this score. These are the conditions the architect will meet throughout his professional career, these the circumstances he knew would attend him the moment he chose his career.

It is quite a mistake to place the architect in the same category with the painter and the sculptor. Sister arts all three undoubtedly are, and in the Renaissance there were numerous artists in one branch who were also accomplished in others. This, however, implies no organic union, nor does the later differentiation of these arts imply a retrogression. All three have gained by specialism and must continue to do so. But the architect, every now and then, looks at his brother artists and sighs for their unrestricted fields, and wonders why it is he cannot follow the same unrestrained path, quite ignoring the fundamental position of his own art and the wide differences between it and the others.

The architect is thus hemmed in by conditions that may be broadly stated to be unartistic; his possibilities for producing individual work are therefore relatively small. But though not so free as the painter there is no reason why the architect should despair of impressing his personality and his individuality upon his work. He cannot create a style, it is true, and he should above all things avoid setting the fashion for a fad, but between these two extremes he can accomplish a great deal of earnest, thoughtful, individual work, which will be his own as entirely as the picture of the painter or the statue of the sculptor. Not every architect can accomplish this, perhaps, but certainly it is in some men to do so. The possibility of doing it is wholly within the architect himself. The conditions of his art, the limitations under which he works, do not in the least prevent it.

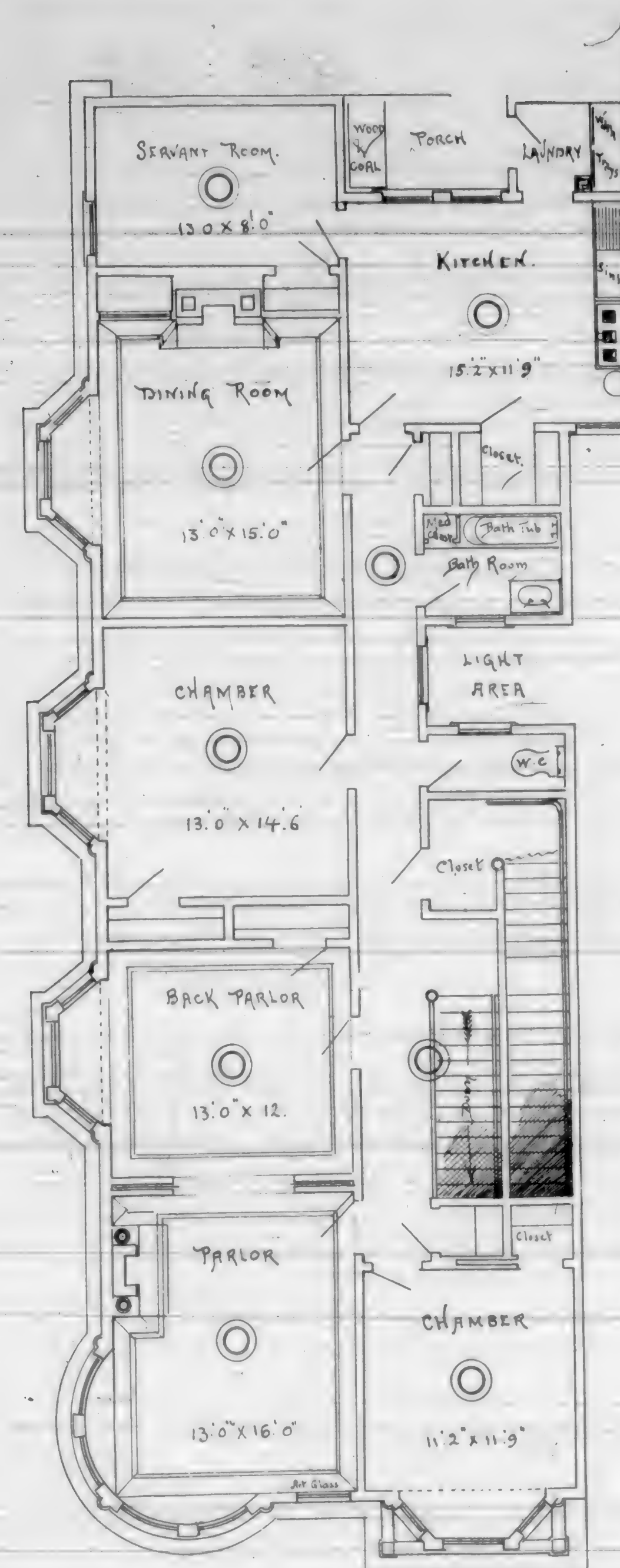
However the architect may strive to make his work individual the conditions cannot be forgotten. The design

may be wholly his, but he has followed another's programme, or rather a programme made up by limitations that have no architectural meaning or signification. Hence there would seem to be no reason why an architect should sign a building in the same sense the painter will sign a painting. The architect has made the design, he has superintended the erection of the structure, he has impressed it with his personality so that the ideas are his own self, but with all this he is contending with limitations of site, of municipal restrictions, with the individual wishes or desires of the owner,



