LEON KEYSER CO.
General Contractors

Building of All Types . . .
Commercial and Civic

61 Beech Street Manchester, N. H.
DIAL 3-1273

M. J. MURPHY & SONS, INC.
Manchester - Dover - Portsmouth

FLOORING
ROOFING
AIR CONDITIONING
SHEETMETAL WORK
HEATING
WALL TILE

Phone:
Manchester 4-4593
Portsmouth 3590
Dover 169

"Craftsmanship famous throughout
New England"

CONCRETE, CINDER AND CATCH BASIN BLOCKS

DURACRETE BLOCK CO., INC.
DIAL MAN. 5-6293

Plant located at rear of
Manchester Sand & Gravel Co., Hooksett, N. H.

THE WEST SIDE LUMBER CO.
DIAL MAN. 2-6401
168 SO. MAIN ST.
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Scenes like the above will be in evidence all over New Hampshire during the coming Christmas season.

Photo shows the Dennis Long residence, 778 South Street, Portsmouth, New Hampshire decorated for the Yuletide. M. E. Witmer, Portsmouth, Architect.
THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

One of the most interesting fields of endeavor in architecture is that of planning and design in the industrial area.

New factories and expansion and modernization of existing plants to meet the impact of expanding demands for all manner of manufactured goods, a rising national income, and the pressure for increased efficiency in the processes of production, all demand the utmost of skill and knowledge of the architect who is willing to place himself in the position of usefulness toward aiding industrial construction of the many additional factory buildings which are in the offing.

Architects can be of real value if a determined effort is made to understand industrial problems in processing, in economy of construction methods and the efficient flow of manufacturing.

A well-designed industrial building should be planned on lines of the greatest possible simplicity. A complicated layout will not render good service to the works manager nor reflect credit on the architect. Probably few buildings require so great an area to envelope its services as an industrial structure. An economical plan not only limits the costs and future maintenance, but is one of the requisites of good architectural design.

The fundamentals of purpose, the regulation and direction of activities and the all-encompassing expression of economy must be understood by the architect designing industrial work or his composition will be neither valid nor direct.

A clear distinction must be made between the building units according to their importance in the production plan. Free development of the plan with room for reasonably certain expansion must be met with unity and good proportions throughout.

Industrial architecture by reason of its varied purposes and demand for exactness of time and motion, place and size, is in contrast to the sheltering of other activities. Too much importance cannot be laid upon early first-stage planning where an entire arrangement can be studied clearly in one drawing where the best solution can be found to meet the requirements of the production line and its contiguous mechanical equipment.

Close co-operation between the factory manager and the architect is also of extreme importance. To their conferences the factory manager brings his intimate knowledge of the manufacturing processes and his familiarity with plant routine.

The architect may be alert to his own planning ability in offering valuable suggestions in regard to possible reorganization of production to take more complete advantage of modern construction methods. The simpler and more direct the design, the nearer a final solution is achieved. Last, but not least, architects can prove themselves valuable in aiding the economy of New Hampshire and New England as a whole; only they will put earnest study into our industrial problem.

The southern states are not getting all the new construction, many small industries for fabrication of metal goods, small power machinery, electrical devices, shoes, as textiles are finding the inherent qualities of Yankee ingenuity here in New England are able to provide and which far offset weal and hour conditions of the south.

New England plants are in many instances obsolete having been built prior to 1900. In the south and southwest are building new plants more efficient for present day processing, and this advantage can be overcome by fear study on the part of our planning genius if we are so minded.

We have the brick and cement industry and steel is close by, all that we need is intelligent use of space for industry to work efficiently and comfortably.

It is timely that thought be given to centralization of industry, and relieving of urban congestion thus help in promoting social progress.

We have in New Hampshire an agreeable and healthy climate for year round living from seashore to mountain, we have the soundest of systems in community planning already established in our New England town government; we are gaining greater productivity in agriculture, all of which is a cardinal asset to the location of any industry. Civic life is at its best here in New England with the enjoyment of the finer—music and drama—close by any resident, all of which should provide that means of livelihood for both young and old close nature which will knit our families more directly together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Due to an oversight, the publisher failed to give a credit line for the front cover picture in the November issue. Credit should have been given to Eric M. Salvo of Manchester.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The practice of architecture in New Hampshire has made great progress during the past ten years. Ten years ago there were less than 25 resident architects in the state. Now there are over 50. A decade ago the profession’s only group activities were centered in the New Hampshire Society of Architects, and the handbook issued by this society at that time shows an active membership of 14 architects. Today the New Hampshire Chapter of the American Institute has on its roster the names of 32 members. Our numbers, then, have more than doubled.

