

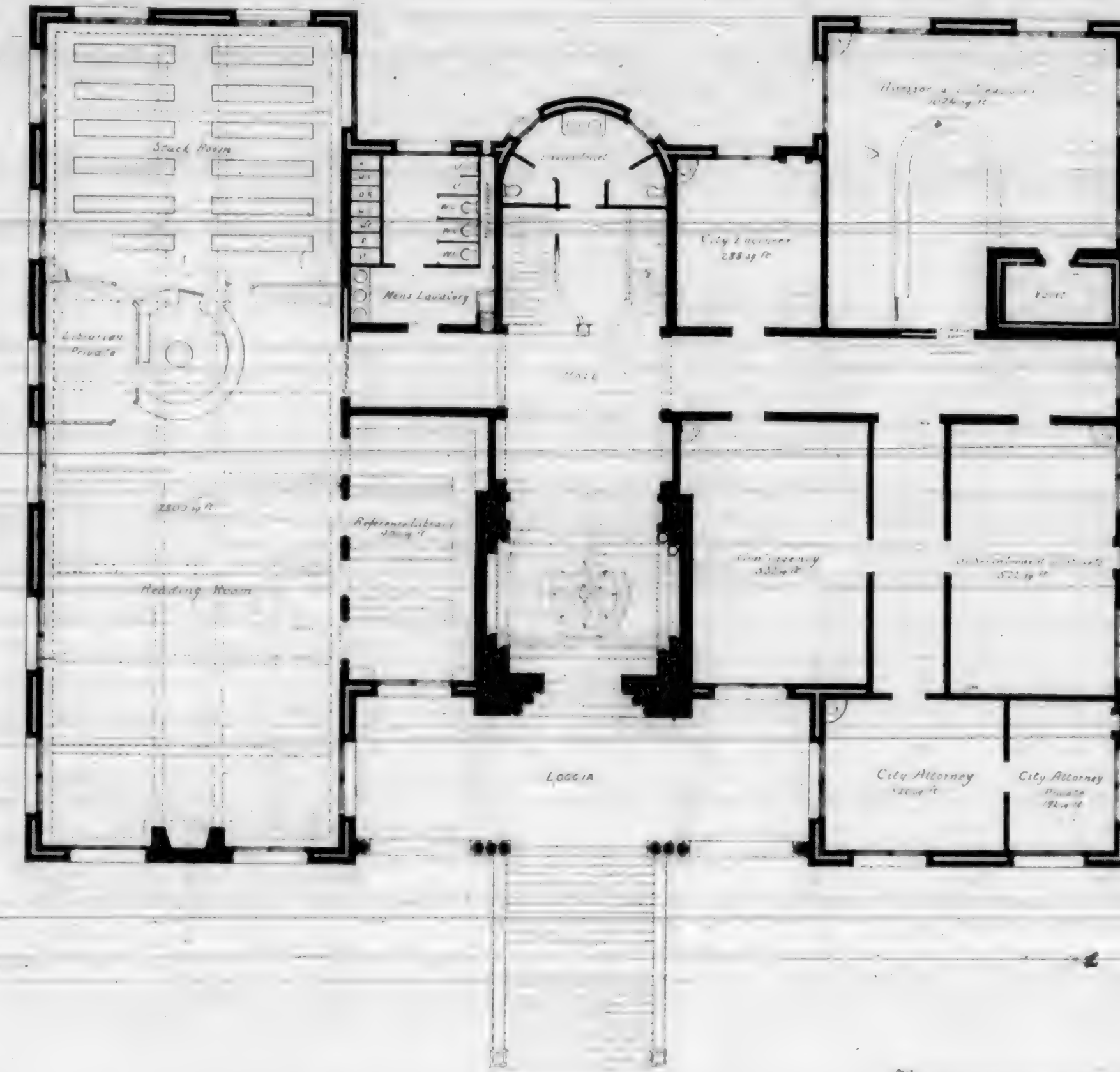
tinguished painters in the Uffizi at Florence.*

Thus far we have followed his career as a painter; but, not content with the triumphs of his brush, he has invaded the sculptor's domain. In 1877 we admired the fine group of the "Athlete Struggling with a Python," and in 1886 his bronze statue of the "Sluggard." I shall presently have to speak of his potential claim to graduate in architecture.

I necessarily omit much. Of him it can without exaggeration be said, *Nihil teligit quod non ornavit*. Up to 1883 he had for many years, as their Colonel, led the Artists' Corps of Volunteers. His eloquence in presiding at the Royal Academy Dinners is the theme of all. The social side of his character is equally admirable, and many are those who can bear witness to generous actions on his part, both in purse and kind sympathy.

But Sir Frederic Leighton is very much more than a painter. He is the only President of the Royal Academy, from the time of its first foundation, of whom it can with certainty be said that he has evinced a thorough knowledge of all the great Arts, and who is practically great as a painter, a sculptor, an orator, and a writer.

The greatest master in Art since the days of Pericles is reported to have said, "I know 'but of one Art.'" There have been but few who could justly adopt those words, but but one of those few is Sir Frederic Leighton. Similar to its tripartite analogy in Nature, where length, breadth and thickness form one space, so architecture, sculpture and painting are one in Art; the practice is different, but the principles, whenever excellence is touched, are found to be the same in each branch. You know Sir Frederic Leighton's



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE ALAMEDA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.
PERCY & HAMILTON, ARCHITECTS.

I do not suppose there is anyone in this room who questions that the Institute has been thoroughly right in making the award of this medal which we have the happiness of bringing to its consummation to-night; but, as I said before, in case there should somewhere be a doubter, I will make a few remarks on that head. Had Sir Frederic Leighton no other claims upon us than the noble architectural works that have often been products of his hand, works many of them in oil and fresco, executed for the embellishment of public and private buildings, the Institute would have a perfectly good answer to give. The late Prince Consort thus defined the ruling principle—namely, that the appropriation of the Gold Medal should be left an open question to be raised according to circumstances in each year, and to be applied as the Council might periodically feel to be the best for the general interests of the profession. The Institute would therefore be justified in awarding the medal to an artist of high distinction either as a painter or sculptor.

* The dates of the principal steps of Sir Frederic Leighton's advancement are these:—Associate of the Royal Academy, 1864; Royal Academician, 1868; President, 1878. In the last-named year he was knighted, and in 1886 created a baronet. In France he is an Associé Étranger of the Institut (Académie des Beaux-Arts) and a Commander of the Légion d'Honneur. In Germany the rare distinction of Frederick the Great's "Ordre pour le Mérite" has been conferred on him—an honor accorded to very few.

high achievement in sculpture. In architecture there is the clearest evidence of what I have called his potential merit had he had occasion to practice in our special branch.

In biennial Addresses to the Students of the Royal Academy, particularly in the years 1889, 1891, and 1893, we find criticism of the highest value clothed in beautiful language on the Spanish, French and German Schools of Mediaeval Architecture. Not mere sketches and generalizations, but dealing with the subject in an exhaustive manner.

Our ex-President has most happily and justly eulogised these addresses, saying in his discourse to students at the beginning of this year that they demonstrate in regard to architecture that their writer possesses an intelligent and a critical grasp of the subject second to no modern author. To few indeed is it given to combine with wide historical research and keen critical acumen the indescribable charm of composing poetry in prose. Let me commend to your thoughtful attention the study of these singularly learned and graceful discourses.

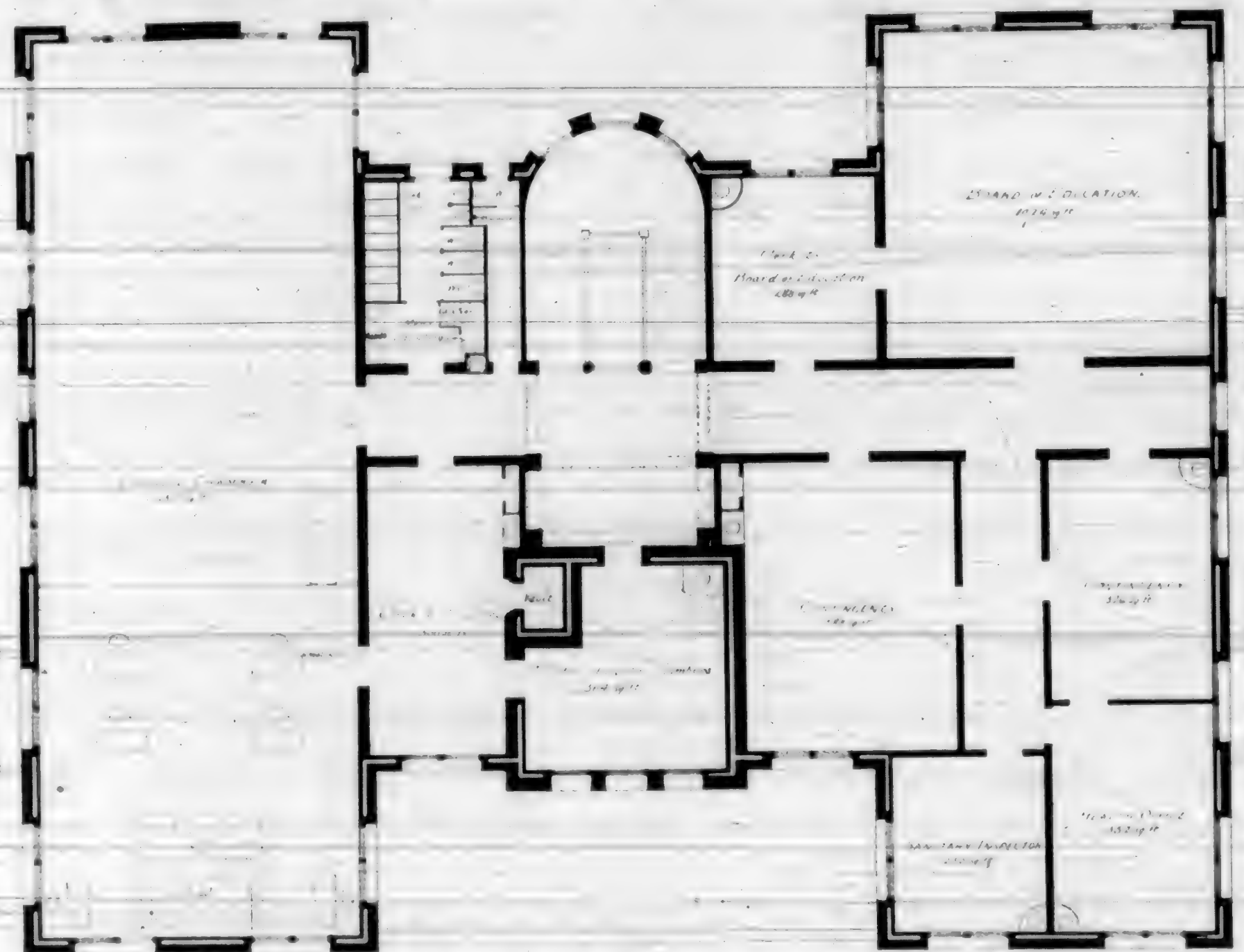
That an artist of such refinement would also be in sympathy with the spirit of classical architecture will not be doubted. I had myself frequent opportunities of bearing witness to his appreciation of the elements of beauty in the

works of the Greeks at meetings of the Publication Committee of the Society of Dilettanti; but I wish particularly to call your attention to the masterly summaries of the characteristics of Mediæval architecture as practised by the leading races of Continental Europe in the Academy lectures before referred to. The whole series is full of practical teaching in clear and incisive language; but as in this address limitation is necessary, I will confine myself almost entirely to what is said on the evolution of Gothic architecture from its source at Saint-Denis. After a short discussion of the earlier manner of vaulting from the Roman type, in which stability for the wagon vault was sought in the resistance of solid masses of brick and concrete work, we read:—

"The substitution of the principle of a balance of active forces to this principle of inert resistance is probably the greatest revolution ever introduced in the science of building; we have here the generative principle of Gothic architecture, its essence and its life. How this revolution was brought about I can of course only indicate to you in summary outline. Let us first note in passing that the presence of a

draw from this hurried survey of artistic evolution among the French? I have dwelt with emphasis on the genius of their Mediæval builders; do I advocate—the young architects for whom I have mainly spoken to-night may ask—do I advocate the adoption of Gothic forms for the purposes of our own lives? I have spoken to little effect if my answer can be doubtful. Artistic forms are the vesture of ideas and the expression of mental conditions; the ideas and mental conditions of our day are widely removed from those of the Middle Ages; the modern mind cannot with fitness put on the garb which was moulded on the mind of a day long past. But if we may not fitly adopt those forms, we cannot too reverently note the spirit which presided over their development, for a like spirit brought to bear on other material and under other conditions may yet bear new and noble fruit. And the characteristics of that spirit are—a masculine independence; a tenacious grasp of central principles; a fearless sincerity in expression; a scorn of shams and trust on truth."

In Sir Frederic's address for last year we find admirable criticisms on the German Mediæval architecture; praise



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE ALAMEDA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

PLAN OF BASEMENT.

PERCY & HAMILTON, ARCHITECTS.

pointed arch, except as a structural form, does not constitute Gothic architecture. Isolated radiating pointed arches have been built in ages and countries in which the Gothic style was not dreamt of; a building might be Gothic in structure and principle without showing a point opening anywhere; it is through the roof, not through the window, that the formative Gothic idea entered."

Then after describing various expedients for securing stability, including the important step taken at Vezelay, where intersecting vaults, but without ribs, were substituted for the continuous wagon-head—an advance, but not yet satisfactory—we read: "A few years later, in the early middle of the twelfth century, a Benedictine monk, feeble of frame, but of a lofty spirit, sugar, the great Abbot of Saint-Denis—who has no sculptors, by the bye, this special claim, that he boldly withstood the bitter denunciations launched by St. Bernard against the sculptural decoration of churches—began the erection of a church in which the tentative groupings, at which I have hinted, gave place to the systematic and logical application of a new and fruitful conception—the idea of stability based on the balance of active forces, expressed in a self-sustaining combination of upright supports and vaulting ribs, with detached buttresses bringing their action to bear exactly on the points at which the thrust of the vaults is gathered up."

The address concludes: "Is there any lesson that we may

where due is given to the German Romanesque, and afterwards the reflection, which appears to me perfectly just, that the Germans as a race were never in unison with Ogival architecture; and in respect to their great achievement—Cologne Cathedral—though not withholding praise, he observes, as I think most truly: "We feel that we are in the presence and under the spell of a powerful will, grasping serenely and solving with unfailing and intellectual resource a scientific problem; we bow accordingly before a triumph of skill and volition, we are not, as it seems to me, thrilled by the kindling touch of genius."

To the pictorial works by Sir Frederic Leighton in connection with architecture already named may be added paintings for the ceilings of a house at New York, of which our Gold Medalist, Mr. Richard M. Hunt, was architect, as well as several of the same character in London. But I must specially mention one work combining architecture in the solid with which he has had much to do. I allude to the removal of Alfred Stevens' monument from the south chapel in St. Paul's to the nave for which it was originally designed, which was done entirely under his inspiration and in no small degree at his expense. I feel sure that there can be no need for me to dilate further on what seems to require no argument in justification of the action of our ex-President and of the Council, and of the Institute which has ratified their action in awarding this medal, especially when, to the

great advantage of the Institute, Sir Frederic Leighton's acceptance of its sheds lustre on the roll of Gold Medalists, so well begun with the loved and honored name of Professor Cockerell; and it must be obvious to all of us that the whole profession gains from the fact that the chief representative of Art in its three branches in this country thereby shows how much he is in sympathy with Architecture.—*Journal of the British Institute of British Architects.*

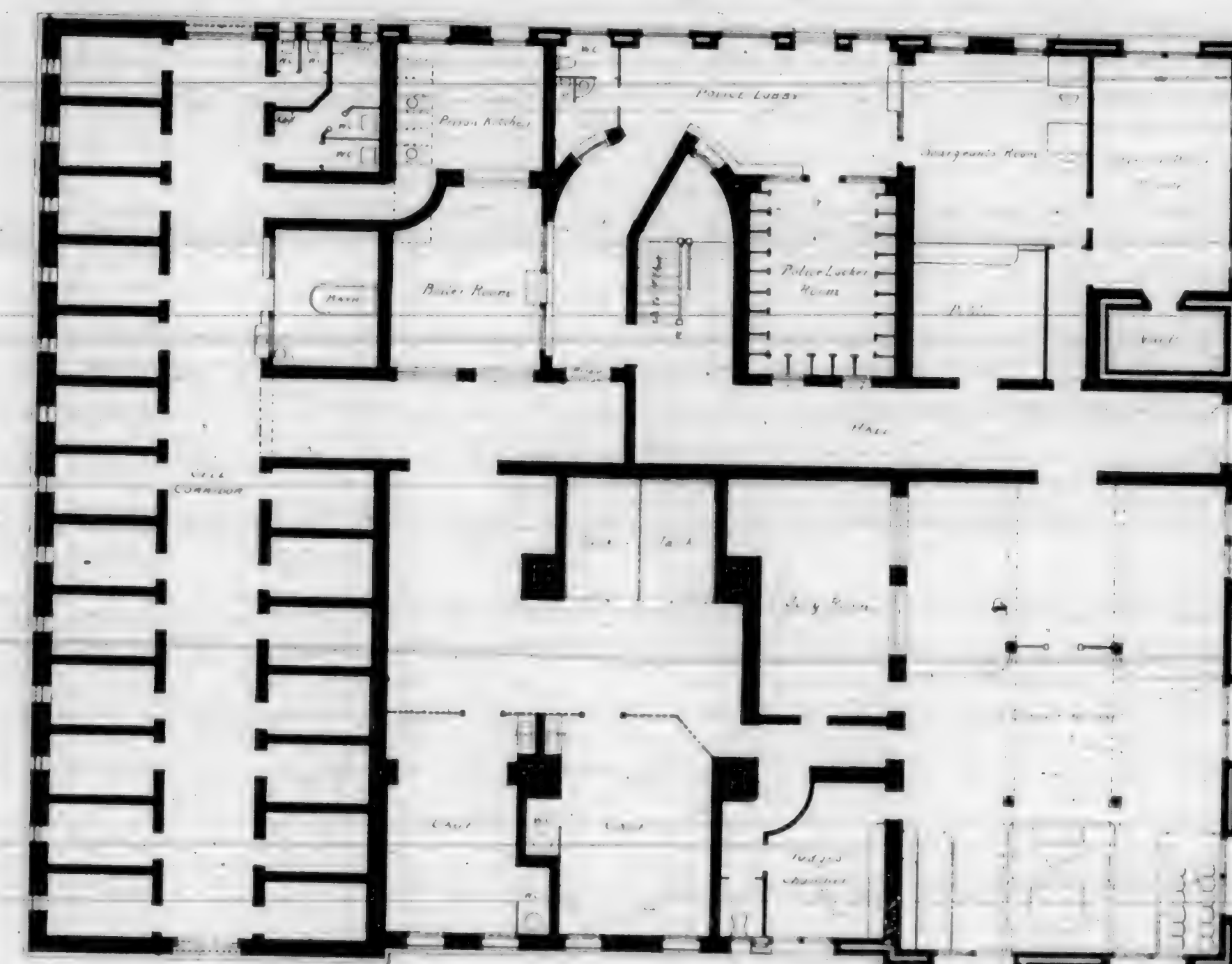
Grimes—"Did you get ahead in that poker game last night?" **Wierdek**—"Guess so. I had a head this morning when I woke up."—*Truth.*

Willie—"Come mamma, let's go over and see the monkeys." **Mamma** (who has the children out for an airing)—"No, let's go home and see papa."—*Chronicle.*

(2) the Architectural League of New York; (35) Royal Canadian Academician. This will be found a valuable feature, not only interesting to architects, but to those following up the work of associated architects. The influence of architectural associations in raising the standard of architecture in this country is well known, and this feature of the Directory will be regarded important.

The work is well made up, clearly printed and of convenient size, and will be found of great value to architects and the building trades. The price is one dollar.

THE BUILDERS' PROGRESS AND PACIFIC ARCHITECT.—This is the title of a new paper published every Saturday by P. J. Donohue at 309 California street. Its mission is to gather from every quarter such news as will most interest interest those who are about to build, a direc-



ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE ALAMEDA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

PERCY & HAMILTON, ARCHITECTS.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIRECTORY for 1894. This valuable reference book to the architectural profession has just appeared from the press of Wm. T. Comstock. It is put up in convenient shape and bound in red boards with gilt stamp, making quite a striking appearance. The work bears marks of very careful preparation and aims to give, classified by States and towns, all the architects in practice in the United States and Canada. In giving architects' names the membership in the architectural societies is indicated by figures in brackets following each name; (1) indicating membership in the American Institute of Architects;

tory of architects on the Pacific Coast, with a list of contractors and material men together with other matter useful to all to those interested in building, and want to know where to lay their hands upon what they want for that purpose. We hope that the publisher may receive all the encouragement he wants in placing his new venture before the public.

The convention number of the **PHOTOGRAPHIC TIMES** for July 20th, arrived at hand too late for a notice in our last number. Though much was promised for the convention number, none need be disappointed in what proves to be a great success; with "The Old Fashioned Girl" with her spinning wheel for a commencement, to the end of the number the illustrations are life like and striking. The Hand Camera in the Streets by Walter D. Welford give many hints of what the camera is capable of in the way of

street views is well illustrated by the two pictures entitled "An Interesting Moment" and "Shopping on a Wet Day."

The work, however, must be seen and read to be fully appreciated.

