TWENTY-SECOND CONVENTION

Clair W. Ditchy, president of the Michigan Society of Architects announced at the
joint meeting Tuesday evening that plans for the Society's Annual Convention in Grand
Rapids March 13 and 14 were progressing rapidly.

"This should be our best Convention for some years," he said, "Since conditions
are definitely better, and there is more of
interest for the architects to discuss."

Mr. Ditchy expressed the hope that city
planning, zoning and such matters relat­
ing to the broader aspect might come in
for discussion.

He brought out the tendency for the
architect to extend his field of usefulness
and to render better and more complete
service to the public.

By-laws of the Society provide that other nom­
ineations may be made if submitted five days prior
to the annual meeting and signed by three members
in good standing. Such lists must be complete for
all officers and directors.

Grand Rapids Committee

A letter from Mr. Emil G. Zillmer of the Grand
Rapids Convention Committee states that every ef­
fort is being made at that end to put the meeting
over in a big way. This is only living up to what
Grand Rapids has done in former years. Other
members of the committee are Harry L. Mead, chair­
man, Pierre Lindhout and Harry L. Cotton.

The fact that the dates of the architects' con­
vention coincide with the Better Housing exposition,
which Builders and Traders Exchange is sponsor­
ing in civic auditorium from March 9 to 19, gave
market impetus to the plans for the housing show.
Frank E. Ederle, exchange secretary announced.

"It will mean much to firms planning to lease
exhibition space during the show," Mr. Ederle said,
"to be able to reach the principal architects of the
state at one particular time and under such condi­
tions."

Present indications are that the Detroit delega­
tion will leave after the business day Thursday,
March 12th by special car attached to the regular
train and arrive in G. R. in time for greeting the staff
of TUE CONVENTION

The meeting elected C. William Palmer, chairman
and Lancelot Sukert and Milton J. Pettibone as
members of a nominating committee for 1936 officers
and directors.

President Ditchy named Arthur K. Hyde chairman
and N. Chester Shrensen and George F. Diehl as
members to prepare a separate slate.

The reports of these committees should be in as
soon as possible in order to allow for time in mail­
ing out ballots and their return.

QUALITY ALWAYS
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BUILDERS' and TRADERS' EXCHANGE ELECT OFFICERS

The Builders' and Traders' Exchange Annual Meeting and organization meeting of the Board, Tuesday, January 28, starts the fifty first year of service to the construction industry. Albert Beever, a plastering contractor operating as the Beever Plastering Co. and for many years active in organization work in the construction industry was elected president succeeding Mason P. Rumney of Detroit Steel Products Co, who in turn becomes the Chairman of the Committee of Legislation and Public Relations.

The two vice presidents for 1936 are H. Eugene Webb of Lowrie and Webb Lumber Co. and Leo Rowley of Leo Rowley Co., painting contractors.

The treasurer is John Wenzel of the Wenzel Floor Co., and the Executive Secretary-Manager is E. J. Brunner who enters upon his ninth year in this position.

The Board of Directors besides the officers above named, consists of Herman Banbrook of Banbrook-Rowley of Leo Rowley Co., painting contractors; Gage Cooper of Cooper Supply Co., building supply dealers; Edgar Leavenworth of Christa Batchelder Co., marble mills and contractors; Bert Haberkorn of H. A. Haberkorn Co., millwork and carpenter contractors; and Ray Spitzley of R. L. Spitzley Heating Co., heating and air conditioning contractors.

**Estimating Class**

The Builders' and Traders' Exchange will start a class in estimating beginning February tenth. Two nights a week for twelve weeks will constitute the course which will be given by Mr. E. M. Kaake evenings. Mr. Kaake's phone number is Davison 1333.

**Lumber Dealers Meet**

The Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers Association's Annual Meeting will be held at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, February 4—5—6—7 and will be featured by exhibits of great importance to the whole industry. These exhibits to the public and especially to all of the construction industry. Architects, contractors, and suppliers are most cordially invited to this hospitality. The whole Ballroom Floor will be open.

**Building Supply Dealers**

The Michigan Building Supply Dealers hold an all day conference at the Book-Cadillac on Tuesday, February 4. The main feature of the afternoon program will be an address by L. J. MacQueen of Pittsburgh, National Councillor for the supply dealers of the United States.

**FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND OURS: Merger**

Crandall Peters Hamel Co., insurance and surety bonds announce their merger with Eliel and Loeb Co. The business will be conducted under name of Eliel and Loeb Co. and A. G. Crandall and N. A. Peters will be the resident officers. Offices are at 1623 National Bank Bldg.

**Plaster Base Insulation**

The Milwaukee Corrugating Co. is announcing to architects and the trade a new type of plaster base insulation. "Milcor-Silvercote is a corrosion proof, reflective insulation combined with Milcor Metal Lath.

**Ask about the new type of Asphalt Roofs with patented "SEALED" GRANULES**

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**CLASSIFIED BUILDING TRADES**

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SOCIETY—CHAPTER MEETING

The Michigan Society of Architects and the Detroit Chapter, A.I.A. held their monthly joint meeting at the Intercollegiate Alumni Club on Tuesday evening, January 28th. Ann Arbor was represented by Professors Lorch, Habrard, Bailey and McConkey. Two faces we have not seen before for some time were Messrs. Henry Keough and Joe Jogerst. Henry brought with him his partner, Mr. C. R. Jensen, one of our newly registered architects.

Mr. Jenks Speaks

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Barton P. Jenks, Jr., loaned by Washington as director of Oakland Housing, Inc., known as the James Couzens project, in Oakland County. Mr. Jenks in a most interesting manner outlined the project which is intended for industrial workers in Pontiac. The present plan contemplates 150 families and each is provided with one acre of ground. The plots are to be landscaped and it is intended that the worker's income will be supplemented by gardening. The average income is assumed to be around $1,200 per year.

The typical houses are of six rooms with no basement and are costing around twenty-two cents per cubic foot or $3,500 to $3,600 per house. Construction is of cement or slag blocks furred and plastered on the first floor, and frame on the second floor. Roofs are of asphalt slate shingles. A one-car attached garage is included.

There are no gutters, no dormers and few costly items for appearance only. Instead the designs are merely well proportioned and pleasant to look at, with a considerable use of color.

Forced warm air is used for heating with a standard furnace, but each heating system is specially engineered for the house.

There is to be a community center and it is expected that schools will be provided by the township. There is no charity, no subsidy and owners will pay for exactly what they get.

Surrounding the development are 200 acres of woodlands and 300 acres for framing, so that undesirable elements are eliminated from encroaching.

Mr. Jenks' talk was most enlightening and brought forth a number of questions and answers.

PORTLAND CEMENT COMPETITION

Seven eminent American architects have accepted the invitation of Russell F. Whitehead, editor of Pencil Points, to act as judges in the Portland Cement Association architectural competition.

Cash prizes for a total of $7,500 are offered for the best designs of firesafe concrete houses.

Two separate problems are involved. One is the design of a concrete house for a family with two children and without a full-time servant, the house to be suitable for a northern climate. The other is to design a house for the same size family, under similar conditions in a southern climate.

According to Mr. Whitehead, besides architectural merit, the designs will be judged from the standpoint of the practicability and economy of construction, the value of the house as an investment during a twenty-year amortization period, and adaptability to concrete construction.

There are two first prizes of $1,500 each; two second prizes of $750, and two third awards of $500 each. There will also be twenty honorable mention awards of $50 in each of the two classes.

The competition is open to all architects and architectural draftsmen in continental United States. Plans must be in the hands of Mr. Whitehead, professional adviser of the competition by March 9th.

The judges are as follows: Atlee B. Ayres, of San Antonio, Texas, who is an authority on Spanish colonial architecture; William D. Crowell, of St. Louis, member of the architectural firm of Mauran, Russell & Crowell; Robert D. Kohn, of New York, a past president of the American Institute of Architects; Carl F. Gould, of Bebb & Gould, Seattle architects; Edmund B. Gilchrist, Philadelphia, noted as an authority on small house and country estate architecture; C. Herrick Hammond, Chicago, a past president of the American Institute of Architects, and Howard Major, of Palm Beach, Florida, designer of many notable buildings in Florida.

DERRICK & GAMBER, INC.

Announcement has been made in the change in name of the architectural firm of Robert O. Derrick, Inc. to Derrick and Gamber, Inc. Robert O. Derrick, A.I.A. and Branson V. Gamber, A.I.A. compose the firm, located at 3500 Union Guardian Bldg.

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WILL ROGERS in his last and greatest picture

"IN OLD KENTUCKY"

Sat. 11 P. M.—Helen Twelvetrees in

"The Spanish Cape Mystery"

SUN.-MON.-TUES.

FEB. 9-10-11

Myrna Loy in "Whipsaw" plus

Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish"

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Same.—Preparing plans for remodeling of Trenton Theatre, Trenton, Mich.

Same.—Preparing plans for 2 story and basement printing plant for Arosnson Ptg. Co., Fort at 8th.

Same.—Bids closed on air conditioning on Rialto Theatre, Flint, Mich.

Same.—2 story and basement addition to newspaper plant. Polish Daily News, Canfield and Stoepl Pl. Bids closed.

Same.—Preparing plans for remodeling and modernization of Rialto Theatre, formerly Temple Theatre, Bay City, located at cor. Washington and 7th Streets.

Same.—Preparing plans for store building, East Warren Ave. at Outer Drive.

Same.—Contract on remodeling of two stores, Rialto Theatre Bldg. let to Perry Roof Co., Flint.

Same.—Bids on stoker for Capital Theatre, Detroit, closed.


Confer, Earl A., 18970 Grand River, RE. 2714.—Taking figures on automobile sales and service station, 160x125, Michigan Ave., beginning Jan. 23.

Same.—Plans for residence, Bretton Drive, completed. Held over temporarily.


Same.—Plans for east addition to waiting room, Greenfield Village, Ford Museum, completed soon.

Same.—Bids closed for two sets of gates, ornamental iron work, Oakland Blvd. and Airport Drive.

Same.—Plans for Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lakepointe and Kercheval, ready after Feb. 28th.

Diehl, Geo. F., 120 Madison Ave., CH. 7660.—Alteration to Harry Suffrin’s, Carpentery let to E. J. Eizerman Co.; painting to Andrew Maglia.


Same.—Taking figures on two residences, Rosedale Park.


Same.—Bids on dairy building for Wilson Dairy Co. closed.

Merritt & Cole, LO. 2483.—Gym, Ithaca School. Figures to be taken week of Jan. 27.
FROM OUR TREASURER

We reprint herewith a letter sent out in 1935 by Andrew R. Morison, treasurer of the M.S.A. It is of great importance at this time.

There exists considerable unfamiliarity with the By-Laws of the Society regarding the two classifications of membership and the amount of the subscription payable by each class. To clarify this matter I quote below, excerpts from the By-Laws covering these points.

Your Board of Directors has fixed the minimum subscription required for Active Membership at Three Dollars. Of this amount, One Dollar and Fifty Cents is paid to the American Institute of Architects for Society membership dues.

You will agree that the One Dollar Fifty Cents of each member's subscription thus left available for use in carrying on the ever increasing activities of the Society is little enough. However, your Board feels that by making the required subscription small, they can have every Architect registered in the State of Michigan, become an active member in the Society.

May we have your subscription for 1936 before February 28th, so that we may report a large active membership at the Annual Convention.

Yours very truly,

ANDREW R. MORISON
Treasurer, 921 Fox Bldg., Detroit

Excerpts from By-Laws adopted Feb. 23, 1933

ARTICLE I.
Membership.

Section 1. Membership shall be divided into two classes, namely: Active and Associate.

