The Detroit Chapter of The American Institute of Architects held its Annual Meeting and election of officers at Cranbrook Academy of Arts on Wednesday evening, October 30, 1935. About forty members and guests assembled at the residence of Mr. Eliel Saarinen where Mr. Saarinen and Mr. Richard P. Raseman, Executive Secretary of the Academy were hosts at a most delightful reception, followed by a dinner at 6:30 P. M.

Mr. Saarinen welcomed the Chapter to Cranbrook and expressed the desire that these pilgrimages become annual affairs.

President Palmer of the Chapter in opening the meeting stated that upon retiring after serving two years he was convinced that the future of the Chapter depended most upon the cooperation of the individual members, and that without the whole-hearted support of the members the officers could accomplish little. He urged committee chairman to continue their good work as they had done in the past.

Reports of officers and committees for the past year were received and approved.

The secretary was ordered to cast a unanimous ballot for the election of the following officers for the coming year:

President, Alvin E. Harley; Vice President, G. Frank Cordner; Secretary, N. Chester Sorensen; Treasurer, W. E. N. Hanter; Director (one year), Wells I. Bennett; Director (three years), Richard P. Raseman.

Mr. Harley, upon taking the chair, stated that he had come through with flying colors against the "opposition," and that if he could keep that record during his administration he would be satisfied.

He expressed an optimistic note when he said that he intended to enlist the support of the best material offered by the Chapter for the personnel of his committees, and to give them every assistance in maintaining the high standard set by the past administrations.

Reports of the various committees will be published in succeeding issues of the Bulletin. The one herewith is that of Herbert G. Wenzell, Chairman of the Publicity Committee.

Report of the Publicity Committee
Detroit Chapter A. I. A.
1934—1935

The outstanding achievement of this Committee in all its seven years was the selection of one of its own members as Director for Michigan of the F. H. A. While he is probably unaware of it, I feel certain that an article written by him for and under pressure from the Committee in 1931 which received national publicity was largely responsible for his appointment to his present high position. That article prophesied the predicament of bankers, and their downfall due to ill-advised loans on structures without benefit of architectural service. The Chapter and the profession may indeed be congratulated that so able and aggressive a member holds a key position in F. H. A. for the architect.

Mr. Sukert's many contacts coupled with the authority of the present administration will do more in Michigan for direct and effective publicity for the profession than anything which has happened within my experience.

(Continued on Page 8)
BOWLING

After preliminaries including meetings and one session on the alleys at Recreation Building, the Builders' and Traders' Exchange has had eight teams in action for two weeks on the 1935-1936 season.

The chairman duly elected and qualified is C. J. Geyman of Detroit Steel Products, and the secretary treasurer of the league is Darwin Gothro of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

Individual averages at the end of the second week (six games) are as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Total Games</th>
<th>Total Pins</th>
<th>Average</th>
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<tr>
<td>Trowell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fred Galster</td>
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Games over 200 have been bowled by the following: Trowell 200; Fred Galster 201; Brunner 202; Richardson 203; Ruhl 204; Harriman 205; Richardson 206; Atkin 207; Schuster 208; Brodine 209.

It has been decided to award a prize each week for some particular feat which is not announced until after the even. So far the prizes have been for the three most consistent games and a lucky bowling average and the first week the winner was Geo. Richardson and the second week was A. De Cou.

ARCHITECTS' OFFICE FOR RENT
FULLY EQUIPPED

Philip McDonnell, who has recently gone with Walker & Co., is desirous of sub-renting his offices at 1448 Buhl Blvd., fully furnished and equipped for architects. Mr. McDonald will make an attractive proposition to the right architect and share with him his architectural prospects. Call Mr. McDonnell at Walker & Co., or at Wolverine Hotel.

WENZEL FLOORS
J-M Asphalt Tile—Magnesite Composition
Masonite

439 Penobscot Bldg.   RANDOLPH 5500

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IRONITE WATERPROOFING AND RESTORATIVE

WESTERN WATERPROOFING CO.
419 Murphy Bldg., Cadillac 9646.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS
MURRAY W. SALES & CO.
40 YEARS OLD

40 years of progress with Detroit and Michigan is being marked by Murray W. Sales & Co.

The firm had its beginning under modest circumstances in 1895 as Sales Bros., a partnership of Murray W. and Charles Sales. A 20 foot store at Jefferson and Wayne housed the budding enterprise.

In 1901, the firm of Sales & Brod Co. was incorporated, carrying on business in same location.

By 1903, the business had outgrown its quarters, and moved into a more spacious building at 74 W. Jefferson. Detroit was just beginning to really forge ahead; Sales & Brod Co. kept in step with this expansion, and in 1906 purchased the plumbing supply business of James Walker and Son.

Onward swept Detroit—faster grew the tempo of business; expansion followed expansion, and in March, 1908, the corporation was reorganized under the name of Murray W. Sales & Co., with an authorized capitalization of $1,000,000.

A pipe fabricating shop was erected on the site of the present main plant at Third and Baltimore Ave.; a small building adjoining served as the North End Branch.

In February, 1923, the present 7-story main building was completed and became the headquarters of the Company. Expansion kept on, and three additional branches were established at strategic locations in the city. These were followed with branches in Flint, Pontiac and Wyandotte. In addition, the pipe fabricating shop has grown to rank as one of the finest in the country, being equipped to bend pipe up to 30 inches in diameter. Vanstoning and welding also form a large part of its activities.

A trip through the warehouse reveals one of the factors that has contributed largely to the success of this organization and that is the well known lines of established merit seen on its floors. Such products as Standard Sanitary plumbing fixtures, Lunkheimer valves, Kuhns Bros. fittings, Reading genuine wrought iron pipe, and Wheeling Steel Co. Cop-R-Loy and steel pipe form a group that has established confidence and satisfaction for many years.

The company’s plumbing fixture display rooms rank among the country’s finest. Complete bathrooms, kitchen sinks and the many other plumbing items are displayed in their natural setting, permitting the onlooker to visualize the fixture as it would look in the home.

40 years of progress with Detroit; a success earned largely through confidence, gained by Quality Merchandise, Fair Dealing and Service. To its many friends in the Architectural profession, Murray W. Sales & Co. is indeed grateful for their continued support, and pledges a continuation of the service which built the present organization.

A cordial invitation is extended to all Architects to visit Murray W. Sales & Co. to inspect its various departments. Such a tour never fails to interest.
ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

Agree, Chas. N., 1140 Book Tower, CA. 2263.—Preparing plans for one story factory building, 5664 Federal Ave., Star Steel Suppy Co. General contract let to O. W. Burke Co.

Same.—Same owner—Asphalt Still House. Out for figures.


Same.—1,800 ft. theatre, 99x165, includes 4 stores and 4 apartments, Saginaw, Mich. Preparing plans.


Same.—Preparing preliminary plans for Sacred Heart Church, Caro, Michigan. 400 seats, brick and stone, air conditioning, $25,000.

Diehl, George F., 120 Madison Ave., CH. 7268.—Two warehouses for Trenton Valley Distillers Corporation.

Detroit Lumber Co.

"Most Modern Finish Factory in Michigan"

Special Millwork, Cabinets and Stairs

No Charge for Service or Shop Drawings

5601 W. Jefferson Ave. Vinewood 1-2990

J. M. CAMPBELL CO.

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Salubra Wall Covering

Elgin Steel Kitchen Cabinets

Tracy Linoleum and Stainless Steel Sinks

Lawson Medicine Cabinets

Westinghouse Electric Kitchen Equipment

22 West Columbia St., Fox Theatre Bldg.

DETOIT CHERRY 1696

No. 4.—71x232—4 stories. Wood racks, cinder block walls, oil hydraulic elevator, composition roof, concrete floor. Lumber let to Restrick Lumber Co. Masonry and carpentry let to Victor Gottisnam Co., elevator let to Elevator Construction and Service Co.


Same.—Architectural trades on Gesu Parish Chapel let to J. A. Utley; plumbing, heating and ventilating, Harrigan & Reid; electric wiring, Kuehne Electric Co.; stoker, Detroit Stoker Co.

Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, Associate, 1000 Marquette Building.—Preparing preliminary plans for apartment house east side of Detroit.

Same.—Preparing plans for pipe tunnel in Ford Glass Plant.

Same.—Kelsey Hayes Wheel Corporation let contract for work of architectural trades required for Shipping and Storage Buildings to Martin Krausman Company.


Same.—Second story addition to office building for Ditzler Color Co. Contracts not awarded as yet.

Same.—New factory for Lumber Products Co. One story, brick, concrete and steel construction.

Contracts let to: General, O. W. Burke Co.; plumbing and heating, sprinkler pipe, Glanz & Killian; electrical, A. G. Openstein.


Hughes, Talmage C., 120 Madison Ave., CH. 7660. Bids closed on 24 apartment building, 49 Collingwood Ave. No contracts let.


Same.—Application for PWA loan for hospital, to cost $150,000, also City Hall, Hamtramck, to cost $350,000 made. Preliminary sketches approved.

Same.—Refurbishing Nurses' Home, St. Francis Hospital, Hamtramck. 31x75, 2 stories, no basement.

Kahn, Albert, Inc., MA. 7200.—Sewer contract on American Blower let to Glanz & Killian.


Alterations to Office Entrance, Pontiac Motor Co.'s, Office Building, Pontiac; O. W. Burke Co., Sept. 6th.

Plumbing, Heating and Ventilating, Children's Clinic Bldg., Traverse City; Walters & Hemming Co., Traverse City, Sept. 6th. Electrical on same; Hall Electric Co., Muskegon, Sept. 6th.

Gen. work, alterations to store windows, New Center Bldg.; J. A. Utley, Sept. 6th.

Air Cooling Equipment, Ford Rotunda Bldg. at Dearborn; Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., Sept. 20th.


Plumbing and Heating on same; Schumacher & Backus, Ann Arbor, Sept. 20th.

Air Conditioning on same; American Refrigerating Co., Sept. 19th.

Air Conditioning, Chevrolet Forge and Bumper Plant, Saginaw; American Refrigerating Co., Sept. 19th.

Sprinkler, Chevrolet Flint (Addition to Fisher Unit); Glanz & Killian Co., Sept. 25th.


Heating, Chevrolet Saginaw Forge Shop and Bumper Plant; The Donald Miller Co., Sept. 26th.

Electrical on same; John H. Busby Co., Sept. 13th.

Industrial Piping and Equipment on same; Lorne Plumbing & Heating Co., Sept. 18th.

Exhaust and Dust Collecting System on same; Schmieg Sheet Metal Works, Sept. 19th.