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF FLATS, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND HICKORY AVENUE.

which last, in many cases, frequently dominate the design as much as any part of the architect's thought. There is, therefore, a limit to the exercise of the architect's individuality. Even the great structures of the World's Columbian Exposition, which were designed under conditions practically unlimited, were designed with reference to each other, and the architect's own personal feelings and inclinations were held in check on more than one occasion. And this limiting of individuality which is found in these buildings is much more marked with the smaller structures that make up the bulk of the architect's practice.—*Architecture and Building.*



SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF FLATS CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND HICKORY AVENUE.

TENDERS TO BE RECEIVED.

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., November 20th, 1893. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of December, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all the labor and materials required for Mail Platform Enclosure and Approaches at the U. S. Post Office, etc., building at Sacramento, California, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Sacramento, Cal. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the proposal. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or to waive any defect or informality in any bid, if it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do

so. All bids received after the time stated will be returned to the bidders. Proposals must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked, "Proposal for Mail Platform Enclosure and Approaches at the U. S. Post Office, etc., at Sacramento, California," and addressed to, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Supervising Architect.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

From a large number of Legal Decisions of the higher Court, of the different States of the Union, we select and publish in this column, such as appear applicable to this section of the country.

RIGHTS OF ABUTTING OWNERS.—Where one erects a building on his own lot the fact that it shuts out light and air from the adjoining owner gives the latter no remedy, though he has enjoyed the same for more than fifty years.

Knabe v. Levelle, Superior Court of N. Y. City, 23 N. Y. Supp. 818. 36.

ACTION TO FORECLOSE MECHANIC'S LIEN.—Where the statute relating to mechanic's liens requires that twenty-five per cent of the whole contract price shall be payable at least thirty-five days after the final completion of the contract, and also authorizes a claimant on establishing his lien, to recover costs and an attorney's fee, in an action by a material man to enforce his claim against the twenty-five per cent of the contract price retained by the owner, the costs and attorney's fees are chargeable against the premises, where the sum so retained was not sufficient to satisfy the claim, and the contractor suffered a default, while the owner, contested the claim.

De Camp Lumber Co. v. Tolphy, Supreme Court of California, 34 Pac. Rep. 438. 108.

NECESSITY OF FILING CONTRACT.—The statute requiring contracts for buildings or improvements, where the price to be paid exceeds \$1,000, to be in writing, and the contract, or a memorandum thereof, setting forth, among other things, a statement of the general character of the work, to be done, to be filed for record, failing in which, the contract to be void, and the owner liable for work and materials, is for the benefit of laborers and material men, as well as the owner, and failure to file the plans and specifications for a building which are an essential part of contract for its construction, is fatal. It is immaterial that the contract does not expressly refer to the plans and specifications as a part thereof, where it appears that they did in fact form a part of it, and without them it would be too infinite and uncertain to meet the requirements of the statute.

Creig v. Riordan, Supreme Court of Cal., 33 Pac. Rep. 913. 158.

RIGHTS OF SUBCONTRACTORS TO MECHANIC'S LIENS.—Under the statutes requiring the contract for erecting a building to specify times when payments are to be made, and requiring twenty-five per cent of the price to be retained until thirty-five days after completion, partial payments, however they are specified as to time, may be safely made, provided no notice is given of their subcontract by material men, in the absence of which they must rely on the responsibility of the contractor, and the twenty-five per cent, required to be retained; and in such case they are not injured by any uncertainty as to the times of payment specified, nor by payments in advance of the specified time. All that material men can require, in such case, is that at the time they serve written notice upon the owner, or, if no notice is served, at the time their lien is filed, there shall be in his hands the amount required by the contract and the statute.

Dunlop v. Kennedy, Supreme Court of Cal. 34 Pac. Rep. 93. 166.