Section 2. Every architect registered in the State of Michigan who has paid to the Society the annual subscription for the current year shall be an active member for that year; and, for the purpose of affiliation with or membership of the Society in The American Institute of Architects, active members are designated as "voting" members.

Section 3. All architects registered in the State of Michigan, who are not active members, shall be associate members.

Section 4. Members of both classes shall have the privilege of attending and addressing all meetings, and voting thereat, except that only active members may:

(a) vote on matters pertaining to the funds of the Society,
(b) be elected to hold office,
(c) be appointed to the chairmanship of any standing or special committees,
(d) become voting or non-voting delegates of the Society to meetings of the American Institute of Architects,
(e) become participants in national affairs as between the Society and the Institute, or voters on such issues, or on the selection of delegates to Institute meetings.

ARTICLE III.
Subscriptions, Assessments, Dues and Fees.

Section 1. There shall be no entrance fee on joining the Society.

Section 2. The Board shall set the amount of the Annual Subscription to be paid to the Society by all architects registered in the State of Michigan.

Section 3. If and when the Society becomes affiliated with or becomes a state association member of the American Institute of Architects, and pays dues to the Institute on the basis of its "voting" members, as hereinabove defined, and, as the Society will not be required to pay such dues on its members who are also members of the Institute and in good standing therein, such members shall be permitted to deduct the sum of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) from the amount of their subscription to the Society for the approximately current year; or, having paid the full amount of their subscription to the Society, they may, upon payment of their dues to the Institute for the approximately current year, and upon presentation of their receipt therefor to the Society, request a refund of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50), from the Society, to be applied on account of their further subscription thereunto.

Section 4. The Society may receive gifts from associate members to be applied to the general fund or to any special fund or funds as the donor may designate, but should any such gift be equal or more in amount than the amount of the annual subscription for the current year, then the donor shall be immediately enrolled as an active member, and the amount of the annual subscription credited to his account and entered in the general fund, unless specifically required otherwise in writing by the donor, and the remaining balance, if any, applied to the general fund or whatever fund the donor may have designated.

Section 5. Except for the annual subscription, the Board may not levy any special assessments upon either class of membership.

DAY AND EVENING COURSES
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New term begins February 3, 1936
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THE ONLY REFRIGERATOR THAT OFFERS ALL THESE FEATURES
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COURSES ANNOUNCED BY COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

The College of Architecture announces the two following courses for the second semester, beginning February 17.

The first course will be valuable for both technical and non-technical students; the second will give non-technical students the historical background for a real understanding of architecture.

Domestic Architecture and Housing.—For students of economics, sociology, and city planning as well as for students in architecture. A survey of the trend in house design and in mass housing, prefabrication, and the use of synthetic materials. Associate Professor Wells I. Bennett.

General Course in the History of Architecture.—The aim of this course is to give students seeking a liberal culture a survey of the development of the art of building. The temples, cathedrals, palaces, and other characteristic monuments of the ancient, medieval, renaissance, and modern styles, their design, sculpture, and painted decorations will be studied by means of lectures, illustrated by the stereopticon, and collateral reading. Associate Professor Ralph W. Hammett.

A Course in Domestic Architecture and Housing.—For the second semester, the College of Architecture announces a course on the modern dwelling, and housing. This subject should be of particular interest to students of economics, sociology, and all those studying the various aspects of city planning and the improvement of living conditions, as well as architectural students.

The course is to be a survey of the modern house, indicating the social, economic, and cultural background as well as its strictly practical development. The place of the single house, the group dwelling, and other characteristic monuments of the ancient, medieval, renaissance, and modern styles, their design, sculpture, and painted decorations will be studied by means of lectures, illustrated by the stereopticon, and collateral reading. Associate Professor Ralph W. Hammett.

ARCHITECTS GET MANSION OWNED BY J. J. GLESSNER

One of Chicago's outstanding residential landmarks, the stone mansion of the late John J. Glessner, one of the founders of the International Harvester company, will shortly become the property of the Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The house, at the southwest corner of 18th street and Prairie avenue, and erected from plans by the noted architect, H. H. Richardson of Boston, was given to the architects in 1924 with the stipulation that they could take possession after the death of Mr. and Mrs. Glessner. Mrs. Glessner died in 1932 and Mr. Glessner January 20, 1936.

The Glessner will stipulated that the architects maintain the residence as a "museum," library, gallery, and educational institution, including a school of design for legitimate architectural assemblages.
NEW PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES READY FOR PUBLIC

Gus O'Dell sends in a clipping from The Detroit Times with above heading. It seems to be one of Ted Cook’s “Cook-Coos.” The picture appeared to be of a mid-Victorian country railroad station. The text follows:

This is the first picture of the new pre-fabricated house which will soon be offered for sale by mail order houses. All the lumber is delivered in the form of sawdust, which the buyer mixes with glue. Thus the lumber can be sold by the gallon or peck, as the builder prefers. The mailman will deliver the nails, six at a time, right to the door—after the door jambs are up. The shingles come pasted to adhesive tape which is simply stuck to the rafters. Because postal regulations do not permit shipment of glass, the window panes will be of cellophane. A bicycle pump and fifty square feet of air is included for air conditioning. Rugs come painted on the floors, and, for a few extra dimes, the furniture comes nailed to the wall, making it simple for the housewife who is never at home to keep the place trim and tidy. A nice feature of the new pre-fabricated houses is that they can be unscrewed, folded up and placed in the attic when the owner wants to go away on a trip.

IS CITY PLANNING NEEDED?

Our cities generally, due to excessively rapid growth, concentrated congestion, questionable financing and inadequately controlled development, have become alarming physical liabilities and social hazards and they are more and more recognized as an outstanding political, moral and cultural menace in our Nation.

The following quotations from competent authorities represent the need and the intent of scientific analytic planning in the interest of city improvement for human betterment:

“With the aid of well conceived plans, based on sound economic principles and with high social purpose, we should be able to prevent must waste of money and unwholesome conditions in the environment of dwellings, such as has occurred too often as a result of want of planning.”

President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

“The enormous losses in human happiness and in money, which have resulted from lack of city plans which take into account the conditions of modern life, need little proof. The lack of adequate open spaces, of playgrounds and parks, the congestion of streets, the misery of tenement life, and its repercussions upon each new generation, are an untold charge against our American life. Our cities do not produce their full contribution to the sinews of American life and national character. The moral and social issues can only be solved by a new conception of city building.”

Ex-President Herbert Hoover.

“City Planning is seeking for a better humanity through better environment.”

Karl B. Lohmann.
"In its truest form, the art of city building is the art of creating the kind of environment needed to produce and maintain human values."

Thomas Adams.

"God has lent us the earth for our life. It is a great entail. It belongs as much to those who are to come after us, and we have no right by anything we do or neglect, to involve them in any unnecessary penalties, or to deprive them of the benefit which was in our power to bequeath." — Ruskin.

—The Planner.

BOOST’S ARCHITECTS

The American Brass Co. from time to time receives inquiries from magazine readers concerning illustrations used in their advertising, and the following letter indicates how they answer those who ask for plans:

In reply to your letter of January 14th addressed to our Waterbury offices, we are sorry to have to advise that there are no plans, blueprints or other pictures of this home. What you saw was merely a drawing which we had made up to illustrate this particular advertisement.

As you seem to like the style of this house very much and are apparently planning to build, we would suggest that you get in touch with a good local architect doing residential work. He would doubtless interpret your views and desires in a way which would prove wonderfully satisfactory. There are many, many details of building construction, all of them important, on which an architect’s advice and services are of immense practical value. The result is almost invariably a better built house which is cheaper to live in, which is molded to one’s own taste, and actually worth much more than the architect’s commission.

Please accept this suggestion as written in the interests of better homes. If you have any questions to ask, please do not hesitate to write us. Incidentally, we are enclosing a copy of our little booklet, “Copper, Brass and Bronze in the Home,” which you may find helpful.

TO ARCHITECTS

Your co-operation in Architects’ Reports will be appreciated by The Bulletin. It is our policy not to urge members to give out reports before they want them released. What we do ask is that you give your own publication the same opportunity that you give to others.

Several architects have voluntarily mailed in reports. This is especially appreciated, particularly from those outside Detroit, whom we do not contact regularly by telephone.—Thank you.

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This Sight Meter measures light as accurately as a thermometer measures heat

A well-planned building today must have good lighting. If decorative fixtures are used, it is important that they furnish LIGHT as well as decoration. Too often, such fixtures are chosen chiefly because they are ornamental or attractive, instead of being considered as what they were originally intended—as sources of light. If you are in doubt as to the quality of the lighting in a building, a Sight Meter will quickly check the adequacy of illumination at any place in a room—as accurately as a thermometer measures heat. You are invited to use one at any time, without charge or obligation. Call Randolph 6800 and ask for the Lighting Division.

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

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Following traditional General Electric policy the General Electric LB-4 is a compact, beautiful unit.

The relatively small space required is a refreshing contrast to the elephantine direct fired units on the market today.

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Price $660.00 F. O. B. Factory

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DETROIT'S 1936 GARDEN HOME

The home pictured herewith, designed by Talmage C. Hughes, architect, has been built in Convention Hall for the 18th Annual Builders' and National Homes Show opening February 14 and extending to February 23.


You are invited to attend the...

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION
Michigan Society of Architects
MARCH 13th and 14th, 1936

All committee reports and other material for convention issue of The Bulletin must be in by closing date.
NEW SALES TAX RULING

As announced in the January 31 Builders' and Traders' membership bulletin, a complete reversal of its September 15, 1935 ruling regarding tax on construction materials has been made by the State Board of Tax Administration effective as of February 1, 1936.

Article Eleven's first paragraph effective as of February 1, 1936 reads: "The retailer is the supply dealer who sells tangible personal property either to the contractor or to the owner of the real property to be constructed, improved, repaired, or altered, and shall pay the Three Per Cent Sales Tax on such sales."

To refresh your information, the ruling which obtained from September 15, 1935 to February 1, 1936, was as follows: "The final buyer is the person whose real property is constructed, improved, repaired or altered, and the contractor becomes the retailer, and the fair retail value of all materials used shall be reported by the contractor, and the 3½ Michigan Sales Tax paid thereupon."

So you see it is a complete reversal. It takes the situation back approximately to where it was prior to the ruling of September 15th.

The new ruling as you notice is silent as to cost plus contracts. It does not mention general contractors, direct contractors or contractors operating as subs under general contractors. It is silent as to the contractor who may buy some materials not for use on a specific job.

This game of "ruling who is the retailer" in the construction industry is much like the old game of "button, button, who's got the button?" only the effects are slightly farther reaching than a child's game played in a nursery.

They said in old times, "There's nothing more certain than death and taxes." We suggest the more modern saying, "The taxes go round and round."

Yet one cannot place too much blame on the State Board of Tax Administration because undeniably it is hard to make a tax on "sales at retail" fit an industry which is not a retail industry.

Estimating Class

Before this reaches you, the first session of the 24 lesson course in estimating conducted by E. M. Kaake for the Builders' and Traders' Exchange will have become history. It may be real history, too, for it is highly probable that the Exchange has started an activity which will be copied by similar organizations in other cities.

The first class has been limited to twenty and if all enrolled show up Monday evening at seven P. M. the class will be filled. Among the students who have enrolled are three contractor members of the Exchange, three sons of contractors who are members, and the remainder are employees of offices of members of the Exchange.

Low Cost Housing

The problem of low cost housing is a two-fold problem. The building industry's share is to develop more effective economical construction. But the share of the problem which looms up bigger is that of getting someone somewhere to undertake building of low cost houses to rent.