Ten years ago we had no registration law. The statutes of the state. It was not until three years ago that a law establishing the regulation of the practices of Professional Architects was approved by the legislature. The passage of this legislation some architects have become certified as “Registered Architects,” and of this number about 52 are New Hampshire practitioners. Ten years ago we were accomplishing in the way of public relations and information except what each individual architect did in his own area. Today we are publishing each month “The New Hampshire Architect,” a bulletin which, we have reason to believe, is one of the best Chapter publications being issued.

These are all signs of a virility in the profession in our state which indicates that we have passed from adolescence to adulthood, possess strength in numbers, in A. I. A. affiliation, in interest, in enthusiasm and in general competence. But rather than pride ourselves on our accomplishments, it might well for us to reflect on any weaknesses have as a group.

A discussion of all our shortcomings would sume too much space in this paper, but will mention a few in passing. First, we have the name of each and every practicing architect in New Hampshire on the roles of the New Hampshire Chapter. There are architects in the state who would gain from membership in A. I. A., and those already rolled would benefit from this additional strength and support.

Then we must guard against complacency connection with our Chapter publication. “New Hampshire Architect” has received many favorable comments from architects throughout the country, but there indications that we are leaving for a very to do what should be done by all of us maintaining the high quality of this magazine. We must all give the “New Hampshire Architect” our full and active support.

We have failed to do all that we might do and should do in our public relations work. For example, school building committees continue to request free sketches from architects, sometimes to be used as a basis for the selection of an architect. We have made progress in educating the public of the architect’s function and of the basis upon which the architect should be employed. But much remains to be done.

Despite these and other weaknesses, however, it is surely safe to say that the architectural profession in New Hampshire has attained a status which compares very favorably with the standing of the profession in other states. But there is one respect in which the practice of architecture in our state suffers by comparison, and that is with reference to registration. In 44 of the states as well as in the District of Columbia there are mandatory registration laws; in New Hampshire we have a permissive law. In other words, in these 45 governmental subdivisions one cannot call himself an architect unless he has become registered. In fact, in at least 26 states one cannot even practice architecture unless he has been registered in accordance with state laws. But in New Hampshire one can call himself an architect and one can practice architecture without benefit of registration; our law merely offers a means whereby an individual may, if he so chooses, register himself as a “Registered Architect.”

What are the results of this difference between New Hampshire’s registration provisions and those of the other states? Has the profession been aided by our registration law? Has the New Hampshire architect been placed in an unfair position when he competes with architects from other states? Most of all, is our registration law fulfilling its function of safeguarding “the public from hazards of fire, panic, structural failure and unsanitary conditions” as the text of the statute describes its purpose?

The Boards of Registration of other states, in some instances at least, refuse to recognize our registration law when considering the qualifications of a “Registered Architect” from New Hampshire who applies for registration in their states. There have been applicants from our state who have asked for reciprocity privileges from other states but apparently, successful registration under our permissive law is of no value in qualifying for mandatory registration. This situation has placed the New Hampshire architect at a serious and unfair disadvantage when he has been interested in securing certification to practice in another state.
Architects in other states have expressed themselves as amused by our permissive provisions. A large number of prospective applicants for registration have failed to file their applications or have withdrawn their applications when they have learned that the sole advantage to them in registering in New Hampshire is the opportunity for them to use the title "Registered Architect." "Why bother," they say, "we would just as soon be known as "architects" as "Registered architects" any way."

It appears evident therefore that the state law does nothing to encourage a strengthening of our prestige as architects; does nothing to protect a local private enterprise. Then perhaps one of the weaknesses of our profession in New Hampshire is the weakness of our registration law.