WORKING-CLASS SETTLEMENTS IN MULHOUSE AND MILAN.—Is an article giving an account of the great success of what we should call building associations, though having a much more comprehensive plan of operations, than our building associations and according to the account given have proved very successful; the author calls the *Société Industrielle* "a sort of Royal Institution and philanthropic society rolled into one." Resulting in good house, cheap rents with comfort and happiness to all. What more can be asked for?

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW for July 1894, is of unusual interest; one article "A Lesson from Chicago" should be read by all who have a love for our American Navy. This article though addressed to British readers is very complimentary to the ships built for Our Navy.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for August, 1894, comes to hand with a novel call "Sweetheart Manette," by Maurice Thompson; while Louise Stockton's tale "A Mess of Potage" is concluded, "Uncared for Cats" as well "Feminine Phases" are both full of fun and humor, while "Washington Before the War" by Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood supplies many interesting reminiscences of that interesting period.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF MECHANICS. It has become a common thing to have schools established for instructing by correspondence, we have received a little leaflet from "The Colliery Engineer Co." Scranton Pa., containing extracts from letters from students who have taken a course in "The Correspondence School of Mechanics" all appear to be much pleased with the progress made in the department selected for study and offer many reasons why they could not avail themselves of any other method of instruction.

PACIFIC MEDICAL JOURNAL, for August 1894, published from 603 Sutter street, Winslow Anderson, M. D., editor and publisher. This is a handsome magazine, well printed on good paper; we should judge it must be of interest to the medical profession as every thing relating to good health is of interest to the public at large we trust the circulation of this magazine may continue to be everything that the publishers may desire. An interesting article entitled "Some Things Noticed on a Trip to the Eastern States" cannot fail of having many readers both of the professional and non-professional class.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, meets second Friday of each month at 408 California street.
SETH BARSON, 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. GEO. W. DICKIE, Vice-Pres.
OTTO VON GELDERN, Sec. W. C. RALSTON, 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.

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.

MONEY PAID FOR ANOTHER'S USE.—Where a contractor on a building abandons the work, leaving the workmen unpaid, and the owner tells the contractor's bondsmen that there is enough money coming on the contract to complete the building, and directs him to pay the workmen, so that the work shall go on, and says that he will refund the money so paid as for money paid to and for his use.
Dibble v. Demattos, Supreme Court of Washington, 36 Pac. Rep. 485. 79.

RIGHT OF MORTGAGEE TO BUILDING REMOVED FROM MORTGAGED LOT.—Where the owner of a lot and building thereon, mortgaged the same the mortgagee subsequently sold the said premises subject to such mortgage. Afterwards, the purchaser, without the knowledge or consent of the mortgagee, removed the building to another lot, owned by his wife. Neither the severance of the building nor its annexation to another lot destroyed the right of his mortgagee to enforce his claim against it, the lot mortgaged being first exhausted. After its removal to her lot, the wife made certain additions to and improvements upon the building. The improvements and additions so made in this case, did not destroy the identity of the mortgaged building, or defeat the mortgagee's right to subject it to the payment of so much of his mortgage debt as remained unpaid after exhausting the mortgaged lot.
Dakota Loan & Trust Co. v. Parmelee, Supreme Court of South Dakota, 58 N. Y. Rep. 811. 143.

WHERE AN EMPLOYEE IS VICE PRINCIPAL.—One employed by the architect of a building to construct the scaffolds upon which the bricklayers and hod carriers shall work is, in the construction thereof, a vice principal, and not a fellow servant of a hod carrier.
McNamara v. MacDonough, Supreme Court of California, 36 Pac. Rep. 941. 44.

EFFECT OF ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS IN BUILDING CONTRACT.—When additions are made to a house in course of erection, which a contract has agreed to build for a certain sum, the original contract still exists so far as it can be traced, and the excess is to be paid for according to its reasonable value; and it is only where the charges have been so great that it is impossible to follow the original contract, that it will be deemed wholly abandoned, so that the contractor can recover on a basis of value. When such contract is shown to have existed, the burden is upon the party claiming its abandonment to prove the same.
Hood v. Smiley, Supreme Court of Wyoming, 36 Pac. Rep. 856. 112.

WHAT CONSTITUTES FELLOW SERVANT.—Where a foreman in erecting a scaffold, builds it in a negligent manner, and an employee under him is injured by such defective scaffold, the foreman is a fellow servant and the master is not liable.
Noyes v. Wood, Supreme Court of California, 36 Pac. Rep. 766. 38.

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Noyes v. Wood, Supreme Court of California, 36 Pac. Rep. 766. 38.

EFFECT OF ABANDONMENT BY CONTRACTOR.—A building contract provided that the last installment of the price should be paid when the building was completely finished and accepted, and that no payment should be made until the contractor should procure from the county clerk a certificate that "no liens or claims have been recorded or filed against said premises or building, which are then unsatisfied of record." Where the work was abandoned by the contractor, and finished by the owners, an assignee of the final payment to become due the contractor could not recover without producing such certificate.
Bates v. Trustees of Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, Supreme Court, Special Term, Oneida County, 27 N. Y. Supp. 951. 97.

WHAT CONSTITUTES USE OF PARTY WALLS IN COMMON.—Where a wooden warehouse is framed against a brick wall, built one half on each lot, though no joists or other timbers are let into the wall, yet, if the ends of the sides and the roof are attached thereto in a permanent manner, and the wall used as one side of the enclosure, there is a use in common which entitles the owner of the wall to recover from his neighbor for his use, and half the value of such party wall.
Deere Wells & Co. v. Weir Shugart Co., Supreme Court of Iowa, 59 N. W. Rep. 255. 85.

BUSINESS MOSAICS.

Schenck's Swinging Hose Reel for Mills, Factories, Hotels and Public Buildings. This reel has many advantages for inside protection, from the fact it is simple, safe and reliable in construction, and always ready for use, having packing boxes that never leak. Sold only with the hose the couplings and hose pipe complete; it is fully guaranteed. Reduce your insurance by having the best protection. W. T. Y. Schenck, 593 Mission near Second.

Boston Street Car Conductor.—"How old are you my little girl?" **LITTLE GIRL.**—"If the corporation doesn't object I prefer to pay full fare and keep my own statistics."
Chicago Standard.

Mantels, Grates and Tiles.—No matter how well your house may be built, if you have not proper heating apparatus you will never be satisfied with it, therefore if you are wise you will call upon W. W. Montague & Co., before giving your orders in this line. This house has establishments in San Jose and Los Angeles in addition to their headquarters in this city. Your wants will be well supplied either with artistic work in bronze, or the common every day out-fit for the kitchen, all good of its kind. See advertisement in this journal.

Friend.—"Now that you have made millions, what will you do?" **OLD BULLION.**—"I shall retire, and amuse myself telling people what a burden wealth is, and how happy I was when I was poor."
N. Y. Weekly.

P. H. Jackson & Co., manufacturers of structural iron and steel works for buildings, sidewalk lights, and sky lights, etc. If you want to improve some dark corner of your building or have a cosy bright room, made of what is now a dark vault under the sidewalk, call upon these gentlemen and they will show you how it can be done, and what is more, do it in such good shape, that you will thank your stars that you thought of going to their place of business 228 and 230 First street, San Francisco, Cal.

Hotel Clerk.—"The old gentlemen in No. 201 says that his room is full of steam from the laundry." **PROPRIETOR.**—"All right. Charge him \$1 50 for a Turkish bath."
N. Y. World.

The attention of architects and those contemplating to build are called to the advertisement of "The J. L. Mott Iron Works" in this edition. This concern manufacture a large number of different articles of fine sanitary goods for fine residences, as also large buildings, factories, school houses, etc., which are not excelled by any manufacturers in the world. Their Pacific Coast Representative, M. S. James, has on hand all the catalogues and will be pleased to furnish same to any one desiring them, and will give all necessary information that may be desired.

Portland Cements.—This might be called the "Age of Cement" if we judge by the quantity of cement in use in this city, and upon the whole coast in fact, while every day shows an increase in the demand of this article. A word to the wise is enough, therefore we say "Josson" and "North" can always be had by leaving an order with J. W. Grace & Co., 203 California street, San Francisco.

Practical Aesthetics-Friend.—"Why do you have all your ceilings and walls finished in crimson?" **MRS. SUBURB** (of New Jersey).—"That's so we can slap mosquitoes without making a splotch."
N. Y. Weekly.

Architectural Terra-Cotta.—Messrs. A. Steiger Sons, manufacturers of architectural terra cotta, having their works at San Jose, California, can supply all orders in the way of hollow tile, flue linings, colored bricks, vases, and fire bricks and an almost endless list of terra cotta work that the architects want for safety and adornment. Their office in this city is at 326 Sansome street, room 3, telephone 5253.

"Have you been playing the races?" "No," replied the rejected looking man. "The races have been playing me."
Washington Starr.

Fitzgerald Prepared Wall Plaster.—We have had occasion before now to call attention to the merits of Fitzgerald Wall Plaster, the steady increase of its use since it was first introduced upon the market, is conclusive that it has come to stay, if you want to know about it call upon the Pacific Patent Plaster Co., 216 Bush street, San Francisco, room 90 Telephone Building, telephone 638.

The SARCASTIC BARNSTORMER (after the bombardment from the gallery).—"I have eggs enough now, thank you. Will no one send up an accompanying ham?" **THE GALLERY.**—"Its on the stage now!"
Chicago Record.

Smith & Young, office 723 Market street, San Francisco, 230 South Spring street, Los Angeles. These gentlemen supply almost every thing required in building, from blue prints and paper for making them, to wood carvings; as well as wood ornaments, pressed, Bostwick Steel Lath, painted or unpainted, mineral wool, painted as well as mortar stains, but the list is too long for this notice. See their advertisement on page ix this journal.

"My sympathies," said the effervescent young woman, "are altogether with the dear Japanese." "So are your hired girl's," said the matron. "She believes all china should be eternally smashed."
Detroit Free Press.

San Joaquin Brick Co.—This company's works are situated in Stockton, Cal.; the manufacture of fresh water brick is carried on extensively at that point, their San Francisco yard is on Berry street between 6th and 7th, San Francisco; F. W. Muller, President; C. Horton, Secretary; E. H. Burrell, Agent, 408 California street, room 16.

CITY BUILDING NEWS.

Alvarado, lot 21, Heyman Tract. To build; owner, Thos. J. Hume; contractors, H. Plant & W. H. Davis; signed, July 18; filed, July 23; cost \$1480.

Bonte and Howard. One-story brick; owner, W. F. Whittier; architects, Percy & Hamilton; contractor, R. Ringrose; signed, July 10; filed, July 19; cost \$2984.

Butte and Texas. To build; owner, Jno. F. Danielson; contractors, Peterson & Person; signed, July 6; filed, July 7; cost \$230.

California and Laguna. Alterations and additions; owner, E. W. Hopkins; architect, Clinton Day; contractor, C. Chisholm; signed, June 26; filed, July 10; cost \$230.

Cole and Page. To build; owner, Frank Dickson; architects, Wright & Sanders; contractor, James Geary; signed, July 2; filed, July 16; cost \$4025.

Clipp r near Noe. To build; owner, C. H. Wescott; contractors, J. W. Mullin and J. H. Rothgeber; signed, June 29; filed, July 20; cost \$1900.

Clay near Cherry. To build; owners, L. H. Nagel and wife; architect, W. H. Little; contractor, W. H. Kennel; signed, July 20; filed, July 21; cost \$1690.

Cole near Carl. Two-story frame; owner, Minna Stettin; architect, Emil John; contractors, Schutt & Kreeker; signed, July 12; filed, July 20; cost \$3000.

Dolores near 24th. Moving and additions, etc.; owner, J. B. Davis; architect, J. C. Newson; contractor, B. B. Williams; signed, July 14; filed, July 24; cost \$980.

Engine House No. 4. Alterations, etc.; owner, City and County of San Francisco; contractor, J. B. Burk; cost \$2450.

Engine House No. 5. Alterations, etc.; owner, City and County of San Francisco; contractor, Alex. L. Campbell; cost \$2493.

Engine House No. 12. Alterations, etc.; owner, City and County of San Francisco; contractor, Alex. L. Campbell; cost \$1526.

Engine House No. 13. Alterations, etc.; owner, City and County of San Francisco; contractor, Alex. L. Campbell; cost \$1277.

Engine House No. 7. A brick building; owner, City and County of San Francisco; contractor, James Campbell; cost \$8300.

Engine House No. 26. A brick building; owner, City and County of San Francisco; contractor, Jas. Campbell; cost \$9985.

Eight Ave. near California. To build; owner, A. Seip; architect, A. J. Barnett; contractor, A. L. Jackson; signed, July 30; filed, July 30; cost \$1574.

Fell near Fillmore. Plumbing two-story frame; owner, A. C. Freese and wife; architect, T. J. Welsh; contractor, J. E. Britt; signed, July 11; filed, July 14; cost \$1220.

Fell near Fillmore. Carpenter work; owners, A. C. Freese and wife; architect, T. J. Welsh; contractors, G. Petersen & A. Olson; signed, July 11; filed, July 14; cost \$850.

Fulton near 10th. To build; owner, M. A. Martin; contractor, A. Winberg; signed, July 23; filed, July 24; cost \$2700.

Fillmore near Pine. To build; owner, John Hughes; architect, Chas. I. Havens; contractor, Brennan Bros.; signed, June 28; filed, June 28; cost \$12618.

Fifth near Clara. Second story addition; owner, Geo. Alpers; architect, Jno. J. Clark; contractor, H. Barn; signed, July 31; filed, Aug. 1; cost \$1000.

Glover near Leavenworth. Alterations; owner, A. Stanner; contractor, H. S. Grieb; signed, July 28; filed, July 30; cost \$1050.

Green near Dupont. To build; owner, Joseph Recca; architect, T. J. Welsh; contractor, G. Masolett; signed, July 24; filed, July 26; cost \$200.

Guerrero near 25th. To build; owner, W. J. Handy; architect, A. C. Lutgens; contractor, Joseph Kemp; signed, July 21; filed, July 24; cost \$3480.

Harrison near Caroline. To build; owner, J. H. Huges; architect, A. C. Lutgens; contractor, H. Munster; signed, July 9; filed, July 9; cost \$1755.

Hampshire near 22d. Alterations and additions; owner, Margaret Gallagher; contractor, Victor Godin; signed, June 14; filed, July 14; cost \$180.

Hayes near Buchanan. To build; owner, Godfrey Smith; contractors, Peterson & Person; signed, June 29; filed, June 30; cost \$1110.

Isis near 13th. To build; owner, Claus Wohltmann; contractor, R. B. Hicks; signed, July 2; filed, July 5; cost \$2450.

Jackson near Scott. Brick work; owner, A. K. Gibbs; contractors, McGowan & Butler; signed, June 27; filed, July 10; cost \$1575.50.

Jackson near Scott. Granite work; owner, A. K. Gibbs; contractor, James Roe; signed, June 28; filed, July 13; cost \$1020.

Jackson near Scott. Plumbing; owner, A. K. Gibbs; contractors, Duffey Bros.; signed, June 29; filed, July 11; cost \$280.

Jackson near Scott. Cut-stone work; owner, A. K. Gibbs; contractor, Jno. D. McGilvray; signed, June 29; filed, July 11; cost \$587.

Jackson near Scott. Roof tiling; owner, A. K. Gibbs; contractors, Gladding, McBean & Co.; signed, June 28; filed, July 12; cost \$2450.

Jackson near Scott. Glass and carpenter work; owner, A. K. Gibbs; contractors, Wm. Knowles & Geo. Reichley; signed, July 11; filed, July 13; cost \$1511.

Juri and San Jose Ave.. To build; owner, Louis Juri; architect, John I. Kidd; contractor, Chas. M. Depew; signed, July 14; filed, July 16; cost \$4580.

Kentucky near Sierra Nevada. To build; owner, P. O'Farrell; architect, J. E. Wolf; contractor, C. J. Autwiler; signed, July 13; filed, Aug. 4; cost \$1987.50.

Larkin near Pine. Two separate tenements; owner, C. S. Blair; contractor, Wm. Plant; signed, July 24; filed, July 24; cost \$3061.

Market near Geary. Repairs of the Golden Rule Bazaar; owners, Davis Bros.; contractor, Geo. H. Walker; signed, June 29; filed, July 2; cost \$5000.

Market near 8th. Brick work; owner, Geo. Moffatt by Ext.; architect, C. R. Wilson; contractor, Robt. Boyd; signed, June 5; filed, July 5; cost \$475.

Market near 8th. Carpenter work; owner, Geo. Moffatt Ex.; architect, Chas. R. Wilson; contractor, James J. O'Brien; signed, June 5; filed, July 5; cost \$950.

Market near 8th. Iron work; owner, Geo. Moffatt Ex.; architect, C. R. Wilson; contractor, H. Balston; signed, June 5; filed, July 5; cost \$2315.

Market near 5th. Sand stone work for 4, 5, 6 and 7 stories; owner, Mrs. A. M. Parrott; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractor, J. D. McGilvray; signed, June 8; filed, July 20; cost \$33,645.

Market near 5th. Sandstone work, 1, 2, 4 stories; owner, Mrs. A. M. Parrott; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractor, J. D. McGilvray; signed, June 8; filed, July 20; cost \$31,355.

Ninth Ave. near California. To build; owner, Ella A. McNear; architect, F. E. McNear; contractor, Geo. L. Fall; signed, July 13; filed, July 16; cost \$2600.

Nineteenth near Noe. Two flats; owner, Jos. H. Robinson; architect, A. W. McQueen; contractor, Jos. Drolette; signed, July 20; filed, July 25; cost \$3000.

No location given. To build; owner, Wm. Muller; architect, T. J. Welsh; contractor, A. Hawkins; signed, Aug. 1; filed, Aug. 4; cost \$6300.

No location given. To build; owner, J. Jacobs; contractor, I. H. Pauls; signed, July 16; filed, July 28; cost \$8400.

O'Farrell near Mason. To build; owners, Annie Martin, J. C. & J. H. McGovern and M. McEl. Kiddle; contractor, Wm. Little; signed, July 16; filed, Aug. 1; cost \$6250.

Pine and Mason. Altering stable; owner, S. F. Art Association; architect, A. Page Brown; contractor, I. R. Wilcox; cost \$7000.

Pine near Larkin. To build; owners, Japanese M. E. Church; contractor, J. S. W. Saunders; signed, July 27; filed, July 31; cost \$6475.

Pleasant near Jones. Two flats; owner, Julia Jones; architect, W. H. Little; contractor, W. H. Wickersham; signed, July 24; filed, July 25; cost \$3084.

Polk near Filbert. To build; owner, D. Depaoli; contractor, J. L. McLaughlin; signed, July 28; cost \$1230.

Powell near Greenwich. To build; owners, Sarah J. and H. Harris; architect, W. H. Armitage; contractors, Stoker & Bunce; signed, July 24; filed, July 31; cost \$3500.

Point Lobos Ave. bet 5th and 6th Aves. Concrete and stone, etc.; owners, French Hospital Association; architect, Emile Depierre; contractor, A. Warner; signed, July 24; filed, July 31; cost \$1885.

Polk near Filbert. To build; owner, D. Depaoli; contractor, J. L. McLaughlin; signed, July 28; cost \$1230.

Powell near Greenwich. To build; owners, Sarah J. and H. Harris; architect, W. H. Armitage; contractors, Stoker & Bunce; signed, July 24; filed, July 31; cost \$3500.

Point Lobos Ave. bet 5th and 6th Aves. Concrete and stone, etc.; owners, French Hospital Association; architect, Emile Depierre; contractor, A. Warner; signed, July 24; filed, July 31; cost \$1885.

Sacramento and Laurel. Five frame buildings; owner, Chas. Clarke; contractor, Casper Zwierlein; signed, July 23; filed, July 28; cost \$707.

Sacramento near Baker. Heating and ventilating; owners, California State Hospital; architects, Wright & Sanders; contractors, A. Baumsteiger & Co.; signed, July 24; filed, July 31; cost \$4750.

Sacramento near Baker. To build; owner, California State Womans Hospital; architects, Wright & Sanders; contractor, James Geary; signed, June 25; filed, July 5; cost \$14,300.

Second Ave. near Pl. Lobos Ave.. To build; owner, Mary Dunphy; architect, W. H. Wharff; contractor, F. W. Maurice; signed, June 30; filed, June 30; cost \$1460.

Stockton near Pacific. To build; owner, S. Granucci; architect, Chas. R. Wilson; contractor, J. J. O'Brien; signed, June 29; filed, June 30; cost \$5350.

Sixth near Berry. Refrigerating room etc.; owner, The Pabst Brewing Co. of Milwaukee; architect, H. Gelfuss; contractors, Schutt & Kreeker; signed, July 3; filed, July 5; cost \$2675.

Shotwell near 28th. All work; owner, Jno. F. Schomer; architects, Martens & Coffey; contractor, J. Bucher; signed, July 11; filed, July 12; cost \$2675.

Seventh and Jessie. Brick building and alterations; owner, Jeremiah Novnan; architect, A. J. Barnett; contractor, J. A. McNell; signed, July 19; filed, July 21; cost \$5000.

Sharon near 16th. Carpenter, paint, mill, etc.; owner, Alexander Black; architect, J. T. Kidd; contractor, Geo. Welsmann; signed, July 12; filed, July 23; cost \$1025.

Taylor near Filbert. Three-story frame; owner, John McFadden; architect, Chas. M. Rousseau; contractor, Jas. Glackin; signed, July 18; filed, July 19; cost \$4480.

Truck House No. 2. Alterations, etc.; owner, City and County of San Francisco; contractor, A. McElroy; cost \$1976.