Elevator Changes, General Motors Bldg.; Otis Elevator Co., Sept. 26th.

Structural Steel, Ford Motor Factory Bldg, Northville; Whitehead & Kales Co., Sept. 17th.

General contract on same; Cooper Little Co., Sept. 17th.

Alterations to Nurses' Home, Henry Ford Hospital; Martin & Krausmann Co., Sept. 28th.

Gen. contr., Broadcasting Studio, WWJ; Walbridge-Aldinger Co., Sept. 9th.

Structural Steel, Chevrolet Motor Co.'s Commercial Body Plant, Indianapolis; The R. C. Mahon Co., Oct. 2nd.

Steel Sash and Operators, American Blower Corp.; Factroy Bldg.; Campbell Metal Window Corp., Oct. 9th.


Plumbing and Heating on same; J. A. Merritt & Co., New York, Oct. 3rd.

Electrical on same; Fischbach & Moore, Oct. 17th.

Electrical, Addition to Fisher Unit, Chevrolet Motor Co.'s Plant, Flint; John Miller Electric Co., Oct. 18th.


Plumbing, Broadcasting Studio, WWJ; George H. Soffel Co., Oct. 15th.

Parking Space, Drives and Walks, Ford Rotunda Bldg., Dearborn; Sachs & Lodewyck, Oct. 7th.


Steam Generating Units on same; Combustion Engineering Co., Oct. 14th.

Water Tube Boilers, Power House, Chevrolet Plant, Indianapolis; Union Iron Works, Oct. 18th.

Stokers on same; American Engineering Co., Oct. 18th.


6" Water Service on same; Donald Miller Co., Oct. 22nd.


Same.—General contract on store fronts for new Center Building let to J. A. Utley Co.; bronze, east iron show windows—Bronze Corp.

Merritt & Cole.—Plans prepared for 2 story and basement building, 60x421/2 ft. Isabella Jail.


Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, 800 Marquette Bldg., RA.8825.—Preparing plans for alteration to Central M. E. Church.

Same.—Preparing plans for school for Children's Home, Mt. Clemens, Mich.


Same.—Residence for Mr. Arhart. Contracts let: General, Bryant & Detwiler.

Tanner, Thomas S., 210 Nickel's Arcade Bldg., Ann Arbor.—Cemetery Chapel, Washtenong Mem-
MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

oriel Park, Ann Arbor. Stone exterior, slate roof, size 63'-0"x34'-6". Bids by request due Nov. 4.


Same.—Plans for school at Burr Oak, Mich, approved by PWA and school board.

Wright, Frank H., 418 Fox Building, CH. 7414.—Contract for alteration to residence for F. F. Stuart, Jr., Parkside Drive, Flint, Mich., let to Cecil Kelly.

Same.—Durand Hotel, Flint, Mich. Preparing plans for cocktail room.

Wright & Rogvoy, 418 Fox Theatre Bldg., CH. 7414.—Alteration on Schneider's Garden.

The Rialto Theatre in Flint, Michigan, recently remodeled by Chas. N. Agree, architect, serves to bring out just what can be done to a building that has been obsolete for some years, and has lost the attractiveness and warmth which serve to bring patrons to its doors.

Since the complete transformation of this theatre building the response of the theatre goers in Flint has been beyond expectations. What was once just a second rate theatre is now Flint's most popular picture house.

Mr. Agree brings out in a modern design a most attractive and inviting theatre front. One thing that every architect is realizing more each day is brought out quite clearly, that the sign has become one of the most important phases of the designing of a building.

The Flasher Neon Display Corp. have proven themselves most capable and willing to work with the architect in the carrying out of both the design and construction of the sign and their craftsmanship on the Rialto Theatre sign serves as a recommendation of their craftsmanship.

The Insulation Contracting Co.
ATTIC SPECIALISTS
ALL FORMS OF INSULATION
A. G. GRAFF, Sales Mgr.
2929 W. Six Mile Road Detroit

"Why measure light with the SIGHT METER?"

There is only one way of telling whether the lighting in a building is adequate for easy, comfortable seeing. Lamp wattages will not tell you. Lighting fixtures will not tell you. Your eyes will not tell you. Only a SIGHT METER will measure light accurately and assure you of illumination that is adequate to protect eyesight. The SIGHT METER test is doubly important in the home, because recent surveys show that not ONE HOME IN TEN is lighted according to the minimum standards needed to preserve eyesight. You are invited to use a SIGHT METER at any time, without charge or obligation. Call Randolph 6800 and ask for the Lighting Division.

There are no substitutes for the service of an eyeglass specialist, but proper lighting helps to protect eyes, good and bad, young and old.

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY
My dear Frank Wright:—

You say in your letter (and your confidence in me overwhelms me with confusion) that you believe that I am the one and only writer who can answer the question asked on page 15 of the Octagon in the September issue, namely, "Is a Mayor Higher Than an Architect in Rating?"

Well, Frank, I am glad you hauled off and asked me that. It just happens that I am the one man in the country who has devoted months of research to this abstruse question, that has baffled people even more mentally retarded than I am. Yes, sir, I can answer that one.

"DOES AN ARCHITECT RATE HIGHER THAN A MAYOR?" Listen, Frank, an architect not only rates higher than a mayor; he rates higher than a stallion.

Your second question, "Does a Newspaper Man rate higher than Architects?" opens a gulf that personally I shrink from contemplating. Is nothing sacred to you, Frank? I remember you were always an iconoclast, if an iconoclast means what I think it does, and I well recall when you and I were fellow inmates of the Smith Hinchman Gyles emporium in the Washington Arcade. You will remember that my table was right in front of Andy Morrison's. He was the Boss and he had a fantastic and visionary idea that if he had me right under his eye he could get some work out of me. Of course you occupied a higher sphere you and Al Leone were up at the end of the room in solitary grandeur. But even in those days you had unorthodox ideas; I remember how you and Al used to debate the advantages and disadvantages of matrimony in low tones that only carried out two blocks, and some of your ideas then were enough to disturb a young lad from Grand Rapids who was just a Home Boy at heart.

And you are still at it. Always questioning, always hailing around asking things like that. I will not pander to your morbid curiosity, Mr. Wright. Let the question be as if it had never been asked.

I wish you would tell our mutual friend, Talmage C. (for Caloric, no doubt) Hughes that I have returned to the architectural wars and have opened an office at 1228 Grand Rapids National Bank building. A very nice building indeed, Frank, and no loud or boisterous talking allowed in the elevators. Tenants are forbidden to toss debris, such as slightly used beer bottles and asphalt shingle salesmen, out the windows, and in fact everything is on a very refined plane. I have quite a bit of work; one more good job and I buy a chromium spittoon encrusted with rare and costly gems.

Kindly tell Talmage this and ask him to send the Bulletin to that address. He has been addressing it to 510 Lafayette avenue, a place occupied by an old lady with two cats but not occupied by the Allens, who live at 610. The two cats may have thrown Talmage off the scent. Aint he a one, though?

Any time you have any other question that needs answering let me know and I will embody them in a WPA application and get them settled. In the meantime, dear Mr. Wright, accept the profound expression of my unalterable esteem, as we used to say when I was learning French from Mme. Beurard, up an alley in Ste. Nazaire, and did she have a swell looking niece!

Hoping you are the same, although it is probably too much to hope.

I am,

Sincerely,

Your Fellow Shirley Temple fan,

Roger Allen.
Sometime in August Mr. Sukert suggested that members of the Chapter or others, be asked by this Committee to deliver eight minute talks over the radio sponsored by the F. H. A. and further suggested that your chairman prepare a plan. Accordingly ten assignments were made with the request to have manuscripts submitted for approval. To date I have received two of the ten. I can recall some five or six years ago when the Chapter seriously considered an expenditure of $200.00 for an opportunity such as this but much more limited.

During the year your chairman and others, have given talks on home building to students at Cass Technical High School. Other members have contributed excellent articles to allied professional periodicals, and some of our more oratorical confreres have become well known through their talks over the radio.

As a matter of record your chairman wishes to call attention to the laudable efforts of the Federal administration during the past year to publicize the value of architectural service and to again express his conviction that the best publicity for the profession is its product. Also that the most important Committee which we have is that on Registration. Eventually high standards of registration will lead to important legislation, which will secure for the architect a professional standing on a par with the other professions.

The stressing of this phase of the publicity problem in this record we believe to be warranted for the reason that incompetence and lack of ethical standards obviously reflects upon the profession as a whole and tends to counteract all efforts for favorable publicity.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT G. WENZELL
Chairman
ALPENAS CONCRETE COURT HOUSE

Monday, October 21, was a big day at Alpena. Despite inclement weather, thousands of residents of far-north Alpena County gathered to celebrate with speeches, cheers and mutual congratulations, the official opening of the new county court house. At the end of the day celebrants, most of whom had watched construction progress with intense interest, enthusiastically agreed that the new court house is a fine building and a credit to the county.

The new structure is a Public Works Administration project. It is entirely of reinforced concrete, and most of the construction was carried on during winter months.

The architectural design, made by William H. Kuni, architect, of Detroit, was approved locally by the Alpena County Board of Supervisors. Before plans were submitted to Washington they were also approved by M. D. Cooley, state engineer, and Emil Schiebel, project engineer, of PWA. When final approval came from Washington and funds were reserved and allocated, work was started in September, 1934 by the Henry C. Weber Construction Co., of Bay City.

The design is modern in style, employing balanced masses and simple lines in an ensemble which contains a minimum of purely decorative detail. Reinforced concrete is used frankly as the material of the exposed wall surfaces as well as for structural elements.

(Continued on Page 3)
**What Is a Budget?**

In ye old old days we used to think we knew what a budget was. In fact, the comptroller of any big corporation could talk glibly in terms of sales expectation showing by elaborate graphs just how business conditions in different territories lead to the sales manager's deductions for certain quotas which were thrust into the statistical maw of the production manager's department and out came a figure hand made for the comptroller to mouth as his own when he appeared before the special meeting of the board of directors each having a nice twenty dollar gold piece in his pocket as a reward for coming to the meeting and listening to the forecast of his next year's profits.

Now think how different the preparation of a budget is. First of all try to figure out if the "Social Security Tax" is constitutional and if so why not. Second, if it is, how are you going to pay it, and how about deducting from employees' wages to pay their share and still have some wages left for their social security. Then take the cost of living and multiply it by the processing tax and think about the cotton situation as applied to the capital stock tax, and add your deduction for the income tax.