The building industry at this time can put up a low cost house. This is not to say that we have anywhere near reached effectiveness, but we can put up a low cost house. The biggest problem is to make a return on them after they are up. Who wants to go into the low cost housing business? And again, can we expect that considerable numbers of the lowest paid wage earners can undertake to build for their own occupancy?

The proposed Federal low cost housing in Detroit apparently is not going to furnish the answer if what we hear is true relative to the rents which would have to be charged to make the project self-supporting.

Low cost housing which is not self-supporting is not in line with present American principles, because we are not ready to think of subsidizing housing. When we are ready to think that way we shall be of different philosophy than now.

Of course the answer is simple on paper, and doubtless some men see their way almost to the answer. The answer is simply the use of such materials under such methods as will produce a house which will be satisfactory to rent at very low cost and yet produce a margin of profit.

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ANN ARBOR ARCHITECTS MEET WITH REAL ESTATE BOARD

On Thursday evening, January 30, the Ann Arbor Real Estate Board and the Ann Arbor Society of Architects held a joint meeting at the Michigan Union in Ann Arbor. Both groups were well represented with a total attendance of about forty. The purpose of the meeting was to promote a closer cooperation between the two groups to encourage the construction of finer homes and to solve some of the vexing problems which neither group could successfully combat alone.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Edward Couper, President of the Ann Arbor Real Estate Board, who referred to the current issue of the Architectural Forum and quoted its comment on the lack of cooperative effort in the small house field between the architect, realtor and financier. He expressed the hope that the present meeting would lead to an intelligent solution of the problem. He then turned the meeting over to Mr. Will D. Cuthbert, President of the Ann Arbor Society of Architects.

Architects' Luncheon
INTERCOLLEGIATE ALUMNI CLUB
13th Floor, Penobscot Building
Tuesday, February 11th, 12:30 p.m.

MR. DITCHY SPEAKER

Clair W. Ditchy, President of the Michigan Society of Architects had the following to say:

I am very happy to be here. Ann Arbor is no strange city to me for here I struggled through two years while so doing. I am therefore doubly indebted to Ann Arbor for my education. And in those formative years of my youth, I learned in the town many practical lessons which were not contained in the text books, lessons which helped me to reconcile and apply the knowledge which was taught me at the University. I learned among other things that cooperation was a vital asset in any common undertaking, that the success of a common effort depended upon a common understanding, a meeting of the minds.

A meeting of the minds is a legal phrase and it leads me to a "legal" story, which may illustrate the point. This story is legal only in the fact that it involves a lawyer. Further than this, it is a true story, and it actually did happen in Ann Arbor. I rely on these facts as sufficient reason for recounting of the incident, and sufficient to outweigh any criticism of indelicacy which might be levied against me. I seek only to illustrate and not to offend.

When I first came to Ann Arbor, electricity was somewhat of a novelty. Most of the streets were still lighted by gaslight and most of the students had to provide themselves with their own so-called student lamps. These were usually gasoline lamps with Welsbach burners. As a freshman I roomed in a house on the corner of Hill and South Thayer. In one of the adjoining rooms, lived a law student. In the bath room, in addition to the usual complement of accessories a bronze cast metal bracket stretched forth its crude arm to support a kerosene lamp.

It was the duty of the younger son of the landlady to keep this lamp filled, clean and lighted during the long watches of the night.

Now it so happened that in those days some students of an evening would visit Joe's and the Orient, two places where beer was dispensed until 10 o'clock each week day evening. Law students especially were addicted to this habit, because, we always

(Continued on Page 8)
ARCHITECTS’ REPORTS


Same—Preparing plans for remodeling of Rialto Theatre, Trenton, Mich.

Same—Preparing plans for 2 story and basement printing plant for Aronsson Ptg. Co., Fort at 8th.

Same—Bids closed on air conditioning on Rialto Theatre, Flint, Mich.

Same—Preparing plans for remodeling and modernization of Rialto Theatre, formerly Temple Theatre, Bay City, located at cor. Washington and 7th Streets.

Same—Preparing plans for store building, East Warren Ave. at Outer Drive.

Same—Bids on stoker for Capital Theatre, Detroit, closed.

Architects-Producers Council
Meeting
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1936
DINNER 6:30
Detroit Leland Hotel
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Sponsors
Architects Invited


Same.—Preparing plans for 2,000 seat theatre, cor. Warren and Miller Rd. Further details shortly.

Confer, Earl A., 18970 Grand River, RE. 2714.—Taking figures on automobile sales and service station, 160x125, Michigan Ave., beginning Jan. 23.


Same.—Plans for east addition to waiting room, Greenfield Village, Ford Museum, completed soon.

Same.—Bids closed for two sets of gates, ornamental iron work, Oakwood Blvd. and Airport Drive.

Same.—Plans for Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lakepointe and Kercheval, ready after Feb. 3th.


Same.—Taking figures on residence, Fairway Drive, brick veneer, tile roof, 2 car garage.

Kuni, Wm. H., CA. 8550.—Figures on residence, Warrington Drive. Also residence on Parkside. Figures closed.

Same.—Taking figures on two residences, Rosedale Park.


Same.—Bids on dairy building for Wilson Dairy Co. closed.

Same.—Taking figures on store building 80x85, East Warren and Audubon. Bids due February 12. By invitation only.


Schley, Cyril Edward, 1112 Lafayette Bldg., CA. 8499.—Figures for residence for Dr. Wm. Streit, Warrington Drive, Palmer Woods, taken beginning Feb. 5.

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

Same.—2 story addition to Garfield Telephone Bldg. Ready about Feb. 1 for figures.

Same.—Plans for 5-story building for Singer Sewing Machine Co., completed about Feb. 15.


Wright, Frank H., 2317 Dime Bank Bldg.—Plans for Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Lewis, Flint, completed about Feb. 15.

Same.—Store building, First Ave., Flint. Contract let to Perry-Root Co.

Wright, D. Allen, 133 W. Grand Blvd., LA. 4572.—Taking figures on residence, Ridge Road, Grosse Pointe Farms, by invitation only.

ARCHITECTS’ AND CONTRACTORS’ JOINT COMMITTEE

In our issue of Jan. 28th through error the name of Henry F. Stanton was omitted from the list of members on the Architects’ and Contractors’ Joint Committee, appointed by President Harley of the Detroit Chapter A. I. A.

Mr. Stanton has done splendid work on the committee for several years past, and the omission of his name from this committee was unintentional.

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AN ARCHITECT’S IDEA OF THE FUTURE OF CONCRETE MASONRY

A talk by Arthur K. Hyde, A.I.A., at the Convention of the National Concrete Masonry Association, Hotel Statler, Detroit, Michigan, January 21, 1936

At an earlier convention, I discussed briefly some of the merits of Concrete Products as related to buildings. The subject assigned to me for this occasion, “The Future of Concrete Products,” gives any speaker wide latitude. It is certain that I cannot do justice to any such assignment for I possess no supernatural power to penetrate the curtain which screens our view of tomorrow.

Our safest method for anticipating future developments is always based upon a careful analysis and understanding of the past. Let us briefly review the history of building during the past half century and by so doing attempt to establish the direction of our progress.

Fifty years ago we were still in the age of masonry construction but on the threshold of a period which has brought probably more change per year to civilization than any previous half century of recorded history. I believe no historian can avoid characterizing this general period, through which most of us have lived, as one of rapid change.

As in all ages, architecture and the science of building has reflected the political, economic and spiritual progress or regression of the people. Life in the 80’s had, in this country and generally throughout the world, reached a level of stability which few of us have ever known. Standards in vogue then had been tested over a comparatively long period and had been found successful. Sturdy masonry construction perfectly served the needs of the day and, in retrospect, just as perfectly stands as a symbol of that time.

The coming of the machine age, of which we are all a part, gradually changed our whole economic system and effected our whole civilization. The factors of time and space became increasingly important. These fundamental changes were reflected in gradual changes in the design of buildings. Steel and concrete were slowly introduced and new materials were developed for special needs. Though at first rather clumsily employed, these new ideas finally blossomed into a fairly well developed skeleton system of construction and with this system huge buildings, known the world over, have been constructed. This well known skeleton system grew up during a period of phenomenal and rapid progress and probably reached its peak about 1925. Much may be said for the skeleton system of construction. It apparently served the need, but to your speaker, it is a most unique and peculiar combination of sound principles and fallacious ones.

About fifteen years ago there came into prominence a new movement inspired probably by a critical analysis and appraisal of the skeleton system and its inherent incongruities. This movement soon acquired the unfortunate label “Modern” which was known as the “International Style.” Adepts of this new style justified their position by exposing the architectural dishonesties which the skeleton system had acquired, and offered instead an architecture which was in reality the basic principle of the skeleton system without its disingenuous mantle. It was practically the naked truth and was, of course, shocking to the aestheticians. But how ever brutal or crude it may seem to the unaccustomed eye, it is nevertheless a form from which, as a basis, the true skeleton system can grow naturally. Thus the last half century has, in my mind, been experimental and during the past 15 years of this period we have been decidedly more conscious of the experimental nature of our work. From this new and rarely accepted International Style, I believe a new architecture will develop which will differ widely with any previous work and as honestly rooted in the basic laws which are common to all good architecture. From this experimental period we look to the future, and envisioning that new architecture, let us see how Concrete Products can fit into the picture.

From our study of the immediate past and from present day standards, we can safely mention a few salient factors which will undoubtedly establish the trend of the immediate future. Speed of construction; the comparative temporary life of structure due to absence of fireproof; a wider application of standardization and mass production of building materials; the demand for utmost economies. As I see it, future items of building construction must be based on these requirements.

What part can Concrete Products play in the development of our new architecture? By improving their products and in conformance with these requirements? I cannot be technical but I am glad to give you some thoughts which may be of practical value.

This new architecture will continue to develop with a structural skeleton, but it will differ from the work of the past with a more natural and more logical attachment of the enclosing fabric. I believe that larger units than heretofore will be developed in all materials much after the manner of the wall board. In Concrete Products the forerunner of this unit is the well known roofing channel. The slabs will be thin, light in weight and will not emphasize the idea of strength, as with block construction. They will only function as units of enclosure and partition and will obviously exhibit their dependence upon the structural frame rather than apparently supplementing or supporting the frame. These new units as well as the standard units now in use will rank high in the following characteristics toward which the manufacturing technique has already made great strides.
1. The future development of Concrete Products will make new progress in the control of density and the development of impervious outside skins and glazes.

2. Hand in hand with control of density will be more progress in the reduction of moisture absorption. Apparently high absorption of many of the standard concrete units in use today is often the reason offered by laymen for not considering these products especially for exterior use.

3. In the future, I believe more consideration will be given to the weight of the building materials. We will find careful planning, for the sake of economy, and lighter units will be carried by the frames and heavier units for support and sub-structure curtain walls.

4. For interior use, and for the exterior of certain types of buildings, I believe more units of moulded surface will be employed. Few materials lend themselves so well to modeled surface decoration.

5. To develop some of the characteristics in Concrete units, which I believe buildings of the future will require, new aggregates yet undiscovered may be needed. Thermal insulation and acoustical properties may be produced by lamination or by filling of voids in the unit. But, I do not believe that thermal and acoustical materials will always be built into a building as a separate and one function material.

6. There is special need I believe for more widespread recommendations regarding the most advantageous mortars for use with various materials. Probably more complaints can be traced to the use of poor mortar, or good mortar for some other type of masonry. And speaking of mortar, I am still in favor of a unit with voids which do not go all the way through the unit. By maintaining a full surface on top of the unit a good mortar bed for the succeeding course is more easily laid and the lack of continuous vertical voids prevents heat loss.