Twelfth Ave. near Clement. Frame Cottage; owner, Robt. Hazelett; architects, Shea & Shea; signed, July 19; filed, July 23; cost \$1775.

Washington street. Work on Gymnasium; owner, E. B. Spalding; architect, Wm. Curlett; contractor, P. Rive; signed, July 20; filed, July 24; cost \$1275.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ARCHITECTURAL INTERESTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

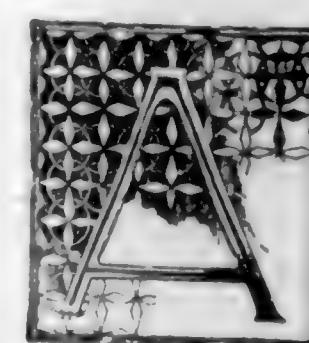
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W. J. CUTHBERTSON, President. OLIVER EVERETT, Secretary.

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ARCHITECTS are as a class the worst protected people in the community. Their genius and ability is considered fair game by the majority of the people with whom they come in contact. This is not always the result of total depravity, but simply from a want of thought and a forgetfulness of the Golden Rule, and very often from a want of explicit explanation on the part of the architect of his position. In fact the architects themselves, instead of the public, are most to blame for this state of affairs. Let every architect insist on a written contract before doing any work, and refuse to do any work for nothing, except in a case of charity, and the matter is at once clinched. Verbal orders are always liable to misconstruction.

In architecture, unlike most businesses, there is no visible object by which people who wish a design may judge whether the result of an architect's labor will suit or not. When a person buys furniture, a garment, or a ready-made house, he has something tangible from which to select. You will find generally that a purchaser will visit several shops to see where he may be best suited. Now this idea he carries into the realm of architecture and when he wants

to build something and get plans therefor, he considers that sundry different ideas should be presented to him by sundry different architects for his inspection in the same manner as a tradesman exhibits the articles he has for sale—forgetting that the tradesman has already his wares in stock—and all that he loses, if not bought from, is his time in showing the goods, which, to be sure, is bad enough. But the case of an architect is entirely different, he has to set to work and make these several sketch plans out of his brain, and paper and pencil—and these, if rejected are useless to him afterwards, while in the first case if a visitor does not buy from a tradesman he still has the article left for sale to somebody else.

This idea of the general public, the architect has to combat in nearly all cases, and it is very difficult to make a person believe that he ought to pay for something he has no use for and rejected; and here is where a protective society for architects would come in, to disseminate counter ideas to the generally received one, to discountenance any architect who seeks to gain an advantage over his fellows by encouraging this idea, and if after a client has been previously informed of the necessity of returning some collateral for the labor of preparing sketches for his choice, he should refuse

to do justice in the premises, to follow him with the Arm of the Law to see that he does.

This co-operation is more important among architects than others for the very reason that the opportunity of defrauding them of their just dues is greater than in the generality of business.

In Europe and in the East there exists societies for the mutual protection of their members from the rapacity of unjust people by means of helping each other in legal fights to maintain their rights, and if such were established here and a few of these fights gained, it will come to be understood that the work of an architect has some value, even if not used, and that consultations with architects are always of value to the consultor in adding to his stock of knowledge, although of no immediate practical benefit, and consultors will be more willing to pay for the time of the consultees.



THE idea that a complete building can be formed from the combination of the designs of two different architects, especially when of two different schools, although prevalent among the uninitiated, is altogether against the opinion of those who know whereof they speak—and it is against the canons of good taste in all the senses of the word to tag on an entirely different feature to a conception worked out on different lines. In general a private owner sees this and keeps within the bounds of ordinary circumspection; but public buildings seem fair game for all manner of experiments and incongruities. Pity it is so, but so it seems to be.

A THREATENED OUTRAGE.

APPARENTLY our Postoffice site job is going to be capped by the construction of an architectural monstrosity, says the *Examiner*. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury refuses to allow the public to see the plans for the new building upon which millions are to be expended by the taxpayers of the country, on the ground that there would be criticisms which would make trouble by necessitating changes. Of course that means that the plans are not fit to bear public inspection.

We have feared this from the start, and we expressed our fears some months ago. The office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury is a machine-shop, in which designs are ground out like boards from a sawmill. The Supervising Architect himself, by the very conditions of his service, is necessarily incompetent. The character of his work moves every intelligent architect in the country to language unfit for publication. His Government building at the World's Fair was one of the two great blemishes of the exhibition, the other being the remaining conspicuous example of political architecture—the monstrosity erected by the State of Illinois. Recognizing the deficiencies of his office in artistic matters, Congress passed a law authorizing the Government to avail itself of private talent in the construction of important public buildings. This law was nullified by the Treasury Department, which insulted the architects who had made the World's Fair a vision of beauty, and expressed its complete satisfaction with the work of its official design factory. Consequently the country is doomed

to go on paying the price of palaces for the contempt of the artistic world until Congress takes more peremptory action.

Such action should certainly be insisted upon in the San Francisco case. We have waited long enough for our Post-office to be able to wait a little longer. For a building that is to be one of the chief architectural monuments of the city we have a right to demand a decent design, and if the official Architect Laureate of the Treasury cannot give it to us, as he probably cannot, we have a right to get it outside. Congress should make an appropriation for the building at its next session, and should insert a proviso requiring the work of preparing plans to be thrown open to the qualified architects of the country. It is the duty of our delegation to keep up a disturbance until this is accomplished.

SIXTH ANNUAL COMPETITION FOR THE ROBERT CLARK TESTIMONIAL.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB OF CHICAGO.

CONDITIONS—The competition is open to architectural draughtsmen under thirty years of age, residents of the United States, and not practicing architects.

The author of each design must execute all drawings without assistance, and non-adherence to these conditions will cause the rejection of the design or designs in question.

The awards will be made by the Adjudicating Committee on the "Robert Clark Testimonial" competition, and are—

First Prize—Gold Medal. Second Prize—Silver Medal. Third Prize—Bronze Medal.

Those designs receiving Honorable Mention will receive special Bronze Medals.

The prize drawings are to become the property of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club.

PROGRAMME.

A design for the facade of an "Art Club" House in a Classic or Renaissance style, the building to be situated on a residence boulevard.

The building shall be 80 feet in width, situated on a lot 100 feet in width and at a distance of 25 feet from the inside line of the sidewalk. The lot is not situated on a corner, and little or no attention is to be paid to the sides of the building, beyond indicating the proper return of the cornice, etc., in the respective.

The rooms which require expression and which take their light from this front are—

FIRST STORY—An entrance located in the centre and a single room on either side, to be used as Reception and Reading Rooms.

SECOND STORY—A large Banquet Hall located in the centre, and a small unimportant room on either side, which can be lighted from the front or from the sides at the discretion of the competitor.

THIRD STORY—The third story is devoted to bed-rooms, to be arranged at will.

The drawings required are an elevation, at a scale of 1/4 of an inch to a foot, rendered in line with pen and ink with out shadows or other embellishments, and a perspective rendered at will. They are to be mounted upon stretchers or heavy card-board 29x40 inches, and must be marked with a device or nom de plume. An envelope marked in a similar manner, and containing the name and full address of the

author, with place and date of birth, must accompany each design.

Drawings must be delivered to John Robert Dillon, Secretary, Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, at the Club House, 274 Michigan Ave., Chicago, on or before Thursday, November 15th, 1894, charges to be prepaid. All drawings not receiving prizes will be returned at the expense of the contributor.

The Adjudicating Committee (W. B. WUNDIE, Chairman, on the "Robert Clark Testimonial": FRANK L. WRIGHT, IRVING K. POUND.

IMPORTANCE OF SLOW BURNING CONSTRUCTION FOR BUILDINGS.

THE August number of the *Engineering Magazine* contains an excellent article by Mr. Edward Atkinson, on the enormous losses by fire, the results of ignorance, stupidity and neglect. He says:

There are no more perfect examples of the art of combustible architecture than are to be found in most of the hospitals, asylums, college buildings and school houses. He has been called upon to inspect more dangerous and unsuitable buildings than some of the larger hospitals, especially one for the insane, which he was once asked to protect as far as he could. The power of invention had been exhausted in making that building unsafe and unfit for its use, and that has been the common rule rather than the exception down to a very recent period. He does not insist upon an absolute fireproof construction of all buildings, as that would be impracticable, owing to the heavy costs; but he strongly advocates a better use of ordinary building materials, whereby the fire cannot so rapidly spread, thus giving time for extinguishment.

For instance, wherever the mill floor, suitably constructed of three inch planks, grooved and splined, covered with one inch top boarding, laid on timbers eight or ten feet on centers, has been made continuous—that is to say, without any break for belt holes, open elevators, or open stairways—it has never been burned through by fire upon the floor or by fire passing through the floor above, except in one instance, and that was a warehouse where a pile of jute bales took fire in a place where it could not be reached. The firemen then put water through the hole from open butts and drowned it out. Fires on such mill floors have been held, not only in the building, but in the room where they originated.

Again, iron posts have been crippled or sprung by heat a great many times at an early period in a fire. A wooden post of suitable size has never burned off until other parts of the building were already destroyed. They have in one instance resisted for hours fire which destroyed granite posts near them by reducing them to sand—the granite measuring 12x12 inches. In this instance oak posts were put in between the original posts of granite to bear an added weight of machinery. When the fire came, the oak sustained the whole load.

To repeat, the mill floor properly constructed and rightly guarded has sufficed to hold fires not only in the building but in the room in which they have originated, until the mill fire department or the public fire department could extinguish the fire. The wooden mill post of suitable size will last longer than the floor. The mill floor possesses this very great advantage over the ordinary joisted floor: fires may be readily swept away between the timbers either by sprinklers or by water from hose pipes; while in the joisted floor or

floor laid over plank on edge 18 inches to 24 inches apart on centers, the fire will burn on one side of the joist or plank while the water is playing on the other side.

WHAT MILL CONSTRUCTION IS.

I. Mill construction consists in so disposing the timber and plank in heavy solid masses as to expose the smallest number of corners or ignitable projections to fire, to the end also that when fire occurs it may be most readily reached by water from sprinklers or hose.

II. It consists in separating every floor from every other floor by incombustible stops—by automatic hatchways, by increasing stairways either in brick or other incombustible partitions—to the end that a fire shall be retarded in passing from floor to floor to the utmost that is consistent with the use of wood or any material in construction that is not absolutely fireproof.

III. It consists in guarding the ceilings over all specially hazardous stock or processes with plastering laid on wire lath or upon dovetailed lath or by plaster board of a suitable kind, following the lines of the ceiling and of the timbers without any interspaces between the plastering and the wood; or else in protecting ceilings over hazardous places with tin or other suitable metal, but not with zinc.

IV. It consists not only in so constructing the mill, workshop, or warehouse that fire shall pass as slowly as possible from one part of the building to another, but also in providing all suitable safeguards against fire.

V. It consists in laying the top floor and the outer boarding of the roof over mortar, plaster board, or some other fire retardant between it and the plank, where the maximum of safety is to be attained.

WHAT MILL CONSTRUCTION IS NOT.

I. Mill construction does not consist in disposing a given quantity of materials so that the whole interior of a building becomes a series of wooden cells; being filled with concealed spaces, either directly connected each with the other or by cracks through which fire may freely pass where it cannot be reached by water. That is the common practice now named "combustible architecture."

II. It does not consist in an open timber construction of floors and roof resembling mill construction, but of light and insufficient size in timbers and thin planks, without fire stops or fire guards from floor to floor.

III. It does not consist in connecting floor with floor by combustible wooden stairways incased in wood.

IV. It does not consist in putting in very numerous divisions or partitions of light wood.

V. It does not consist in sheathing brick walls with wood, especially when the wood is set off from the wall by furring, even if there are stops behind the furring.

VI. It does not consist in permitting the use of varnish upon wood work over which a fire will pass with the speed of a race horse.

VII. It does not consist in leaving windows exposed to adjacent buildings unguarded by fire shutters.

VIII. It does not consist in permitting the storage of very combustible goods without protecting the ceilings with solid plastering, plaster board, or metal.

IX. It does not consist in leaving even the best constructed building in which dangerous occupations are followed without automatic sprinklers and without a complete and adequate equipment of pumps, pipes and hydrants.

X. It does not consist in using any more wood in finishing the building after the floors and roof are laid than is absolutely necessary, there being now many safe methods available at low cost for finishing walls and constructing partitions with slow burning or incombustible material.

The importance of these suggestions will be understood if we reflect for a moment upon the vast aggregate of property values annually destroyed by fire. Mr. Atkinson says:

The waste of property by fire is increasing year by year, in undue proportion to the increase of property at risk. Last year's ash heap in the United States has been computed in excess of \$150,000,000. In order to ascertain the true measure of the fire tax we must add to this some \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 as the cost of sustaining insur-

ance companies, by which a part of the loss is distributed throughout the community. To this again must be added the cost of sustaining fire departments, which came to \$25,000,000 some years ago, when I first investigated this subject. Thus the measure of this fire tax in the past year cannot have been less than \$250,000,000. That is the penalty which we pay for ignorance, stupidity, carelessness and crime, for which the responsibility must be distributed mainly among owners of buildings, though shared in part by occupants, architects and builders.

THE GODWIN BURSARY REPORT, 1893.

MR. BANISTER F. FLETCHER'S Report as Holder of the Godwin Bursary* for 1893.

SECTION I. briefly recounts the preliminaries in regard to the question of site, and the composition and functions of the Commission appointed to carry out the general arrangements of the Exhibition, and goes on to tell how the boundless marshy waste chosen for the site, consisting of a succession of low sand dunes situate on the shore of an inland sea, was turned to the best and most effective use by the eminent "landscape architect," Mr. Olmstead, to whom was entrusted the laying-out of the grounds. In an interview with Mr. Olmstead the author gained much information about this part of the undertaking, which is duly retailed in the Report.

The question of procuring designs for the great buildings was a problem not a little difficult of solution, and many any various were the suggestions offered. At length a Council of Architects was decided upon, who sinking personal idiosyncrasies, agreed to work together for the benefit of the whole scheme. It was fortunate, remarks the author, that at the head of this Council was placed by mutual consent Mr. Richard Morris Hunt (*Royal Gold Medallist 1893*), who is looked up to as the Nestor of the architectural profession in the States, and who exercised a controlling influence over the other members of the Council; and more fortunate still that the architects of the buildings surrounding the great court were all pupils or direct followers of Mr. Hunt. Mr. Post and Mr. Van Brunt were pupils; Messrs. Howe, Peabody and Stearns had been pupils of Mr. Van Brunt; and Mr. McKim, by his training at the Ecole-des-Beaux-Arts, was of the same school of thought and design. Harmony was thus assured, with a result the more satisfactory to architects because it led to what was practically an exhibition of architecture. True, the expression of American life in the art was not to be found, but this can be forgiven in the face of the object-lesson afforded of the accepted canons of architectural art with respect to proportion, and its union with sculpture and painting, and those points which are apt to be overlooked in a new country. Nevertheless, the reproduction of these great classic designs all over the country for town-halls, museums and the like is strongly deprecated; it is sufficient that American architects, who are already advancing so rapidly along certain new lines of departure, should profit by the lessons such designs teach, without lavishly copying the forms. Otherwise a great "classic revival" will result, and stay for a prolonged period

*The Godwin Bursary, consisting of a Silver Medal and £40, was founded for the promotion of the study of works of Modern Architecture Abroad, and is awarded to any member of the profession who shall submit the best selection of practical working drawings, or other evidence of special practical knowledge, and testimonials. The holder of the Bursary is required to spend not less than five weeks abroad, in Europe or America, to study, examine, and report on some of the best specimens of modern planning and modes of construction, drainage, water-supply, ventilation, and other sanitary arrangements to be found in the place he undertakes to visit. Within a given time he must furnish the Council with an illustrated memoir descriptive of the same. Mr. Fletcher left England for New York on the 17th of May, 1893, and visited Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, where he spent five weeks, Niagara, Montreal, Boston, and back to New York, returning to England in the middle of August.

the true progress of art in America. Section I. concludes with a tabular statement showing the extent of area covered, and statistics as to the number of exhibitors, attendance, receipts, cost, etc., of all the principal exhibitions since that held in London in 1851.

SECTION II. The Great Buildings, commences with a list of the principal buildings, and gives the area occupied, cost, dimensions, and names of the architects who designed and superintended their construction. The largest of all, the Manufactures Building, measured 1,687 by 787 feet, and cost £200,000; the most expensive, costing £240,000 with the annex, being the Machinery Hall, the dimensions of which were 846 by 492 feet. A few features common to all the buildings may usefully be noted.

The enclosing walls were built of a framework of wood, properly braced, and sheathed on front and back with boarding laid diagonally, to which was fixed the exterior facing of "staff"—a material the composition and mode of preparation of which are given in the Report. All the statuary and ornamentation, such as caps, pilasters, etc., were formed of this material, which can be sawn, planed and tongued like wood, and if painted, and the weather kept from penetrating behind the face, will last, it is said, as long as wood. Mr. Fletcher gives as well the recipe for making the paint used on the exterior of the buildings. This consists of varying proportions of rice-flour, bicarbonate of soda, linseed oil, water, and table salt; and besides being considerably cheaper is much more satisfactory than ordinary oil-paint for brick, cement or plaster.

The foundations of the buildings were constructed entirely of plank. The load on the soil for spread foundations was 2,500 lbs. per square foot, and a maximum load of fifteen tons per pile where piling was used. As the soil was almost entirely sand, and the subsoil either clay or sand, the spread foundations were put right on top of the sand. The main floors of all the buildings, except the Machinery Hall and the Mines Building, were figured for 200 lbs. per square foot. The Machinery Hall was figured for 250 lbs., and the Mines Building for 150 lbs. The galleries were figured for 80 lbs. per square foot, except those used for restaurants, which were figured for 100 lbs. The roof trusses were figured for 40 lbs. per horizontal foot, or 25 lbs. vertical load and 30 lbs. wind pressure. Purlins and jack rafters were figured for 30 lbs. per horizontal foot. The joint and fibre strains were as follows:—

Tension: steel 20,000 lbs., iron 11,000 lbs. per square inch.
Compression: steel 15,000 lbs., iron 10,000 lbs., reduced by formulae, per square inch.
25,000 lbs. fibre strain was allowed in steel pins, and 20,000 lbs. in iron pins.
Steel pins, bearing, 20,000 lbs., iron 15,000 lbs.
Steel rivets, 20,000 lbs. bearing, 10,000 lbs. shear.
Iron rivets, 15,000 lbs. bearing, 7,500 lbs. shear.
Wood, fibre strain, white pine, 1,200 lbs. maximum.
Bearing perpendicular to fibre, 300 lbs.; shear with grain 100 lbs.; maximum bearing at end of timber 800 lbs.; tension 800 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.

The wooden framework was a novel construction never before attempted on so large a scale; and it is interesting to note the methods employed to keep within the architectural lines of the design all the constructive necessities. The upright posts as a rule were six inches by six inches, braced with cross-bracing and nailed with round nails of great holding power, put up without any framing out of stock sizes of lumber. Stock sizes were used so that the framework might be sold as salvage at the close of the Exhibition. This box construction was then sheathed with rough boarding laid diagonally, and the "staff" nailed to the sheathing. Where extra strength was required the framing was double sheathed, on the inside as well as the outside, the sheathing being reversed for extra strength. In the case of height exceeding a certain length, horizontal ties were added, and from this platform the framing started afresh. The sheathing was well nailed to each stud-post, and at least one half of the boards were continuous over plate, and everywhere broke joint. Plates 30 feet long or under were made in pieces in one length, plates over that length being formed of two or three pieces breaking joint, at least 10 feet apart, spiked with ten spikes per running foot. Sheathing on all plates was on two sides diagonally in opposite directions nailed with ten nails per running foot. Rain water pipes were of corrugated iron.

From an architectural point of view the Agricultural

Building was the finest, owing to the union of architecture with painting and sculpture. The latter was most unsparingly applied, and might be considered almost a dream in "staff," presenting a composition which, owing to the expense, it would be impossible to render in any lasting material.

From a constructional point of view, the steel cantilever trusses of the great nave and aisles of the Mines Building by Mr. S. S. Beman were exceedingly interesting and novel. The central space to be roofed was 630 feet long and 230 feet wide, with an extreme height of 100 feet at the centre, and 47 feet at the sides. Steel cantilever roof trusses, supported on steel stanchions, were placed 64 feet 5½ inches apart longitudinally, with a span of 115 feet, and aisles on either side of 57 feet 6 inches span. The total area, therefore, of 630 feet by 230 feet was carried on sixteen supporting stanchions.

As a color scheme the Transportation Building was probably more important than any erected in recent years, from the simple fact that it was designed from the commencement for color treatment. Mr. Sullivan, one of the architects responsible for the building, is an enthusiastic botanist, and all his system of sculptured as well as color work is derived from a study of practical botany.

The method of designing the sculpture on the Fisheries Building is interesting. A full-size drawer was first made of old Romanesque capitals, and this was taken to the sculptor's studio, and there worked over with representations of animals real or mythological, such as frogs, reptiles, various kinds of fish, dolphins, etc. The outline of the old cap was retained, and the detail filled in with various things connected with the sea. A variety of caps was thus produced, which could be easily cast in "staff" and duplicated throughout the building.

SECTION III. The States Buildings.—The pages comprising this section are devoted to the more important buildings erected at the expense of the different States of the Union. In regard to methods of construction there was nothing very novel to report, and in general the buildings were treated without any regard to each other or to grouping, their design being determined by associations connected with the founding and historical development of each State, thus affording opportunity of introducing many interesting features. Many of the buildings ranked highly as designs, and all were interesting as illustrative of the manners and resources of the various States, and the enormous and varied wealth of the country in building materials.