Get the constitutions and all the statutes from 39 states and try to figure out why their sales taxes are less or more than if they were plain income tax. Capital stock tax, and add your deduction for the social security. Then take the cost of their social security. Then take the cost of coming to the meeting and listening to the forecast of their next year's profits.

Now try to figure out whether business will be up or down on account of (1) AAA, (2) ABA, (3) ACA, (4) AAB, etc. going through the alphabet juggling three letters until they run out by which time you will, too. Then throw in a presidential election, the Townsend Plan, The National Union for Social Justice, The American Liberty League, and subtract General Hugh S. Johnson and put through the comptometer (or in waste basket) the figures showing what the demise of the NRA did to the poultry industry as in relation to your industry and multiply by the factor of chance of Haile Selassie's double getting killed in action which might precipitate a world war which would boost your peripheral business how much per cent and at the same time would shrink your intangible assets (which are not there anyhow) about so many per cent approximately, you know—or in technical terms round figures.

After you have done this, if you are an architect—you have done too much already. If you are a manufacturer you have just begun, but we can't tell you everything here. C'mon down and see us. We are experts on balanced budgets. Of course if you are a contractor, you will decide that the logarithm of the number is the expectant loss on a government job, unless the WPA does it in which case you never will be able to take a loss on it.

That is one thing which makes us bleary-eyed every time we look into the neck of the bottle and see all those WPA jobs which no contractor whatsoever ever will have a chance to lose a red penny on or upon.

But let us stick to our subject of budgeting your business. After you have done all we have recommended, sit down by yourself and ask, "Whose business is this anyway and why should it be?" Upon your answer add thirteen per cent and deduct the communists, but add your bowling score if you are a bowler. Golf is out and the nomenclature of polo is too little understood to be entrusted to you in this elementary elucidation on the subject in hand (or shall we say in mind)—or what shall we say?

If you belong to the Builders' and Traders' Exchange add your dues to your budget because we give you all the building news which is fit to print and some which isn't thrown in, and the ratio of our outgo to our income plus our standout, and our throwin is surreptitiously sneaking away from us every time we try to cast a rope on our trial balance. But outside of this and notwithstanding, BUSINESS IS PICKING UP AND TAXES CAN KICK IT BUT NOT STOP IT.
ALPENA’S CONCRETE COURT HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

tural frame and floors. Even the decorative detail
—the two plaques in the wings, the frame of the
clock, lettering, fluted columns, reveals, and dentils
—are reinforced concrete, cast in place in either
plaster waste molds or wood forms. Flat surfaces
were placed in 1x6 lumber forms to which rounded
boards were nailed for fluted areas. The uniform,
smooth surface desired for the structure, was ob-
tained by a finishing treatment of Restocrete ap-
plied after the entire surface was sandblasted.

Most of the concrete work was done during the
months of December, January and February when
—in Alpena’s latitude—temperatures ranged from
minus 6 deg. Fahrenheit to freezing. A steam boiler,
kept in operation day and night, circulated steam
through a belt line of pipe just outside the forms.
This boiler was also used to warm the sand, aggreg-
gate and water in the mixer, and a steam jet was
used to remove frost from the forms and reinforce-
ment before the next batch of concrete was placed.
Concrete went into the forms at 70 degrees Fahren-
heit and was then protected by canvas and straw
coverings. A battery of salamanders was kept
burning inside the building. The result of this care
and precaution was a job of concreting equal to
any placed during warm weather.

The general contract for Alpena Court House was
$88,255. Total cost, including all the trades
needed to finish the building, and equipment,
amounted to $129,817.32. The unit cost of the struc-
ture, including equipment and furniture, was in
the neighborhood of 52 cents per cu. ft.

WATER CONDITIONING

Something new for home comfort! Something new
for you to sell to those same customers who have
bought other household appliances from you. A
new companion to oil heating, electric refrigeration,
and air conditioning. It’s the biggest thing of the
year ... water conditioning.

For more than twenty years, Permutit has been
the world’s largest manufacturer of water condi-
tioning equipment for industry. Now, after a long
period of development and testing, a complete line
of automatic and manually controlled water soften-
ers for home use has been perfected.

WHY WATER CONDITIONING?

Why is water conditioning needed in the home? Water from a tap is usually full of harmful impuri-
ties. In every week’s supply of water there are
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MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

A prize of $100 is offered for a poster telling a
convincing story about modern art.

The Detroit chapter of the New York Museum
of Modern Art is sponsoring the contest, which is
free. The contest is nation-wide, but two artists will
be chosen from the Detroit group to compete in
the national competition.

Detroit entries must be in the hands of the De-
troit committee not later than Feb. 1. The size
of the poster is to be 18 by 24 inches, with a white
space 5½ by 8 inches left somewhere in the design
for small printing to be added by the museum.

Detroit artists who are interested in the competi-
tion should communicate with Miss Louise Green,
as the Detroit chapter of the New York Museum
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ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

Michigan Society of Architects

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Merritt & Cole.—Plans prepared for 2 story and
basement building, 60 x 42 1/2 ft. Isabella Jail.

Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, 800 Marquette Bldg.,
RA. 8825.—Preparing plans for alteration to Central
M. E. Church.

Same.—Preparing plans for school for Children's

Same.—Contract on Oven Bldg. for Farm Crest
Bakery let to J. A. Utley Co.

Same.—Bids on Kalamazoo County Bldg. and Jail
be advertised Nov. 15th. Bids due about Dec. 6.

Same.—Bids on Western High School due Nov.
15th.

Wright, Frank H., 418 Fox Building, CH. 7414.—
Preparing plans for cocktail room, Durand Hotel,
Flint, Mich.

WILLS' IMPERSONATOR CAUGHT IN FLORIDA

The impostor who has for the past several
months been victimizing architects and other citi-
zens of New England and neighboring states by
posing as Royal Barry Wills of Boston and in this
guise borrowing money or cashing worthless checks
was finally caught and arrested in Jacksonville,
Florida. Not only did the man, whose real name
turned out to be Daniel Webster Kingsbury, per-
etrate his swindle on many practitioners, but he
had also persuaded Mrs. Marjorie Lundin, a nurse re-
siding in Brooklyn, to marry him under the name
of Wills, later deserting her and taking with him
$200 of her savings and some diamond heirlooms.
Needless to say, the real Royal Barry Wills, who
is one of the country's best known residence archi-
teists, is much relieved that the matter is now
settled. Since August 1, when the swindle started,
the real Wills has been receiving indignant letters
from fellow architects, denouncing him for repayment
of loans they had made in his name to Kingsbury
or asking him to make good for the rubber checks
they had cashed for the pretender on the strength
of his possession of the bronze medal awarded to
Wills in 1934 by Better Homes in America. The
medal disappeared from Wills' office about August
1, and all the trouble followed soon thereafter.

—Pencil Points

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"ROBERT MILLS"—ARCHITECT OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT—1781-1855

By Mrs. H. M. Pierce Gallagher. 233 pages. Published by Columbia University Press, New York City. Price, $4.50. A current review reads:

A Monument and a Man

The Washington Monument has been much in the news in recent weeks as a result of the "rejuvenation" treatment being given it by the New Deal. Newspapers have once more carried facts and figures concerning it—its height, its cost and the date of its construction.

Strange enough, this background data has rarely included one salient fact which would seem to be of more than ordinary interest, namely, who was the monument's architect?

Robert Mills was the man. More than that, he was the first native born American architect regularly trained for the profession. Besides the impressive shaft in Washington, Mills left the imprint of his skill and genius in other forms and on other parts of the American landscape. His adoption of the classic Greek system, especially of the simple Doric, for his work had an effect on American architectural practice that has continued to this day.

A Career and Its Creation

Born in 1781, Robert Mills early took up the study of his chosen career. He received guidance from the Englishmen Hoban and Latrobe and was closely attached to Jefferson. At the age of twenty-nine he designed the Baltimore Washington Monument. His work, especially noted in the field of memorials, stands in the Carolinas, Philadelphia and Washington, with churches and government buildings among his creations.

His work was not always that of a builder only. As Government Architect he was inevitably entangled in political battles. Around his construction of that proud triumph—the old Treasury, Post Office and Patent Office structures—entered a picturesque Senatorial controversy. Likewise, many vicissitudes attended the creation of the Washington Monument. Through all these struggles he held to his course and helped determine the appearance of the capitol city.

More Than Marble

No account of Mills' life would be complete without the recording of his moral courage during a period of depression much like the present. Not only did he and his family confront adversity, but injustice as well. The details make heartening reading now, particularly for the present members of the profession.

Mills lies buried in an almost unknown grave in the capitol city and for three-quarters of a century his memory has been neglected. Here in this volume is the first adequate tribute to our earliest native architect—Robert Mills, who seeks to repay Mills for the inspiration and pleasure derived from his work, particularly from the monument's architect. Mrs. Gallagher has spent a number of years in collecting data, and in doing so has uncovered material which otherwise might never have been saved and properly collated.

She has thus produced a detailed, authentic study of the man, which is noteworthy as well for its sympathetic approach to its subject. Included also are various writings of Mills himself and numerous illustrations from his own drawings.

If a book can be a testament to an author's respect for subject material, this is such a book. It is complete and entirely fresh. There is a foreword by Fiske Kimball. —The Octagon.

The architect's efforts to crack architectural nuts—in other words, problems handed him to solve—occasionally produce new inventions. This is the genesis of "National Plug-In Strip," a new electrical device now on the market. It is the brainchild of Charles G. Beersman, architect of Chicago and vice-president of the Chicago Chapter, A. I. A.

It is not the purpose of the Bulletin to advertise any product or invention; it is its province to point out improvements in building and building equipment. Let it be said that architects will be acting in their clients' interest to familiarize themselves with this very practical continuous electric outlet strip.—Illinois Society of Architects, Monthly Bulletin.

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COMMITTEE REPORT TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DETROIT CHAPTER A.I.A. OCTOBER 30, 1935

SUBJECT: Proposed Replica of Fort Pontchartrain 1701 and The Chapter and Societies aid desired to further its development in the City of Detroit.

In February 1935 President Palmer of the Detroit Chapter and President Ditchy of the Michigan Society were asked by Mr. Orla B. Taylor, President of The Detroit Historical Society to assist him in a development of a replica of Old Fort Pontchartrain the first settlement of Detroit in 1701.

The following members appointed on this Committee were: Richard E. Raseman, H. J. Maxwell Grylls, John M. Donaldson, W. E. R. Hunter and Wm. J. Malcolmson with Geo. D. Mason as Chairman. Your chairman notified all the members by letter of their appointment and asked their help if possible in furthering the development of such drawings as might be necessary to aid in a constructive program.