CONTRACT OF PURCHASE SUPERIOR TO MECHANIC'S LIENS.—Where building improvements are made on premises for one in possession under a parol contract of purchase only, a mechanic's lien for the improvements does not attach against the true owner. The fact that he knew the contractor was making improvements on land owned by him, for one in possession under a parol contract of purchase, does not estop him from denying the right to a mechanic's lien, where he did not know the contractor was in ignorance of the condition of the title.

Smith v. Huckaby, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, 23 S. W. Rep. 397. 91.

WORK TO BE DONE TO SATISFACTION OF ARCHITECT.—A certificate which is not signed by the architect, but by his assistant for him, it is not such a certificate as is called for by a building contract which requires the contractor to do and finish the work, under and to the satisfaction of the architect, and provides that the payment shall be made on certificate of the architect, that the work has been done to his satisfaction; that any question arising respecting the contract shall be referred to the architect, whose decision shall be final; and that no certificate made under the contract shall be conclusive evidence of its performance.

McEntyre v. Tucker, Common Pleas of N. Y. City and County, 25 N. Y. Supp. 95. 113.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, meets second Friday of each month at 408 California street.
 SETH BABSON, Pres. GEO. W. PERCY, Vice-Pres.
 OLIVER EVERETT, Sec. JOHN M. CURTIS, Treas.

TECHNICAL SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC COAST, meets first Friday of each month at Academy of Sciences Building.
 C. E. GRUNSKY, Pres. CHARLES D. MARX, Vice-Pres.
 OTTO VON GELDERN, Sec. GEO. F. SCHILD, Treas.

CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL SOCIETY, meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month at the Academy of Sciences Building.
 GEO. P. LOW, Pres. C. O. POOLE, Vice-Pres.
 MAX CASPARI, Sec. H. T. BESTOR, Treas.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

THE regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter A. I. A. was held on Friday afternoon, December 8th, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. instead of in the evening at 8 P. M. as usual.

The innovation brought forward an unusually large attendance. The principal business of the meeting was the election of officers to serve the coming year, and after some lively balloting the following were declared elected:

Seth Babson, President; Geo. W. Percy, Vice-President; John M. Curtis, Treasurer; Oliver Everett, Secretary.

For Trustees the following member were selected:—Bryan J. Clinch, W. P. Moore, Jas. W. Reid, Geo. H. Sanders and Edmund Kollofrath.

After the adjournment many of the members remained and talked over matters of interest to the profession; and discussed means for advancing the welfare of the Chapter. Several promising suggestions were made, and will probably be tested by practical experiment some time in the near future.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE FAIR.

THE managers of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, having received a large sum for the privilege of selling photographs of the buildings and grounds, were obliged in turn to protect those who had purchased that right, by prohibiting the taking of views by the general public, both professional and amateur.

This action, however, was the subject of such vigorous protests, that the managers were forced to modify their just intentions, and ultimately decided to allow the use of hand cameras with which pictures not over 4x5 inches in size could be taken; charging a fee of two dollars a day for each camera entering the grounds.

It is to be hoped that the managers of our California Midwinter Exposition will be more liberal in this matter, and allow the photographer, both great and small, professional and amateur, to have freedom from the annoying restrictions which were imposed at Chicago, and which the *Photographic Times* comments on as follows:

"It is a matter of no little regret in an artistic sense that the restrictions accompanying the grudgingly bestowed pri-