SECTION IV. The Constructive Exhibits.—In this section a short account is given of the more noteworthy exhibits connected with methods of construction, and of materials such as building stone, bricks, tiles, etc. The fireproof partition walls formed of hollow tiles varying in thickness from two to six inches, now so general in the States, are a great improvement on the old 6-inch lath-and-plaster partitions ordinarily used in England. The skin of the tiles is half an inch in thickness, and is left rough on the face for receiving the plaster. The tiles are laid one over the other to break joint, and are further secured longitudinally by iron clips, wood bricks being set in the vertical and horizontal joints to affording nailing surface for the architraves, wainscoting, etc. The hollow tiles allow the introduction of flues for ventilating, heating, etc., and gas and gas-pipes, electric wires, etc. Outer walls are also constructed of these tiles.

Steel is used largely for constructive purposes, and some novel exhibits were shown in the way of steel roofing and steel ceilings and wainscoting. The roofing is prepared in sheets and painted with graphite paint. It costs 14s per hundred square feet, and 20s for laying. The thin plates of steel used for ceilings are designed to supercede ordinary plaster ceilings; they can be pressed out to any pattern, and it is claimed for them that they are fire-and-water proof, permanent, will not shrink, burn, warp, crack, or fall like plaster. They can be applied over old plaster ceilings. For rough wear in large halls or schools the steel wainscoting would be of service. The Ransome concrete inventions figured an important exhibit; they are applicable to various constructions, especially for floors and foundations, allowing of the distribution of a great weight over a large area with-

out sacrifice of height. An explanation of the principles which guided the inventor is given in the Report.

SECTION V. The Sanitary Exhibits.—The various forms of drain traps and w.c. apparatus exhibited are described in this section, and attention drawn to anything novel in their application. The ambitious scheme formulated for the Hygiene and Sanitation Bureau by Dr. Brewer, the Superintendent of this department, unfortunately fell through from want of support by the Exhibition authorities; hence the opportunity was lost of making the department, what it might and should have been, the most complete of its kind. Dr. Brewer's original proposals were for a most comprehensive scheme, the details of which are set out in a prospectus inserted in the Report.

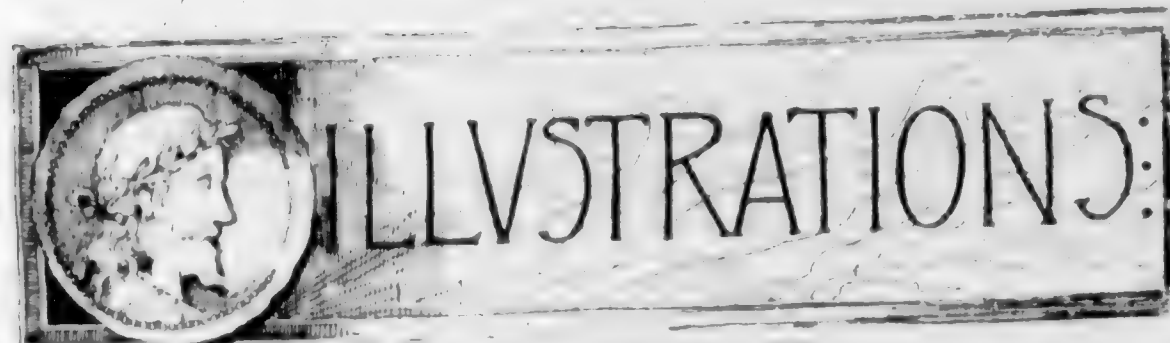
SECTION VI. Heating and Ventilation.—Some interesting and useful notes are given in this section culled from a pamphlet on the Heating and Ventilation of Residences, by Mr. James R. Willett, being an address delivered by him to the Engineering Society of the Illinois University. The work has since been presented to the Library by Mr. Fletcher, who states that the information contained therein, based as it is upon the practical experience of a practising architect, will be found very useful. With regard to the methods of ventilation adopted in the States, the disc fans seem to be most favored, and it is surprising they should be so little known in England. Several kinds were exhibited, the chief advantages consisting in the quantity of air set in motion, the small power required to work the apparatus, the adjustability of the blades, its easy removal to any part of the room, and its noiselessness.

SECTION VII. The Institute of Building Arts.—This is a permanent exhibition in the city of Chicago of every class of building materials, systematically arranged, and under the care of a responsible curator. The Institution is under the control of the Illinois chapter of the Institute of Architects, and bears the same relation to the constructive arts generally as the Parkes Museum does to sanitation and hygiene. Anything new in methods of construction or materials is here exhibited, with incalculable advantage to architect, client and builder, who may compare and select at will. Such an institution, suggests Mr. Fletcher, started under the auspices of the R. I. B. A., under the control say, of the Practice Committee, would be of the greatest service to the profession in England. Under proper management and under one roof all new methods could be judged by periodical visits, saving much time and trouble in single investigations. The income of the institution under notice is derived from a nominal annual charge for exhibit space, amounting to five dollars per superficial foot per annum. The institution is free to the public, and information given gratuitously; materials are tested free of charge, and lectures delivered on special subjects connected with the exhibition. That the institution is popular may be judged from the fact that it is visited on an average by over 1,500 persons monthly.

SECTION VIII. IX., X. Specifications and Contract Drawings of Buildings.—Through the courtesy of Mr. D. H. Burnham, the chief of Construction to the Exhibition, Mr. Fletcher was able to include in his Report a selection of the specifications prepared for the erection or completion of the various portions of different buildings in the grounds.—*Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.*

A DEMAND FOR A TELEPHONE.

"DOWN in Texas," says an electrical salesman, in *Electrical Review*. "I think there is a good demand for a telephone that can talk over 100 miles of barbed wire fence. On the ranches cowboys are kept 'riding the fence,' that is, riding up and down a section of barbed wire fence, inspecting it and keeping it in order. Many ranches are twenty, thirty and fifty miles square, and if a serious break in a fence is found, the cowboy must ride back to the ranch to report. Now if a good telephone could be provided for each section it would save all that riding. The staples holding the two top wires to the posts could be removed, insulators put in their places and a man would have a complete metallic telephone circuit around his ranch."



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.

COMPETITIVE design for a State Capitol building to be erected in the city of Olympia, State of Washington. Copeland & Pierce and W. O. Banks, associated architects. San Francisco.

RAG Pickers Alley, Chinatown, San Francisco, by C. D. Mitchell.

OAKLAND High School, second mention, J. C. Newsom. Architect. Rejected on account of cost.



To the Editor of the California Architect and Building News.

DEAR SIR:—In a recent issue of your paper we notice in Mr. Ernest L. Ransome's letter of June 19, 1894, the following paragraph:

"Take any face brick made on the Pacific Coast, heat it to redness and plunge it into cold water and it will go to pieces. Fire brick, even, often suffers under such a test."

Replying to this we would say that within a month we have made very thorough tests of our face or pressed and fire brick.

The most thorough test made was of two buff pressed brick. Each of these were heated to a red heat five separate times, and after each heat they were put into cold water and remained there until perfectly cool.

With the exception of a slight discoloration, these brick are in just as good condition as they were before they were subjected to this test. We have also made similar tests of our fire brick and they have not gone to pieces as Mr. Ransome predicted they would. The brick that we subjected to these tests are now in our office on exhibition and can be seen by anybody interested in such matters.

Yours respectfully,

GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.

NOTICE—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Santa Cruz School District, Santa Cruz County, State of California, notice is hereby given that plans and specifications in detail will be received up to 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, August 25, 1894, at the City Clerk's office in the City Hall of the City of Santa Cruz, for a new schoolhouse to be

erected and built upon the school lot situated on the south west corner of Walnut and California streets in said city of Santa Cruz, County and State aforesaid. Said schoolhouse to be a two-story frame building, with basement; the main building to contain eight school rooms of about the usual size, together with laboratory and necessary cloak and teachers' rooms, and proper provisions for ventilation and heating.

The cost of said building shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, the amount authorized by law and said Board for the construction thereof. Said Board will pay for the plans accepted for said building the sum of five dollars.

O. J. LINCOLN,

Clerk of Board of Trustees of Santa Cruz School District.

SAN JOSE, CAL., AUG. 24, 1894.

The California Architect and Building News.

GENTLEMEN:—A few days ago I sent you a copy of the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* with an advertisement for Plans and Specifications, at the same time I wrote to O. J. Lincoln, Clerk of Board of School Trustees, and asked him if the amount, five dollars for Plans and Specifications, was not a mistake.

Enclosed you will find his reply which will no doubt be of interest to architects and especially to members of the American Institute of Architects who are fighting for the advancement of our profession and fair competitions. If the law says that Plans and Specifications shall be advertised for, it certainly means that the city shall be benefited by competition, and not to give the work to the man who has the best pull or influence with the board; although the architect selected may be a very competent man, there may be better and if so this is the reason the law call for a competition to give the city the benefit of the best. Again, if they had wished to patronize Local Architects, it could have been so stated in the advertisement, and still be legal.

But when any person or public body advertises for architects services and puts a value of five dollars for the same, it certainly lowers the dignity of the profession in the eyes of the public, as many people would understand the advertisement literally.

Hoping that you can give this matter space in you paper as I should like to hear from yourselves and other architects who may be interested.

Yours respectfully,

J. FAIRLEY WIELAND.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., AUG. 24, 1894.

J. F. Wieland, Esq., San Jose, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—Yours received, the advertisement is all right, it was not intended for competition, the Trustees had decided what they wanted and put it into the hands of local architects to be worked up, but a useless law makes it necessary to squander a little coin in advertising.

Very truly yours,

O. J. LINCOLN.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

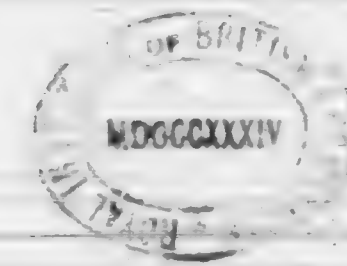
Design for a building suitable for a boathouse, clubhouse and gymnasium, to cost no more than \$2,500, will be received at the office of J. E. Budd, 226 new Yo Semite block, Stockton, Cal., up to September 15, 1894. For particulars see Gus. G. Grant, Secretary, at the above office.

GUS. G. GRANT, Secretary.

JOHN E. BUDD, President.

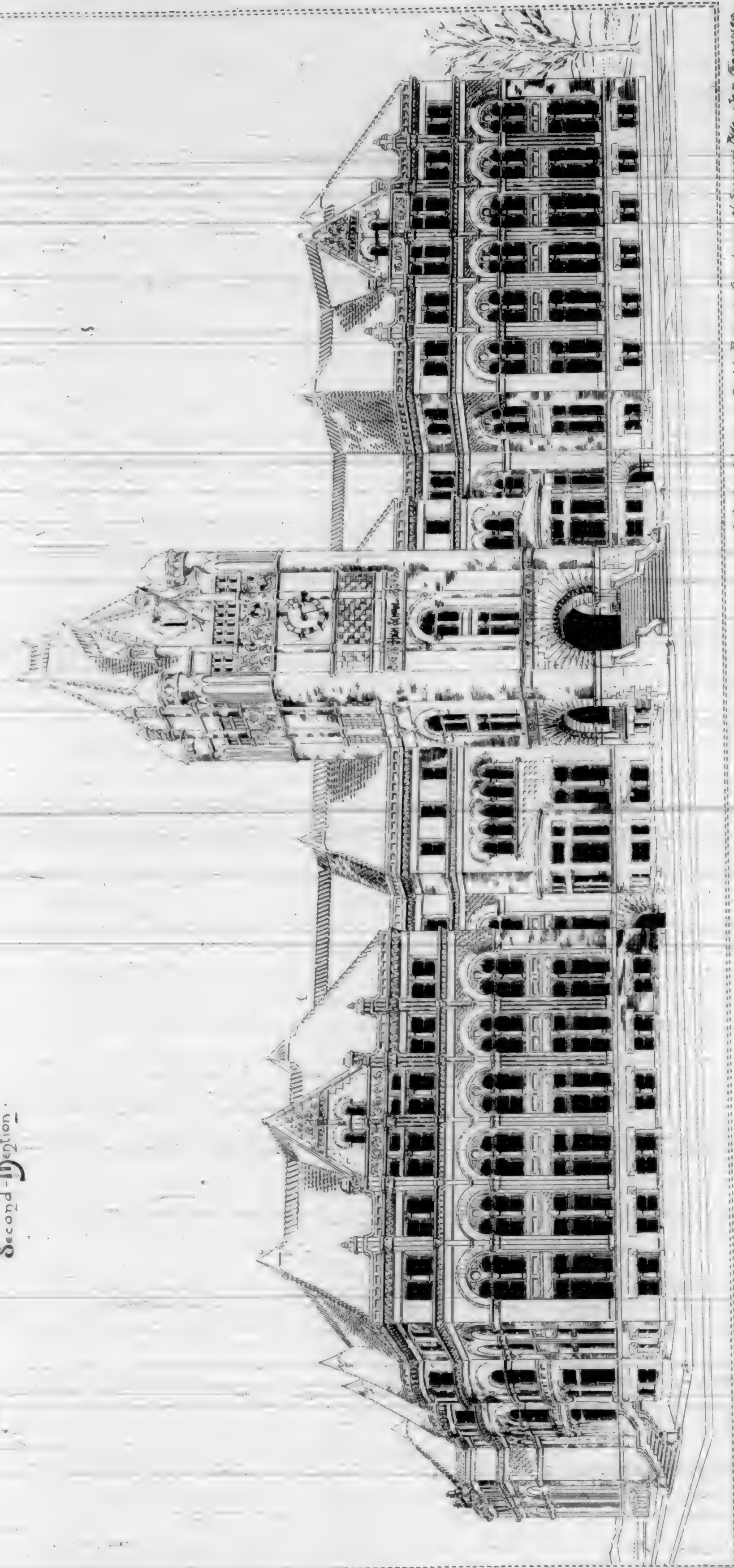
To the California Architect and Building News.

GENTLEMEN:—I cut the above advertisement out of the *Stockton Evening Mail*, it is such a "curiosity" I could not refrain from sending it to you, it is the most modern and improved insult to the professional architect which I have seen. Yet I cannot believe that the brother of "Jim Budd" would intentionally be the author of such an offense, to a profession every wit equal to his own, by compiling the above "demand" for designs for an Athletic Club House to cost



THE OAKLAND - HIGH SCHOOL

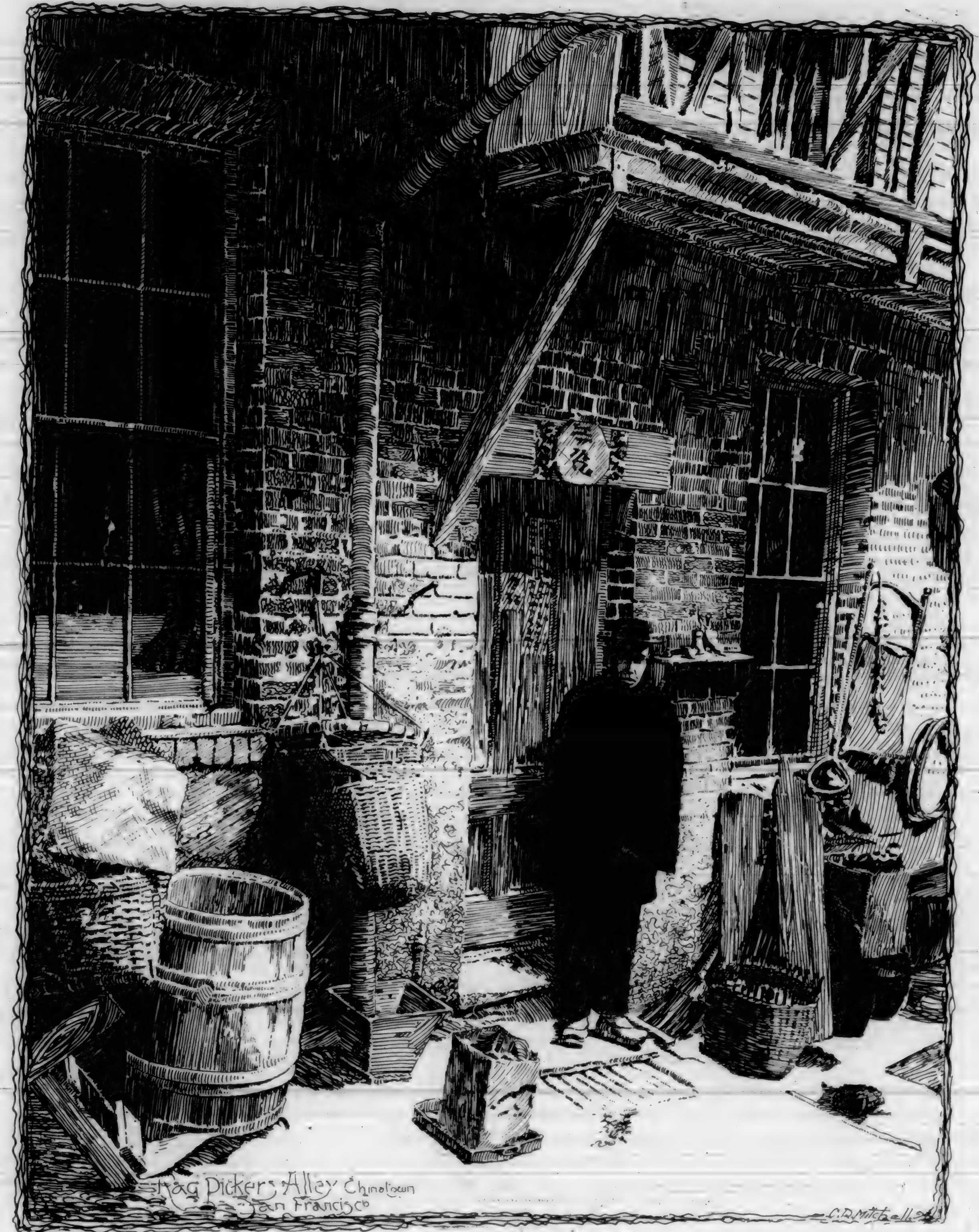
Second Division



CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS
SAN FRANCISCO.

BRITTON & REY PHOTO LITH.

of Cather Newsom Arch. Firm & Academy of Street Reg. San Francisco
VOL. XV No 9 SEPTEMBER 1894.



CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS
SAN FRANCISCO.

BRITTON & REY PHOTO LITH.

VOL. XV No 9 SEPTEMBER 1894.

COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR A STATE
CAPITOL BUILDING TO BE ERECTED
IN THE CITY OF OLYMPIA
STATE OF WASHINGTON



COPELAND AND PEIRCE ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS
W. CHAPMAN
SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW

CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS
SAN FRANCISCO

WRITTEN & REPRODUCED BY

VOL. XV No. 9 SEPTEMBER 1894

\$2500.00 and no more, without any reference whatsoever to the awarding or payment for same.

Is it not time that something should be done to protect the profession from such insults as this?

I have no doubt whatever but that they will receive designs from "Contractor Architects" and will not be surprised if some architects went in for it. A SUBSCRIBER.

THE STRENGTH AND RESILIENCE OF CAST IRON.

BY PROF. J. B. JOHNSON.

THE working qualities of structural castings are of extreme importance, so much so that the necessity for these qualities goes without saying. Furthermore, these qualities can be tested, and are tested, of necessity, in the finishing of the castings for service. Any failure of the working qualities is immediately discovered by the machinist and corrected by the foundryman. The strength and the toughness of the castings, however, are two qualities which are not unusually determined at all except by such incidental indications of strength and toughness as come from the breakage of these parts in practice under loads or shocks which they were assumed to be able to resist.

The most convenient form for a test specimen of cast iron for cross bending is a rectangular cross section about twenty-four inches long. The size of the cross section should have some relation to the thickness of the webs or parts in the structural forms into which the metal is run and for the strength of which the tests are made. Thus, if the iron is to be used in forms where the thickness of the metal is about one inch, the test specimen should be made about one inch square. If, however, the metal is to be used in parts the thickness of which is not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch then it would be well to make the test specimens $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide.

In testing such a bar it should be supported on knife edges near the ends, these knife edges being at a definite distance apart. This specimen is then broken by placing a load at the center, preferably by means of another knife edge, and this load applied slowly and uniformly and without shock. About the only way to do this properly is by means of a screw turned steadily and very slowly. The modulus of rupture of cast iron in cross breaking corresponds to the tensile strength of the iron, and if the iron were perfectly elastic up to the point of rupture this modulus of rupture would be the same as the tensile strength in pounds per square inch; but since cast iron takes some permanent set before it breaks, the theoretical formula no longer applies, so that the computed modulus of rupture, as determined from cross breaking tests, is found to be always very much larger than the true tensile strength of the cast iron, its average value being from one and one-half to twice as much as the strength per square inch in tension. If the cast iron has a tensile strength of 20,000 pounds to the square inch, its modulus of rupture in cross bending will be, therefore, from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds. It is common to assume that a tensile strength of 20,000 pounds corresponds to a cross breaking strength, or modulus of rupture, of about 36,000 pounds per square inch. To find this modulus of rupture from a cross breaking test on a rectangular bar we use the following simple formula:

$$f = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{W l}{b h^2} \right)$$

where f =modulus of rupture in cross bending in pounds per square inch; W =load at center of beam in pounds; l =length of beam between bearings in inches; b =horizontal breadth of beam in inches; h =vertical height or depth of beam in inches.