It at once became apparent that sufficient information of an authentic nature must be collected to develop an intelligent conception of the number and appearance of the various buildings that would have to be put into concrete form in some location not yet decided upon. The cost of construction had to be approximately arrived at to enable the Historical Society to determine how funds could be obtained for construction and maintenance.

For good and sufficient reasons Messrs. Raseman, Donaldson and Grylls were unable to give sufficient time for research work most of which devolved upon your chairman before any tangible work in the way of drawings could be started. So with the help of Mr. Hunter’s firm by Mr. Simpson, Mr. Malcolmson’s firm and Mr. Calder and D. H. Williams some preliminary work was commenced. To assist these members your chairman found it necessary to obtain such information as could be gathered in conferences with Dr. M. M. Quaife of the Clarence M. Burton Library, Mr. B. F. Emery and Mr. P. W. A. Fitzsimmons of The Historical Society and Fr. Geo. W. Pare.

Fr. Pare made a special trip to Ottawa and Montreal and Quebec and obtained some data from old French records; some from Paris, France and from the documents collected and published by the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society. Much of the information available has been obtained and will assist in developing such diagramatic drawings for the proposed construction of the stockade (about one acre in extent) and the small log huts that were supposed to have been located within this enclosure.

When all this information has been put into usable shape it will enable the Detroit Historical Society to proceed with the acquisition of funds through the good offices of Mr. Orla B. Taylor, all of which is purely patriotic labor of love for the preservation of the early efforts to found your now great city.

It is the hope of this committee that the efforts thus far put forth will finally redound to the credit of both the Chapter and Society for sponsoring so worthy an object and stimulate in a practical way the help that must necessarily be obtained from the Common Council in allotting a suitable site.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE D. MASON, Chairman.

PRODUCERS’ COUNCIL TO HOLD SEMI ANNUAL MEETING

The Producers’ Council Club, affiliated with The American Institute of Architects will hold its Semi-Annual Meeting in Detroit on December 4 and 5, according to Paul R. Marshall, President of the Producers’ Council Club of Michigan, local chapter of the Council.

Detroit Chapter of the A. I. A. will take part with the club as hosts to the national body.

Speakers of national repute have been invited and it is expected a galaxy of stars among architects and producers will attend. Definite information concerning the speakers and toastmaster will be given at an early date.

It is expected that one who is famous as an architect, writer and speaker will offer a rare treat as toastmaster.

Architects and others in the building fraternity should keep in mind these dates and watch for further announcements.

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PRACTICE COMMITTEE REPORT

In spite of the best intentions, the usual circumstances of unexpected rush and leaving the preparation of a report of this character until the last moment has occurred. It therefore lacks in every respect and possesses only the single merit of brevity.

The chairman assumed the duties of this office, at the time when the present administration was elected—just two years ago. What years they have been! There was one hangover from the preceding administration in the form of a case for the Committee on Practice. Charges had been made against one of the members for unprofessional conduct. This architect had refused several invitations from the Board of Directors to meet with the Board and discuss the charges. The resulting embarrassing situation was relieved when the client decided not to build and the architect left the city.

During the last few months the Chairman of this Committee has cooperated with the Practice Committee and the Board of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects in considering evidence and charges of unprofessional conduct which have been made against several architects. In one of these cases which has been closed recently, the Boards of Directors of the Michigan Society of Architects and the Detroit Chapter have decided to take similar action in disciplining the member. It is hoped that the Committee on Practice will continue to cooperate with the Michigan Society of Architects.

The Chairman of this Committee has always recognized the necessity of informing the public as to the proper method of engaging and retaining an architect, the nature of his services, and the high standing of the profession. At the same time the statement is again made that it is disturbingly evident that there is need for education among some members of the profession in some of the subjects mentioned above.

While it is the opinion of the writer that conditions as described above are improving, there is still a tendency on the part of some to violate the Code of Practice of the profession. Some members seem inclined to think that it is perfectly legitimate and proper to submit free sketches in competition, or to underbid the fee of the other man, or to attack the other man's reputation in order to secure a commission. Perhaps they know that it is wrong—but do it anyway. Fortunately there are only a few architects who resort to such measures.

One of our oldest and beloved fellow practitioners made the following statement several years ago: “After all a gentleman does not need to follow rules of conduct.”

Respectfully submitted,
BRANSON V. GAMBER,
Chairman, Committee on Practice
Detroit Chapter, A. I. A.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF CONSTRUCTION LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE FOR 1934-1935

The practice of holding more or less regular meetings of the Construction League has been abandoned for a while, but this body has continued to function, where and when needed.

In several cases, principally in connection with Federal work, it has succeeded in being of active and real service to the Construction Industry.

To mention specific cases—In connection with the new building to replace the Western High School, destroyed by fire, the Construction League succeeded in having this project arranged to be designed by local architects, and built by local contractors.

In connection with the PWA program, they have succeeded in eliminating a provision of this set-up which required that ninety-five per cent of the workers be taken from relief rolls, and have made it possible to have more consideration given to the facilities of private enterprise in the construction of useful value creating public improvements contemplated under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

To this end, a letter has just been sent out, in collaboration with Dean Mortimer E. Cooley, State Engineer of the PWA, to all of the districts where these projects are under contemplation, recommending the attention and support of contractors and others of recognized standing and ability.

Successful efforts have also been made to assist the city government so that the local construction industries have received proper recognition.

Special mention should be made of the fine work done by Branson Gamber, who has given liberally of his time and ability in connection with this work.

As a frank confession is good for the soul, the chairman if this committee wishes to state that he has been of little or no use on this committee and should be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,
H. J. M. GRYLLS
WILLIAM D. CUTHBERT
ALEX. G. DONALDSON.
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Institutions, like individuals, have been seriously affected by the depression, but our schools are beginning to reflect the improvement which the profession is experiencing. However, in the Report of the Committee on Education of the Institute at the recent Milwaukee convention it was strongly urged "that the creation of new schools of architecture be definitely discouraged, and that the standards of education be raised in existing schools."

At the preceding Institute convention, the same committee urged the enforcement of high standards for admission to architectural practice through state examining boards and full cooperation with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. The Mentor plan endorsed by the Institute gives practitioners an opportunity to select for recommendation those who during three or more years work in offices subsequent to graduation have demonstrated their fitness for admission to the National Council Junior examinations, which make a national standard approximately possible. The plan requires cooperation between all the educational and professional agencies interested in the development of the profession.

E. LORCH,
Chairman.

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FHA VIEWS MODERNISM
WITH RESPECT TO DESIGNS FOR RESIDENCES

Released Through the Courtesy of Lancelot Sackett, Chief Architectural Supervisor,
Detroit Insuring Office, FHA

In anticipation of applications for insured loans on homes of so called “Modern” design the Technical Division of the Federal Housing Administration has just issued a report setting forth a treaty on modernism and offering certain considerations where such designs are involved.

The report points out that the risk rating is affected by the relation of property to neighborhood and by the rate of obsolescence which the design on a house may suffer.

While obsolescence is nothing new in real estate, a stylistic change is an added factor, particularly while in its formative stage, the report continues.

In brief form some other suggestions contained in the report are as follows:

Modern design is characterized by functional planning to efficiently meet present day modes of living, with economical use of materials, with exteriors frankly expressing the plan and relying solely on texture, color and arrangements of masses for esthetic effects. If achieved the result should be a high rating.

The relation of the house and its component parts to the lot is a noteworthy advance in most Modern designs. The location of the garage near the street and the kitchen on the front allow the principal rooms to adjoin a garden at the rear. All of this depends upon the skill of the designer and the conformity to neighborhood patterns.

A house, modern in plan, is rarely adaptable to period treatment on the exterior.

“In any true stylistic development the movement is first dictated either by planning or structural considerations. Exterior treatments are in fact merely labels of what have taken place elsewhere and are, therefore, secondary features of a style. It is extremely important to keep this in mind. A style which is merely a new decorative system, a fashion in dressing an exterior, but which is divorced from planning or structural trend is very apt to be short lived. Both tendencies are in evidence at the present time.

From the standpoint of real estate obsolescence it is desirable that designers be guided by skillful adaptation and gradual evolution to improve the elements of plan and structure. To produce beyond this calls for an investigation of the factors which impel the movement, the appeal of novelty is one such factor, and while its qualities may be fundamental, its effects are various.

With the improvement of taste the design factor has become more important and obsolescence on this score has been rapid.

“It is essential, therefore, to determine the fitness of Modern design, from the point of view of exterior appearance and decorative detail, to existing or anticipated ways of living and to distinguish, if possible, between what might be a mere fad and what may have an indigenous relation to the underlying factors.”

There is no quarrel with Modern design. A flat roof is no more vital in Modern than in Georgian architecture. In some locations, because of added out-of-doors space, its rating might be positive; while in others, owing to climatic conditions and loss of heat, the rating might be negative.

“The corner window, so often considered a Modern label is at least as old as Gothic. If its use reflects the requirements of desirability for a window in that location, it is a rational adjunct of design. If it is used merely as a trade mark, it is only a fashionable imitation. In neither case does it have any essential relation to Modern architecture.”

A more vital characteristic is the use of large glass areas, reflecting the vogue of sunlight and intimacy with the out-of-doors. This, like flat roofs, is subject to rational use determined by climatic conditions.

Modern architecture is no longer a perforated box or a series of grotesque shapes, rather is it a (Continued on Page 7)
It's getting pretty near to the finish of 1935. Let us imagine that tomorrow you should get an official summons from the United States Government to pay ONE PER CENT tax on your total 1935 payroll providing you had in your employ during 1935 eight or more persons on each of twenty days each day being in a different week. Your reaction would be to let out a terrific yell and say, "I was not prepared to do this."

Well—we should prepare right now to be prepared for this very thing in 1936. Probably the government will not inform you officially (perhaps they will) but effective as of January 1, 1936 the first load of the Social Security Act will begin to accrue on your shoulders.

For the privilege of employing eight or more employees in 1936 (exact limitation of minimum given above) you will be obligated to pay to the Treasurer of the United States a tax of one per cent upon your entire payroll. In fact, we should stop this article right here because we have told you all we can tell at this time and all you need to know at this time about your new tax for 1936.

But for you who want more details—there are some exemptions, as for instance domestic labor, agricultural labor, crews of vessels and some others. But only one so far as we can discern which is applicable to the construction industry and that is employment of a man over 65.

We hope, of course, that there will be a rule exempting labor on contracts for the government and such agencies, but we doubt that there will ensue such a rule.

There is always the possibility that the law will be found to be unconstitutional but no action on it as yet on its way in the courts.