7. Curing of precast units is most important today and in the future will be of even greater significance. Proper curing is the best known method of insuring against breakage and damage in transit. A new process of accelerating the hardening of concrete has recently been brought to this country from Europe and its application may in time prove of great economic importance. An American patent has been issued to the inventors, Albert Brund and Helge Bohlin, of Harnosand, Sweden.

The process in brief consists of passing an electric alternating current through the wet plastic concrete. For precast products, provision for electrodes is a simple matter. Electrodes consist of metal forms or plates and standard reinforcing bars. Substantially the only apparatus needed, is a transformer, conductors and electrodes—which are much cheaper to acquire and maintain than boilers, pipe systems, steam chambers, etc. The electric current is between thirty and fifty kwh. per cubic yard of concrete. Compression strengths at the end of twenty-four hours electric heating show strengths equal to seventy per cent of the twenty-eight day strengths, and at the end of the twenty-eight day period an increase of twenty per cent above these strengths obtained by steam curing. Considerable progress has been made during 1934 in developing this process in Europe and further details may be had through J. M. Smith, representing the patent owners.

With an industry alert to the public needs and quick to detect the trends, I believe that Concrete Products will play a large part in the construction of future buildings. During the past few years there has been a noticeable change in public approval in favor of Concrete Products which I am sure is not temporary because the products have sold themselves on the basis of merit.

Jan. 28, 1936.

Dear Talmage:

Well, I read in the Bulletin where the Mayor of Grand Rapids and the Hotel Pantlind and the Convention Bureau and a committee of architects all invited the Michigan Society of Architects to hold their convention in Grand Rapids and it came to me like a flash that maybe some of the boys would be backward about coming up here until they were sure it was all right with me. I have been thinking the matter over from all angles Talmage and the answer is yes and no.

God knows I would be the last man to seem inhospitable and I realize that professionally it would do the Detroit architects a world of good to come up here and see the type of work turned out by their Grand Rapids confreres. Like for instance the Grand Rapids Press building, designed by a local lad named Albert Kahn; the Grand Rapids Trust company building, from that well known Grand Rapids firm of Smith Hinshman and Grylls; the Morton Hotel, by a couple of G. R. fellows named Holabird and Root; the Blodgett Hospital by a couple of young beginners here named York and Sawyer, and the Hotel Pantlind, dashed off on the back of a menu card by Warren and Wetmore. I bet you if Whitney Warren was to leave Grand Rapids and go to a bigger town he would make quite a name for himself.

So from that standpoint it would be all right for the Society to come up here, but you might as well realize right now that we are law abiding people, we Grand Rapidsers, and abide by all decisions of the Michigan Society of Architects.

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the Supreme Court. They knocked out the AAA and consequently all the A's are illegal. The Society will therefore have to be known as the Michigan Society of Architects, which sounds rather peculiar but we can't help that.

At great personal inconvenience I have changed my own name to Roger Ilen, a proceeding that has already driven two letter carriers raging mad, but duty is duty. I am not going to be a party to any conniving. If the Society comes up here and starts signing themselves Architects in spite of the plain mandate of the Supreme Court don't think for a minute that I'll lend you my police pass to get you out of the cooler. Right is right.

With this thoroughly understood it will be all right for you to come up here. Even Paul Marshall can come and bring all 166 of those guys from the aluminum corporation.

Respectfully,
Roger Ilen (by a majority decision)
Roger Allen (minority opinion)

ANN ARBOR ARCHITECTS MEET WITH REAL ESTATE BOARD

(Continued from Page 3)

imagined, its lubricating effects increased their locomotor effectiveness. My neighbor of the legal profession was of this persuasion and each night—that is, practically every night—long after I had sought the enveloping repose of my squeaky cot, I would hear the heavy footsteps of my legal friend as he somewhat unsteadily mounted the stairs. After a slight pause in his room to divest himself of part of his raiment, I would hear him on his somewhat uncertain march to the bath room.

Now it so happened that the younger son of the landlady was occasionally resi^s in his duties as keeper of the light. His role of Phosphor, the light-bearer, did not impress him. He may have shunned his task somewhat uncertainly as to the identity of the culprit. A short indignation meeting settled this however as a place of frank discussion in the hands of our legal friend, with definite directions to clear us and make his peace with the landlady. He assumed the responsibility with his usual show of dignity and the remark that if the light were well-lighted as it should be each evening, such unfortunate occurrences would be avoided. He would take care of the matter diplomatically and effectively.

The next morning on the lamp bracket which held at the time no light, he affixed a sign which read: "Genesis I, 1." This reads, "And the Lord said: 'Let there be light' and there was light." When we arrived home that noon from our classes, we found in the usually empty bracket a lamp filled with oil, resplendent with a thousand highlights, and boasting a new wick. The little sign, however, still remained. Our lawyer friend with great pride, and some show of condescension, directed our attention to the value of knowing how to cope with unusual situations. He then reached for his sign which, having done its duty, he wished to remove. He then noticed that the sign had been changed, that the "one" had been stricken out and a "nine" in fine feminine handwriting had taken its place.

We hastened to consult the Bible and found that "Genesis I, 9" reads as follows: "And then the Lord said: 'Let all the waters of the earth be gathered into one place.' And it was so.'

I do not believe that any clearer understanding of a specific situation or better meeting of minds could be cited.

An unfortunate situation was instantly corrected and a fast friendship developed. I believe today, many of the ills of the building industry with which real estate and architecture are concerned, are being eliminated through the medium of friendly cooperation. We have profited by the bitter experiences of the last few years and have discovered that any sound progress in the building industry, or in any other industry, can only be achieved when every substantial or important element of that industry is prospering. Lasting prosperity cannot be accomplished at the expense of any group and when the various elements of any industry fail to cooperate, they weaken themselves and eventually become the easy prey of vulturine exploiters.

Today we are emerging from the folly of our past mistakes. Everywhere we find a frank avowal of our past delinquencies, and an earnest desire to create a stable and a lasting prosperity; we have a common aim, we speak a common language.

This was brought to me forcibly a few weeks ago. I was asked to contribute a short statement to a certain building magazine. Presidents of other groups also were asked to contribute, among them the head of a real estate group. The day the magazine appeared in print, the editor called me on the phone and profusely begged my pardon. It seemed that the realtor had written a short article but felt that the conclusion which he wished to make...
concluding paragraph. He hastily traced it back to the original script, and discovered that by some unaccountable error, the concluding paragraph of my article had been appended to that of the realtor.

An apology of course was necessary; indeed I was quite elated to have such convincing evidence that a realtor not only approved of what an architect had to say, but was delighted to indulge in the same sentiments.

This leads me to the burden of my story, namely, the necessity for unanimity of purpose and an appreciation of another one's services in accomplishing that purpose.

The two groups represented here tonight are intimately identified with the “building industry” or if you prefer a more specific title, with “the use of land.”

During the enforced pause in building activity (I hesitate to be so trite as to refer to it as the depression) we might well have pondered on the trend of building activity for the past several decades, catalogued its merits and its defects and arrived at a program of improvement for the future.

Surely if mistakes have been made, it would be unwise to start out again perpetrating the same old follies, perpetuating the same old abuses. True progress will not brook the further repetition of palpable errors. The industry must be alert to the weaknesses and abuses which it has suffered to exist and must start anew, free from such damning encumbrances. That such a welcome cause of action is possible constitutes the unusual opportunity of today.

When we speak of the building industry we involve at least six groups of individuals, all of whom play extremely important roles. We have first the owner, without whom there would be no building, the architect without whom there should be no building, and the contractor, without whom there could be no building. In addition, we have material manufacturers who provide the materials of which our structures are fashioned and the financier who furnishes the capital for the prosecution of the work, and last but not least the realtor who surveys the land upon which the buildings are built.

All of these groups are interdependent and what one does affects all of them. There must, therefore, if we are to have intelligent progress, be a complete understanding of each other and his particular problems and a healthy cooperation on the part of everyone to accomplish desired improvements. There can be no healthy and lasting improvement at the expense of any one of the vital factors of the building industry.

It is interesting to note that each of these groups has felt the need of organization. Each within its narrow confines has formed associations to cope with its problems and to promote the interests of its group, with perhaps now and then a gesture of altruism. But appreciation of its neighboring groups has been slow in forming and although each group may recognize defects which it is eager to correct, it has found little or no cooperation, if not actual opposition, from the other groups. This has greatly retarded progress. The recession through which we have just passed has shaken us up a bit and has led us to shed many false notions concerning our own self-sufficiency. We seem to be discovering that much can be accomplished through an interchange of ideas and through concerted action in the right direction. The day is at hand, I believe, when hearty cooperation between all these groups will bring about a vast improvement in the physical condition of our American communities.

This great enterprise which we call the building industry has many phases, some of which have loomed up as being highly important because of their magnitude, some of which have been regarded as inconsequential because of their apparent insignificance. But in any forward step which the industry undertakes, it must assume the burden and responsibility of every phase of its activity, and no phase of it is insignificant. The five room bungalow has as much right to attention as the forty story skyscraper and there are those who, delving through the wreckage of our late debacle in search of the why and wherefore, are convinced that proper attention to small house construction in the past would have prevented much of the deplorable muddle at the present time. And curiously enough, every group mentioned herein is responsible. United, they might have exercised some influence, which would have safeguarded the character and soundness of the small building investment, but, separate and independent, they easily salved their respective consciences with the thought that had the opportunity properly presented itself, they would have readily cooperated.

It was the old story of “Let George do it.” Fortunately, a government agency, the Federal Housing Administration, assumed the role of “George” and has been doing famously at it. It has placed an emphasis on small house construction in no uncertain terms. Realtors, bankers, material manufacturers, architects, contractors, and owners follow where it leads its commendable way, and if we only exhibit an intelligent ability to profit by the missionary work which FHA has performed, I feel that we may accomplish a Brobdingnagian task with a Lilliputian effort.

This meeting tonight may well serve locally as the initiatory step in bringing into closer relation these two important groups, the realtors and the architects. As an architect, I should like to briefly outline the services which the architect performs in order that his function may be more fully understood. The architect’s services may be divided into three parts: (1) the preliminary services; (2) the documentary services; (3) the supervisory services. Preliminary services consist of conferences with
the owner, the preparation of preliminary sketches, to crystallize the owner's ideas, revisions and amendments to these sketches until finally a definite scheme is arrived at, which meets with the owner's approval.

The second stage consists of developing working drawings and specifications which will, in the language and symbols of the various building trades, describe the work which the erection of the contemplated building will involve. This stage also includes the taking of bids. Inasmuch as all bidders are figuring on the same basis, a fair competitive group of figures is thus assured.

After the successful bidder has been selected, it then becomes the duty of the architect to see that the contractor follows faithfully the specifications and plans, and to provide him with full size details of special features.

In the execution of work, architectural supervision is of the utmost importance. Not only does this serve as a check on proper construction but it insures the architect of those finishing touches which are so essential to the realization of his design.

Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, writing at the beginning of the Christian era, dilates at length upon the necessary qualifications of an architect. He informs us that an architect must be a man acquainted with language, harmony, color, public health, and sanitation, and must be able to design buildings having stability, utility and beauty.

This is no doubt the earliest recorded definition of an architect and coming from such an eminent authority, we are content to accept it as an accurate description of those masters under whose guiding genius the great monuments of antiquity were reared. Their work in itself proclaimed them, for these monuments bear undeniable witness to their culture and their skill.

We may well ponder on what changes 20 centuries have wrought in the practice of the architectural profession. Has it fallen from its high estate or is it still required that an architect possess so many and such varied capacities? In an age which architecturally speaking has been so replete with achievements we are constrained to believe that an architect might struggle on without many of the accomplishments which Vitruvius lists and on whose talents to accomplish this end.