It is much better to use this formula and compute f from the cross breaking weight W , and the dimensions of the bar b , h and l , than to use some thumb rule, as for instance, that a bar 1 inch square and 12 inches long should carry a load of 2000 pounds at center. This would give a modulus

in cross breaking of 36,000 pounds, which indicates a very fair quality of cast iron, so far as strength is concerned; but if the specimen should prove to be a little more than 1 inch square, or a little less, there is nothing in the specification to show by how much the loads should vary to compensate for this change of size. Whereas, if it be specified that the modulus of rupture should be 36,000 pounds, that could be determined from the above formula very easily, whatever the dimensions may have been. In fact, b and h should always be measured to the nearest 1-100 inches, and, of course, the castings could not be made of any given size to anything like this degree of accuracy.

In all cross-bending tests of cast iron some means should be provided for accurately measuring the deflection of the bar up to the point of rupture. This can only be properly done by the aid of some kind of attachment to the testing machine itself. These deflections should be measured to the nearest 1-1000 inch. The use of the deflection is to enable us to compute the resilience or elastic spring of the iron, as will be explained below.

Resilience signifies the toughness or the ability of the material to resist a shock or blow. Thus, if the total breaking load be multiplied by the total deflection of the beam, and this product divided by two, the result is the resilience of the beam in inch-pounds, provided the load were measured in pounds and the deflection in inches. This product varies directly with the form and volume of the beam, irrespective of its dimensions, so that if the half product be divided by the total number of cubic inches in the beam, the result represents the resilience of the iron for a rectangular beam in inch-pounds per cubic inch of metal. This is an absolute measure of the resilience or toughness of the iron, but it is easier to weigh the specimen than it is to compute its volume in cubic inches. Hence we may find the resilience of a rectangular beam per pound of metal by dividing the total resilience by the number of pounds in the specimen, just as before we found it per cubic inch by dividing by the number of cubic inches in the specimen. The writer prefers this latter method, and therefore he recommends the following:

Rule.—Multiply the breaking load in the middle of the beam by its deflection at the time of rupture, and divide the product by twice the weight of the beam in pounds.

The result should not be less than 20 for ordinary cast iron, and may be as high as 50 for the best quality of refined cast iron, such as is commonly known as gun metal.

In all tests of cast iron in tension the specimen should be cast round, free from all defects, and then turned down in a lathe throughout its entire length, the middle portion being reduced to a somewhat smaller diameter than the ends. Such a specimen can only be broken upon a regular tension testing machine, such as few foundries have in their outfit, and hence these tests are not so well adapted to common practice as the cross-breaking tests described above.

Several concerns manufacture cross-breaking testing machines which give indications of the deflection, such as are required in the application of the rule given above for determining resilience. In these tests it is very necessary that the load be put on slowly and with perfect uniformity, and this is accomplished in all these machines by means of a screw.

It must be noted that both the strength and the resilience can be determined from the same test. Having measured the length, breadth and height of the bar, and determined the breaking load, we can compute the breaking strength as described above; also having weighed the bar and determined its breaking load and its deflection, the resilience in inch-pounds per pound of metal can be determined so that a single test in cross-breaking fixes both the strength and the resilience or toughness of the iron. It must not be forgotten that these two qualities are entirely distinct and must not be mistaken the one for the other. Thus, one mixture may be very strong and brittle, and another comparatively weak but very high in resilience. It is not impossible, however, to obtain both great strength and high resilience from the same mixture, and this, of course, is the ideal kind of cast iron. Such iron offers the greatest resistance, both to dead loads and heavy strains, and also to such shocks and blows as it may receive either in actual practice or from some accident.—*Age of Steel.*

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, meets second Friday of each month at 408 California street.
 SETH BALSON, 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. GEO. W. DICKIE, Vice-Pres.
 OTTO VON GELDERN, Sec. W. C. RALSTON, 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 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

THE Annual Meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held Friday afternoon, September 14, 1894.

The following officers were elected to serve during the coming term:

Seth Balson, President; Geo. W. Percy, Vice-President; John M. Curtis, Treasurer; Oliver Everett, Secretary, and Messrs. Jas. W. Reid, Albert Pissis, Willis Polk, Edmund Kollofrath and Geo. H. Sanders as Trustees.

Mr. Percy of the Committee on Fire Ordinances reported progress and promised a full report for the October meeting.

The Chapter unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Alfred Colin, for his services in instructing the Chapter's Classes in Drawing and Design.

An amendment to the By-Laws was presented by Mr. Sanders, concerning the withdrawal of moneys in bank.

A communication was received from the Washington State Chapter, but owing to the lateness of the hour, it was laid over for consideration at the next meeting, and ordered printed in the official organ of the Chapter, for the information of absent members.

Following is the communication in full:

SEATTLE, WASH., AUG. 14, 1894.

Mr. Oliver Everett, Secretary San Francisco Chapter American Institute of Architects, San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—By instruction of the Washington State Chapter of the A. I. A., I enclose you herewith copies of Resolutions and Addenda to Resolutions, which were passed by our Chapter at its regular meeting held at Tacoma, in July. These resolutions were sent to Mr. Alfred Stone, Secretary of the A. I. A., and in his letter to us of August 1st, he writes that he will submit the same to the Committee of the Institute appointed for the purpose of procuring the passing of the bill now before Congress for a reform in the methods of designing and constructing buildings for the United States Government.

In regard to the Addenda to the Resolutions, Mr. Stone comments as follows: "We think that in order to secure

what you ask for, to wit: that only bona fide residents of, or voters in, a state shall have the designing of buildings within such state, it will have to be urged upon the Commissioners appointed under the new bill for it will be useless to attempt to make any amendments to the present bill, as it would probably endanger its passage, and we are now in hopes that it will be passed at this session of the present Congress."

Our Chapter disagrees with Mr. Stone in this, that by restricting the competition to architects within the state or territory in which the Government building is to be constructed, it will appeal more directly to each Senator and Representative throughout the country when he can see his own constituents more directly benefited. In a general open competition the West would be at considerable disadvantage, and in most cases, would scarcely be able to compete for Government buildings unless meetings of the Commissioners should be held in the states where the buildings were to be constructed, and even then there would be danger from the



usual result of competitions in favoritism shown through influence or friendliness towards a clique.

We would be glad of an expression from your Chapter in this regard whether you will co-operate with us in urging what seems to us a very important amendment to the bill now before Congress rather than to leave it to the Commissioners after its passage.

Very truly yours,
 CHARLES W. SAUNDERS.

Secretary of Washington Chapter A. I. A.

RESOLUTIONS:

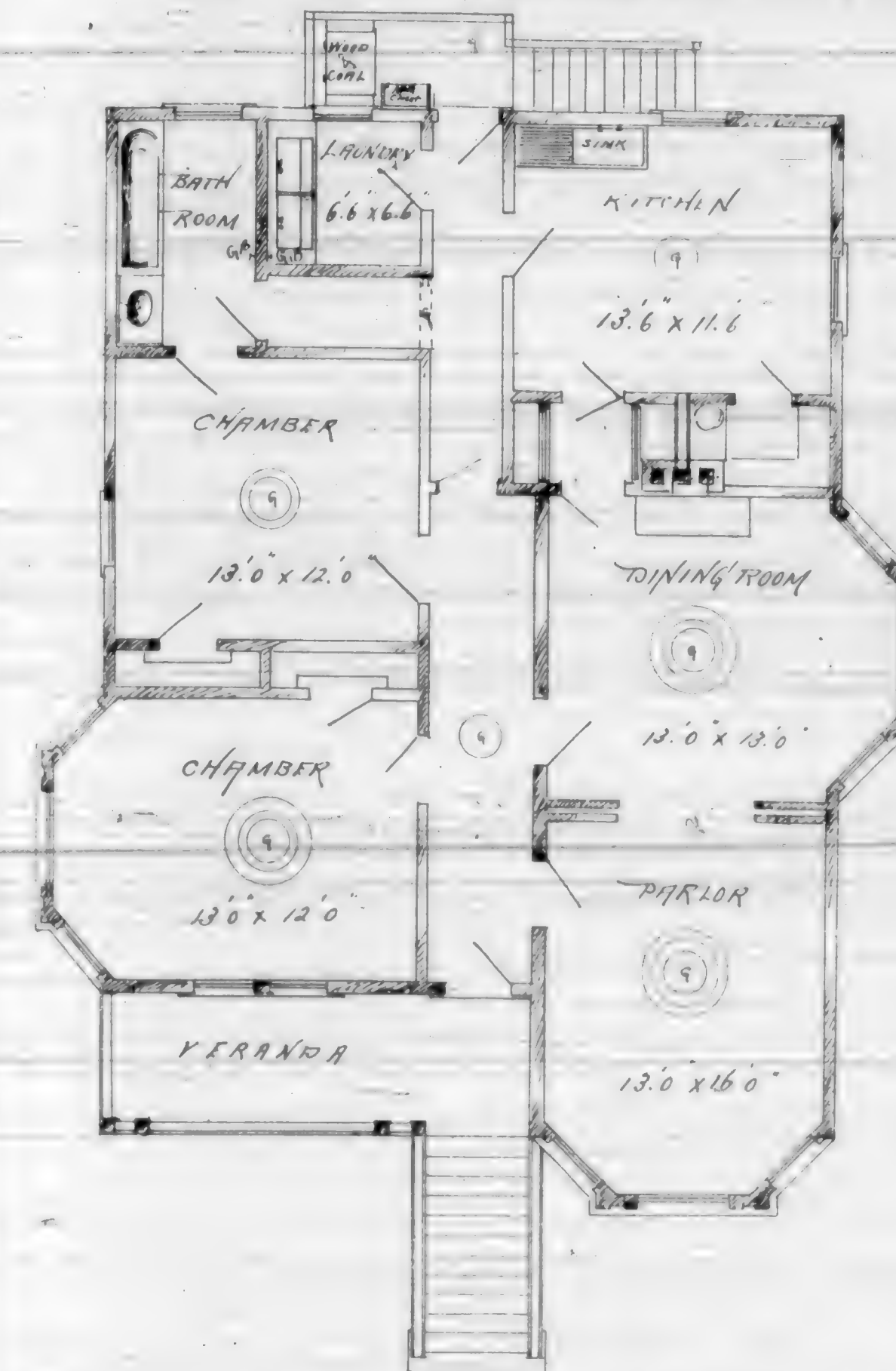
WHEREAS—The peculiar manner in which the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury is carried on, yields architectural results in the planning and designing of the Government Buildings which suffer in comparison with the private architecture of the country, and are costly, inferior not only to the best contemporary private structures, but to the average ones, and

WHEREAS—The American Institute of Architects, and members of the profession who do not belong to that body, together with many others who are deeply interested, have been trying for years to bring about a reform in the methods

of designing and constructing buildings for the United States Government; therefore, be it

RESOLVED—That the Washington Chapter of Architects hereby pledges itself to second the action of the American Institute, faithfully and persistently, in efforts to obtain this reformation, in order that the Government shall have its work done at the same price that individuals pay, and by means of a service more able and skillful; to contribute to the erection of structures which shall not debase public taste; and that the Architects of the State of Washington unite in petition to their members of Congress, respectfully asking their advocacy of such legislation as is necessary to secure this result.

An Addenda to the above Resolutions, submitted by Mr.



Wickersham was adopted by vote, and the Secretary was instructed to submit it and the original Resolutions to the Senator and Representatives in Congress and to the California Chapter American Institute of Architects.

ADDENDA TO RESOLUTIONS.

All competitions for procuring plans, etc., for Public Buildings of the United States Government shall be confined strictly to the Architects who are bona fide residents of and voters in the State in which the said Public Building of the United States Government is to be erected. And the members of the Washington State Chapter of Architects, together with many that are not members, believe that the foregoing resolution, if incorporated in a statute law, will be just and equitable and of great benefit to the Architectural profession throughout the country, in this: that the architects of each state will be given an equal opportunity to dis-

play their skill and ability, in the erection of structures that should be a credit not only to the State and Nation, but to the Architectural profession as well; that the possibility of all, or nearly all, the public buildings of the United States Government being controlled by a clique or ring, would be reduced to the minimum; therefore the members of the Washington State Chapter of Architects and others, respectfully request and strongly urge that a clause embodying the foregoing resolution, be incorporated in and made a part of any bill that the American Institute of Architects has already placed or purposes placing before Congress for enactment.

Acknowledgements were ordered sent to the Rhode Island and Colorado Chapter, for copies of By-Laws of the respective chapters.

Upon motion of Mr. Bestor, the President was authorized to appoint four permanent committees on the following subjects:

The Architectural History of San Francisco and the Pacific Coast.

Statistics of Building Interests Including the Growth of Industries.

Antiquities of the Pacific Slope.

Modern Construction for Various Purposes.

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.

EFFECT OF VOID CONTRACT.—Where a contract is void for failure to file with the contract in the recorder's office the plans and specifications, the lienors are entitled to recover the full value of the materials furnished, irrespective of the contract price.

Dunlop v. Kennedy, Supreme Court of California, 36 Pac. Rep. 765. 42.

ACCEPTANCE BY ARCHITECT NOT CONCLUSIVE ON OWNER.—Where a building contract stipulates that the materials shall be of a certain quality, and that the work shall be performed in the best manner, subject to the acceptance or rejection of the architect, all to be done in strict accordance with the plans and specifications, and to be paid for when done completely and accepted, the acceptance by the architect of a different class of work or of different materials will not bind the owner as the provision for the acceptance by the architect is merely an additional safeguard for the benefit of the owner.

Lewis v. Yagel, Supreme Court, General Term, Fourth Department, 26 N. Y. Supp. 833. 102.

WHEN RECOVERY MAY BE HAD FOR EXTRA WORK.—A building contract which provides that no work shall be considered as extra unless a separate estimate in writing shall be submitted by the contractor to the architect and the owner, and their signatures obtained thereto, does not preclude a recovery for extra work done under a verbal agreement between the contractor and the owner.

Lewis v. Yagel, Supreme Court, General Term, Fourth Department 26 N. Y. Supp. 833. 63.

CONSENT OF OWNER NECESSARY TO CHARGE PROPERTY.—Where a lease contains no covenant by the lessee to repair, knowledge on his part that the premises are being improved under a contract with the lessee and acquiescence therein, does not constitute the consent required by the mechanic's lien law to charge the property.

McCauley v. Hatfield, Supreme Court, Special Term, Kings County, 28 N. Y. Supp. 648. 53.

RELEASE OF SURETIES OF CONTRACTOR'S BOND.—Sureties on a bond conditioned for the erection, in accordance with certain plans and specifications, and keeping in repair, of bridge, abutments, are released from liability by a substantial change in the plans of the work, made by the principal, and accepted by the obligee of the bond, without their knowledge or consent.

Morgan County v. McRae, Supreme Court of Kansas, 36 Pac. Rep. 717. 62.

A SIMPLE SYSTEM OF FILING CLIPPINGS.

EVERY engineer and reader of the trade journals recognizes the value of clippings and scraps taken from them, and appreciated as well the difficulty of collecting and classifying such data conveniently and so it may be readily got at for reference. Mr. Spencer Miller, engineer of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, 96 Liberty street, New York city, employs a simple solution of the difficulty in a specially designed scrap cabinet and system of filing, which was described at the recent meeting before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Montreal, Canada. The cabinet consists of one large drawer for "miscellaneous scraps," another of the same size for a "stock drawer," two shelves for scrap books and a series of smaller drawers of uniform size. In clipping, the scraps are thrown as cut into the large "miscellaneous scrap" drawer, from which they are assorted at leisure and placed in the series of smaller drawers, each under its proper head. There are as many of these drawers as there are subjects desired to be covered.

A drawer at a time is then taken in hand and the clippings trimmed to the minimum size and pasted upon sheets of paper perforated on one edge and of uniform size.

The clippings of course are pasted only upon one side of the sheet, with date and name of publication attached. When there is a sufficient number of these sheets they are assembled in proper order in the form of a scrap book, with cover (being stapled or fastened together with thread), and these are put upon the shelves of the cabinet for reference.

By this system it will be noticed that at no time are the clippings in any form in which they cannot be easily found, neither is there any time when the books may not be rearranged. For this reason it is found better not to page the books.

The size of the sheets used in making up the books is optional with the user. Mr. Miller uses 8 1/2 x 11 inches, manila paper such as is ordinarily found in the best scrap

books being preferred. Each sheet is cut with a separating strip or stub 1 x 11 inches pasted on one edge of the same, being perforated with four holes placed at equal distances. This keeps the book from widening at the opening side. The covers are made 9 x 11 1/2 and have a neatly-stamped title. They are made still, with a flexible joint one inch from the binding edge.

The large drawers are 3 inches deep. The inside dimensions of the smaller drawers are 10 x 11 1/2 inches, which will allow the finished books to be dropped in if desired. One of the difficulties which arise usually to all who have a love for clipping and collecting scraps occurs when an immense amount of clippings have been collected and one feels a desire to cull. The system used by Mr. Miller permits culling better it would seem than any other. A dozen sheets may be torn out of a book and the hole can be simply closed up, and their absence is never noticed.—*Stone*.

TO MOUNT PHOTOGRAPHS WITHOUT BUCKLING.

THE satisfactory mounting of photographs is a troublesome operation, and the following suggestion from a contributor to the *Outlook* may be of assistance to amateurs: I have found a method by which a photograph or engraving can be mounted on the thinnest paper without curling or wrinkling. If the picture is a photograph it should be ironed out smooth with a hot iron and then trimmed. Mix a little gum arabic in hot water, so as to make a rather thick mucilage. Place the picture on the page in position and mark just inside the corners. Remove the picture and take some of the mucilage on a ruling pen and draw a heavy line of mucilage from one point to another, so as to make a line of mucilage all around the place where the picture is to be. As soon as the mucilage is sticky put the picture in place a book over it to keep it flat. When dry you will have a smooth mount that will not curl.

BUSINESS MOSAICS.

California Art Glass Works have removed from their old stand 39 1/2 Fremont street to new quarters 156 Mission street. We hope to be able in our next number to give a description of their new works, which we understand are well worthy of inspection and description. Mr. Schroeder, the president of the company will be pleased to show his patrons new designs, which can be seen to better advantage in his new place of business.

Tommy—"Paw, what makes them have the weather office away up on the top of a high building?" **MR. FIGG**—"That is so that it will be too much exertion for a fat man to climb the stairs and kill the weather man."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

We have before this had occasion to call the attention of our readers to the good quality of Schenck's Swinging Hose Reel and wonder that any of our factories, hotels and buildings can afford to be without, if there are such let their owner think the matter over for a second time, second thought is always the best, and then go and secure an almost certain protection from the all devouring flames that from time to time sweep away the accumulation of a life time. All the hose and apparatus supplied by W. T. Y. Schenck are fully guaranteed to be what is represented. A call at 593 Mission street near Second street, will convince any one in search of protection from fire that they can find what they want and find it of the very best quality.

The dainty designs for bathing furnished by The J. L. Mott Iron Works, would almost tempt one to refrain from the sea-side; when in want of a bath, a room furnished in the latest style with all the plumbing accessible and wherever possible without cabinet work, is surely a room where one can enjoy either a hot or cold plunge with far more comfort, and far less expense than at the sea-side. Ask Mr. M. S. James the Pacific Coast representative of these works, room 35 Flood building, if this is not true and at the same time obtain from Mr. James information and circulars to give your friends who may not know all about it.

Fond MOTHER—"Yes, sir; I have a little fellow who is only ten, and yet he writes beautiful poetry." **OLD EDITOR**—"Well, there's some hope for 'em when you catch 'em young; you can whip it out of 'em easier then."—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Heating and Ventilating.—Wright & Olsen will furnish estimates for heating any size of building by steam, hot water or warm air; also sole agents of Magee Furnaces and Ranges, Barler's Ideal Heaters, Dr. Buckley's Water Purifier, as well as Wright's Fire Place Heaters for heating by hot water, this latter contrivance is well worthy of special notice, as a number of rooms can be heated by an ordinary fire. Call at 27 New Montgomery street, and you will not regret the time spent in the examination of the good things on the way of keeping warm that you will find there.

Merchant & Co's. Star Ventilator.—The claim for this ventilator as being above all others in scientific and functional advantages, appears well founded; being durable, noiseless and storm-proof while all down draughts are prevented. Oscar S. Levy agent for Merchant & Co. can be found at 205 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Mother (at a party)—"Why did you allow young Sap-head to kiss you in the conservatory?" **DAUGHTER**—"Why maw?" **MOTHER**—"Oh, you needn't 'why maw' me. One side of his nose is powered and one side of yours isn't."—*N. Y. Weekly*.

Fitzgerald Prepared Wall Plaster.—As the desire of good walls for your home becomes more common, the demand for this Plaster increases. Nothing like the increase of business to show that satisfaction is given; those that use it once are sure to advise their friends to do the same, and this undoubtedly accounts for the increased demand of Fitzgerald Prepared Wall Plaster. If you call at the office of the company 216 Bush street, San Francisco, you can inform yourself all about its merits.

MR. HAYSEED (in city hotel)—"Wall, I guess you'll have to blow out the gas, Mandy." **MRS. HAYSEED**—"Why Josiah? The porter made me promise not to do it."—*Life*.

If you want anything in the line of house building, or indeed of almost any other line, go to Smith & Young, you are almost sure to find what you want. Blue prints and paper to make them on, wood carvings as well as pressed wood ornaments, mineral wool and sheathing papers, infusorial earth and Bostwick steel lath, painted and unpainted, are among the stock that is always on hand to be found at either their store 723 Market street, San Francisco or 230 South Spring street, Los Angeles. See page ix of this journal for their advertisement.