We are all familiar with the recent campaign conducted by another profession, the medical profession, to protect itself and the public from the threat of socialization. It is probably safe to say that New Hampshire people as a group are utterly opposed to socialized medicine or the socialization of any other similar function performed by a private group working under our system of free enterprise. Nevertheless it must be recognized that there are evidences of attempts to introduce governmental control of some of these activities in all parts of the country. Is there any danger of attempts to socialize the practice of architecture? Probably not, but here and there we see the creation of governmental agencies taking over the function of the private architect in the planning and design of public structures. We believe that others besides the architect (who is obviously directly interested and therefore may be prejudiced) recognize the results which all too frequently attend governmental attempts at architectural practice: inefficiency, extravagance, red tape, lack of imagination, general incompetence, and occasionally, we regret to say, even dishonesty.

Although there seem to be no serious evidences of any such threats toward state control of the planning and design of public structures, nevertheless what is now a national-wide trend can conceivably pose a problem here in the future. The possibility cannot be dismissed lightly. In the states where registration is compulsory, the requirements apply to the government architect as well as to the private practitioner. This is as it should be for it assures the public that competent individuals will be responsible for the planning and administration of public works construction.

All of the preceding considerations, however, are insignificant compared with the fundamental one. There can be no justification for any law providing for the registration of architects unless it exists for the public good. Our law makers cannot and should not legislate for the protection of the practice of a small minority group unless such legislation benefits the larger majority group. The registration laws of most states contain this introductory passage: "In order to safeguard life, health and property no person shall use the title "Architect" or any title, sign, card or device to indicate that such person is practicing architecture or that he or she is an architect unless such person shall be registered as an architect as hereinafter provided." These laws prescribe the requirements which must be met before an individual is considered qualified to be responsible for the planning of structures which will actually safeguard life, health and property.

In all states anyone can call upon a physician with assurance that the physician has been licensed to practice. Even when traveling in a distant state, our New Hampshire citizen can have confidence that the "M.D." on the physician's door means that he has been recognized by competent examiners qualified to practice. In medicine the doctor of the quack doctor have disappeared.

Similarly, the citizen knows that the lawyer cannot practice law except with state sanction. The sign on the lawyer's door reading "Attorney-at-Law" could not have been put there unless the lawyer had met and qualifying requirements established by state law. One could expand the list of professions whose members must be registered because they deal with the public's safety and health—dentists, pharmacists, opticians and even hairdressers.

Other states recognize that the architect occupies a position of guardianship over the public's safety not unlike the position occupied by the physician. This same relationship exists in New Hampshire, but has not been fully recognized by law. A properly designed structure offers safety and protection; an improperly-designed structure may collapse and cause death and injury. A well-planned plumbing system provides sanitary living; a poorly planned one may endanger health. A well-lighted and well-ventilated school room assures the child a healthful environment during school hours; a dimly-lighted and inadequately-ventilated school room may undermine the health of a growing child. It is the architect who bears the responsibility and, if he is compelled, he will discharge his responsibility properly.

To prove that the problem is a real one and not merely academic we will cite actual cases. Recently a New Hampshire architect was asked to examine the construction of a club, the floor in question being used for dancing and other social activities. The club management was somewhat concerned because the floor seemed to "s
when a crowd was dancing. This was puzzling to them too since the building had only recently been remodeled from drawings and specifications prepared by a person representing himself as an architect. The floor joists were found to be 8" hemlock spaced 24" apart with a span of over 14 feet. The architect who was called in for consultation and advice cannot understand why the floor had not collapsed, since it was a second floor such a collapse might have been a serious catastrophe. The If-styled architect who planned the original instruction continued to maintain that there was nothing dangerous about the construction and that there was no need to change or strengthen it.

Another New Hampshire architect was asked by a lending institution to review drawings and specifications for a residence which had been prepared by one who signed these documents as an architect. Here are a few significant excerpts from the specifications: "Framing lumber shall be of sizes needed for floor and roof loads." "Plumbing fixtures shall be as made by Standard, or equal." It is not difficult to imagine what an unscrupulous builder might have done by installing undersized framing members and cheapest plumbing fixtures.