But almost overnight the picture has changed. The job has become complicated by progress in many new and surprising directions. New materials, new methods of construction, new modes of living, whether at work, at rest or at play, have so transformed the functions of our modern buildings and our media of expression that we find ourselves definitely estranged from many of the old sources of inspiration. Greek and Roman temples somehow do not slip into the scheme of things with the same ease and abandon that they once did. Complacent ideas regarding conservative adaptations of ancient architectural styles have been completely upset by those rampant crusaders for the truth at any price, who persist in preaching their gospel of usefulness and simplicity, and robbing us of the assurance with which we were wont to create our Old English, Norman and Mediterranean designs.

The building industry is one of those many modern businesses and professions has become so complicated that specialization has been the result. One new trade after another has been added to the list of subcontractors and the old time-honored trades have been subdivided to make room for the introduction of new materials.

Architecture, too, has been profoundly affected. A building today must do more than merely house. It must provide mechanical conveniences and refinements which a few years ago were unheard of, and the architect must be familiar with their details and possibilities. He cannot be an expert in each particular, but his training has given him a broad appreciation and he taps the various sources of reliable information and fashions his buildings in the light of this latest knowledge and development. He must depend upon the specialists who have segregated their particular material or phase of building and who, by advanced methods of research and experimentation, have eliminated guesswork and definitely determined the dependable performance of their materials or equipment.

The manufacturer has thus come to have a very appreciable influence upon current architecture. His discoveries have opened up to the architect new avenues of expression and although in many instances, he has added fresh burdens to the already staggering mass of detail with which the architect must struggle, yet in other respects, they have freed him from many of the limitations which hampered him before. There has come to exist a more sympathetic feeling between architect and producer, as there should. The trend of development in modern building is such that intelligent progress has inseparably linked them. They are cooperating in improving the service which they receive, and realizing their inter-dependence, they are pooling their talents to accomplish this end.

Harvey Wiley Corbett, of New York, a fellow in the American Institute of Architects, and widely known for his accomplishments in the field of architecture, and who, with the guiding architectural genius of the Chicago World's Fair, spoke recently before the Producers' Council club, of New York. He stressed the point that architects today regard manufacturers as collaborators and expect of them the necessary data concerning their products to enable the architect to use them "intelligently, logically, rationally, to have functionalism as a basis of our design and make sure we move along in our art with your newer science."

We have spoken in generalities. It is a fertile field for discussion and one which has many ramifications. We would hardly presume to give an exhaustive treatise on the subject, yet there are many facts which the public has a right to know. The public must be taken into this Partnership for the Promotion of Better Building, for they are his buildings, his city, his welfare. We must inform him of the evils of the past, that he may shun them; we must acquaint him with the present that he may encourage them. There must be some agency to which he can turn for guidance, which will be thoroughly representative of all the phases of the industry and which because of its impeccable integrity, will enjoy unlimited public confidence.

We, as architects, invite your earnest consideration of these matters and I can assure you of a hearty cooperation on our part in any effort dedicated to the betterment of building.
MODERN PLUMBING FOR THE MODERN HOUSE
By Professor George M. McConkey
University of Michigan, College of Architecture
Over Radio Station WJR
Released by U. of M. Broadcasting Service

Across the road from the farmhouse where I lived when a youngster was the home of an uncle which I will never forget, for it had a flowing spring piped right into the dining room and all one had to do was to reach over from the dining room table and dip up a pitcher of sparkling spring water at any time during the meal. I was thoroughly impressed with this luxury, for over at our house it was necessary frequently to prime the pump and exert oneself considerably for every bucket of water used, and on very cold mornings when the well curb was covered with ice it meant waiting for a kettle of water to heat before starting the proceedings.

Improbable as it may seem to the average city dweller even today more than half of our rural and small town homes are without running water, ordinary kitchen sinks are unattained luxuries and bath rooms are only talked about and hoped for.

The prospective home owner today who is about to undertake the building of a new home usually begins picturing mentally beautiful model kitchens, tiled bath rooms, hot water flowing at the touch of silent faucets and many other items designed to make living easy and housework pleasant. The prospective owner dares not believe that the amount of money he has available can be stretched to include such luxury as this very best in modern plumbing, but judicious expenditure can accomplish wonders.

Just what does the best in modern plumbing mean? First of all, it means tapping the city water main with a branch pipe of adequate size so that a large volume of water can flow to the faucet in a short time. Why should we provide only a noisy small stream splashing all over the kitchen floor, turning three or four turns of an old style compression faucet when we can so easily provide a silent flow at low velocity without splash with one quarter turn of a lever handle with the new style faucets and adequate pipe sizes?

Let the prospective home owner by all means have one of these new modern kitchen sinks set correctly 36½ or 37½ inches above the floor and located to save many needless steps close at hand and convenient to the kitchen range and work table. What kind of a kitchen sink do we mean? For a long time our sanitary regulations prohibited the enclosing of the space immediately below the sink. Recently however the relaxing of these regulations has permitted many styles of modern sinks to be made available with the space below enclosed in enameled metal cabinets complete with doors, shelves, and compartments, in lengths up to five or seven feet, with the drain board counter tops both on right and left hand sides of the sink all formed in one piece and covered with the new smooth acid-resisting enamel. For the very fine kitchen, Monel Metal, that silvery white alloy two-thirds nickel and one-third copper, and stainless steel, lustrous with its high chromium content, both give almost the last

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THE MODERN GENERAL ELECTRIC KITCHEN

Our Kitchen Planning Department will co-operate with you in scientifically laying out your kitchen, without obligation.

CASWELL INC.
Michigan Distributors for General Electric Home Servants
word in kitchen fixtures, and the cost is not too prohibitive for the moderate priced home.

A dish washer incorporated with the sink is now frequently being installed. With plenty of hot water available, a dish washer is well worth the cost. The dish washing machine is usually a container about the size of a small washing machine, its hinged top forming the drain board of the sink. It receives the dishes on racks arranged to receive the impact from the hot soapy water churned up into a torrent by the motor operated device. The secret of the success of most any dish washing appliance is the availability of plenty of hot soft water. Without the hot soft water, no dishwasher can be a success. The problem of obtaining plenty of hot soft water must be solved. Let us consider this for a moment.

If your house happens to be located where water supply from the Great Lakes is available, the soft water problem is solved at no further cost after paying the water bill. On the other hand, if your water supply is hard water, and some of our supplies are certainly very hard, then a water softener is a necessity.

The plumber can easily install one of these softeners, and the new owner will be called upon to familiarize himself with the process of regenerating the mineral in the water softener tank once or twice a month with common salt, the cost of the salt being about the only expense involved after the installation of the softener, but the saving in soap alone will more than offset this item of expense.

The method of heating the water is usually dictated partly by the type of house heating plant decided upon, but whether it be a coal, gas, or oil heating unit, if thermostatically controlled it is usually most satisfactory. However, when a fairly large capacity, well-insulated, storage tank is put in, all automatic and temperature control devices become of less importance, since a small heating unit going night and day and keeping a large tank of hot water constantly on tap is just as satisfactory as the rapid heating of the water made available just as needed, and it is these large capacity rapid heaters that require automatic control of their heat.

An insulated tank with a capacity one-third larger than the combined requirements of bath, shower, and kitchen fixtures is most satisfactory. It avoids rapid cooling down as cold water rushes in to replace the hot water drawn off. The temperature is constant and not spotty.

Since all pipes are concealed above the basement, it is important that an insulated covering be put on all cold water pipes, since the moist air in the summer time will condense on these cold water pipes and will drip down, spoiling plaster and decorations. This does not happen when the pipes are warm or covered.

In addition to the regular hot and cold water supply pipes, a third pipe of small size is very desirable. This is a return pipe from just behind that fixture most distant from the hot water tank. This pipe insures that there will be no waste or waiting for the hot water to arrive when the faucet is turned on.

Since hot water pipes corrode and deteriorate much more rapidly than cold water pipes, they should be of particularly durable material such as genuine wrought iron galvanized, or brass or copper, rather than the ordinary galvanized steel pipe. It is well to keep all pipes away from the outside walls. Anyone who has ever gone through the ordeal of having pipes freeze up in an exposed location, and watched the removal of plaster and the expensive replacement of such pipes will never permit pipes in outside walls.

When it comes to the selection and purchase of fixtures, the prospective home owner is confronted with an imposing array of designs and shapes as well as several materials.

The best bath room fixtures, except the bathtub, are made of the so-called two fired vitreous china. Both firings are at very high temperatures. The first firing vitrifies the china clay of which the fixture is formed. Then the fixture is dipped into the glaze and again fired. This forms the glossy surface which penetrates into the vitreous backing so that the two are fused together. The result is the most permanent and sanitary fixture material so far devised. Large-sized fixtures like bathtubs and kitchen sinks cannot be commercially produced of vitreous china because they warp and twist out of shape in firing due to their large size.

Fused enamel on a base of cast iron or pressed steel is the most practical material for large sized moderate priced fixtures. The new enamels are acid resisting and are much harder and better able to stand repeated cleaning and scouring without deterioration and stain than the older kind, which are not acid resisting and are still in use on some of the cheaper grades of fixtures.

One of the more recent innovations is color burned in the enamels of modern plumbing fixtures. For a small additional cost a color scheme is easily carried out in the bath room, and when one enters such a room it is the room itself one sees as a whole rather than the glossy white conspicuous plumbing fixtures.

(Continued Next Week)

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PRODUCERS' COUNCIL-ARCHITECTS' MEETING

Detroit Leland Hotel
MON., FEB. 24th, DINNER at 6:30 P. M.

LIBBY - OWENS - FORD GLASS COMPANY will present an Educational program, “Glass, The Modern Architectural Compass, because of the Pronounced Architectural Trend Toward a Glass Age.”

This program will cover flat glass and the several new kinds of glass of interest to architects, including window, plate, structural, tempered and heat-resisting glass.

Samples will be displayed, new uses discussed, and suggestions offered on the new sun and fresh air trends in architectural design toward a more spacious and gratious living.

ARCHITECT SEEKS CONNECTION

Registered architect, member of the Michigan Society of Architects, 48 years of age, 20 years experience in general practice needs employment. Can you use this man? Address the Bulletin.

MONTHLY MEETING
DETOIT CHAPTER, A.I.A.

Intercollegiate Alumni Club
THURS., FEB. 20, DINNER at 6:30 P. M.

Professor Wells I. Bennett, who appeared on the program of the Michigan Engineering Society at Ann Arbor, February 17th, will give the highlights of the Convention.

Blythe E. Stason, Graduate engineer and lawyer and professor of law at U. of M., who was spoke on the same program on “Interpretation of Registration Law of Michigan, Its Defects and Suggestions on Strengthening It,” will give a brief of his talk.

ARCHITECTS’ LUNCHEON
INTERCOLLEGIATE ALUMNI CLUB
13th Floor, Penobscot Building
Tuesday, February 18th, 12:30 p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Chapter members who have been sent cards asking if they will serve as delegates to the A.I.A. Convention in May are urged to return their cards immediately.

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THE FUTURE OF BUILDING

Countless times members of the Builders' and Traders' exchange have sat here at this desk discussing the future of building. But the other evening when we were enrolling our first class in estimating, this same question was shot at me by a group of four young men, each of them the son of one of our contractor members. They were keen to get any slant on the long range possibilities of construction. Doubtless they had discussed the parental occupation many times. Should they enter contracting with their dads or should they strike into new fields?

After leaving them, I thought to myself how inadequate my answer had been, and I decided to figure out what such an answer should be. I have not arrived yet, but here is where I am on the subject at present.

To consider the long range possibilities in building, you have to start with fundamentals. The first is the purpose of construction.