So far as we know now firms in the construction industry employing eight or more individuals on each of some twenty days during the taxable year, each day being in a different calendar week will be obligated to pay the tax.

The tax so far referred to is under Title 9 of the Social Security Act. Now don't get fretty—ask yourself at least it: "How much taxation money—how much trouble and red tape—how much useless expense in bookkeeping and auditing and legal advice to taxpayers would be saved if we could and would junk every one of our 99 varieties of taxes and devise some form of ONE TAX TO COVER EVERYTHING and have it collected by one agency and departmentalized from there. But perhaps that idea too is all wet. Taxation is a science, but there are mighty few scientists in that field, and far be it from us to criticise. Wonder what people will think of the Townsend Plan when they get right down to serious thought on what this Social Security Tax will mean to every one of us.

shall never become ennuied in our efforts to keep up with this tax—it grows and grows until by 1949 and from then on it reaches a total for its three parts of nine per cent of payrolls. And as the states are supposed to match on some sort of arrangement the security—they too will have to take in security tax money.

Just exactly how anyone is going to be secure under such an arrangement is a matter of argument, but let us try to tell the rest of the main facts.

Beginning as of January 1, 1937 the tax under Title 9 will jump to 2 per cent and in addition another excise tax on all employers of 1 per cent (this on all employers regardless of how many employees but only on the first $3,000 per annum of any employee); and a tax on each individual employee of 1 per cent up to the first $3,000, employees being responsible for collecting and turning in this tax.

In 1938 and 1939 the total employers' tax is 4 per cent and the employees' 1 per cent. In 1940-1941-1942 still more, but why talk about that now? Sufficent to the day is the evil thereof.

A fair question for any United States citizen to ask himself at least: "How much taxation money—how much trouble and red tape—how much uncertainty—how much loss in collection—how much useless expense in bookkeeping and auditing and legal advice to taxpayers would be saved if we could and would junk every one of our 99 varieties of taxes and devise some form of ONE TAX TO COVER EVERYTHING and have it collected by one agency and departmentalized from there. But perhaps that idea too is all wet. Taxation is a science, but there are mighty few scientists in that field, and far be it from us to criticise. Wonder what people will think of the Townsend Plan when they get right down to serious thought on what this Social Security Tax will mean to every one of us.
LE CORBUSIER TO SPEAK AT CRANBROOK AND AT KALAMAZOO

Announcement has just been made that Charles Edouard Le Corbusier, most vocal and most controversial of the prophets of the new architectural era will speak at Cranbrook Academy of Arts, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan on the evening of November 21 at eight o'clock.

Le Corbusier, who is making a lecture tour of this country will also appear at the Civic Auditorium in Kalamazoo on November 22, under the auspices of the Kalamazoo Institute of Arts, according to William A. Stone, architect of Kalamazoo. His subject will be "Modern Architecture." It is expected that a delegation of architects from Grand Rapids will attend the Kalamazoo lecture.

Monsieur Le Corbusier is a leading exponent of the functional modernistic point of view which has produced the so-called International Style in Europe. He has written many books illustrating this aspect of architecture, among which are "Toward a New Architecture," "Urbanisme," and "L'Art Deco"

While the famous French-Swiss architect lectures only in French this should not deter any one from hearing him as a young American architect, Mr. Robert Jacobs, who has worked with him in Paris for some time, interprets from the same platform.

Le Corbusier on his arrival in New York on October 21 got his first glimpse of the modern skyscrapers. On first sight he said they were not big enough and should be much farther apart. He thinks that his preachings on the "Town of Happy Light" will bring about a better condition.

He designates a house as a "machine to live in" and says "a town is a tool." The highways would connect most of the apartment houses, built on the ribbon plan, and supported on high piers, like stilts, so that the whole ground space is left free for circulation. He believes that the apartments need cover only 12 per cent of the available space, leaving the remaining 88 per cent free for parks and playing fields. The ground would be reserved for strollers and pedestrians. Rapid transit would run beneath it, and automobiles would travel from one huge apartment house to the next on highways fifteen feet above the ground.

Idea Includes Five-Hour Day

The highways would connect most of the apartment houses, and each house would have a large parking space. A roadlike corridor would run down the middle of each floor in the houses, and on either side would be apartments. Sports would be concentrated at the bases of the houses, so that a man coming home from his five hours' work would find recreation waiting for him, and on the house-tops are to be big sun decks.

"You see, my plan makes a town a tool for human use," said M. Le Corbusier. "It came to me several years ago when I was lecturing in Buenos Aires, and when the Russian government asked me to do a plan for an enlarged Moscow, I developed it in full technical detail. It has all been published in my book, 'Urbanisme.' I have worked it out since for Barcelona, Stockholm, Geneva, Algiers, Nemours, which is a new city in North Africa, and the City of Zlin, where the Bata shoe factory is."

M. Le Corbusier hopes that his plan will be put into effect in Zlin and in Nemours. (Continued on Page 8)
ARCHITECTS' REPORTS

Agree, Chas. N., 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263.—
Bids closed on store building for the Crow Ice Cream Co., Washburn and Northwestern Highway.
Same.—Remodeling press repair shop. Woodward Garage, Second and La Belle, City of Detroit Street Railway.
Same.—Plans for Money-House, City of Detroit Street Railway completed Nov. 20.
Same.—Remodeling building theatre and store loft; Superior and Cass, Albion, Mich., Albion Theatre Co.
Allen, Roger, Gd., Rapids, Mich.—Preparing plans for new high school. $180,000, Ionia, PWA project.
Arntzen, S., Escanaba.—Bids closed on War Memorial Hospital at Sault Ste. Marie.
Bauer, Ralph L., Omena, Mich.—Plans for school gymnasium at Leland, Mich. approved by WPA.
Beckbissinger, Fred, Saginaw, Mich.—Bids closed on addition to school building in Saginaw.
Bennett & Straight, 15290 Michigan, OR. 7750.—Preparing plans for 1,800 ft. theatre, 99x165, includes 4 stores and 4 apartments, Saginaw, Mich.
Same.—Plans completed on Greeneville school project. Full information next week.
Brown, R. Stanley, 915 National City Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.—Appointed consulting architect for post office at Muskegon, Mich.
De Rosiers, Arthur, 1414 Macabees Bldg., CO. 2178.—Completing plans for St. Joseph's Church, George and Raymond Sts., Rev. De Santos, Pastor.
Same.—Sketch for small church.
Same.—Plans for east addition to waiting room, Greenfield Village, Ford Museum, completed about Nov. 25.
Same.—Plans for two sets of gates, ornamental iron work, Oakwood Blvd. and Airport Drive, completed about Nov. 26.
Diehl, George F., 120 Madison Ave., CH. 7268.—Two warehouses, No. 3 and No. 4 under construction. Owners, Trenton Valley Distillers Corp.
Same.—Warehouse No. 5, contract for foundation, floors awarded to Victor Gottsman Co.
Same.—Preparing plans for alteration to interior, Trenton Valley Distillers Corporation.
Same.—Preparing plans for store front alteration to Rathnaw Clothing Shop, N. E. corner Warren and Chene.
Same.—Gesu Parish Chapel. Ornamental iron let to Mynahan Ornamental Metals Co.
Disc, J. Ivan, 2631 Woodward, CA. 4789.—Revising plans for alteration to building at 2942 Woodward Ave.
Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, Associate, 1000 Marquette Bldg.—Preparing plans for addition to electrical building—Ford Power House No. 1.
Same.—Preparing plans for pipe bridge and tunnel at plant of Murray Body Corp.
Same.—Preparing plans for elevated toilets at plant of Kelsey Hayes Wheel Corp.

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In many homes today, surveys show, children are actually becoming near-sighted because of poor lighting. Precious eyesight is impaired because parents do not realize how much light is needed for visual tasks. (Glaring light from unshaded lamps can be as harmful as insufficient light.) The SIGHT METER ends all doubt and uncertainty as to the adequacy of home lighting. This sensitive instrument measures light with extreme accuracy and tells how much light your eyes need to safeguard vision and assure comfortable, easy seeing. You are invited to use a Sight Meter at any time, without charge or obligation, to aid you in your lighting recommendations. Call Randolph 6800 and ask for the Lighting Division.

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Same.—Preparing preliminary plans for alterations and additions to plant of Michigan Electrotype and Stereotype Co.
Same.—Structural steel contract for balconies in north end Ford Glass Plant let to Wisconsin Bridge Co.
Same.—Contract for pipe tunnel in Ford Glass Plant let to O. W. Burke Co.
Kahn, Albert.—Preparing plans for Burton Memorial Carillon Tower, U. of M., Ann Arbor.
Same.—Plans for Northern High School, Flint, Mich., being prepared.
MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Mead, Harry L., 901 Michigigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids.—Bids closed on remodeling of building for Grand Rapids Varnish Corp.

Merritt & Cole.—Plans prepared for 2 story and basement building, 60x42½ ft. Isabella Jail.

Mildner & Eisen, 924 Hammond Bldg.—Brewery for Kopitz Melchers. Geo. Auch, general contractor, receiving sub-bids.

Sarvis, L. J., Battle Creek, Bromberg Building.—Bids closed on school at Nashville, Mich.

Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, 800 Marquette Bldg., RA.8828.—Preparing plans for alteration to Central M. E. Church.

Same.—Preparing plans for school for Children's Home, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Same.—Bids on Kalamazoo County Bldg. and Jail to be advertised Nov. 15th. Bids due about Dec. 6.

Same.—Bids on Western High School due Nov. 15th.

Same.—Preparing preliminary plans for Graduates' School, Rackham Memorial, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Same.—Bids closed on Michigan Silica extension.

Same.—Preparing plans for Horace H. Rackham School for graduate study, U. of M., Ann Arbor. Cost about $1,000,000.

N. Chester Sorensen, Architect, Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Engineers.—Low bidders on Western High School as follows: General contractor, Rozyczki Brothers Co., $696,850.00; plumbing, heating and ventilating, Drake Avery Co., $189,998.00; electric wiring, Hydon-Brand, $97,410.00. Total, $984,258.00.

Tanner, Thomas S., 210 Nickel's Arcade Bldg., Ann Arbor.—Plans prepared for 2 story and basement building, 00x42ft. Isabella Jail.

Wetzel, B. C. & Co., 2317 Dime Bank Bldg., CA. 4941.—Figures taken on Galien School starting Nov. 18th. Bids due by request due Nov. 4.


Wetzel, B. C. & Co., 2317 Dime Bank Bldg., CA. 4941.—Figures taken on Galien School starting Nov. 18th. Bids due by request due Nov. 4.