Fortunately such instances of malpractice are probably not frequent, but how can the public protect itself against them? Although the average citizen may employ the services of the physician many times each year, he engages the services of the architect perhaps once in a lifetime. Furthermore he may be entrusting to the architect his life's savings. In 44 of the states Mr. Citizen can rely on the fact that only competent and experienced persons can call themselves "architect" under state law. In New Hampshire no such guarantee is available since even the most incompetent and most inexperienced person may call himself an "Architect" if he wishes to do so. The safeguarding of life, health and property are involved. The public's hard-earned dollars are also involved. New Hampshire is the policy just another instance of "Caveat emptor," or do our citizens have a right to look to the state for assurance that the architect he engages will in for him a structure which will be a worthwhile investment in safety, health, usefulness and beauty, as well as a sound investment from the financial standpoint? Considering these points, can any architect or any legislator say that he has fulfilled his community responsibilities completely until he has given some very thorough thought to the need for compulsory registration law which will protect both the general public and the profession itself from malpractice and abuses?

New Industrial Opportunities in New Hampshire

BY SULO J. TANI

State Planning & Development Commission

Recent developments in manufacturing activity in the nation resulting from continued high demand for manufactured goods, the acceleration of defense activity, the trend in dispersal of industry due to sociological as well as psychological factors, have created new and increased interest in New Hampshire as to the possibilities which these events and trends portend.

New Hampshire's peak employment in manufacturing which reached 85,500 in 1948 declined to 67,300 during 1949. The new acceleration in industrial activity has increased manufacturing employment to the extent that in September of 1950 we experienced a rise in manufacturing employment to 80,200 and current trends indicate further increases.

The dispersal of industry, accelerated by national defense efforts, offers New Hampshire an opportunity which it may never again see. Situated as New Hampshire is, close to national markets, yet offering large isolated protected areas hemmed in by hills, with power, labor and processing water available, the possibilities for industrial growth are most promising.

In the next few years, with the above mentioned trends so evident, we must increase our interest and activity in state and local industrial development programs. New plants for new industry, replacement of old and outmoded ones and remodelling of others to provide needed industrial space are a certainty. More important, these new plants will be more dispersed, spreading new economic opportunities geographically. New communities, new homes, new municipal services must all follow in the wake of these developments.

Greater concern is needed in town planning. But community interests should especially redirect their efforts toward organizing inter-community relationships. Community planning goes beyond town boundaries. Provision and development of community services on an inter-town basis can often be more efficient and practical than on a town by town basis. Manufacturing draws upon labor from broad natural economic areas. Promotion and development of industry, community services, trade can all benefit from joint and cooperative efforts.

Oeui Industrial Opportunities in Oeui Hampshire

BY SULO J. TANI

State Planning & Development Commission

Recent developments in manufacturing activity in the nation resulting from continued high demand for manufactured goods, the acceleration of defense activity, the trend in dispersal of industry due to sociological as well as psychological factors, have created new and increased interest in New Hampshire as to the possibilities which these events and trends portend.

New Hampshire's peak employment in manufacturing which reached 85,500 in 1948 declined to 67,300 during 1949. The new acceleration in industrial activity has increased manufacturing employment to the extent that in September of 1950 we experienced a rise in manufacturing employment to 80,200 and current trends indicate further increases.

The dispersal of industry, accelerated by national defense efforts, offers New Hampshire an opportunity which it may never again see. Situated as New Hampshire is, close to national markets, yet offering large isolated protected areas hemmed in by hills, with power, labor and processing water available, the possibilities for industrial growth are most promising.

In the next few years, with the above mentioned trends so evident, we must increase our interest and activity in state and local industrial development programs. New plants for new industry, replacement of old and outmoded ones and remodelling of others to provide needed industrial space are a certainty. More important, these new plants will be more dispersed, spreading new economic opportunities geographically. New communities, new homes, new municipal services must all follow in the wake of these developments.

Greater concern is needed in town planning. But community interests should especially redirect their efforts toward organizing inter-community relationships. Community planning goes beyond town boundaries. Provision and development of community services on an inter-town basis can often be more efficient and practical than on a town by town basis. Manufacturing draws upon labor from broad natural economic areas. Promotion and development of industry, community services, trade can all benefit from joint and cooperative efforts.
This issue of the New Hampshire Architect presents its incomplete but nevertheless representative listing of the various industries that have been served by New Hampshire architects, amounting in the aggregate to approximately six and a half million dollars of construction.