Is not a sensible answer to this: "The purpose of construction is to provide foundations and shelter for human activities"? For instance, one chief human activity is "living" and for this we have all the types of residences from shacks to multiple palaces. Then there is the human activity of agricultural and industrial production running the whole gamut of human needs and desires from Normandies to needles. Then such things as power from streams requiring dams, tunnels, etc. which might be called the foundation for that power. Then we have the foundations for traffic such as railroads and paved roads. We could recite at length. We all know of course that this is true, but it is necessary to visualize it to get any kind of picture for long range determination.

The first conclusion is that the future of construction depends directly upon (1) the expected increase or decrease in human units probably best figured on family basis and (2) on the probable living standard of these units.

As to population trends there are certain statistical facts available. We know the influx of immigration is at low ebb. We have no indication now that we shall ever again allow a great volume of immigration to swell our population. Of course, no one can forecast a change of policy, but the general opinion is that it will not be greatly changed. The birth rate is declining year by year, but even so it will be at least twenty years at present rates before our population becomes static. How will the growth of cities compare with growth of rural areas? Will the big cities like Detroit continue to get larger, or will there be decentralization to smaller cities? These are pertinent questions not subject to answer.

As for manufacturing or producing goods for foreign trade, that seems to be definitely on the wane. The modern acceptance at least is that goods must be traded for goods in the long run. At least there must be such an international cycle of distribution that nations can pay for foreign production with goods of domestic production.

This brings us to the standard of living.

In order to build there must be not only the desire to build but the ability to pay for the construction. The construction when completed must be such as will deliver a satisfaction either in form of profits or in some other manner.

Men build factories only for purpose of making goods. If they cannot sell the goods—no building. Men build homes partly for the satisfaction of living in them. If we did not have the present standard of living, we would not have any automobile factories, radio and refrigerator factories, telephone systems, electric appliances, etc., etc., and we would not have built or be adding to or repairing now any buildings devoted to such industries. We would still have dirt roads repaired locally by farmers working out their poll tax.

If the farmers of the nation make enough money to purchase automobiles they make such purchases, and thereby set in motion forces in Detroit which in the long run result in construction of factories, stores, theatres, residences, hotels, churches, schools, new streets, and what not.

If we can progress upward toward the famous two cars in every garage, two chickens in every pot, and we may add, two pairs of pants each year for everyone who wears pants, we shall have more and more demand and for building. But who can make a long range statement? We have approximately

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Edited by E. J. Brunner

137,000,000 people in these United States, very adequate natural resources, and the best thought should be that nothing can bring us down.

The construction industry itself in reasonably good times should furnish through its activities the livelihood for at least 12,000,000 of these people when you consider it in all its ramifications and activities in converting from the raw into the finished product.

And so it follows that the industry itself through whatever advancement it makes is a powerful factor in human activities. But to discuss conditions in the industry itself must be a separate chapter in this subject.

Can we leave this present chapter by saying that whatever happens there will be no more upward progress in any industry or profession in the long run than there will be in the construction industry, but that it is incumbent on the industry itself to see that its methods and procedures keep up with whatever pace all human activities take.

MODERN PLUMBING FOR THE MODERN HOUSE

(Continued from Last Week)

In the proposed new house, before making a decision to spend several hundred dollars on walls and floors of a single bath room with expensive surfacing, it should be seriously debated whether money should not be invested in an extra bath room and fixtures.

Is it not true that the average family with but one bath room available is forced to schedule the narrow margin of time preceding breakfast and departure to school and office into sketchy and limited periods contingent on bath room facilities that are simply inadequate for a large family and the net result is hectic rush and a complete lack of a family get-together at meal time?

By all means spend the few extra hundred dollars for the second bath room before making a show place of the one and only bath room, and keep in mind that it is an easy matter to invest a much larger amount of money in floor and wall finishes of one bath room than would be needed to completely equip a second bath room and put in simple floor and wall finishes in both rooms. In any case, the floors must be waterproof and non-slippering.

When it comes to locating the laundry and its equipment, select a well-lighted space in the basement, or a utility room adjoining the kitchen; at any rate plenty of room about the laundry trays is of more importance than the kind of fixture used. Adjustable legs with pressed steel trays enameled with the acid resisting enamel are quite satisfactory.

A small sink set in the floor close by, or a floor drain will be necessary to drain the washing machine into, or the water will otherwise have to be bailed out with a bucket into the laundry trays. A floor drain is also needed at the water softener. Floor drains are liable to become a source of annoyance if sewers should back up during severe rain storms. There is a type available, however, furnished with a hand screw plug that can be shut off in this emergency, or at the water check can be placed in the main drain outlet. A wet basement must be avoided in any event.

A system of yard sprinklers installed in pipes just below the ground will save many hours time with a hose during hot dry weather. In fact, a hose is no longer needed at all, and the lawn can be kept a beautiful green by simply turning on one valve occasionally.

There are other items that deserve mention that come under the head of modern plumbing. The garbage disposal unit, which attaches below the kitchen sink outlet, is one. This container receives all kitchen refuse, except large bones, glass, and metal, which is ground into fine pulp by an electrically driven cutter. Water from sink faucet washes the waste out into the sewer.

This mention of waste disposal brings up the whole phase of the plumbing installation—a complete system of piping from fixtures to sewer which deserves some attention in any discussion of modern plumbing.

The shortest and most direct route with the fewest number of bends that a waste system can have is the best, for it will be more trouble free and less costly to install. Our bureau of standards at Washington has conducted many experiments, using different systems of waste pipe and vent pipe connections to fixtures and their traps, for the purpose of discovering their relative abilities to give trouble free performance and has definitely proved that the simplest arrangement with long easy bends is best.

Since the waste must be disposed of from both kitchen and bath room the greatest degree of simplification will occur when the bath room is over the kitchen. Now if there is to be a small toilet room also on the first floor, the second bath room may be arranged to come directly over this, since a waste system of four inch cast iron pipe is to be as short and direct as possible. However, the importance of a simplified pipe arrangement may easily be over-emphasized. For instance, the proper location of the kitchen sink in a properly planned arrangement for saving steps, time, and effort in the constant daily use of the kitchen is, it seems obvious, of much more importance than the saving of a few feet of pipe. A house planned by a competent architect considers each phase of the problem and frequently attains both the most efficient locations for the fixtures and the shortest and most direct arrangement for the pipes.

(Continued on Page 5)
ARCHITECTS’ REPORTS

Agree, Chas. N., 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9263.—Preparing plans for remodeling of two story building and factory addition at 9593 Grand River Ave. for the Re-Nu Sweeper Co.

Same.—Preparing plans for remodeling of Trenton Theatre, Trenton, Mich.

Same.—Preparing plans for 2 story and basement printing plant for Aronsson Printing Co., Lafayette at 8th.

Same.—Bids closed on air conditioning on Rialto Theatre, Flint, Mich.

Same.—Preparing plans for remodeling and modernization of Rialto Theatre, formerly Temple Theatre, Bay City, located at cor. Washington and 7th Streets.

Same.—Preparing plans for store building, East Warren Ave. at Outer Drive.

Same.—Bids on stoker for Capital Theatre, Detroit, closed.


Same.—Preparing plans for 2,000 seat theatre, cor. Warren and Miller Rd. Further details shortly.


Confer, Earl A., 18970 Grand River, RE. 2714.—Preparing plans for 2 story and basement addition to Greenfield’s Restaurant, 2951 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

F. J. Tollefson, 4550 Parkside, closed.


Same.—Plans for east addition to waiting room, Greenfield Village, Ford Museum, completed soon.

Same.—Bids closed for two sets of gates, ornamental iron work, Oakwood Blvd. and Airport Drive.

Same.—Plans for Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lakepointe and Kercheval, ready after Feb. 19th.


Same.—Figures on residence, Ferriday Drive, brick veneer, tile roof, 2 car garage.—closed.

Kuni, Wm. H., CA. 8550.—Figures on residence, Warrington Drive. Also residence on Parkside. Figures closed.

Same.—Taking figures on two residences, Rosedale Park.


Same.—Figures on store building, 80x85, East Warren and Audabon, closed. Mechanical trades being figured.


Phelps & Bernardi, 920 Detroit Savings Bank Bldg., CA. 0306.—Preparing plans for alterations and addition to Greenfield’s Restaurant, 2951 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Same.—Bids are due February 20 on Warehouse and Dwelling, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Schley, Cyril Edward, 1123 Lafayette Bldg., CA. 8499.—Figures for residence for Dr. Wm. Streit, Warrington Drive, Palmer Woods, taken on all sub-trades.

Smith, Hinman & Grylls, 800 Marquette Bldg., RA. 8825.—Preparing plans for alteration to Central M. E. Church. Ready about April 1.

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

Same.—Preparing preliminary plans for Graduates’ School, Backham Memorial, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Same.—2 story addition to Garfield Telephone Bldg. Held over until Feb. 19.

Same.—Plans for 5-story building for Singer Sewing Machine Co., completed about Feb. 16.


Wright, Frank H., 2317 Dime Bank Bldg.—Plans for Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Lewis, Flint, completed about Feb. 15.

Wright, D. Allen, 18970 Grand River, RE. 2714.—Taking figures on residence, Ridge Road, Grosse Pointe Farms, by invitation only.

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MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

M. S. A. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS NOMINATED

Two nominating committees met last week for the purpose of naming two separate states of officers and directors for The Michigan Society of Architects for 1936-1937.

One committee appointed by Clair W. Ditchy, president of the Society consisted of Arthur K. Hyde (Chairman), George F. Diehl and N. Chester Sorensen—as Mr. Sorensen was away from the city Talmage C. Hughes served in his place.

The second committee, which was elected by the members, consisted of C. William Palmer (Chairman), Milton J. Pettibone and Lancelot Sukert. As Mr. Sukert was unable to serve, Frank Eurich, Jr. served in his place.

By-laws provide that other nominations may be made if signed by three members in good standing and submitted to the secretary one week prior to the annual meeting. Such slates must be complete for every office, even though they may not differ from nominations on the other slates.

Balloting will be by mail and the election will take place at the Twenty-Second Annual Convention in Grand Rapids, March 13-14.

Following are the results of deliberations of the two committees:

Roger Allen, Grand Rapids  
Andrew R. Morison, Detroit  
Lawrence B. Jameson, Detroit  
Dalton J. Snyder, Detroit  
Warren L. Rindge, Grand Rapids  
Lewis J. Sarvis, Battle Creek  
Robert B. Frantz, Saginaw  
James A. Spence, Saginaw  
Cornelius L. T. Gabler, Detroit  
John C. Thorton, Detroit  
Talmadge C. Hughes, Detroit

For Directors  
(8 TO BE ELECTED)
Russell A. Allen, Jackson  
Wells I. Bennett, Ann Arbor  
Ralph L. Calder, Detroit  
William D. Cuthbert, Ann Arbor  
George F. Diehl, Detroit  
Adolph Eisen, Detroit  
Joseph C. Goddeyne, Bay City  
Hugh T. Keyes, Detroit  
Amadeo Leone, Detroit  
LeRoy Lewis, Detroit  
George M. McConkey, Ann Arbor  
Richard H. Marr, Detroit  
Walter Maul, Detroit  
Milton J. Pettibone, Detroit  
Malcolm R. Stirton, Detroit.