Same.—Figures on Burr Oak School to be taken starting Nov. 25th.

Wright, D. Allen, 133 W. Grand Blvd., LA. 4572.—Preparing plans for residence, Ridge Road, Grosse Pointe.

Same.—Taking figures on residence, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Same.—Preparing plans for residence, Buckingham Road, Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Same.—Taking bids on alteration and addition to residence, Chicago Blvd.

Wright, Frank H., 418 Fox Building, CH. 7414.—Alteration and addition to residence for Mrs. W. F. Stewart, Flint, Mich.

ARCHITECTS OF GRAND RAPIDS

PLAN MODERNIZING

Registered architects of Grand Rapids contributed a large share to the success of the Modernized House recently opened to the public, showing what can be done with an old depreciated residence. Architects submitted designs for the remodeling, and one was chosen from eight that were proposed. Harry L. Mead, president of the Grand Rapids chapter of the architects' organization, was chairman of the committee in charge of the competition.

M. Den Braven & Co.

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ALPENA COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Following publication last week of the Alpena County Court House from the office of William H. Kuni, Architect considerable interest was evidenced in the other men behind the project.

Resto-Crete used to obtain "the uniform, smooth surface desired for the structure" was furnished and applied after the entire surface was sand blasted, by none other than our own hardhitting golf chairman, Bill Seeley of the Western waterproofing company.

Herbert D. Schmitz of the Kuni firm was responsible for the architectural design, about which there has been much favorable comment.

On a recent trip to New York, Miss Helen L. Fassett, of the Detroit Trust Co., took in Cole Porter's new success "Jubilee." One of the sketches refers to the depression predicament of the architect. She relates it as follows:

The star, Mary Boland, is wandering through a park when a figure in chimpanzees' clothing approaches her. She is startled and screams. However, the chimpanzee reassures her that he is just an advertisement for a sandwich shop and turning around displays the sandwich shop placard on his back. Mary Boland says "Oh, than, you aren't really an ape?" The ape replies "No, I'm an architect." Mary Boland—"Well, I thought your accent was too good for an ape. What are you doing in that outfit?" Architect—"Oh, we architects have organized and we have this little racket. We advertise different products. Now, tomorrow, I'll be dressed as a perfume bottle to advertise Elizabeth Arden." Mary Boland—"Oh, isn't it too wonderful! This is such an age of specialization."

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WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY

By Popular Demand—Norma Shearer—Freddie March—Leslie Howard in "Smilin' Through"

FRIDAY—SATURDAY

Chester Morris—Sally Eilers in "Pursuit"
Saturday 11 P. M.—Gay Kibbee in "While the Patient Slept"

SUN.—MON.—TUES.—WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY—SUNDAY

Claudette Colbert—Michael Hartlett
"She Married Her Boss"
A HOUSE FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE
PENCIL POINTS IRON FIREMAN ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

Amedeo Leone of Detroit

Awarded First Prize
LEONE THE COMPETITION WINNER

Amedeo Leone, winner of the first prize of $1,000 in the Pencil Points Iron Fireman Competition is a member of the Detroit Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and of the Michigan Society of Architects, who are justly proud of him. Of his design shown in this issue the jury of award had the following to say:

FIRST PRIZE: Amedeo Leone of Detroit. A fine consideration of the plot, careful placing of the house with a beautifully studied landscape layout, garage well screened yet conveniently located. An excellent plan on all three floors. Children's baths on second floor could have been arranged to give more privacy. Basement layout very well considered, both as to layout, light, and ventilation. Design fresh in feeling yet based on the best traditions of the past. All elevations show real charm. This sheet showed the best arrangement of all submitted and was beautifully presented. It was regretted that a basement lavatory was not provided.

The reproduction is through the courtesy of Pencil Points.

ROGER ALLEN TO BE TOASTMASTER AT PRODUCERS MEETING

Roger Allen of Grand Rapids, well known, not only as an architect but as a writer and a witty speaker, was in Detroit last week. While here he consented to act as toastmaster at the Producers Council, National body's semi-annual meeting in Detroit on December 4. The meeting which will last through Dec. 4 and 5 will draw many important national figures in the architectural and building fields. Architects should keep these dates in mind.

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LE CORBUSIER TO SPEAK AT CRANBROOK AND AT KALAMAZOO
(Continued from Page 3)

him down, because, he said, the Soviet government had taken a lamentable artistic turn to the right. He is not very hopeful of seeing many “Towns of Happy Light” during his lifetime, for he says frankly that the present structure of society is not favorable to their establishment.

“In a century of the machine age we have made wonderful things and a fearful disorder,” he said. “Man is the slave of the machine now, but man can do such miracles that if the problem of man in modern society is once solved man can make the machine do his bidding. The central problem is housing. Housing is a matter of mass production today. The old technics are completely dead. My town is the town of the future.”

Finds Americans “Chic Types”

He has hopes of making America see this, for he finds Americans “chic types,” intelligent, generous, courageous and large of view. His five-week tour will take him as far as Kalamazoo, Mich, and Madison, Wis. He feels that in this country more than any other the machine age has had its full expression, and he believes that here before anywhere else machines will be mastered.

“I do not care how or where they are mastered, though,” he said. “I do not care if it is Communism or Fascism that puts up my cities, or something else. I know that here I have made a plan for human happiness. I have arranged so that men can enjoy for the first time the fruits of their own labors, and whatever form of society puts my plan into effect is the right form of society.”

ANN ARBOR SOCIETY of ARCHITECTS
ELECT OFFICERS AT THEIR RECENT ANNUAL MEETING

The Ann Arbor Society of Architects elected the following officers:

For president Wm. D. Cuthbert, for vice president L. L. Woodworth, for secretary and treasurer Carl J. Rudine.

This year it is the aim of the Society to set up a free rating board in which all prospective home owners may have their plans graded as to architectural merit, thereby stimulating better architecture and more work for the architect. It is also the plan this year to become active with the zoning and city planning boards.

The Society, which is affiliated with the Michigan Society of Architects has been most active in cooperation with the other units of the building industry.

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PRODUCERS’ SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING IN DETROIT
DECEMBER 4 AND 5

Roger Allen Advertises for Bids on Remodeling Tuxedo

Detroit has won another honor in landing the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Producers’ Council, and credit is due the local Chapter in bringing the meeting here. Paul Marshall, President of the local group has announced that Architects, Producers, Architectural Editors and Government officials connected with the building industry will make the two-day meeting of unusual interest.

ALLEN WILL STEAM AND OPEN BIDS
On Remodelling and Rebuttoning of
Allen’s Tuxedo

1. Sealed bids will be received up to 12 o’clock noon, almost any day, on Project No. Oh Oh Oh My, comprising additions to Tuxedo or Dinner Jacket of Roger Allen, Notes and Queeryst Editor of the Bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects, which has certainly got some Queerysts in it too, Talmage, and you can’t deny it.

2. The project contemplates the addition of an extension (approximately 6 furlongs 100 yards wide by 10 parsangs long) to the middle, or Narthex, of said Dinner Jacket, now in possession of said Allen. Said Allen is to be toastmaster (for some strange reason) at the banquet of the Producers Council Dec. 4, at which time said Allen will, unless forcibly prevented and he probably will be, give a brief lecture accompanied by stereopticon slides on the subject of Bismarck, North Dakota.

3. Careful inspection at the site having revealed that said Tuxedo, or Dinner Jacket, is not usable in its present state and will require the installation of an expansion joint filled with Barrett’s Roofing pitch, or equal (the expansion joint will be filled with Roofing pitch, not Allen) and replacement of 50 per cent of the buttons. Said Allen figures that if he retains 50 per cent of the buttons he is still considerably up on his colleagues, most of whom have lost all theirs.

3. Upon completion of the work remove all debris. Jacket will be steamed. Allen will not be steamed; he is through with that stuff. What does it get you?

4. No bid will be considered unless, or even if, it is accompanied by a certified Czech. Keep those foreigners out of my office.

CHEMICAL DEHYDRATION OF AIR
By H. J. KAUFMAN

Mr. Kaufman, a registered architect and member of the Michigan Society of Architects, is the inventor of equipment for chemical dehydration of air. The following article is reprinted in part from Heating. Piping and Air Conditioning.

Air conditioning has become a much used and also a much abused topic of conversation, not only by the public, but also by others who are more or less connected with the industry itself. If air conditioning for human comfort is to come into universal use, as expressed by optimistic writers, and ideal climatic conditions are to be maintained within enclosures by artificial means, it will require the practical application of the term in its fullest meaning, and in addition, the understanding of some other factors which are not clearly known or in common use at present.

The damp and uncomfortable air in many theatres, stores, and offices, the necessary replenishment of the air from an exterior source the effects of exposure to some air conditioning installations, and the complaints from the public indicate that something more than merely removing heat or moisture from an enclosure is required to produce ideal comfort conditions. An ideal air conditioning (Continued on Page 5)
Anyway It Moves Fast

At last the deluge of jobs to figure as result of the PWA flood is in. The plan room of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange harboring thirty jobs with twenty estimators anxious to figure each job is a very busy beehive these days—nothing like it since 1927.

Besides the PWA flood there is also the flood of WPA material orders issuing from Lansing. The U.S. Treasury Procurement Office, Lansing, Michigan, takes all bids for materials on any WPA job in the state.

The Builders' and Traders' Exchange as usual is on the job at first base and the big mitt is not missing anything which is not too wild, though we are here to tell you there are some wild throws.

One thing we are trying to do in regard to WPA is to get a branch office of the Procurement office in Detroit so every firm will not have to burn up the road to Lansing. In the meanwhile we are issuing from three to seven solid pages a day of PWA purchase bid reports. We are also trying to secure bids for tenders to use. Those interested should consult the Builders' and Traders' Exchange. Millions of dollars is being expended rapidly in Michigan for materials of all sorts and description.

In regard to PWA, the well advertised deadline of December 15 is causing such a rush that contractors do not know which way to turn if they have the set up and inclination to bid on public jobs. A big job like Western High School looks merely like one drop in a bucket, and the big school job at Grosse Pointe cannot be figured by many because they are too busy.

Furthermore the requirement of the certified check for 5 percent of the jobs causes contractors to wonder where they can get money even if they do want to bid.

It has been suggested that bid bonds be used in place of certified checks but as this is written there is no new development on that point.

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It can not be urged with too much emphasis that where it lies with the architect to return certified checks they should return them at the earliest date possible. It seems there is no regulation that all certified checks must be held until the contract is awarded. But, of course each architect knows all about the particular conditions surrounding his job. It may be deduced from all the above that the government's "shot in the arm" is producing activity in sizeable quantity at considerable factor of acceleration.