vilage of photographing at the Columbian Fair have deprived the world of many a picture it would gladly cherish after the glories of that Fairyland has disappeared like the fading of a dream. For albeit the work of amateur photographers (worthy of being so designated) is nearly always vastly more artistic and satisfactory than that of professionals, save in portraiture alone, as witness the samples in the British Loan Collection at the Fair, and the Annual Exhibition of the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, New York and Boston—the barring of all save hand cameras not larger than 4x5 inches, left little scope for the exercise of their taste or skill. Had the best workers among our foreign visitors or of our own land been at liberty to use such apparatus as they choosed, without restriction as to size, we should have had illustrations of this unrivaled and unapproachable wonderland now, alas, unattainable. For be it remembered that the negatives from which the larger views sold at the Fair are printed, were all made by wage workers, men whose daily business is to make a certain number of exposures for a specific compensation. Excellent though their technique may be, for "practice makes perfect," the spirit which would lead the artist amateur to spend hours if not days, in the composition and lighting of his subject must perforce be absent in them. Never before, at least in this country, have such combinations of architecture and landscape been made possible, and it is not a little exasperating to have had the wonderful beauties within one's reach, and been unable to grasp them in a larger degree than that bounded by the dimensions of a 4x5 plate. Under these circumstances it is little wonder that a majority of the most capable amateurs who visited the Fair did not do so in company with their cameras. They have not objected to the stiff charge of two dollars per day for the privilege of using one, but to the fact that the results obtained would not be satisfactory to their artistic consciences. The fashion of making negatives purposely for lantern-slides has not obtained to any great extent on this side of the Atlantic, and their small size are not generally very satisfactory for prints, while the work of the ordinary hand camera is not good enough to admit of enlargement to any considerable extent. Hence, as stated, the best workers are greatly in the minority among those who have paid for permits to photograph in the White City. A great number of "push the button" amateurs have been in daily attendance, making snap shots on any and everything in their way, especially upon the Midway Plaisance, but the results of their labors, in so far as I have observed them, have not been above the average of their now well-known performances. Most assuredly the world's desire for artistic picture remembrances of the Fair will not be greatly benefited by them.

AN ELECTRIC ROAD FOR TOKIO, JAPAN.

WHEN an electric street railway was completed for public use in Bangkok, the capital of Siam, last year, by Ohio capitalists, the Rev. J. M. Law, a medical missionary in Japan, thought that a similar enterprise would be profitable and of great public benefit in Tokio, the capital of the Japanese empire, containing 1,400,000 persons.

A few months ago he got Ohio capitalists to subscribe \$100,000 to the scheme, with the assurance of additional capital after the plan was further advanced. Dr. Law then went to Japan, and, backed by the influence of American and other Ambassadors, obtained one of the most liberal charters ever granted by Empero Mutso Hita. The intention is to run a line from Tokio to Yokohama, a distance of thirty miles, and built a network of lines in both cities. J. W. Goss and Engineer Riblet have just sailed for Japan to inaugurate the scheme.—*Electrical Review*.

BUSINESS MOSAICS.

For Stairs, Rail, Posts, Balusters, etc., try the Excelsior Mill, Geo. R. Jesse, Bryant street near Fifth, who have constantly on hand a large stock and will promptly manufacture to order.

"What are you crying for, Fritz?" "Because my brothers have a holiday and I haven't!" "But why haven't you a holiday, too?" "Because I'm not old enough to go to school yet!"—*Fliegende Blätter*.

If you do not happen to know where you will be sure to get good paper of all kinds go to A. Zellerbach & Sons 419-421 Clay street, Telephone 1133—we speak from personal knowledge.

Traveler—"The Chinese make it an invariable rule to settle all their debts on New Year's day." AMERICA HOST—"Y-e-s; but the Chinese don't have a Christmas the week before."—*Dollar Weekly*

The Joshua Hendy Machine Works are still at the front, as manufacturers of all kinds of machinery—making a specialty of engines and pumps for building, as well as architectural iron work, both light and heavy castings, 39 to 51 Fremont street; foundry and warehouse, Kearny, Bay and Francisco streets.

Mrs. Wimbleton—"Come, Mr. Twickenham, and let me introduce you to Mr. Shingle Nail, the coming architect." TWICKENHAM—"Thanks, but I have already met the young man. In fact he built a house for me." MRS. WIMBLETON—"Really? And was it a success?" WICKENHAM—"He seems to think so. He is living in it."—*Dollar Weekly*.

Todd & Peters General House Smiths, 53 Beale street and 230 Mission street—not only manufacture wrought iron doors, fences, railing, cresting, etc., but also promptly attends to all kinds of repairing.

Darley—"My dear, what plant bears the brightest flowers?" MRS. DARLEY—"I'm sure I don't know. Which is it?" DARLEY—"The electric-light plant."

W. H. Wickersham, building contractor, is still to be found at his old headquarters 1125 York street, he is too well and favorably known to architects to need any recommendation from us.

West Coast Wire Works 13-15 Spear street near Market under charge of Trowbridge & Son, is a place where all kinds of useful and ornamental wire work are made to order.

Stranger—"What a cheerless, dreary, depressing-looking build that is." NATIVE—"Oh, that's only a school. Do you like fine architecture?" STRANGER—"I do." NATIVE—"Then wait till you see our new jail."—*Good News*.