MODERN PLUMBING FOR THE MODERN HOUSE

(Continued from Page 3)

If we are to summarize the essentials of good plumbing for the modern house, we must then provide:

1. Adequate size supply pipes to get volume without splash, noise, or a long wait.
2. Plenty of hot soft water with a return from the most distant fixture.
3. Durable pipe materials, particularly on hot water supplies.
4. Preference for the two fired vitreous china in the smaller fixtures and for the acid resisting enamel on a metal base for the larger fixtures.
5. More than one bath room when possible in preference to spending more money on the single bath room.
6. For the most efficient arrangement in both kitchen and bath rooms the house should preferably be designed by a competent registered architect who will see to it that the work is done by a competent plumbing contractor working in accordance with our very complete state sanitary regulations and plumbing laws.

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IMPORTANCE OF STEEL FRAMING RECOGNIZED BY DETROIT ARCHITECTS

Growing acceptance of steel-framing by the architectural profession is indicated by the large percentage of architect-designed Detroit residences in which a Stran-Steel Framework is specified, a recent survey shows.

Among the architects specifying Stran-Steel in one or more Detroit residences are: Richard Marr, Harry J. Toombs, Warm Springs, Ga.; Charles Horner, Hussey & Vose, J. Burr Joslin, O’Dell & Rowland, Merritt & Cole, Frederick Howell, Charles Valentine, J. Robert F. Swanson, Frank A. Miles, Sim E. Smith, Amedeo Leone, Talmage C. Hughes.

"I believe one of the greatest advances in home building in recent years is the use of a steel framework in homes," says one Detroit architect, who has specified steel framing in the majority of houses he has designed in recent months. "There is little doubt that many of the serious troubles of home ownership in recent years are due to the fact that in homes framed the old way, the framework would shrink or warp, causing plaster cracks, sagging or squeaking floors, and many other troubles and causing frequent and heavy repair expense. This is no reflection on the builder, who in past years worked with the best materials then available—but unfortunately those materials did not have the permanent qualities that make a home really trouble-free.

New Stran-Steel-framed residence under construction on Cambridge Road, Sherwood Forest, designed by J. Robert F. Swanson, architect.

"But today we have steel, a far more durable and permanent material for the framework of homes. As everyone knows, steel will not shrink, warp or rot, and is non-inflammable.

"I believe all branches of the building trades, as well as the architectural profession, are coming to realize the advantages of this type of construction that assures long life and low cost of maintenance and protects against shrinkage defects. Homes that embody permanent construction features are more

STRAN-STEEL adds permanence to beauty of design

In an increasing number of residences designed by Detroit architects, specifications call for Stran-Steel framing . . . that eliminates shrinkage defects . . . makes homes more permanent and a safer, sounder investment. Stran-Steel framing is particularly adapted for use with concrete subfloors that greatly reduce fire hazard, and are virtually soundproof.

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highly rated by mortgage lending agencies and lend a greater degree of safety to the investment of the owner.

"The simplicity of erection of Stran-Steel framing in contrast to earlier methods of steel construction, which required fabrication at the plant and welding on the job, makes it extremely practical for residential building.

"Siding is nailed to Stran-Steel studs the same as to wood, by carpenters who use hammer and nails and the tools they are accustomed to. The use of concrete sub-floors, which this type of construction makes possible, provides a greater element of fire safety and an important sound deadening feature, and eliminates squeaky floors caused by the inevitable shrinkage of wood sub-flooring.

"One special feature of Stran-Steel construction is its flexibility—in that interior partitions may be adjusted or moved one way or the other during erection.

"With the obvious advantages of steel over wood, it is my personal opinion that the time is not far off when at least a majority of new homes of the better type will have steel frames and concrete sub-floors.

"A few years ago we saw office building and hotel construction swing rapidly from wood framing to the use of steel frames and concrete sub-floors, so that no building of that type would be considered modern today without that type of construction. It seems quite obvious that the same thing is happening now in residential construction."

NELSON CO. EXHIBIT OUTSTANDING AT DETROIT BUILDER'S SHOW

A colorful display of plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment by Nelson Co., 2604—4th Avenue, Detroit, covering nearly one thousand square feet of exhibit space, was one of the highlights of the opening of the 28th Annual Detroit Builders' Show.

This exhibit includes a most complete array of modern designs and styling in bathroom fixtures, kitchen equipment and heating and air-conditioning.

According to Mr. H. O. Nelson, President, Nelson Co., this exhibit was planned for the purpose of striking a keynote in plumbing and heating for homes by bringing to the attention of the general public a more vivid appreciation of the modern, better quality products.

Architects and builders will find this exhibit highly interesting from the standpoint of color harmonies achieved by manufacturers in component units for bathrooms and kitchens. The operation of air conditioning and heating equipment at this exhibit demonstrates the practical improvements in this field.

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“A Tale of Two Cities”
M.S.A. CONVENTION TO BE HUGE SUCCESS

Grand Rapids Determined To Carry On To That End

Word comes from Grand Rapids Architects that they have enlarged their Convention Committee to ten members. The Committee now stands as follows:

Harry L. Mead, Chairman; Emil Zillmer, Secretary; Warren L. Rindge, Roger Allen, Walter Pearl, Pierre Lindhout, John Baker, Chris Steketee, Harry Colton, John Vanden Bogert.

ARCHITECTS’ LUNCHEON
INTERCOLLEGIATE ALUMNI CLUB
13th Floor, Penobscot Building
Tuesday, February 25th, 12:30 p.m.

The Michigan Society of Architects Twenty-second Annual Convention will be held at Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, on March 13th and 14th. In the two-day session it is expected that such subjects as zoning and city planning will be discussed by nationally known speakers, as well as other subjects of interest to Michigan architects.

M.S.A. conventions held in Grand Rapids in the past have been most successful, perhaps because of the interest shown (Continued on Page 3)

MICHIGAN HOUSING ASSOCIATION

Special Luncheon
Intercollegiate Alumni Club
Tuesday, February 25—75c

No matter what the Supreme Court says about the T.V.A. you should all know about this development to date.

Speaker: Tracy B. Augur, Chief Planner, Re-Settlement Division of the T.V.A.

Subject: T. V. A. from architectural, community plan, social and economic angles.

Mr. Augur is a Cornell graduate in architecture, a Harvard graduate in Community Planning, National Consultant to F.H.A., which combined with his present position make him admirably qualified for a presentation of this subject. Whether or not you agree with President Roosevelt’s view that this experiment will be of great social value, a recital of results obtained to date should prove informative and enlightening.

This talk will be illustrated with slides and an Open Forum will follow.

Those who are unable to attend the luncheon, will be welcome at the address at 1:10 P.M. All those interested are invited. Those who expect to attend the luncheon should make reservations by calling Madison 7377.

You are invited to attend the...

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION
Michigan Society of Architects
Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids—March 13—14

All committee reports and other material for the Convention issue of the Bulletin should be in by closing date, February 29th.
Builder and Trader:

Why should an architect insist that bidders be members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange? Why should a contractor insist on doing business with members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange? Why should a supplier be tickled pink if the above were carried out?

MR. ARCHITECT; Let us answer you first. If you would insist that every bidder be a member of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange it would not be long until every responsible contractor held a membership. That being true the following results would follow: (1) The Builders and Traders would be forced to maintain high standards of integrity. It could and would suspend or expel members for infractions of responsibility. (If it did not live up to this, it would be pretty dumb.) (2) The Builders and Traders could and would be more of an aid to your associational efforts. (Pretty dumb if it did not take that course.)

Perhaps you say, show us samples. Yes, we can do that. But they are puny little samples. What can an association do in a big way when in too many cases it apparently makes no difference to the architect whether or not a bidder is a member.

MR. CONTRACTOR; You can see from the above something of the powerful aid you could be to your own business by cooperating upon the insistence that every one you give business to should be a member. Some of you do this now. It does not cost anything. Suppose you want to do business with one not a member and yet want to uphold the principle of dealing only with members? All you have to do is to insist that the firm you wish to deal with should apply for a membership. You would not care to deal with them if they are not qualified, would you?

The possibilities of this are tremendous. Competition in your field and all other fields of the industry could be kept within strict bounds. What could be accomplished is almost too good to sound reasonable. But think it over and you will see that the Builders and Traders if quickened into such a powerful organization could through its members raise the standard of the whole industry.

MR. SUPPLIER; Think what it would mean to you in restriction of your competition. For given this power which is latent in it, the Builders and Traders' Exchange would be pretty dumb if it did not rise to the occasion and see to it that standards in your lines were fully met.

TO ALL OF YOU: This is not an idle picture. It can be done. It should be done. How?

I'll explain to you first of all that I am very skeptical of "hurrah movements" or big noise movements. Things which begin with a big noise generally go flat.

I would explain further that no "Moses" can do this job and do it right. The job can best be done by you.

This one bulletin is all the band and bass drum you need to begin now to put this into practice. You can stand "hitched" just as well if you say right now "I will" as you would if you went to some big mass meeting and heard big talk about this.

In other words, this movement should begin to take growth today (the day you read this bulletin).

There is no one can make this come true except the Architects and members of the Exchange. There are latent possibilities in this organization which never have been touched.

But let us go at it in the sensible way. Do not hesitate to talk this wherever you may be or whom you may be with. It has the merit of not requiring a new set-up; of not requiring the outlay of an extra cent. It would strengthen every trade and professional organization.

It would mean such bettering of conditions of competition that it would lift the face of the industry.

Talk it over in your associations. But when you talk do not yield to the idea "yes, it would be fine, but — You are the ones who can make it a reality.

No constitutional amendments would have to be made by the Exchange. There are provisions now in the constitution which take care of the standard of membership. There are provisions for suspension and expulsion of members and provisions for arbitration.

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This whole idea is not the idea of "a ring." If it were warped that way it would surely fail. From now on whenever you hear anyone lamenting the conditions of competition pull a copy of this out of your pocket and say, "Read it."

And now in conclusion—an I right—must I yell this alone or will you do some of the talking? Please let me know.

M.S.A. CONVENTION TO BE HUGE SUCCESS
(Continued from Page 1)

there by our members and the untiring effort they put forth to that end. This bids fair to be no exception.

Detroit architects expect to leave here by special car Thursday evening, picking up delegations at perhaps Ann Arbor, Jackson and other cities.

Keep these dates open and attend the 22nd Annual Convention.

REPORT OF THE JURY OF AWARD; COMPETITION FOR THE DESIGN OF A HOUSE FOR A CLIENT WITH INSOMNIA, NO CHILDREN, AND INGESTION.

Professional Adviser, Elroy T. Unch; Technical Adviser, HEOH (Had Enough Of Hoover).
Placed First: Design submitted by the second girl from the left in the back row.

Report of the Jury: Most of the competitors failed to grasp the conditions of the competition, and kept writing in to ask what time is it, and who was that lady I seen you with last night, and take a number from one to ten.

It was explicitly stated that the design was for a house for a man who
1. Was troubled with insomnia.
2. Had no children.
3. Had indigestion.
4. His wife played bridge constantly.

Obviously if the man was troubled with insomnia he wouldn't need a bedroom. Inasmuch as his wife stays out all hours playing bridge she wouldn't get home in time to go to bed so she wouldn't need a bedroom. And the children they haven't got wouldn't need a bedroom either. So all the competition designs containing bedrooms were immediately thrown out.

The man has indigestion and can't eat anything but bismuth. In fact his motto is "Mind your own bismuth." So he doesn't need any kitchen or any dining room, does he? Consequently all the drawings containing these rooms were thrown out.

What does a man do when he has insomnia and indigestion? He walks the streets. So if he walks the streets he don't need a house anyway, does he? So it is as clear as day that the winning drawing would have to be a blank sheet with a picture of nothing on it.

The winner's drawing was the only one to fulfill these conditions. It turned out afterward that the reason there was nothing on her drawing was that she had never learned to draw, or write either.

Photographs of the winning drawing are on view at the office of the Bulletin.

—Roger Allen.