He—"What is he going to do after he graduates?" **SHE**—"Wouldn't it be more appropriate to ask, 'Whom is he going to do?'"—*Truth*.

If you are interested in brick it would do your heart good to see the barge loads of brick arriving at the yards of the San Joaquin Brick Co. from their works in Stockton, Cal. A visit to the company's yard in this city on Berry street between 6th and 7th would make you think our city was about to be rebuilt with brick.

When you want anything in the line of artificial stone, concrete, sidewalks or garden walks don't forget that George Goodman does everything in this line and does it well, what more can you ask as you are sure of getting a good job at a fair price if you go to his office, 307 Montgomery street, Nevada Block, San Francisco. See his advertisement on page ix of this journal.

"What did you do with that check your father-in-law gave you for a wedding present?"—"Had it framed; no one would cash it."—*Boston Gazette*.

F. H. Rosenbaum & Co., 567 Market street are always on hand to supply your wants in the way of plate and window glass—also manufacturers of mirrors, both quicksilver and patent backs, as well as ornamental cutting and beveling in all its branches.

Visitor—"Where is your mamma?" **LITTLE GIRL**—"She has gone out for five minutes two hours ago."—*Buffalo Commercial*.

The Pacific American Decorating Company have something well worthy the attention of those inclined to decorate their residences with landscapes, marine views, photographs of persons, animals, etc., by the Hyroscopic process, any thing from the works of the old masters, to the latest fad of the amateur photographers can be reproduced upon glass in a manner that will please and astonish any one who examines the work done by this firm, thus opening a vast field for every one to display his artistic taste in the decoration of his own hall. Call and see their work and be convinced of the great possibilities before you. C. S. Chadbourn, Pres. Peter L. Mallon, Vice-Pres.; John Mallon, Sec.

Teacher—"They builded better than they knew. Do you understand that?" **BRIGHT BOY**—"Yes'm; they always do." **TEACHER**—"Who always do?" **BRIGHT BOY**—"The architects, you know. Pop's new \$5,000 house cost most \$10,000."—*Good News*.

The removal of the office of the San Francisco Slate Company from their former rooms in the Mills building to 415 1/2 Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento streets, reminds us to state that the California slate supplied from their quarries in El Dorado County is of a quality superior to any in the market, and at the same time the cheapest, if you do not agree with us on that point call at their new office and become convinced that it is so.

CITY BUILDING NEWS.

Broadway near Leavenworth. To build; owner, Patrick Kilduff; architects, Shea & Shea; contractors, Magner & Gallagher; signed, Aug. 30; filed, Sept. 1; cost \$2835.

Broadway near Leavenworth. To build; owner, A. Buchegnan; contractor, L. Cuneo & G. B. Cavanagh; filed, Aug. 8; signed, Aug. 8; cost \$3000.

Broadway near Pierce. To build; owner, Charles L. Patton; architect, W. H. Hamilton; contractor, M. J. Savage; signed, Aug. 28; filed, Aug. 31; cost \$4081.

Broderick near Golden Gate Ave. To build; owners, Jas. and Ellen Gallagher; architect, C. J. I. Devlin; contractor, R. Van de Pavert; signed, Aug. 13; filed, Aug. 14; cost \$3302.

Bush and Stockton. Carpenter and mill work; owner, City of San Francisco; architect, C. I. Havens; contractor, H. Whittle; signed, Sept. 5; filed, Sept. 8; cost \$4990.

Bush and Stockton. Three-story brick school; owner, City of San Francisco; architect, Chas. I. Havens; contractor, Henry Whittle; signed, Aug. 10; filed, Aug. 16; cost \$15,275.

- Brannan near 4th. Concrete work to Saint Rose Church; owner, Rev. D. Nugent; architect, J. J. Clark; contractor, S. Giletti; signed, Aug. 15; filed, Aug. 16; cost 12 cts. per cubic foot.
- Castro near Alvarado. To build; owner, Robert Irwin; contractor, W. W. Rednall; signed, Sept. 4; filed, Sept. 5; cost \$1750.
- Conitland Ave. and Buena Vista. To build; owner, D. Masornad; architect, G. A. Berger; contractor, D. Currie; signed, Aug. 20; filed, Aug. 21; cost \$5875.
- Davis, Pacific, Frontland Clark streets. Market building; owner, E. Henrietta, Jr. and John Telle; architect, Clinton Day; contractor, J. T. Grant; signed, Aug. 8; filed, Aug. 11; cost \$50,000.
- Davis near Washington. All work for foundation; owner, Isaac Kohn; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractors B. McMahon & Sons; signed, Aug. 6; filed, Aug. 16; cost \$2800.75.
- Davis near Washington. Removing buildings, etc.; owner, Isaac Kohn; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractors, Gray Bros.; signed, Aug. 13; filed, Aug. 16; cost \$2610.
- Devisadero near McAllister. Plumbing; owner, E. Happersberger; contractor, W. E. Wilson; filed, Aug. 13; cost \$2282.
- Devisadero near McAllister. All work except plumbing; owner, E. Happersberger; contractors, Schutte & Kreeker; signed, Aug. 13; filed, Aug. 13; cost \$11,225.
- Devisadero near McAllister. Painting; owner, Emil Happersberger; architects, Kenitzer & Barth; contractor, J. S. Thomson; signed, Aug. 29; filed, Sept. 5; cost \$1325.
- Dolores near 29th. To build; owner, J. O'Connor; architect, M. J. Lyon; contractors, J. Conway & Leahy; signed, Sept. 4; filed, Sept. 13; cost \$2600.
- Ellis near Scott. To build; owner, Robert Alther; contractor, H. Rohling; signed, Aug. 20; filed, Aug. 20; cost \$5400.
- Eddy near Steiner. Alterations and additions; owner, James Reinbun; architect, A. C. Luigens; contractor, Wm. Lipden; cost \$2043.
- Eleventh Ave. near Clement. One-story frame; owner, W. H. Green; architect, F. Mead; contractors, W. H. Mead & G. C. Nall; signed, Sept. 8; filed, Sept. 8; cost \$1750.
- Fillmore near Union. To build; owner, Patrick Lynch; contractors, W. H. Stevens & E. Woods; signed, Aug. 10; filed, Aug. 10; cost \$2000.
- Folsom street wharf. All work on coal bunkers; owners, Dunsmuir & Sons; Engineer, H. C. Holmes; contractors, Pacific Bridge Co.; signed, Aug. 4; filed, Aug. 7; cost \$27,125.
- Folsom corner of Army. To build; owner, H. Drewes; architect, R. A. Van de Paver; signed, Sept. 1; filed, Sept. 5; cost \$2325.
- Folsom near Fifth. To build; owner, Mrs. Catherine Borden; architect, B. J. Clineh; contractors, Doyle & Son; signed, Sept. 3; filed, Sept. 6; cost \$4700.
- Fourth and Point Lobos Aves. All work except painting and plumbing; owner, Chris. Bunker; architects, Martens & Coffey; contractor, J. J. O'Brien; signed, Aug. 2; filed, Aug. 22; cost \$4500.
- Fulton near Lyon. A residence; owner, First United Presbyterian Church; architect, Wm. Curlett; contractors, McCulloch & Glouz; signed, Aug. 14; filed, Aug. 21; cost \$3285.
- Filbert near Webster. To build; owner, John Gianini; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractors, Coella & Cahelli; signed, Aug. 30; filed, Sept. 3; cost \$2450.
- Frederick near Clayton. Cottage; owner, W. H. Green; contractor, Ernest Nag 1; signed, Aug. 21; filed, Sept. 8; cost \$1500.
- Glover near Leavenworth. To build; owner, Jas. Kaungisser; architect, E. J. Vogel; contractor, J. Savage; signed, Aug. 13; filed, Aug. 14; cost \$275.
- Green near Gough. To build; owner, Andrew Glover; architect, W. H. Wharf; contractors, Blanchard & Clark; signed, Aug. 16; filed, Aug. 16; cost \$3555.
- Golden Gate Ave. near Lyon. To build; owner, Fannie Ambrose; architect, M. O'Brien; contractor, D. Ross; signed, Aug. 15; filed, Aug. 18; cost \$1738.
- Green near Gough. Plumbing; owner, Andrew Glover; architect, W. H. Wharf; contractor, G. C. Sweeney; signed, Aug. 22; filed, Aug. 22; cost \$418.
- Hampshire near 23d. Alteration, etc.; owner, C. O. Johnson; contractors, Lawrence & Nelson; signed, Aug. 23; filed, Aug. 24; cost \$1400.
- Hyde near Sacramento. Additions; owner, Chas. R. Gagen; architects, Shea & Shea; contractor, Jas. A. McDonald; signed, Sept. 11; filed, Sept. 12; cost \$1250.
- Jasper near Filbert. To build; owner, Luigi Redout; contractors, Cuneo & Cavaglia; signed, Aug. 14; filed, Aug. 18; cost \$4800.
- Laidley near Grove. To build; owner, Axel L. Soh; contractors, Peterson & Olson; signed, Sept. 5; filed, Sept. 6; cost \$1600.
- Lyon near Hayes. All work except plumbing and painting; owner, August F. Meyer; architects, Martens & Coffey; contractor, J. Bucher; signed, Aug. 11; filed, Aug. 14; cost \$3735.
- Lyon near Washington. To build; owner, Gertrude S. Bowers; architect, A. Pace Brown; contractor, M. J. Gallagher; signed, Aug. 21; filed, Aug. 25; cost \$4463.
- Lily Ave. near Laguna. Alterations and additions; owner, Thos. Conolly; architect, T. J. Welsh; contractor, D. Currie; signed, Aug. 28; filed, Aug. 31; cost \$1422.
- Market near 8th. Plumbing; owner, Lizzie W. Moffat; architect, C. R. Wilson; contractor, R. Rice; signed, June 20; filed, Sept. 4; cost \$3887.
- Nebraska street. To build; owner, Akolph Richter; contractor, Cuneo & Cavaglia; signed, Aug. 30; filed, Aug. 31; cost \$2600.
- No location mentioned. Carpenter and plaster work; owner, J. Cavagnari et al; contractor, J. J. Dunn; signed, Aug. 12; filed, Aug. 13; cost \$1400.
- Oak near Laguna. Grading, brick and cement work; owner, Jas. M. Goewey; architects, Shea & Shea; contractor, O. E. Brady; signed, Aug. 11; filed, Aug. 14; cost \$1024.
- Oak near Laguna. Plumbing; owner, James M. Goewey; architects, Shea & Shea; contractor, John Doherty; signed, Aug. 11; filed, Aug. 14; cost \$1280.
- Oak near Laguna. Carpenter work iron and plastering; owner, Jas. M. Goewey; architects, Shea & Shea; contractor, Jas. Mooney; signed, Aug. 11; filed, Aug. 14; cost \$6267.
- O'Farrell near Taylor. Moving and all work except plumbing; owner, Stephen T. Gage; architect, H. A. Schulze; contractor, J. H. McKay; signed, Aug. 3; filed, Aug. 14; cost \$6700.
- O'Farrell near Taylor. Plumbing; owner, Stephen T. Gage; architect, H. A. Schulze; contractors, W. S. Snook & Son; signed, Aug. 3; filed, Aug. 21; cost \$1400.
- O'Farrell and Jones. Plumbing; owner, John Proctor; architect, T. J. Welsh; contractor, J. E. Britt; signed, Sept. 8; filed, Sept. 12; cost \$2000.
- Octavia and Chestnut. Grading; owners, V. S. Tevis, G. H. Roe et al; architect, C. S. Tilton; contractor, J. G. Fair; cost \$6050.
- Post and Montgomery. Painting and frescoing; owner, Masonic Hall Association; architects, Kenitzer & Barth; contractor, M. Harmonth; signed, Aug. 3; filed, Aug. 7; cost \$2945.
- Post near Leavenworth. Tinting and fresco work; owner, S. F. Vercin; architects, Sulfield & Kohlberg; contractors, Busch & Mocker; signed, Sept. 3; filed, Sept. 5; cost \$1500.
- Polk and Bonita. To build; owner, Lewis Walsh; architect, Chas. M. Rousseau; contractor, J. W. Hansbrough; signed, Aug. 18; filed, Aug. 18; cost \$3000.
- Polk and Austin Ave. To build; owner, Mrs. Sarah Fry; contractor, O. E. White; signed, Aug. 15; filed, Aug. 16; cost \$1420.
- Point Lobos Ave. To build; owner, E. Servens; architects, Mathison & Howard; contractor, A. Jackson; signed, Aug. 30; filed, Aug. 31; cost \$1800.
- Pine near Scott. To build; owner, Mrs. F. L. McNorton; contractor, B. R. Van Deusen; signed, Aug. 21; filed, Aug. 21; cost \$2350.
- Pine near Buchanan. To build; owner, Ann R. Meader; architect, Wm. Mosser; contractor, J. T. Hayes; signed, Aug. 28; filed, Aug. 31; cost \$3393.
- Potrero Ave. To build; owner, John A. Rippe; contractor, Thos. F. Mitchell; signed, Sept. 15; filed, Sept. 15; cost \$3900.
- Ringold near 8th. To build; owner, Mary Hughes; architect, J. P. Brady; contractors, Holm & Shebley; signed, Sept. 1; filed, Sept. 1; cost \$2480.
- Sacramento near Baker. To build; owner, Washington Dodge; contractor, Geo. Heuling; signed, Sept. 4; filed, Sept. 5; cost \$2300.
- Sacramento near Gough. To build; owner, F. W. Letz; architect, A. J. Barnett; contractors, Ackerson & Patterson; signed, Aug. 17; filed, Aug. 21; cost \$7050.
- Sacramento and Cherry. A dwelling house; owner, Harry Bevell; contractor, C. W. Duffie; signed, Aug. 21; filed, Aug. 21; cost \$1000.
- Sacramento and Pierce. Painting; owner, Gaston E. Bacca; architect, J. J. Manseau; contractors, Rhodes Bros.; signed, Aug. 10; filed, Aug. 22; cost \$1063.
- Sacramento near Buchanan. Two-story frame and brick; owner, Mrs. Phoebe Lowenth; architect, A. Pace Brown; contractor, M. J. Gallagher; signed, Aug. 22; filed, Aug. 25; cost \$6725.
- Shanahan and 17. To build; owner, Jas. H. Cahill; contractors, Brandt & Bateman; signed, Aug. 2; filed, Aug. 24; cost \$2075.
- Shotwell and 25th. To build; owner, Fannie Carlisle; architect, John T. Kidd; contractors, Ogil & Smith; signed, Aug. 24; filed, Aug. 25; cost \$2246.
- Sharon near 15th. To build; owner, Wm. H. Gersterberg; architect, H. Hess; contractor, Chris Knutte; signed, July 27; filed, Aug. 7; cost \$1870.
- Tenth near Bryant. Hose and stable; owner, Ellen J. Tierney; architect, W. C. Mahoney; contractors, R. Doyle & Son; signed, Aug. 13; filed, Aug. 14; cost \$3125.
- Tenth Ave. near California. To build; owner, James M. F. Baumuller; contractor, Jas. Henney; signed, Sept. 1; filed, Sept. 4; cost \$1150.
- Texas near Yolo. To build; owner, Henry Hasemen; contractors, Stevens & Wood; signed, Aug. 2; filed, Aug. 7; cost \$987.
- Trenton near Washington. Brick building; owner, Yee Sue Kwin; architects, Townsend & Wyneken; contractor, A. McElroy; signed, Aug. 16; filed, Aug. 18; cost \$4140.
- Turk near Taylor. Alterations; owner, James G. Fair; day work; cost \$1200.
- Twenty-ninth near Dolores. To build; owner, H. Hesson; days work; cost \$3000.
- Twenty-seventh near Dolores. To build; owner, August Schrick; contractor, R. Frost; signed, Sept. 2; filed, Sept. 11; cost \$1500.
- Türk and Scott. To build; owner, R. F. Morgan; architects, Shea & Shea; contractor, A. N. Meisanc; signed, Sept. 7; filed, Sept. 12; cost \$1674.
- Utah, Centre and Nebraska. School building; owner, California School of Mechanical Arts; architects, Percy & Hamilton; contractors, Thomas H. Day; signed, Aug. 3; filed, Aug. 9; cost \$32,690.
- Utah, Centre and Nebraska. Plumbing; owner, California School of Mechanical Arts; architects, Percy & Hamilton; contractors, Duffy Bros.; signed, Aug. 6; filed, Aug. 9; cost \$5450.
- Valencia No. 836. To build bake ovens; owner, Geo. A. Rutz; architect, E. Jahn; contractor, C. C. Koelling; signed, Aug. 13; filed, Aug. 14; cost \$1080.
- Van Ness Ave. near Vallejo. Brick Building; owners, Hartland & Herbert E. Law; architect, J. L. Mathison; contractor, Chas. M. Depew; signed, Aug. 4; filed, Aug. 7; cost \$14,750.
- Washington and Davis. foundation work; owner, John Ivancovich; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractors, B. McMahon & Son; signed, Aug. 6; filed, Aug. 16; cost \$7329.45.
- Washington and Davis. Removing old buildings, etc.; owner, John Ivancovich; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractors, Gray Bros.; signed, Aug. 13; filed, Aug. 16; cost \$5688.
- Washington near Broderick. To build; owners, Hannah and Rose Phillips; architect, W. H. Lillie; contractor T. T. Pottinger; signed, Aug. 21; filed, Aug. 21; cost \$4200.
- Washington near Lyon. A church; owner, Rev. Jas. Worcester; architect, A. Pace Brown; contractor, M. J. Gallagher; signed, Aug. 23; filed, Aug. 25; cost \$4432.
- Webster near McAllister. To build; owner, Victor Kuchn; contractor, J. S. Hofmeister; signed, Aug. 30; filed, Aug. 30; cost \$2733.

The California Architect and Building News.

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VOLUME XV.

OCTOBER 20th, 1894.

NUMBER 10.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ARCHITECTURAL INTERESTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

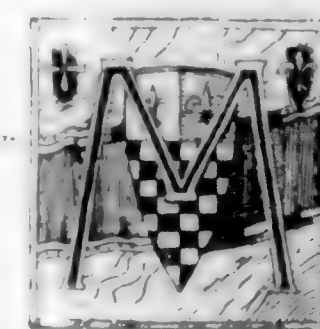
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Space	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
1 inch	\$ 1.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.50	\$ 13.00
2 inch	4.00	10.00	18.00	35.00
4 inch	7.50	18.00	32.00	60.00
1 column	12.00	35.00	65.00	125.00
2 Page	20.00	57.50	105.00	200.00
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W. J. CUTHBERTSON, President. OLIVER EVERETT, Secretary.

Remittances should be in the form of postal orders, payable to THE CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, and all communications addressed to the office of the Company, 408 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.



R. C. E. Grunsky was endorsed for the Candidacy for Superintendent of Streets of the City and County of San Francisco by the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

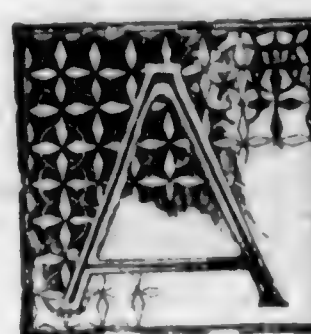
The Chapter wishes it understood that this departure from its usual conservative course, was not occasioned by a desire to enter politics, but from a sincere conviction that the important office of Superintendent of Streets, should be taken out of politics, and given to a man competent to design a system of sewers (instead of suffering them to be built without any system at all) and with enough energy and ability to give the city of San Francisco clean streets, and decent pavements.

We venture to say that for the million and a half dollars yearly raised and expended for these purposes, the citizens of San Francisco have but a small fraction of the benefits to which they are entitled. Street pavements are put down one year to be torn up by the next ring that gets into power, and relaid with another kind of pavement. Sewers are built at haphazard, too small where there is a large area to be drained, and ridiculously large and out of proportion where

but a few blocks are to be drained.

If an architect calculates the drainage of a building, basing his estimates on the depth that the sewers in the street should be laid, and which the data in the public records state the sewer has been laid, ten to one he finds when the sewer has been reached that it is not at the depth it should be, sometimes not within several inches or several feet. Often sewers are discovered having no outlet, and sometimes not connected at all, or connected so low as to trap the flow of sewerage, and form stagnant bodies of putrid liquid and solid matter, that are a serious menace to the public health. The garbage of the city instead of being burned, is dumped into the low lands along the water front, leaving a legacy of disease and death for future generations, when the march of improvements will have built over these districts with factories and tenements.

No wonder the architects think it will be a public benefit to have a capable engineer in charge of this important office. If such a man had directed the expenditure of the thirty millions of dollars that have already been paid out for the streets and sewers of San Francisco, the city would have had something to be proud of to-day, instead of the shameful condition of affairs that has existed so long.



NY Amendments to a Constitution deserve careful consideration before being acted upon. There is one to be passed upon by the people next election which bears looking into. We allude to that one amending Article 13 Section I, which exempts from taxation the property issued for free public libraries and museums. This is a piece of special legislation which it would be an act of great unwisdom to incorporate in our Constitution, for it leaves the door open for all manner of exceptions. If free museums and libraries not belonging to the State are made untaxable then why not any other free exhibition or building—a free dive, a free church or a free lunch, would all put up their claims to have the property used by them exempted. It is against good public policy to allow any property outside of that belonging absolutely to the people, *i. e.* National State and Municipal Property, to be exempted from taxation.

BEQUEST FOR A SCHOOL FOR MANUAL TRAINING.