Now that the Mayor has advised us all to have our houses got in good shape for the Midwinter Fair—is the time to call upon J. L. Cahill that prince of painting and decorating, 107 Sixth street near Mission, with branch store 1115 Market street.

Tommy—"Say pa, when the world comes to an end and the last card of the game of life has been played what will happen?" FATHER—"I suppose Gabriel will trumpet."—*Rochester Democrat*.

D. C. Condon of the Western Engineering Company, Mills Building, San Francisco, make specialties of accurate computations of stresses and strains, including bridges, buildings, etc., in iron, steel, masonry and wood. One of the large domes at the Midwinter Fair is a specimen of his work in this line.

New Girl—"What does your papa like for breakfast?" LITTLE MABEL—"He always likes most anything he hasn't got."

Merchant's Roofing. We call attention to Merchant & Co's well known extra coated roofing, architects and contractors will be particularly interested in a new departure from the old style, this as will be seen from their advertisement in another part of this paper, is nothing less than American Continuous Roofing Plates. These plates are made in a continuous roll, are straight, 100 square feet. Each sheet is formed and joined automatically, and thoroughly soldered while in the process of coating. A stock of the above described plates are now in stock at the various agencies of Merchant & Company in New York, Brooklyn and Chicago, as well as at their headquarters in Philadelphia where full information as to price, etc., will be cheerfully given upon application.

In considering this well known brand of roofing it should be remembered it is manufactured at their works in Philadelphia under their personal supervision by the Palm Oil process only, thus it may be considered one of the softest and most reliable plates offered in the market to-day; affording protection to home industry, at the same time securing an unequalled article of roofing.

CITY BUILDING NEWS.