BRIGGS PLUMBING OPERATES PLANTS IN THREE SHIFTS

Orders Pour In From All Parts Of Country

In response to orders pouring in from many parts of the United States for its new formed metal plumbing ware, Detroit plants of the Plumbing Ware Division of the Briggs Manufacturing Company are operating on a 24-hour daily schedule with three shifts of workman, it was announced today by John A. Callahan, general manager of the division.

The division has been operating for several months with two shifts and just recently went to three in order to catch up with unfilled orders. It may was indicated that more than 500 inquiries are being received daily regarding the development.

Manufacturing operations, which are centered largely in the company's Hamtramck plant, have been geared to the highest possible output as the result of mass production methods brought to the plumbing industry by Briggs. One giant press, reported to be the world's largest, has a capacity for forming 53 bath tubs an hour, it was stated.

Orders were stimulated further by the company's recent announcement of price schedules which are competitive with and in some cases lower than those prevailing in the cast iron industry. Briggs formed metal ware is one third the weight of cast iron fixtures and is the only ware available in more than two colors or in color combinations.

More than 300 jobbers now represent the line in various parts of the United States.

AN OMISSION

In our last issue the name of D. Allen Wright of Detroit was unintentionally omitted from the list of MSA directors nomination for the coming year.

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Agree, Chas. N., 1140 Book Tower, CA. 9265.—Preparing plans for remodeling of two story building and factory addition at 9593 Grand River Ave. for the Renu Sweeper Co.

Same.—Preparing plans for remodeling of Trenton Theatre, Trenton, Mich.

Same.—Preparing plans for two story and basement printing plant for Aronsson Printing Co., Lafayette at 8th.

Same.—Bids closed on air conditioning on Rialto Theatre, Flint, Mich.

Same.—Preparing plans for one story store building, Lasher Road and Grand River Ave.


Same.—Preparing plans for 2,000 seat theatre, cor. Warren and Miller Rd. Further details, shortly.


Coffin, A. 18970 Grand River, RE. 2714.—Automobile sales and service station, 169x125, Michigan Ave. Bids closed.


Same.—Alteration to residence for Louis L. Breimin, Metamora. Bids closed.

Same.—Plans for east addition to waiting room, Greenfield Village, Ford Museum, completed soon.

Same.—Plans for Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lakepointe and Kercheval, completed.


Same.—General contract on residence, Fairway Drive, brick veneer, tile roof, 2 car garage. Harold Redfield.

Jameson, L. B., 8580 Jos. Campau, MA. 9146.—Taking figures on single residences, 27x26 two story brick veneer; 25x27 two story brick veneer and full basement; 24x24 two story brick veneer.

Same.—2 story addition, 35x110 for Nabadian Tobacco Co., Jos. Campau, let to Harry Kauzian.

Same.—Keyworth Stadium, B. of E., Hamtramck. Taking figures on material only in about two weeks. Total cost of project, $114,075.09. Reinforced concrete. To seat 8,000 people.

Kuni, Wm. H., CA. 8550.—Figures on residence, Warrington Drive. Also residence on Parkside, closed.

Same.—Figures on residence, Rosedale Park, closed.

Marr, Richard, 415 Brainard, TE. 1-6860.—Figures on store building, 80x85, East Warren and Audabon, closed.

Merrit & Cole, LO. 2483.—Gym, Ithaca School. Low bidders: Corrick Bros., $24,845; plumbing and heating, Peter Eddy, $8,800; electrical work, Rovan Electric Co., $2,569.

Pelphs & Bernardi, 920 Detroit Savings Bank Bldg., CA. 0306.—Preparing plans for alterations and addition to Greenfield's Restaurant, 2951 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

Same.—Bids are due February 20 on Warehouse and Dwelling, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Schley, Cyril Edward, 1123 Lafayette Bldg., CA. 8499.—Figures for residence for Dr. Wm. Streit, Warrington Drive, Palmer Woods, taken on all sub-trades.

Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, 800 Marquette Bldg., RA.8825.—Preparing plans for alteration to Central M. E. Church. Ready about April 1.

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

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

Same.—2 story addition to Garfield Telephone Bldg. Figures beginning Feb 25, closing March 7.


Wright, Frank H., 2317 Dime Bank Bldg.—Plans for Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Lewis, Flint, completed March 1.

Same.—General contract on alteration to Hollywood Shoppe, Royal Oak, Mich., let to C. Salter.

Wright, D. Allen, 133 W. Grand Blvd., LA. 4572.—Taking figures on residence, Ridge Road, Grosse Pointe Farms, by invitation only.

Your co-operation in Architects' Reports will be appreciated by The Bulletin. It is our policy not to urge members to give out reports before they want them released. What we do ask is that you give your own publication the same opportunity that you give to others. Several architects have voluntarily mailed in reports. This is especially appreciated, particularly from those outside Detroit, whom we do not contact regularly by telephone.—Thank you.

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M.S.A. COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Please cooperate by sending in your annual reports as early as convenient, so that they may be published in the Convention Number of the Bulletin. Following is a list of chairmen who have not yet reported:

Membership—Andrew R. Morison.
Entertainment—Louis Kamper.
Education—Emil Lorch.
Registration and Legislation—Walter E. Lentz.
Public Affairs—Alvin E. Harley.
Architects-Contractors Joint Committee—Lancelot Sukert.
Publicity for the Profession—Richard H. Marr.
Committee to Cooperate with Detroit City Plan Committee—G. Frank Cordner.
Architects' Charges—H. H. Turner.
State Registration Examinations—Wirt C. Rowland.
Councillors to Associated Technical Societies—Frank Eurick, Jr.
Relations to State Board for Registration of Architects—Walter E. Lentz.

WILLIAM B. ITTNER

William B. Ittner, nationally known architect, died at his home in St. Louis, Mo. on January 26. He was 71 years old.

Mr. Ittner, who began his career as architect and building commissioner for the city of St. Louis, rose to one of the country's leading school architects. He had many fine buildings in Michigan, where he was registered as an architect and member of the Michigan Society of Architects.

Beginning with his father in manufacturing brick, he later designed 430 school buildings in 105 cities in 28 states.

He was president of the St. Louis Plaza Commission at the time of his death.

Ittner graduated from Cornell University in 1887, and received an honorary degree of LLD from the University of Missouri in 1930.

His son, William B. Ittner, Jr., member of the architectural firm will continue the practice. He was a member of The American Institute of Architects, and a thirty-third degree Mason.

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SPACE AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE YOUNG CHILD IN THE HOME

Released by
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—BROADCASTING SERVICE

By MYRTLE B. FIRESTONE
Instructor in Elementary Education

Space and equipment play a more important part than most parents realize in the behavior and development of young children. A young child's development is influenced not only by his material surroundings in the nursery school if he is privileged to attend one, but also by his material surroundings at home. If he is not privileged to attend nursery school his home carries even more of this responsibility for providing the space and equipment best suited to his all-round development.

The modern nursery school aims to give the child adequate space and suitable equipment for all the activities which go to make up happy, healthful child life at the two to five year level. A young child will play more happily, eat more independently, wash, dress, and put away play materials more readily when he has (1) a definite place for these activities, and (2) space enough for comfort and non-interference in carrying on these activities, and (3) good equipment of the proper size so he can handle it easily and successfully. Since these three things, definite place, adequate space, and suitable equipment, help the child's development in self-dependence, the nursery school teacher gives careful attention to these details in her school planning. She studies the playroom, the playground, and the dining room; she examines the furniture, the play material, the dishes and silver, the towel

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rods and lockers to see if they are designed to help
the child in his learning to help himself. Out of
the experience in nursery school planning may
come some suggestions for the mother who is called
upon to do the home planning for the child.
If the child in the home does not show progress
in learning to play happily, to eat independently,
to wash, dress, to put away play materials readily,
the mother may ask herself these questions: Is
there adequate space set aside in the home for the
child to carry on each of these learning activities?
Is it difficult for him to hand up his wraps and
put away his play materials because there is no
adequate place to put them? Is he slow in learning
to take care of himself in washing and dressing
because the towel rods and coat hooks are beyond
his reach? Arranging a corner or a place in every
area of the house where the child may need to do
some of his living and growing, is a good first
step in planning and fitting the home for young
children.
This means discarding the idea that one can
equip a nursery for children and then forget about
them in planning and furnishing the rest of the
house. An understanding home designer has said
that if the children are to be considered in plan­
ing and furnishing the house as a whole there is
no better general advice for us to follow than that
hardy old motto, "Safety First," safety for the
children primarily but safety for the home and its
furnishings as well. No danger spots should be
permitted indoors or out. Slippery small rugs and
sharp-cornered tables should be placed well away
from the main traffic lanes. Furniture should be
durable and easy to clean; walls and curtains wash­
able. Artificial light should be adequate in amount,
properly diffused and free from glare. The light
source should be as far as possible from the child's
line of vision. Considerations such as these ensure
physical safety and safeguard the health of the
young child in the home. Standard of beauty, too,
enter into the planning of the house as a whole.
But durable furniture and washable walls can be
as pleasing as white leather chairs and perishable
hangings. They can be beautiful as well as suitable
for the home of young children.
But what is the suitable home for young chil­
dren? Ideally it will provide four things:
1. A playroom and a play yard.
2. A separate bedroom for each child if possible.
3. Arrangements in bedroom, playroom, and en­
trances for putting away clothing and play­
things.
4. Arrangements in bathroom and family dinner
room for bringing fixtures within the child's
reach and for making him comfortable in
these areas where he is called upon to use
equipment which is scaled to adult size.

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In the bathroom there should be a low stool or steps to enable the child to reach washbowl and faucets. Standing on steps of the proper height, he may wash his hands in comfort without having the water run up his sleeve. Getting ready for breakfast may even become an interesting occupation if a mirror and hooks for washcloth, comb and toothbrush are placed at the child's own level.

In the dining room equipment should also be suited to the child's size and need. A foot rest may enable him to use a full sized chair and eat in comfort at the family table. A small table and chair are convenient when he must eat alone. In either case the table should be just high enough to come to the level of the child's elbows when he is seated in his chair. The silver and dishes to be used by the child should resemble those used by the grown-ups in the family. At the same time they should be adapted to the child's ability to grasp and handle them. Forks and spoons should be chosen to fit the small hand. A fork with a wide bowl and straight tines has been designed and recommended by the workers in one nursery school center.

In addition to a share of the space in certain areas of the house planned primarily for the adults in the family, the child also needs space and equipment in other areas which are defined as his very own. He needs a place to keep his belongings, his clothes, his toys, and all the queer little things he may wish to collect and prize. Too often they are pushed out of sight or stored away in unfamiliar places. This makes it appear that the child's possessions are unimportant. Small wonder then if he fails to take care of the more valuable things which may come into his possession later on. His playroom should be arranged so that toys are easily accessible. The city apartment child may have to be content with a corner for his playthings. But in a house the child can usually have a room of his own. If a separate room for play is not possible, the room in which he sleeps may be used. There should be a room for play somewhere, not in the darkness of the attic, or in the semi-light of the basement. But on the first floor, if possible, and immediately accessible to the outdoors, preferably through a hall with closets so the child can get his things and leave them as he goes in and out.

The ideal playroom should have lots of sunshine, especially in the winter months. That would place it on the southeast corner of the house. A simple color scheme, thoughtfully worked out, is all that is required in playroom "decoration." There may be simple curtains, easily laundered, washable cushions, interesting through color, a growing plant, an interesting picture of the child's selection. It is more important to have open space for play than to have elaborate room decorations.

(To Be Concluded in Next Issue)
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There are no substitutes for the services of an eye-light specialist, but proper lighting helps to protect eyes, good and bad, young and old.

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