THE late Mrs. Miranda W. Lux, widow of Charles Lux, a California cattle king, has in her will, given a generous portion of a \$3,000,000 estate to the founding of a school for manual training; the trustees of which school are to receive, invest, reinvest and keep invested the said trust fund and property, and after paying out of the income thereof all necessary or proper expenses connected therewith, to apply the balance of the income to the promotion of schools for manual training, industrial training and for teaching trades to young people of both sexes, in the State of California, and particularly in the city and county of San Francisco, it being the desire to assist in furnishing facilities for the education of young children from the time they leave the kindergarten schools, and while they are still quite young, in what is known as "manual training," and in all kinds of training looking to the acquisition of useful trades by and through which habits of industry will be acquired and practical knowledge of those things which are useful in earning a living may be acquired.

ARCHITECTURE AND POLITICS.

FROM the following dispatches appearing in the daily papers, it can be seen how seriously politics interferes with the proper management of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

If the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, would try the recommendations of the American Institute of Architects, (as he is fully authorized to do under the existing laws,) the public would get a chance to see how much better and cheaper the government's work could be done than it is at present.

However, to expect a politician to relinquish his prey, or his patronage is too much to ask of the present school.

WASHINGTON, September 18th.—The retirement of Supervising Architect O'Rourke from the Treasury Department will probably further hinder the work of the department on the plans for the San Francisco public building. Secretary Carlisle, who demanded O'Rourke's resignation late yesterday, did so, he says, for the good of the service. There

will be no difficulty in his way in forcing O'Rourke out of his present position. He will retire voluntarily.

There seems little doubt that there has been a wrangle between the Supervising Architect and the Secretary of the Treasury, his assistants and also chiefs of divisions and clerks in the Supervising Architect's office for several months past, on account of this dissension. The business of the office has been delayed, and what has been accomplished has been done, so it is said, in a very careless way. Just who is to blame is a matter that cannot be satisfactorily explained at the present time. It seems certain that Secretary Carlisle has not followed a politic course with O'Rourke, for the reason that by his course he has simply made O'Rourke a mere figurehead. There has been trouble between them over removals and appointments, and any amount of trouble over the routine business of the office. Had it not been for the turmoil in the architects' department it is believed that the plans for the San Francisco building would have been prepared long before this and the actual work begun upon the site in preparing it for the erection of the immense structure that will yet be put upon it.

Supervising Architect O'Rourke stated to the *Examiner* correspondent to-day that he would retire, having been asked to do so, but that he considered a great injustice had been done him by the Secretary. Before making a thorough investigation of the affairs in this department of the Treasury, O'Rourke would not definitely state just how far the work on the San Francisco public building had proceeded, but intimated that in the change by his retirement and the appointment of a successor there would be a further delay. So far as can be learned at the Treasury to-day it is not probable that the plans for the San Francisco building will be fully completed for several weeks to come.

WASHINGTON Sept. 23d.—Ex-Supervising Architect O'Rourke has given out the correspondence with Secretary Carlisle leading to his enforced resignation. In his first letter O'Rourke alleges the existence of a conspiracy against him, the exposure of which would cause a grave public scandal, and he therefore asks a postponement of his resignation until he can be heard.

In his reply Secretary Carlisle disclaims any specified accusations against O'Rourke's personal or official integrity, but alleged want of system and harmony in the administration of his office. O'Rourke thereupon forwarded his resignation, expressing regret that he was not given the privilege of a personal conference with the Secretary, and adding:

"I have felt for some time that I could not continue to hold the office without surrender of honor and self-respect, because of the many obstructions persistently placed in the way of an orderly and reputable administration of this important office, mainly by two of my subordinates, absolutely without technical or artistic knowledge, who I regret to say, claim to have the special countenance and support of the department. It seems to me that if I had been so unfortunate as not to satisfy these gentlemen in the solution of grave questions of the administration to request my resignation on that account is a unique reversal of the action ordinarily taken when such a state of facts develop in any public office."

ALL Architects wishing to start an Architects Protective Association will please communicate with W. J. Cuthbertson, care CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 408 California street.

CLEANSING THE STREETS OF PARIS.

BY HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS.



IN spite of the rather poor natural facilities for drainage and for disposal of garbage, Paris is probably the cleanest large city in the world. Even the walls of its buildings, private as well as public, are required by law to be painted or otherwise renovated at regular intervals, while its streets are perpetually swept and scrubbed till their surface is the wonder and admiration of beholders in general and of visitors from the Western hemisphere in particular. Manifestly the average Parisian is largely imbued with love of cleanliness, whatever his short-comings regarding the virtue alleged to rank next above it. But love of cleanliness, even with love of comfort added, will not fully explain the extraordinary attention bestowed upon the exterior of Paris. Love of the beautiful supplies the missing motive. The Parisian regards the parks and boulevards of his beloved city as among its distinctively artistic features. He speaks of the Place de la Concorde, for example, as "one of the most beautiful creations of modern art," and of favorite boulevards as component details of a system "illustrating the clear and solid tendency of French art as developed soon after the Renaissance," and the like. Imagine the average New-Yorker considering his parks and streets in such a light as that! Why, most New-Yorkers seemed but little disturbed when it was suggested, not very long ago, that an elevated railroad should be built along the Western Boulevard, almost the only extensive avenue in the older portion of the city that has considerable artistic possibilities, let alone realities. Under corresponding conditions the average Parisian would faint at such a suggestion. But, after all, utilitarianism must of necessity precede aestheticism. Art is long, and the Western metropolis is young. Doubtless when our municipality is as old as Paris now is (that will be about the year 4000!) we shall be as artistic, as proud of our streets, and as clean—though this last seems from the present standpoint impossible—as Paris is to-day.

In the mean time the method by which Paris is kept clean may advantageously be considered by the residents of New York and other cities that by lack of method are kept filthy. A tangible idea of the magnitude of the problem may perhaps be gained from the statement that the pavements of Paris cover in the aggregate an area equal to that of a field a mile wide and more than five miles long—a field, that is to say, of some 3500 acres. Much the larger portion of this street surface is paved with stone blocks; but as elsewhere, macadamized and asphalt surfaces are substituted on many streets, and of late pavements of wooden blocks have come into vogue, finding favor in particular in the vicinity of school buildings and wherever else noiseless traffic is especially to be desired. The stone pavement is by far the most economical, as it costs on an average but 76 centimes per square metre annually to keep it in repair while the asphalt surface costs 2 francs, the macadamized, 2 francs 17 centimes, and the wood, 2 francs 80 centimes. The aggregate annual cost of keeping all pavements in repair is two million dollars. This has no reference to cleaning the streets but only to putting them in readiness for traffic. It is a most essential preliminary, however, as the streets could not possibly be kept clean if they were not also kept in perfect repair. The refuse demanding the attention of the street-cleaning

department of Paris, as of any other great city, may be divided, speaking generally, into two classes—(1), pavement garbage, caused largely by the traffic of 100,000 horses and about three millions of people, and (2), ash-barrel garbage, by which term may be described such waste products of indoor living as cannot be removed, via., the sewers, but must be carted off through the streets. Unlike New York and most other cities, Paris handles these two kinds of garbage according to different systems. For convenience of description the one may be spoken of as the street-cleaning system, the other as the scavenger system. The duties of the street-cleaning system are to sweep the streets, depositing all suitable matter in the sewers, and collecting that unsuited for such disposal in piles convenient for removal, and to sprinkle, wash, and in general supervise the pavement surface. The duty of the scavenger service is to remove the ash-barrell garbage, together with such bulkier portion of the pavement garbage as cannot properly be swept into the sewers. The sewers themselves, which as everybody knows, are unique in point of size and in many ways wonderful, have only an incidental interest in the present connection, though of course as accessories of the street-cleaning service they are absolutely essential, and their importance in the general sanitation of the city cannot be overestimated.

When it is said that the entire pavement surface of Paris is swept clean every morning, and that to accomplish this only 3200 men are employed at most, and a large proportion of these only for a few hours each day, it hardly needs saying that the work of the street-cleaning service is conducted in a most systematic way. The plan adopted is, however, extremely simple. For purposes of street-cleaning the city has been divided into 150 districts, called "ateliers." Each atelier is presided over by an official known as a "cantonnier," who is held responsible for the proper care of all streets in his territory. Such a force of subordinate employees and such machinery and apparatus are provided as experience has proved necessary. The "cantonniers" and their chief subordinates are salaried officials (at from 100 to 125 francs per month), and give their entire time to the service; the other employees are paid by the hour (strong men receiving 32 to 37 centimes, and "women, children, and weak men from 25 to 30 centimes"), and, as a rule, are employed only during the morning hours.

The main body of the work is done by sweeping-machines, each drawn by a single horse, the work of hand-brooms being only supplementary. The order of procedure is practically the same in all parts of the city and over all kinds of pavements. Summer and winter the work begins at 4 A. M. In advance goes a watering-machine to settle the dust. This is followed in narrow streets by a single machine, and in wider ones by two or even three machines in succession, the foremost one nearest the centre of the street. Such a cavalcade passing up one side of a street and back the other shifts all the surface garbage of that street into the gutters on either side, while a single man following flushes the gutters, and directs all but the bulkier portions of the garbage into the sewer openings, situated at short intervals between the hydrants. Such a cavalcade is equivalent to a small army of hand-sweepers, it being estimated that each machine does the work of twelve men—that is to say, of twelve Parisians, each of whom is supposed to sweep 500 square metres in an hour. Just what the equivalent of a machine would be in terms of the doughty-muscled time-servers employed in New York's farcical street-cleaning service it would be hazardous to guess. Each cohort of watering-carts and sweeping-

machines has, of course, its definite district to cover, and so accurately are these apportioned that all the different cohorts finish at practically the same time. By about 8:30 the entire city has been swept, and the detritus worn from the pavements by thousands of hoofs and wheels the day and night before is being carried harmlessly on through the great sewers to the Seine, instead of hurtling on every chance gust into the face of the wayfarer, as does the dust of less-favored cities.

The regular-morning sweeping accomplished, the work of the permanent employees of the department varies somewhat in different regions and with varying seasons. In some regions the sweeping-machines make a second tour, in the afternoon, supplemented now by a larger corps of hand-sweepers, since the traffic makes their work less uniform and complete than in the early morning hours. Asphalt pavements must be freely sprinkled with sand to prevent horses from slipping, this being especially necessary because an ordinance that aims to protect the pavement from needless wear requires all horses to be smooth shod. But the most important work of all, from a hygienic stand-point at any rate, is the constant sprinkling of all the streets with water during dry weather. Here again there is a delightful contrast to the New York method, according to which the great shower of the sprinkler, far from falling for just and unjust alike, seeks out with most unorthodox discrimination the abodes of those fortunates alone who are able to pay for the privilege to private contractors. In Paris street-sprinkling is not an individual enterprise but a public function, and water everywhere seems free as air. The sprinkling is accomplished in part by horse-cars of familiar pattern (of which 370 are utilized in summer), but in part also by hand-carts, and very largely by hose attached directly to hydrants. The last is by far the most economical method, and one-third of the entire street surface is sprinkled in this way.

In addition to the constant sprinkling, the entire road-bed is inundated from the hydrants at regular intervals, varying from one to three days. All gutters are flushed twice every day. Thus the entire street surface of the great city is actually washed clean at regular intervals, as no New-Yorker ever dreamed of seeing his city washed, except at the fitful pleasure of Jupiter Pluvius. This free use of water, by which the germ-laden dust is prevented at all times from permeating the atmosphere, is a hygienic measure of such importance that it deserves to rank as the most admirable feature of a marvellously efficient street-cleaning system.

The entire street-cleaning system just described is conducted directly by the municipality as such, and all persons employed in this service are paid directly from the city treasury. Such is not the case with the scavenger service, by which all bulkier garbage is removed. For this service also the city is districted, but there the parallel ceases, as the person in charge of each district is not in any proper sense an employee of the city, but only a contractor in his service. Contracts for this work are let to the lowest responsible bidder for terms of three years. The garbage becomes the property of the contractor, and within certain restrictions specified in the contract, he is free to remove it in his own way, employing whom he will to do the actual work as freely as if it were a purely individual enterprise. While these two systems are thus radically different in details—one introducing the socialistic and the other the individualistic principle—yet they are not, after all, so wide apart as might at first thought appear, inasmuch as each rests on the sound principle of divided and accurately traceable responsibility. The cantonnier has practically the same power over his

district in all that pertains to street-sweeping, sprinkling and the like, that the contractor has over his in regard to the removal of bulky garbage, and in practice it seems to make little difference that the subordinates of the one are employed by the city, those of the other quite independently of the city authorities. Needless to say, however, it would make a very great difference in a city where a partisan spoils system governed municipal appointments.

That there should be this separation of the scavenger service from the regular street-cleaning service seems an anomaly, but it is one that is easily explained. It grows out of the fact that the bulkier garbage, which is handled exclusively by the scavenger service, has a commercial value. It is hauled to the suburbs of the city, and sold for fertilizing purposes to farmers. Not long ago the contractors who handled this garbage paid the city for the privilege of removing it, as it could be sold at a profit. But of late the growing city has so encroached upon suburban farms that the market for fertilizers near the city is restricted, and hauling to a distance is so expensive as to take away all profit. Hence, though the garbage is still handled and disposed of in all other respects as before, the city is now obliged to pay the contractors instead of receiving pay from them. The entire cost of the city, however, of removing garbage, which aggregates about a million tons yearly, is only about \$400,000.

The official scavenger system in operation is so simple as to require but a few words of explanation. At 6:30 A. M. in summer, and seven in winter, the garbage wagons start on their respective routes. Each wagon patrols on an average a district inhabited by 3500 persons. They are monster vehicles, each drawn by two or three horses hitched tandem, and they contrast strangely with the diminutive carts used for a similar purpose in New York. With each wagon are four men—a driver, an emptier, and two lifters—and a woman follows with a broom to complete the work. So expeditiously is the work effected that by 9:30 each morning the entire mass of garbage not claimed by the sewers is on its way to the suburbs. For the most part it is hauled to its destination in the wagons in which it was collected.

While the official scavenger service of the city is thus simplicity itself, there is a supplementary, unofficial service that is much more complicated, and which deserves especial notice, because it is in all respects the most picturesque element in the entire street-cleaning system. The half-tramp garbage-cleaner who searches ash barrels for scraps of possible value is a familiar figure in every city, but in Paris this individual has developed and systematized his calling till it is fairly entitled to rank as a trade. There are no fewer than 41,000 persons in the city who follow this calling. They are known as "biffins," or "chiffonniers," and they regard their trade as a perfectly legitimate and honorable one. Indeed, there are various ranks or grades even in this humble calling, and, ridiculous as it seems, the tyro must serve an apprenticeship before being regularly admitted to the title of professional cantonnier. During this stage of apprenticeship the novitiate wanders about the streets at night, securing such gleanings as he may, but being chiefly rewarded by the experience gained as to different localities and their possibilities, and as to tricks and methods of the trade. In course of time he gains acquaintance with some professional gleaners, who ultimately introduce him to one of the "cities" where the chiffonniers live by themselves, usually presided over by a proprietor, who furnishes the lodgings and purchases the gleanings. The novitiate, now becomes a professional, is no longer known as a simple

"ramasseur de nuit," or night picker, but has mounted to the rank of "coureur," or habitual runner. He is now equipped in the regular way, with "dorsier" lantern, and "crochet" (hook), and is instructed in the regular methods of the trade, working only at daybreak, when the ash barrels and boxes are sent out upon the sidewalks. In course of time the coureur requires by right of custom a regular territory, his exclusive right to glean in which is respected by his fellow-chiffonniers. He has now reached the highest grade in his profession, and is known as a "placeur," or placeman. So well observed is the unwritten law that gives the placeur an exclusive right in his territory that he may even sell his privilege—sometimes in a favored locality, receiving from ten to forty dollars in return—and the rights of the purchaser will be similarly recognized. This might at first thought appear to be a case of honor among thieves, but such a deflection does the chiffonnier injustice, for as a rule these gleaners are not thieves. On the contrary, they are credited with rather an unusual degree of honesty, and it is said that they frequently restore to their rightful owners such articles of considerable value as accidentally find their way into the garbage-boxes.

The gleanings that are the legitimate spoil of the chiffonnier cover a wide range of articles, the chief of which are old paper (including books and pasteboard), ropes and thread, wadding and cotton, rags of all sorts, metals, remnants of earthen-ware, horse-hair, human hair, horn, fragments of whalebone, cork, India-rubber, bones, grease, old leather and rabbit skins, and bread crusts. It gives one a curious sense of the degree to which diversification of industries is carried in an old civilization to learn that for each of these different classes of refuse articles there are purchasers who are specialists in that line alone, handling nothing else. For example, there are fifty merchants who handle nothing but old rags, and twenty firms, some of them of considerable importance, that purchase only scraps of paper.

It has been estimated that the gleanings of the placeur bring him sometimes as much as fifty cents a day, and that the majority of coureurs realize thirty cents a day, while even the apprentice or night runner may make twenty cents a day. The total sum received annually by the entire army of chiffonniers for the gleanings rescued by them from the garbage-boxes is estimated to exceed \$5,200,000—about three times the sum expended by the city on its entire street cleaning department. The gross weight of the material rescued by the chiffonniers daily, and through their efforts restored to channels of usefulness, is estimated at about 1250 tons. When it is understood that this is all material of which the contractors who own the entire mass of the garbage would make no use what ever—most of it, indeed, being of such a nature as to detract from the value of the garbage for purposes of fertilization—it will be seen that the work of the unofficial gleaners has a more than respectable degree of economic usefulness, and the pride with which the chiffonnier regards his "profession" seems in a measure justified.

While the street cleaning department of Paris, with its various official sub-departments and its unofficial accessories, attains a degree of efficiency under all ordinary conditions approaching perfection, there is at least one contingency that it has not learned to fully cope with. When at long intervals, there comes a heavy fall of snow, the machinery of street-cleaning is for the moment clogged, and the authorities are sorely distressed. A partial solution of the difficulty has been reached in the suggestion that salt be sprinkled on the snow to facilitate thawing, and large quantities of salt are now kept on hand for this purpose. This is a costly expedient, however, and its efficiency when applied on a large scale has not yet been demonstrated. But, after all, snow falls in large quantities so infrequently in Paris that the

question of its removal can hardly be considered a serious, even if it is an unsolved problem. To the outsider it might even seem that a few days of discomfort from this source, at intervals of several years, might rather be regarded as serving the useful purpose of teaching the public to appreciate by contrast the delightful cleanliness of their streets under all other conditions.

To the New-Yorker who contemplates the harmonious systems by which Paris is made clean each morning before the breakfast time of the average Parisian, there must come by antithesis a painful vision of the methods followed and results achieved by the street-cleaning department of his own city. The results are patent: Paris is clean; New York is not clean. As to details of method, it would perhaps be unfair to press the comparison too far, the conditions of the tasks set the street-cleaning departments of the two cities are so diverse. Paris has the advantage of mild winters, relatively free from frost and snow; also of an inexhaustible water supply, and a matchless system of sewers. But, on the other hand, New York has unexampled natural facilities for drainage, and for sewage and garbage disposal, in that it lies on a relatively narrow strip of land, with an arm of the sea at either elbow; and it would seem that these incalculable advantages of location ought to far more than outweigh any disadvantageous climatic conditions.

It may be freely conceded, however, that there is one condition imposed upon the street cleaning department of New York that insuperably bars the work of that department from successful competition with that of the Parisian authorities. This is the fact that the road-beds of the average streets in New York, only passable or worse in the first instance, are allowed to go unrepaired till their condition is wretched. To make such streets clean in the sense in which the streets of Paris are clean would be impossible; but they might be, and ought to be, made approximately clean—as they never are.

It would be quite useless, however, to seek an explanation of the difference in efficiency between the street-cleaning departments of Paris and New York in the diversity of conditions, natural or artificial, existing in the two cities. The real explanation is to be found only in the difference of principle underlying the operation of the two departments. These principles are not at all difficult to fathom. They may be correctly deduced from observation of the most humble sweepers in these respective services. The Parisian sweeper moves as if he had some definite task to accomplish. He has energy, facility, efficiency. Plainly he is hired to help clean the streets. The average New York sweeper creeps wearily along the street, usually moving against the wind, as if determined that such dust as he stirs at all shall be instantly rescattered, and on no account gathered in piles to tax the muscles of the garbage-gather. It requires no unusual insight to discover that he is a time-server who can not have been selected because of his fitness for the work in hand. A slight investigation would show why he was selected. The law requires that he shall be a citizen; custom demands that he shall be a faithful follower of the dominant political party. In a word, he has been selected not because of efficiency as a street-cleaner, but because of usefulness at the polls. To secure and maintain his position he requires not energy but "influence;" if he is to work his way to better positions in the service he must have not push, but "pull."

This, then is the fundamental difference between the Parisian and the New York systems of street-cleaning. The authorities of Paris desire and demand that the street-cleaning department shall give them clean streets; the authorities of New York demand that the street-cleaning department, like every other department of municipal government, shall give them—patronage. While this continues so—that is to say, while Tammany continues to rule the city—we may look towards Paris with envy, but not with hope of emulation, for no amount of money placed in coffers controlled by Tammany will suffice to give our streets that degree of cleanliness which public health and public comfort require, and which, were our better citizens less absorbed in their own immediate personal affairs, and more sensible of their duties as voters, public sentiment would imperatively demand.—*Harper's Weekly.*



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.

COMPETITIVE design of the Washington State Capitol at Olympia, Washington, Laver & Mullany, Architects, San Francisco, Cal.

PLACER County Court House, Auburn, Cal., John M. Curtis, Architect, San Francisco, Cal.