We know down here at the Exchange because we are on the spot to report all the sudden volume of news, to take care of the WPA news and a throbing hectic plan room.

Will there come a lull? Well, you who get our daily reports noted in our Monday's report the big news of a quarter of a million dollar auditorium for the General Motors Building. Not a day passes but what in the daily reports issues by the Exchange some job of more than passing interest makes its appearance.

It is our prediction now, and subject of course to later revision that private work is going to increase at an accelerated rate from now until next June. Please do not ask us why we limit our figure to June. We have reasons. But let it go that we maintain no one can see farther ahead than that date at the present.

Beginning in the spring there is going to be a big popping off of jobs from architectural offices. Many of these jobs will be residential, but there will be some good alteration, addition and new construction of sizeable proportions.

But with all this activity, we must say candidly that activity is "spotty" and not running according to "the old way of doing things." All the PWA for instance has labor provisions etc. which sets it apart from what could be termed "old fashioned custom. When you stop to think about it, our industry is running in new channels, and it is hard to figure out what it is all about. But one thing still is much in evidence—the old fashioned sharp pencil.

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NOW OPEN
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Paul Marshall as president of the Producers' Council Club of Michigan has, for the past year, furthered the splendid relations between Producers and Architects, as he did in previous years as secretary of the Club.

He was a delegate to the Producers Council Annual Meeting at Milwaukee, held jointly with the Annual Convention of The American Institute of Architects, where the Detroit Chapter was well represented. A great deal of favorable comment resulted to the Detroit Chapter and to the Producers' Club.

That the joint meeting of Producers and Architects have been of interest to both groups has been evidenced by the fact that attendance has been well balanced as between architects and producers, and that generally far out numbered other meetings. For this reason, it may be said that a building fraternity has been evidenced by the fact that attendance has been well balanced as between architects and producers, and that generally far out numbered other meetings.

The cooperation resulting would indicate that the architects endorse the Producers' materials one hundred percent, including the kind used by their entertainment committee.

Respectfully submitted,
Talmage C. Hughes

UNIQUE DIRECTORY LISTS "WRONG NUMBER"

There's a "wrong number" department in one of Hollywood's biggest studios, says The Detroit News.

It's a branch of the research department, and its sole duty is to learn as many wrong telephone numbers and incorrect street addresses as possible. That's easy, you say; just call the telephone operator.

That's the rub, explains Mrs. Nathalie Bucknall, head of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's research department.

"When screen stories involve crimes, we must be extremely careful not to use a correct telephone number, a correct street address or a correct name. Any one of the three, or any combination of the three, might result in a libel suit."

"Reading a script one day I noticed that the name of a certain character was identified with an address on Park Avenue, New York. In the New York city directory I found there really was a person with that name living on Park Avenue. In the screen story, the name and address were connected with a murder; you can be sure they both were changed in the script."

After months of effort, Mrs. Bucknall's department has compiled a voluminous list of "wrong" New York addresses-addresses of vacant lots, garages, commercial warehouses, which can be used without danger.

The next step is to be a compilation of "wrong numbers," not only in New York, but in the other principal cities of America.

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CINDER BLOCK, INCORPORATED, ADD TO PLANT

In order to better serve the building industry and to insure delivery of cinder blocks that are dry and properly cured, Cinder Block, Incorporated let contracts last week to Stibbard Construction Company for sheds covering their entire yard storage space at 9303 Hubbell Avenue.

The new sheds will have capacity to take care of the increasing demand for this material, in all kinds of weather and the problem of snow and ice on the blocks will be eliminated.

The products of this company have been used this year in many important Detroit buildings. A good example of their use in residential work may be seen at the "New American" Home now open at 3221 Woodstock Avenue.

There are many stories of how big shots enjoy themselves in their moments of leisure. Here is one, though it goes away back to 1929, still brings chuckles whenever it is recalled. A group of millionaires—they were still able to group in those far-off days—was down in Florida on a winter vacation. Golf was the principal diversion and as is the rule in that section, their caddies were colored boys. So one of the party blacked his face, obtained an old cap that all but hid his features, donned garments of an age in keeping with the cap, and thus disguised, obtained a job caddying for a friend. That friend was to play in a four-ball match on which there were several heavy bets and naturally was eager to do his very best at the game.

It was not long, however, before the wealthy golfer was groaning and gnashing his teeth. It seemed as if his caddy simply couldn't hand him the right club. If he was on the putting green, he got a driver and so on through the whole list. Worse still, when he was about to make a putt, the caddy would drop a dumb behind him or walk across his line of play. At the sixteenth hole, the caddy stopped in front of the ball as it was rolling toward the hole. That got the golfer's goat to such an extent that he chased the wretch a full hundred yards before he cooled down sufficiently to resume play. Three was worse to come, however.

At the eighteenth green, as the golfer holed his putt, his caddy rushed up to him and threw his arms around him! That was the final straw and the golfer was ready for slaughter. In fact, the disguised caddy had to doff his cap quickly indeed to escape sudden death. And then of course everybody had another drink and the incident became a classic.—L. L. Stevenson, in The Detroit News.

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system would be one which corrected uncomfortable atmospheric conditions and also the effect of apparatus and occupants on the air of an enclosure, and which is considerably beyond the range of ordinary present day apparatus.

Air is a mechanical mixture of gases, vapors, colloids, solids, etc., and the changing of these proportions has been largely accomplished by mechanical means and the effects have also been of a mechanical nature, in which heat moisture have been removed in one combined operation and in which chemical changes and require a study of chemistry rather than mechanics. These chemical principles have not been extensively applied to air conditioning because of the absence of a practical connection between chemical engineers and the building industry, such as exists in the other branches of engineering, as already mentioned. When more thought and analysis is applied to the characteristics of air and the changes necessary to produce ideal climatic conditions within occupied enclosures, then chemical engineer ring should become an important part of air conditioning.

When conditioning air for human comfort, the minor portion of the air supply is taken from outdoor and the principal corrections to be made are those of temperature, humidity, and removal of solids which can be done with mechanical equipment, while the major portion of the air supply is taken from indoors and requires extensive treatment to offset the changes made by respiration and by contact with the human body in order to resemble fresh air in effect. While some of these

CHEMICAL DEHYDRATION OF AIR
(Continued from Page 1)

O'Dell & Rowland, 90 Stimson, TE. 1-4060.—Plans being prepared for residence for Mrs. Ella P. Davis, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.


Same.—Taking figures on Cadiex Elementary School. Bids close Nov. 25.

Sarvis, L. J., Battle Creek, Bromberg Building.—Bids closed on school at Nashville, Mich.

Smith, Hinckman & Grylls, 800 Marquette Bldg., RA. 8825.—Preparing plans for alteration to Central M. E. Church.

Same.—Preparing plans for school for Children's Home, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Same.—Bids on Kalamazoo County Bldg., and Jail to be advertised Nov. 15. Bids due about Dec. 10.

Same.—Preparing preliminary plans for Graduates' School, Rackham Memorial, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Same.—Michigan Silica extension has been deferred.

Same.—Preparing plans for Horace H. Rackham School for graduate study, U. of M., Ann Arbor. Cost about $1,000,000.

N. Chester Sorensen, Architect, Smith, Hinckman & Grylls, Engineers.—Low bidders on Western High School as follows: General contractor, Rozyczki Brothers Co., $896,850.00; plumbing, heating and ventilating, Drake Avery Co., $189,998.00; electric wiring, Hydon-Brand, $97,410.00. Total, $984,258.00.

Tanner, Thomas S., 210 Nickel's Arcade Bldg., Ann Arbor.—Cemetery Chapel, Washtenong Memorial Park, Ann Arbor. Stone exterior, slate roof, size 63'-0"x34'-6". Bids by request due Nov. 4.


Same.—Figures on Burr Oak School to be taken starting Nov. 25th.

Wright, D. Allen, 133 W. Grand Blvd., LA. 4572.—Preparing plans for residence, Ridge Road, Grosse Pointe.

Same.—Figures on residence, Bloomfield Hills, Mich. closed.

Same.—Preparing plans for residence, Buckingham Road, Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Same.—Takings bids on alteration and addition to residence, Chicago Blvd.

Wright, Frank H., 418 Fox Building, CH. 7414.—Alteration and addition to residence for Mrs. W. F. Stewart, Flint, Mich.

Same.—Plans for residence for Mr. R. R. Lewis, Flint, Mich.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

CHEMICAL DEHYDRATION OF AIR
(Continued from Page 1)

moisture removal is dependent upon heat removal whether required or not. Air conditioning, as it is known today, has been largely developed by heating, ventilating and refrigerating engineers because of their contact with the building industry, and the principles in general use are common to these branches of engineering.

Some of the changes in the properties of air can be more economically performed by chemical action than by mechanical action, other changes can be accomplished by chemical means that are not practical to accomplish by mechanical means, and still other changes can be more effectively performed by a combination of mechanical and chemical means. While the changes in the temperature of humidity of the air may be accomplished by mechanical apparatus and may be termed mechanical changes, the changes in the proportions of the gases and vapors are chemical changes and require a study of chemistry rather than mechanics. These chemical principles have not been extensively applied to air conditioning because of the absence of a practical connection between chemical engineers and the building industry, such as exists in the other branches of engineering, as already mentioned. When more thought and analysis is applied to the characteristics of air and the changes necessary to produce ideal climatic conditions within occupied enclosures, then chemical engineer ring should become an important part of air conditioning.

When conditioning air for human comfort, the minor portion of the air supply is taken from outdoor and the principal corrections to be made are those of temperature, humidity, and removal of solids which can be done with mechanical equipment, while the major portion of the air supply is taken from indoors and requires extensive treatment to offset the changes made by respiration and by contact with the human body in order to resemble fresh air in effect. While some of these

CHEMICAL DEHYDRATION OF AIR
(Continued from Page 1)

system would be one which corrected uncomfortable atmospheric conditions and also the effect of apparatus and occupants on the air of an enclosure, and which is considerably beyond the range of ordinary present day apparatus.

Air is a mechanical mixture of gases, vapors, colloids, solids, etc., and the changing of these proportions has been largely accomplished by mechanical means and the effects have also been of a mechanical nature, in which heat moisture have been removed in one combined operation and in which
changes are known, others are not definitely defined or in practical use at present. Oxygen has long been known as essential to human life and its proportion should be increased in the recirculated air to maintain the proper proportion in the supply air. Carbon dioxide until recent years was considered harmful but it is now used as a guide to measure good air conditions and should be kept at a low percentage to insure comfort conditions. The expired air from the lungs of a human body has approximately one hundred times as much carbon dioxide as normal fresh air.