Undoubtedly, this figure would be much greater if a tabulation of the work of each Architect in New Hampshire were available. The January issue will complete the list of industrial projects.

A glance at the listing of work shows the highly diversified work that has been done, and apparently, even from this incomplete list, there are among us, men who are able and qualified to execute a building for any type of industry.

INDUSTRIAL WORK DONE BY MAURICE E. WITMER, Architect
Portsmouth, N. H.
Continental Shoe Co., Portsmouth, N. H.—Addition to Main Plant, Addition to Plant No. 2.
Allied Industry Inc., Springvale, Maine.
Universal Shoe Co., Sanford, Maine.
Service Wood Heel Co., Lawrence, Mass.
Thomas Strahan Co., Chelsea, Mass.
Kidder Press Co., Dover, N. H.—Sales Register Division—Addition, Machine Shop
—Plant No. 3.
Eastern Stainless Steel Co., Baltimore, M. D.
Power Plant, Naval Base, South Boston, Mass.
Trucking Terminal & Warehouse, Medford, Mass.

INDUSTRIAL WORK DONE BY LYFORD & MAGENAU
Architects and Engineers
Concord, N. H.
Additions and Alterations to Plant, Concord Cleaners, Inc., Concord, N. H.
Boiler Room Addition, Brezner Tanning Corp., Penacook, N. H.
Saw Repair Shop, Concord, N. H. William Fitt & Son Saw Repair Co.
Warehouse, Suncook, N. H., Bailey Lumber Company.

INDUSTRIAL WORK DONE BY E. H. & M. K. HUNTER, Architects
Hanover, N. H.
Retail Outlet for A. G. Dewey Co., Wool Mfg., Quechee, Vt.

INDUSTRIAL WORK DONE BY KOEHLER & ISAIAK, Architects
Manchester, N. H.
Offices and Maintenance Building, Manchester Highway Department, Manchester, N. H.
Schneider's Bottling Plant, Manchester, N. H.
Anton-Garfield Garage, Manchester, N. H.
Tire Plant for Rice's Inc., Manchester, N. H.
Alterations to Radio Service Laboratory, Manchester, N. H.
Storage Shed, West Side Lumber Co., Manchester, N. H.

INDUSTRIAL WORK DONE BY CARL E. PETERSON, Architect
Manchester, N. H.
Auto Electric Service Co., Manchester, N. H.
Amoskeag Mill for Amoskeag Industrial, Manchester, N. H.
Buick Garage, Manchester, N. H.
Photos and plans of Industrial Projects shown on pages 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.
Photo and Plans of SUNSHINE BISCUIT WAREHOUSE Manchester, N. H.
JOHN D. BETLEY, Architect

OFFICES AND MAINTENANCE BUILDING MANCHESTER HIGHWAY DEPT.
Manchester, N. H.
KOehler & IsaaK, Architects
dirso & lampron associate
OFFICE BUILDING
FOR THE BRADFORD
VENEER AND PANEL
COMPANY

The Office Building for Bradford Veneer and Panel Co. is located at the plant site in Bradford, Vt.

Since much of the work was done by the plant staff of maintenance men, a true cost picture cannot be arrived at.

E. H. AND M. K. HUNTER
Registered Architects
Musgrove Building
Hanover, N. H.

Photos by Joseph W. Molitor
New York City
LOADING AND GARAGE AREA
FULL STORAGE
EMPTY STORAGE

1ST FLOOR

2ND FLOOR

Photo and Plans of
BOTTLING PLANT FOR
GUS SCHNEIDER INC.
Manchester, N. H.
KOEHLER & ISAAK, Architects
Photo and Plans of
William Fitt and Son
Saw Repair Co., Concord, N. H.
Lyford & Magenau
Concord, N. H.
Architects

Photo by Dunlap Photo Service
AUTO ELECTRIC SERVICE CO. PLANT
Manchester, N. H.
CARL E. PETERSON, Architect

AMOSKEAG INDUSTRIES MILL BUILDING
Manchester, N. H.
CARL E. PETERSON, Architect

QUINCY MARKET COLD STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE
MAURICE E. WITMER, Architect
Ganteaume & McMullen, Engineers
BOSTON—New Hampshire construction contract awards in October totaled $1,842,000, or 64 per cent less than the September figure of $5,110,000 and 12 per cent less than October 1949 it was announced today by James A. Harding of F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction news and marketing specialists.