RESIDENCE, Carthage, Ill., Geo. W. Payne & Son, Architects, Carthage, Ill.



To the Editor of the California Architect and Building News.

SIR:—In the course of my perambulations through the City Hall Corridors, I happened into the court room of Justice of the Peace G. W. F. Cook, I there heard a very extraordinary summing up of a case delivered by him which deserves publication.

As I understood the case was where an architect was suing an owner for working drawings, receiving bids, etc., for work which did not go ahead.

There was a direct conflict of testimony between the parties as to orders to make these plans; it is not necessary to go into the merits of the case as that didn't cut any figure presumably in the Court's mind, for he did not mention that he considered that one of the parties' oath was better than the other's, but said that the preponderance of evidence was with the defendant (the owner) because it was the custom of architects to make drawings for owners for nothing on the strength of or in consideration of the chance of them getting the work if it went ahead.

The suit was not for sketches, but for full working drawings and specifications, of the making of which the owner admitted he was fully cognizant at all times—therefore the decision of the Justice could refer to only full working drawings and specifications—so that the summing up amounted to this: that it was a practice among architects to submit full working drawings and specifications to owners and to charge them nothing for them on the contingency of getting the work.

The remarks were quite contrary to the facts as I knew

them, for I had never heard of a high class architect ever doing such a thing, or for that matter even a low class architect.

I had heard of several cases of architects preparing sketches for nothing but never in twenty-five years' experience of architects preparing working drawings and specifications for nothing.

I had the curiosity to see the Judge next morning and ask him whether my ears were not deceiving me in the matter, but he answered me that he was quoted correctly. If this opinion goes abroad without protest by all architects, clients will become to believe that such is the case and expect it, and an honorable profession is degraded into a gambling concern—where architectural gamblers put their brains and abilities against one another and put them down against a bank which takes no chances at all, but simply rakes in all the valuables in sight and delivers no equivalent.

The decision, which is the subject of this letter, is only another straw showing the necessity of the establishment of an Architects' Protective Association, the merchants have their M. P. A. why not the Architects their A. P. A.

I hope Mr. Editor that you will see your way clear to receive the names of all architects willing to combine in such a body to protect themselves from future calumnies and exploitation.

Yours,

STROLLER.

To the Editor of the California Architect and Building News:

There are five essential points in securing the health of houses:

1. Pure air.
2. Pure water.
3. Efficient drainage.
4. Cleanliness.
5. Light.

Without these, no house can be healthy, and it will be unhealthy in proportion as they are deficient.

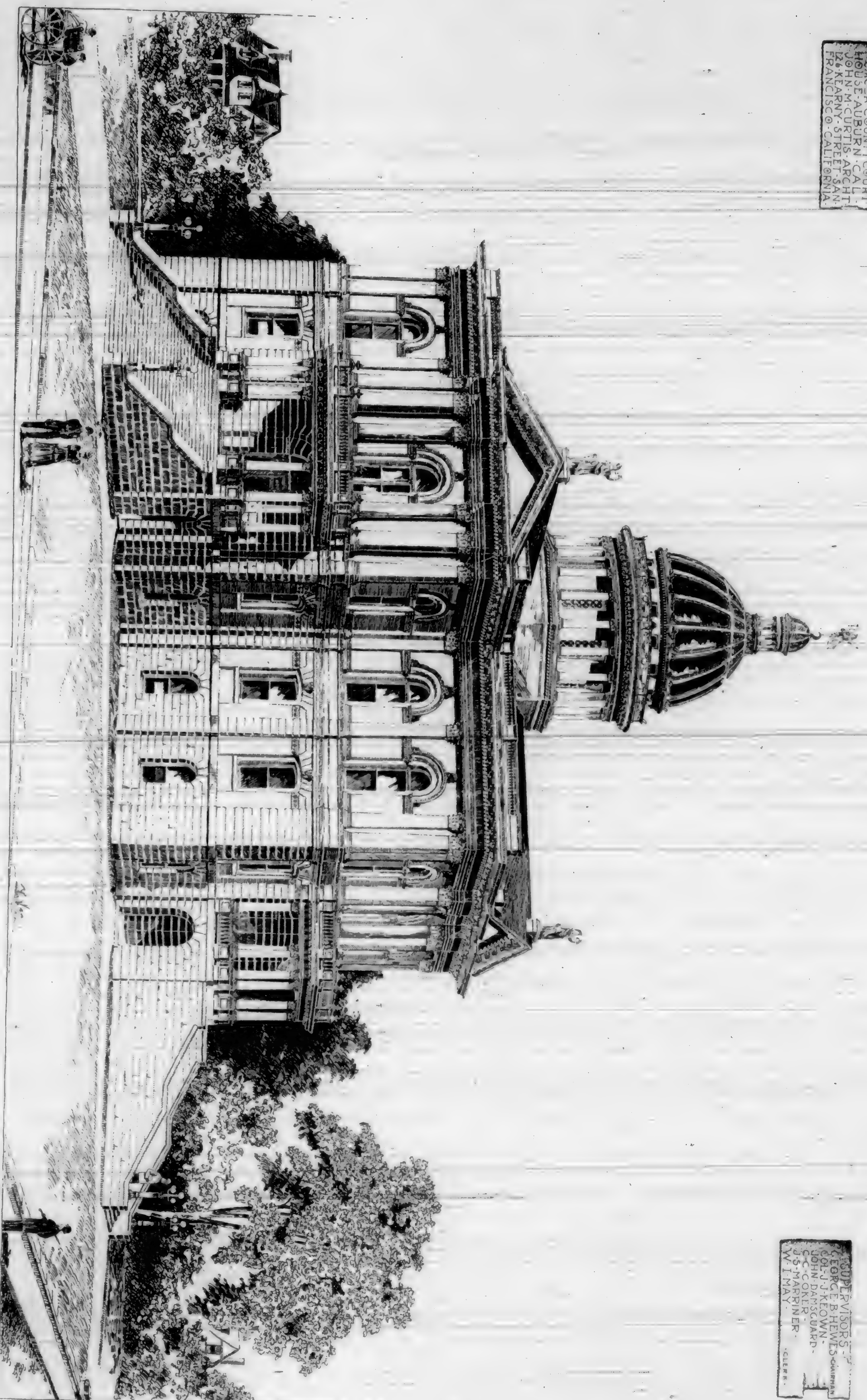
FIRST—To have pure air, your house must be so constructed that the outer atmosphere shall find its way into every corner of it. Architects should consider well, the vital importance of this, and the owner of a house should see to it with his own eyes, no house with any untrapped, unventilated drain pipe (communicating immediately with an unventilated sewer) whether it be from water closet, from sink or from hopper, can ever be healthy; an untrapped sink may at any one time spread fever or Dyæmia among the inmates of a palace.

SECOND—Spring Valley water is not considered always healthy unless it is filtered; well water properly managed is better, but the only healthy water is distilled water.

THIRD—A very great evil in house construction is carrying drains underneath the house; such drains are never safe.

FOURTH—Without cleanliness, within and without your house, ventilation is comparatively useless and there are others ways of having filth inside a house besides foul drains. Old paper walls of years standing, dirty carpets, and uncleaned furniture, are just as ready sources of impurity to the air as if a manure heap were in the basement. People are so unaccustomed from education and habits to consider how to make a home healthy, that they never think of it at all, and take every disease as "from the hand

JAMES C. COFFEY
 HOUSE ARCHT.
 JOHN M. CURTIS ARCHT.
 FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

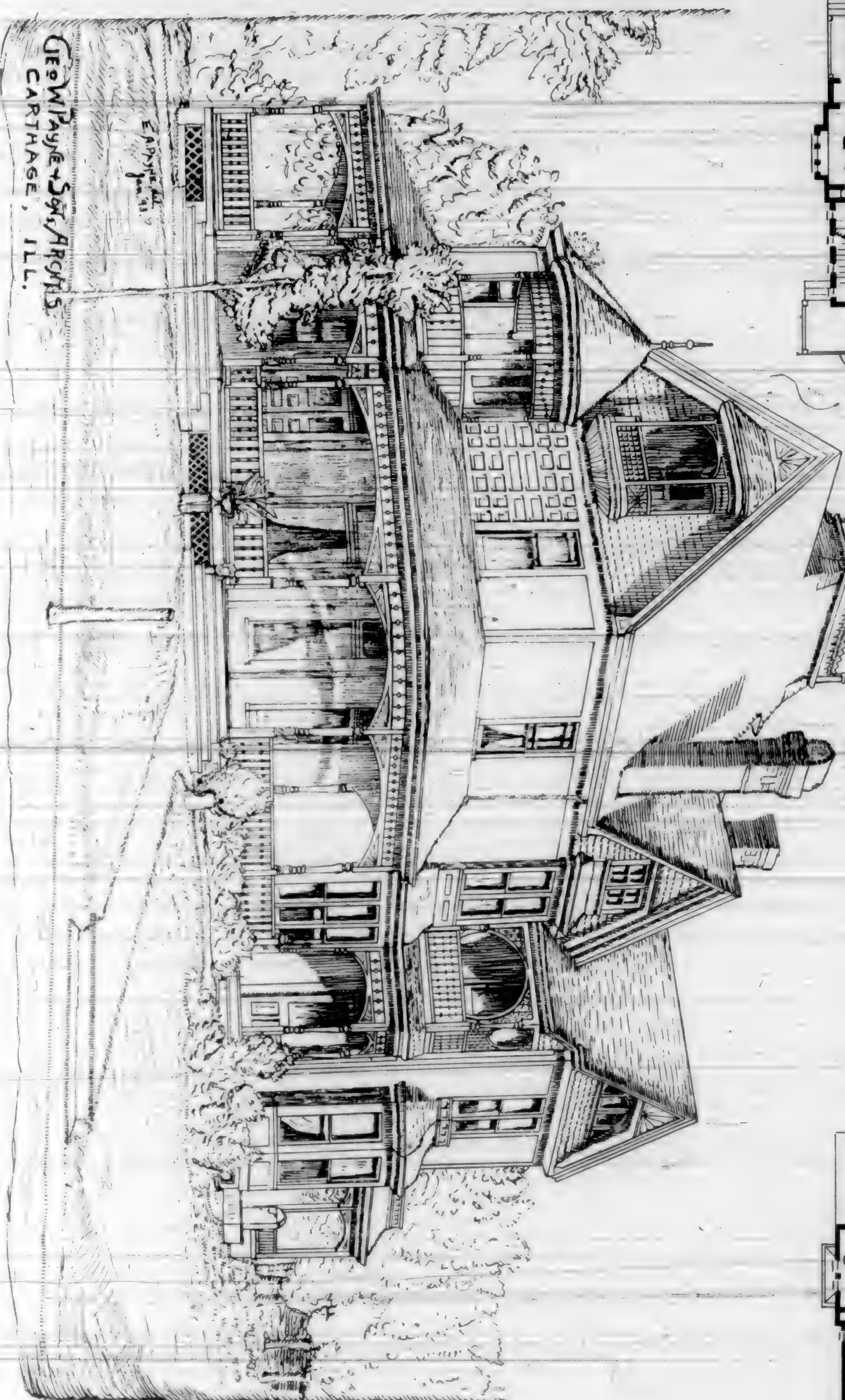
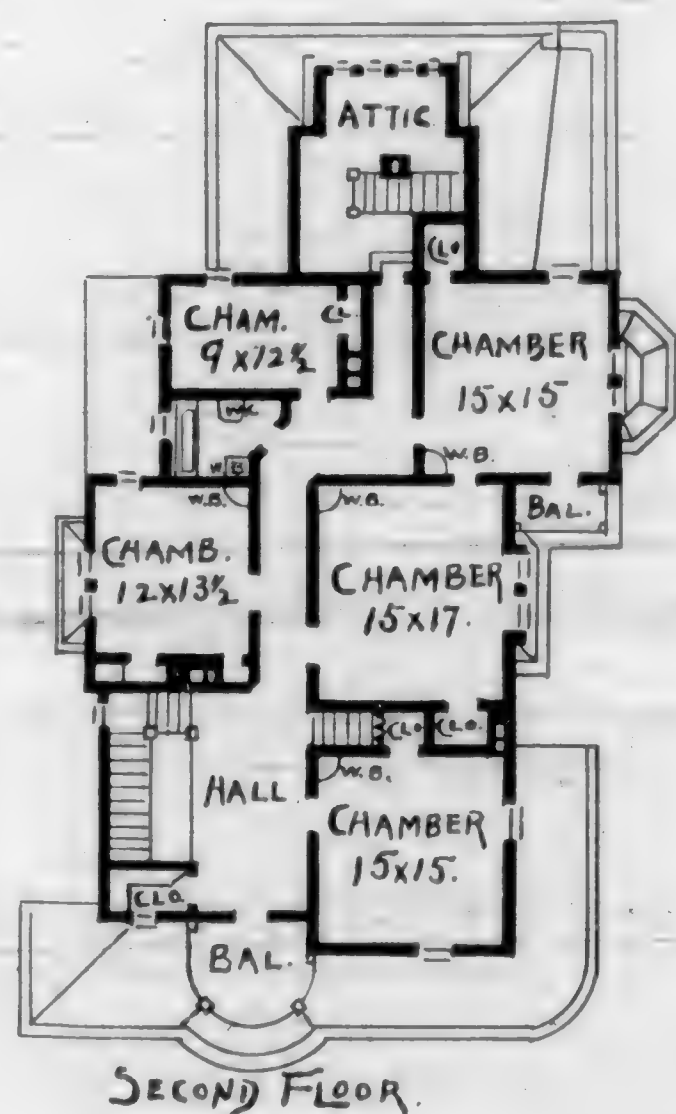
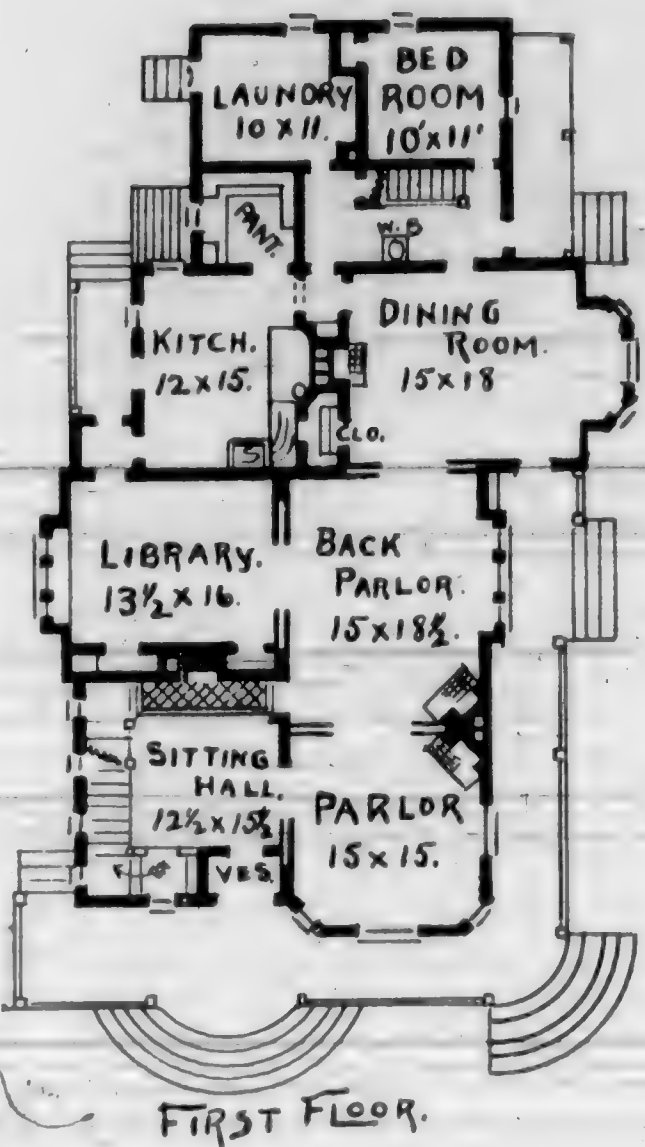


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CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS
 SAN FRANCISCO

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Competitive Design for the
WASHINGTON STATE CAPITOL
 AT OLYMPIA.
LAVER & MULLANY, Archts.
San Francisco, Cal.



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BRITTON & REY
 PHOTO LITH.

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of providence," when in fact it is from their own neglect of a most serious responsibility.

FIFTH—A dark house is always an unhealthy house, always an ill-aired house, always a dirty house; want of light stops growth, and promotes Scrofula, Rickets, etc., among children, and sours the mind and temper of the parents. A great genius once wrote "Where there is sun there is thought," all natural law confirms this, for without sunlight we must degenerate in body and mind.

How stand we in San Francisco in our relation to pure air and sun light?

The architect generally speaking makes ample provision for ventilation and sun light, but as generally speaking, these prime factors of health existence are ignored by the housekeepers. For proof of this, let those interested make inspection any day in any part of San Francisco, say western addition, and view there the noble examples of Classic and Renaissance architecture. The first feeling will be exultant, but soon succeeded by one of sorrow, to see such grand mansions shut up, impervious to air or light, and suggestive of asylums or penal settlements. Can there be here *Mens sana in corpore sano*? With the prime elements of healthy existence shut out "Sound minds in sound bodies" is absent.

In 1844 the writer was connected with a "Health of Towns Commission" appointed by Parliament, Dr. Lyon Playfair, M. P. for Edinboro, was President, he said "The Air of no house with water closets inside can be free from Malaria."

When the average number of people in a house is from five to twenty persons, the amount of fetid Effluvia afloat every day is incalculable. The only remedy, is complete detachment of all water closets and urinals from the house, a detachment not less than six feet. This detachment might be in the form of a square tower connecting with the house by covered bridges at each story.

M.

ENGINEERS OF TO-DAY—AND YESTERDAY.



THE September number of *The Engineering Review*, published in London, England, contains a portrait of Hamilton V. Castner, trained as a chemist under Professor Chandler, at the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York. Mr. Castner has while still a young man proved himself

not only a successful inventor, but has shown a combination of skill, pluck and perservance seldom seen displayed in one person.

The following interesting account of this young chemist is taken from an article headed "Engineers of To-Day and Yesterday" in *The Engineering Review*:

Hitherto, Mr. Castner has been chiefly known to fame as the inventor of the sodium process for the manufacture of aluminium—a process which, although highly ingenious and successful, so far as it went, has since been largely superseded by the electrolytic processes of manufacture inaugurated in the United States and Switzerland, and carried on both there and in different European countries. At the time when Mr. Castner began his experiments on the production of sodium, both that metal and aluminium were exceedingly dear and were regarded rather as curiosities of the chemical laboratory than as products of practical utility in the arts. Mr. Castner was so convinced that there was a wide field open for research and improvement in this direction, that, in 1884, he gave up his business as a public

analyst in New York city, in order that he might devote himself entirely to experimental researches, designed to cheapen and improve the manufacture of these products. After two years of hard work, he succeeded in perfecting his well-known process for the manufacture of sodium, by means of which the cheap production of aluminium was made possible. Convinced that there was then a better field for his process in Europe, Mr. Castner, in 1886, came to London, an utterly unknown man, without friends, and almost without acquaintances, determined to win his spurs in this recondite branch of metallurgy. As a preliminary, he took premises near the Waterloo Railway terminus, where he constructed a small experimental plant, which was to be the pathway to the success at which he aspired. He then obtained introductions to Sir Henry Roscoe, F. R. S., Dr. Anderson, F. R. S., Major-General Sir Andrew Clark, Gerald W. Balfour, and other men of influence and technical ability, who became interested in his process, and were convinced that, as it involved the production of aluminium at very much less than it had previously cost, and sodium at almost as many pence as it had previously cost shillings, it was one of great immediate value and of high promise for the future. As the most likely means of bringing the process into immediate practical operation, a company was formed, of which these and other gentlemen became directors, and works were built by Mr. Castner, at Oldbury, near Birmingham, for working it on a large scale. These works realized to the fullest extent every anticipation that had been formed and every expectation that had been raised by Mr. Castner and his friends—excepting only one. They produced aluminium of a higher purity than had ever before been known on a regular commercial scale selling it at 15s. per lb., which was gradually reduced to 5s., where it had never before been sold for less than 60s., and they produced sodium at 1s. per pound, where it had previously cost 4s. or 5s. or more; but there was no guarantee that the Castner process could "hold the field" permanently as the only one suited to the production of cheap aluminium. At that time chemists and metallurgists all over the world appeared to be working with might and main at aluminium processes, and quite a crop of different systems was announced and discussed month after month in the chemical and engineering press. In the end, another American chemist succeeded, as did also a Swiss chemist at the same time, in producing aluminium by an electrolytic process for 2s. to 3s. per lb., and works were immediately constructed at Pittsburgh and in Switzerland. The American firm, headed by the well-known Pittsburgh engineer, Mr. Alfred E. Hunt, has since, together with the Swiss firm, had a divided monopoly of this industry, at a cost of production that would not have been believed possible when Mr. Castner's friends and himself constructed works to manufacture and sell the metal on a large scale. In other words, it came to this, that while Mr. Castner by his process reduced the cost of aluminium to one-tenth of what it had been when the old Deville process only was employed, the electrolysis process succeeded in reducing the cost of the metal to only one-twentieth part of its cost, less than three years before. Needless to say, the Pittsburgh and Swiss companies got the field, and it is only just to add that they have since held it.

As the success of the electrolytic processes meant the failure of the process introduced by the Aluminium Company, the latter was necessarily placed in a very serious and critical position. They had still the sodium process left, but four years ago there was hardly any demand for sodium, and