- Buchanan** and Golden Gate Ave. Two-story frame; owner, Bernhard F. Bruce; contractors, Patterson & Person; signed, Dec. 5; filed, Dec. 7; cost \$2,500.
- Bush and Gough.** To fit complete all electric and gas combination fixtures, etc.; owners, Rich Rectory, Vistory and Wardens; architect, A. Page Brown; contractor, S. F. Novelty Works; signed, Nov. 10; filed, Nov. 11; cost \$2,300.
- California** street No. 38. All interior finish and office fixtures; owner, C. E. Blackford; architect, Edward Kollofrath; contractors, F. W. Kreling & Sons; signed, Nov. 21; filed, Nov. 22; cost \$1,812.
- California** near Drum. One passenger service and two sidewalk elevators; owners, Luning Co.; contractors, Cahill & Hall Elevator Co.; signed, Nov. 21; filed, Nov. 22; cost \$3,071.
- Castro** and 26th. All work to build; owner, Frederick Raup; contractor, Henry P. Connady; signed, Nov. 11; filed, Nov. 11; cost \$3,200.
- D** street near 5th Ave. Alterations and rebuilding; owner, Louis Metzner; architect, Chas. M. Ronseau; contractor, Louis Oregino; signed, Dec. 6; filed, Dec. 7; cost \$1,000.
- D** street near 6th Ave. To build; owner, Margaret Richardson; architect, Chas. I. Haven; contractor, John W. Wissinger; signed, Dec. 13; filed, Dec. 13; no cost given.
- Douglas** near 17th. To build; owner, F. Rupland; contractor, Casper Zwierlein; signed, Nov. 1; filed, Nov. 20; cost \$2,000.
- Dolores** near 21st. To build; owner, Emily McNab; contractor, C. S. Emmons; signed, Nov. 19; filed, Nov. 20; cost \$3,000.
- Ellis and Mason.** All the steam heating and ventilating pipes and fixtures; owners, The Y. M. C. Assn.; architect, A. Page Brown; sub-contractors, W. W. Montague & Co.; signed, Nov. 1; filed, Nov. 12; cost \$1,230.
- Ellis and Mason.** Marble work; orig-contractors, Mahoney Bros; signed, Nov. 1; filed, Nov. 13; cost \$1,135.
- Ellis and Mason.** Painting and varnishing; owner, The Y. M. C. Assn.; architect, A. Page Brown; contractors, Frazer & Keefe; signed, Nov. 1; filed, Nov. 13; cost \$3,200.
- Golden Gate Park.** Exposition building for the Northern and Central Mid-winter Fair Association; owners, R. M. Green and others; architect, Geo. A. Bordwell; contractor, Silas Carle; signed, Nov. 13; filed, Nov. 15; cost \$8,682.
- Golden Gate Park.** To build Oriental Concession on streets in Cairo; architects, Geo. Bonet & Co.; contractors, Hurlbut & Logan; signed, Nov. 15; filed, Nov. 15; cost \$25,000.
- Golden Gate Park.** To build an Arena; owner, E. D. Boone; architect, Samuel Newsom; contractor, C. P. Moore; signed, Nov. 15; filed, Nov. 18; cost \$5,527.
- Golden Gate Park.** A frame Exhibition building; owner, Cavston & Orr; architects, Percy & Hamilton; contractors, Ingerson & Gore; signed, Nov. 18; filed, Nov. 25; cost \$1,340.
- Golden Gate Park.** Painting Mechanical Arts building; owners, Executive Com. Cal. Midwinter Fair; architect, E. R. Swain; contractors, Frazer & Keefe; signed, Nov. 25; filed, Nov. 28; cost \$3,100.
- Golden Gate Park.** San Joaquin County building; owner, P. A. Buell Commissioner San Jose Co.; architect, Geo. Rushforth; signed, Dec. 1; filed, Dec. 1; cost \$7,483.
- Golden Gate Park.** Los Angeles, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego counties exhibition building; owner, Chas. Forman; architect, Sumner P. Hunt; contractor, Alex. L. Campbell; signed, Dec. 1; filed, Dec. 2; cost \$10,291.
- Golden Gate Park.** One-story frame; owner, W. E. Von Johannsen; architect, J. Cather Newsom; contractor, D. T. Pierce; signed, Dec. 2; filed, Dec. 4; cost \$3,900.
- Golden Gate Park.** San Mateo Concession; owners, San Mateo County Mid-winter Fair Commissioners; architects, Martens & Coffey; contractor, John Morton; signed, Dec. 9; filed, Dec. 13; cost \$2,407.
- Grove** bet. Lyon and Loft. A two-story dwelling; owner, Rose A. Pritchard; contractor, T. C. Cochran; signed, Dec. 2; filed, Dec. 4; cost \$2,000.
- Greenwich** near Baker. Two-story and basement; owner, Adolph Vitz; contractor, J. Schuler; signed, Nov. 13; filed, Nov. 13; cost \$3,327.
- Harrison** near 25th. Two-story frame; owner, Mrs. E. G. Bond; architect, E. A. Hermann; contractor, John N. McLeod; signed, Dec. 8; cost \$1,449.
- Hubbard** near Howard. Converting a space now used as a door way into a flat, to correspond with adjoining flat; owner, T. H. Burke; architect, W. H. Little; contractor, George Connon; signed, Dec. 2; filed, Dec. 4; cost \$895.
- Masonic** Ave. near Page. All work to build except sidewalks and fences of a frame church; owner, Rev. James Flood; architect, T. J. Welsh; contractor, John J. O'Brien; signed, Dec. 8; filed, Dec. 9; cost \$3,330.
- Mission** near Plymouth Ave. One-story frame; owner, J. Dunne; contractor, Wm. Plant; signed, Nov. 13; filed, Nov. 14; cost \$1,313.
- O'Farrell** near Octavia. Excavating, grading and cutting down lot and complete bulkheads; owner, George Hess; architect, J. H. Littlefield; contractor, F. W. Schallike; signed, Nov. 21; filed, Nov. 22; cost \$525.
- Post and Powell.** Brickwork, stonework, terra cotta and pressed brick; owner, Mrs. A. M. Parrott; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractor, John McCarthy; signed, Oct. 28; filed, Dec. 15; cost \$18,000.
- Post and Powell.** Wood, metal, lathing and plastering; owner, Mrs. A. M. Parrott; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractor, D. O. Sullivan; signed, Oct. 28; filed, Dec. 12; cost \$8,775.
- Post and Powell.** Tin roofing, metallic shingle work, etc.; owner, Mrs. A. M. Parrott; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractors, Forrester Cornice Works; signed, Oct. 28; filed, Dec. 12; cost \$3,382.
- Post and Powell.** Brick fire place, etc.; owner, Mrs. A. M. Parrott; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractors, L. E. Clawson & Co.; signed, Oct. 28; filed, Dec. 12; cost \$3,229.
- Post and Powell.** Illuminating tiles; owners, Mrs. A. M. Parrott; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractor, P. H. Jackson & Co.; signed, Oct. 28; filed, Dec. 12; cost \$1,750.
- Post and Powell.** Painting and polishing; owner, Mrs. A. M. Parrott; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractor, J. St. Denis & Co.; signed, Oct. 28; filed, Dec. 12; cost \$2,880.
- Post** near Stockton. Carpenter work on a six-story basement and brick building; owner, V. Menesini; architect, Chas. R. Wilson; contractor, James J. O'Brien; signed, Nov. 13; filed, Nov. 13; cost \$5,900.
- Post** and Leavenworth. Terra cotta work; owners, S. F. Verein Assn.; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractors, Gladden, McBean & Co.; signed, Nov. 6; filed, Nov. 17; cost \$5,125.
- Post** near Leavenworth. Lathing and plastering; owners, S. F. Verein Assn.; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractors, Pacific Patent Plaster Co.; signed, Nov. 9; filed, Nov. 17; cost \$4,350.
- Post** near Leavenworth. Gas-fitting and plumbing; owners, S. F. Verein Assn.; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractors, Samuel Ickelheimer & Bros.; signed, Nov. 8; filed, Nov. 17; cost \$2,600.
- Post** and Leavenworth. Wrought iron and cast iron work; owners, S. F. Verein Assn.; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractors, Western Iron Works; signed, Nov. 9; filed, Nov. 17; cost \$1,619.
- Post** near Leavenworth. Carpenter and mill work, hardware and stains; owner, S. F. Verein Assn.; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractor, Thos. H. Day; signed, Nov. 7; filed, Nov. 17; cost \$21,557.
- Post** near Leavenworth. Granite work; owner, S. F. Verein Assn.; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractor, John Sheedy; signed, Nov. 7; filed, Nov. 17; cost \$2,855.
- Second** Ave. near Clement. To build; owner, Wm. P. Johnson; contractors, Lyons & Bazer; signed, Nov. 9; filed, Nov. 14; cost \$2,10.
- Stanyan** near Page. To build; owner, J. R. Holdson; architect, W. H. Hamilton; contractor, Silas Carle; signed, Nov. 16; filed, Nov. 18; cost \$4,500.
- Turk** and Seymour Ave. Alterations and additions; owner, Sarah Hoffer; architect, Oliver Everett; contractor, Ben Wallace; signed, Dec. 1; filed, Dec. 1; cost \$3,050.
- Valencia** near 23d. Raising and moving a one story frame; owner, Martin Fragley; architect, M. J. Welsh; contractor, A. T. Batten; signed, Nov. 28; filed, Dec. 1; cost \$2,467.
- Valencia** near 23d street. Addition to a frame stable; owner, Martin Fragley; architect, M. J. Welsh; contractor, A. S. Batten; signed, Dec. 8; filed, Dec. 9; cost \$1,200.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