Ionization, or the electrical phase of air, has been considered a factor in air conditioning since 1926 and is associated with the freshness of air. The number of positive and negative small ions is considerably less in the air of occupied spaces than in normal fresh air and it is believed that the presence of these electrified particles has something to do with the freshness of air. The unknown factors may be vapors, colloids or solids, of unknown properties.

As the air of occupied spaces is affected by the occupants and by apparatus in use, it is also affected by the mechanical equipment of the air conditioning system, which in order to accomplish one or more purposes may produce some undesirable effects. It has been stated as a chemical principle that contacting air with a spray of water removes more oxygen than nitrogen, thereby decreasing the oxygen content of the air. Research has shown that small ions are removed from the air by contacting it with cold metal surfaces. It is believed that they are also removed by contacting the air with cold wet surfaces or water in contact with the metal surfaces as in the case of mechanical condensation.

Considerable improvement can be made in air conditioning for comfort purposes by using mechanical apparatus to perform mechanical operations such as removing heat and solids from the air and by using chemical apparatus to perform chemical operations such as removing moisture, carbon dioxide, vapors, and colloids from the air, and increasing the ion content.

Air can be dehydrated by chemical action throughout the range of temperature in which human life exists, in an individual operation without lowering the temperature, in connection with cooling, or in connection with heating. Certain soluble vapors such as carbon dioxide are also removed. Colloids and smoke particles are removed by removing the water vapor in connection therewith and by contacting the air with adhesive surfaces. This action is also true of pollens and dust particles to which germs and microbes are attached. It is believed that the oxygen content of the air is increased due to a slight production of ozone. It is also believed that the ion content is increased due to the conversion or latent heat into sensible heat by hygroscopic action. Considerable energy is connected with this operation or converting heat into another form. Static electricity is associated with dry air and ionization is associated with heat, energy, and static electricity.

With chemical dehydrating as a part of air conditioning for the human comfort, the tendency is toward higher temperatures and lower relative humidities and depending upon evaporation from the body rather than upon cooling for comfort. This reduces the amount of heat transmissions through the walls and other parts of the enclosure, reduces the temperature differential between the outside and inside, eliminates the shock to the human system caused by going from a room of low temperature and high humidity to another space of high temperature, and allows the use of a higher temperature cooling medium. It is believed with improved air conditions, and with relative humidities of 40 per cent, the temperature of occupied spaces can be higher than present comfort charts indicate.

There are many applications for a system of air conditioning in which the various steps can be operated separately at any season of the year and in which a comparatively high temperature cooling means can be used, such as well or tap water. Surface cooling eliminated dew point temperature as a factor in cooling means. Chemical dehydration also eliminates dew point temperature as a potential factor in dehydraiion is required in drying or evaporating processes at subnormal, normal, abnormal, or variable temperatures with fresher recirculated air supply. There are many applications in which dehydration is the only factor, such as preventing condensation in unheated rooms for the protection of electrical or mechanical apparatus, the storage of sugar, potatoes, onions, or other products which may be effected by moisture in the air, and many special uses, such as hospital operating rooms and the like.

There is an efficient filtering process in connection with some methods of chemical dehydraiion, which may be partly chemical and partly mechanical, in which various vapors, solids, colloids, and combinations of the same are attached to the hygroscopic agent along with the water vapor which is absorbed from the air. This feature should be noted when appraising the values of the above described methods of conditioning air.

The above data are general in character and should apply to any method or apparatus which uses comparatively cheap hygroscopic material efficiently for dehydrating air and which wastes the solution after it has absorbed the maximum amount of water from the air.

It is possible to reduce the operating cost of the method of chemically dehydrating air by recovering and re-using the hygroscopic material. Low pressure steam from the heating system can be used for releasing the vapor from the solution and waste water from cooling system can be used for restoring the material to normal air temperature. The effect on the air would be the same but the apparatus would be more complicated with higher fixed charges.
MURRAY W. SALES HONORED

Thursday, November 21, 1935 marked the seventy­tieth birthday of Murray W. Sales, president of Murray W. Sales & Co., wholesale plumbing concern. At a dinner at the Detroit Leland Hotel on that date more than one hundred of his friends in the building industry did honor to him and heard speakers tell of his many fine qualities.

On the printed program appeared this poem written by Edgar A. Guest:

**MURRAY W. SALES**

On the Occasion of His Seventieth Birthday

Is Murray seventy? Sakes alive!
I know some men at forty-five
Who by their growling seem to be
Already older men than he.
For seventy years of winter gales
Have left no mark on Murray Sales.
If Murray's seventy as I'm told
Then not by years do men grow old.
For seventy years of heartache Murray's had his share
And yet he bids us laugh as though
He'd never felt the touch of woe.
Brave, blithe, courageous friend of mine
Would I could pen one gifted line
By which the whole wide world could see
How much your friendship means to me!

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In spite of the humorous jibes about plumbers, the science of modern sanitation has played an important part in the advancement of civilization. He reviewed the history of Dolly Madison's having the first bath tub installed in the White House, and Andrew Jackson, the he-man, having it torn out. Later, he stated, a law was passed, a law exacting a tax of thirty dollars a year, and still later a law against taking a bath in a tub between November and March. The speaker reviewed the history of kings and queens with respect to this art of cleanliness and sanitation and stated that on November 21, 1865 there was a major event in the birth of Murray W. Sales.

Mr. C. K. Foster, vice president of the American Radiator Company and the oldest intimate friend of Mr. Sales present, related incidents of their early careers, when they started out together. He paid tribute to Mr. Carter Sales, son of the honored guest, who is to carry on what his father has built.

The speakers in turn testified that their lives had been made richer and fuller by knowing Mr. Sales, and praised him for his courage and foresight in his 40 years in business.

Mr. Brooks Nichols, vice president of the United States Radiator Corporation stated that among all of his acquaintances he had never known any other quite like Mr. Sales in being always the same, dependable and the best friend anyone ever had.

In conclusion Mr. Bingay called upon Mr. Roy Spitzley, who was chairman of the program committee. Other members of his committee were Messrs. Robert Coulton, Ed Harrigan, C. H. Deane, L. E. Walsh and William Hughes.

Mr. Sales was presented with a book bearing the signatures of all those present. "The Old Master" responded with a touching talk expressing his appreciation of the honor done him. After having seen Detroit grow from 60,000 to 1,600,000 inhabitants he predicted a great future for our city.

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Specify GAS for Maximum Comfort and Convenience

From every standpoint — cleanliness, quietness, freedom from odor, uniformity of operation, and better utilization of basement space — gas is the modern household fuel.

Detailed information, specifications, installation data and prices will be supplied upon request.

**Detroit City Gas Company**

**Clifford At Bagley**

**Cherry 3500**

**Branches:**

- Boulevard—General Motors Bldg.
- Hamtramck—11601 Jos. Campau
- Wyandotte—3013 Biddle Avenue
- Dearborn—22118 Michigan Avenue
GAR WOOD SALES REACH ALL-TIME PEACK, INCREASE IS 400%  

"Sales of Gar Wood Tempered-Aire System have already established a new all-time record," says Mr. F. H. Dewey, manager of the Air Conditioning Division of Gar Wood Industries, Inc., Detroit, Michigan.  

"Never before in the history of our business have sales taken such a decided upward swing. Of course, the substantial revival of new home construction is directly responsible for our increased business. However, we foresaw some time ago what was going to occur and prepared for it by introducing early this year a more compact and less expensive Gar Wood unit for the smaller type residences. We realized that a majority of the new homes would be built for the middle class and that these home builders and buyers, too, would want the luxury, comfort, convenience and cleanliness derived from automatic oil heating and air conditioning which were heretofore enjoyed mostly by the purchasers of costlier homes.  

The new, smaller Gar Wood Tempered-Aire unit, known as Model 102, was developed especially for the average home of six or seven rooms. Model 102 is constructed with blower cabinet and furnace as one compact unit which occupies a minimum of space in small basements. The pressure atomizing type burner is the result of several years of development in Gar Wood laboratories to produce a quiet burner suitable for No. 3 fuel oil. The purchaser of this smaller Model 102 can expect the same benefits of filtered, humidified and circulated warm air plus 'blower' cooling in summer by taking advantage of cooler basement air during the day and cooler outside air at night.  

"The future looks exceedingly bright for continuance of new home building. And according to present indications, new home building will continue to be heavy for several years to come," concludes Mr. Dewey.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY  
DETROIT CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS  

The present year has been a decided turning point toward better conditions in the architectural profession, and there is today more opportunity than for many years.  

It is often the case that retiring officers of the Chapter express discouragement, feeling that perhaps their efforts have not been worth while. This feeling may be engendered by a lack of response on the part of the members. I do not feel, on the present occasion, that our retiring president should have any doubts as to the results of his good offices.  

Through the various governmental agencies many members have been gainfully employed, and now the time has come when there is the opportunity of resuming individual practice and of helping the younger men in the profession, the architects of tomorrow.  

The Detroit Chapter has upheld the traditions which our city has gained in many fields. While writers for national publications were flying to Detroit and spending hours in writing the story of Detroit's demise, Detroit was busy rearing a new structure — out of the ashes.  

Members of the Detroit Chapter have been instrumental in making this new structure more beautiful, and more permanent.  

At the last A. I. A. Convention, at which Detroit Chapter was represented by her full quota and alternates, Mr. Frank Baldwin, retiring Secretary of the Institute, presented a paper on the early days of the Institute, and the Detroit Chapter was given credit for playing an important part in the Institute's development. This has brought favorable publicity to the Detroit Chapter.  

While no exhibitions were held this year, the chairman of our exhibitions committee, Mr. Amedeo Leone, won first prize in a national competition sponsored by Iron Fireman and conducted by Pencil Points.  

The lecture and program committee under the direction of Arthur K. Hyde deserves credit for arranging interesting programs and seeing that they were well attended.  

Mr. Richard Marr and Mr. Alvin E. Harley arranged a most successful testimonial dinner in honor of our beloved W. G. Malcolmson. Mr. Malcolmson, as past president of the Chapter, a fellow in the Institute and our oldest active member, makes excellent copy for the newspapers, which helps Herbert Wenzell's publicity committee.  

David H. Williams, as treasurer, deserves special commendation for the splendid work he has done, as his report will show.  

The Chapter this year has made advances which should give the new administration a sound basis from which to proceed. 

Respectfully submitted,
Talmage C. Hughes, Secretary