- Ashby** Ave. near Raymond street, Berkeley. To build; owner, Chas. Mansfield; contractor, J. J. Rose; signed, Nov. 15; filed, Nov. 16; cost \$2,157.
- Alameda County** Hall of Records. Wrought and cast iron work; contractors, Fortin Brick Co.; sub-contractor, H. Ralston; signed, Nov. 15; filed, Nov. 16; cost \$5,450.
- Clinton** near 8th Ave., East Oakland. Doors, sash, blinds, etc.; owner, Mary R. Smith; architect, W. J. Mathews; contractors, Burnham & Standeford Co.; signed, Nov. 16; filed, Nov. 18; cost \$1,832.
- Simpson** Ave. near Telegraph, Oakland. To build; owner, Mrs. C. Terney; contractor, Chas. S. Shaver; signed, Oct. 9; filed, Oct. 9; cost \$1,960.
- Sixteenth** street and 6th Ave. Carpenter work, etc.; owner, Emil Nushaumer; architect, W. J. Mathews; contractor, Wm. W. Winnie; signed, Oct. 12; filed, Oct. 13; cost \$2,630.
- Thirty-fourth** near West street, Oakland. To build; owner, C. W. Hunt; contractor John S. Whalin; signed, Nov. 16; filed, Nov. 16; cost \$1,800.
- Webster** near Central Ave., Oakland. To build; owners, Geo. W. & H. H. Perkins; contractors, A. W. Pattiani & Co.; signed, Nov. 16; filed, Nov. 20; cost \$4,100.