This brought New Hampshire’s total for the first ten months of 1950 to $29,982,000, or 29 per cent higher than the corresponding total for 1949 according to Dodge.

Residential contracts of $944,000 were 19 per cent more than the September total and 46 per cent above October last year. The ten-month residential total of $7,594,000 was 34 per cent higher than the corresponding total for 1949.

Non-residential awards for October decreased 95 per cent from September. Public and private works and utilities increased 25 per cent over September.

W. S. GOODRICH, INC.

Manufacturers of

Water Struck Brick

Harvard, Antique, Face, and Common Brick

EPPING, N. H. TEL. EPPING 2552

The Finest Architects

Specify

The Finest Finishes

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Quality Paints for 85 years. Available from local S. W. Dealer

THE SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO.

1 South Main Street CONCORD, N. H.
DERRYFIELD SUPPLY CO., INC.

EUGENE O. MANSEAU, Treas.

WHOLESALE.

Plumbing - Heating - Mill Supplies

Granite and Franklin Streets
Manchester, N. H.

CASPRO VERMICOLITE
CONCRETE
used on roof slab
HARTFORD HOSPITAL
Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott,
Architects

Light Weight—36 lbs. cu. ft.
Insulation
Fire Proof
Low Cost

J. J. MOREAU & SON, INC.
Distributors
Manchester New Hampshire

OVERHEAD DOOR
For Every
COMMERCIAL OR RESIDENTIAL USE
CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY, SAFETY

The OVERHEAD DOOR will improve,
modernize and give years of uninterrupted
utility and service to any type of building.

MANUAL, DASHBOARD RADIO OR
ELECTRICALLY OPERATED.

COMBINING UTILITY WITH BEAUTY
Home - Office - Showroom

DIRECT FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE
OVERHEAD DOOR SALES COMPANY
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
SALES, SERVICE AND INSTALLATION

Phone 707
Milford, N. H.
A minor problem but a very annoying one in architects' offices today is how to take care of the scads of literature constantly arriving by mail or being left by salesmen. Sometimes it seems that the salesmen of building products must get paid according to the amount of printed matter they get rid of in architects' offices. The same must be true of the advertising agencies or departments or whoever it is that gets out all those pamphlets and things.

And yet the certain knowledge that there is some wheat amongst the chaff keeps us on the "qui vive" lest we consign to the waste basket something of real value. During a busy period, great piles of literature from the manufacturers accumulate in various odd corners, waiting for a quiet spell when we will have time to sort out the pieces we want to keep. Then comes the next headache—where to file the stuff?

Fortunately, the advertisers are gradually getting on to the A. I. A. system for filing catalog data, and most of them print the file number conspicuously on the front cover. Those who do not are lucky if their brochure carries enough appeal to stay that impulse of the poor guy doing the filing, to chuck it aside quickly and save the bother of figuring out where to file it.

Finally, we start with the filing itself and immediately encounter another problem. The catalog file is already too full. So we decide to thin it out. This is really a tough job because we want to avoid the chronic frustration that always follows a futile three-hour search for a particular catalog that we remember having seen around the office only recently. The weeding out process puts us in the same frame of mind as the Australian Bushman who bought himself a new boomerang, then went crazy trying to throw the old one away.

The Producers' Council and various trade associations as well as many individual manufacturers have produced some very high grade informational literature, and it is improving all the time. Less "Wow" and more "what and how." One good influence has been the annual A. I. A. contest for the best promotional literature. But we are still dismayed at the quantity we have to not only file away, but know something about.

The hundreds of catalogs and data books with which the modern architect has to familiar present quite a contrast with form times. Recently a client gave me an 18 edition of "the Architect's and Builder's Pocket Companion and Price Book," discovered while cleaning out her old house before remodelling. This book contains 216 pages measuring 3 1/2" x 5 1/2". Compare this with today's "Kidders" 2,315 pages measuring 4 1/6" x 7." The former defines everything from "air" to "zoophorus" (the same frieze, in case you didn't know). Referring to experiments on wooden bars to determine strength in bending, it says "From these experiments it will be perceived that more than two-thirds of the thickness of a beam contributes nothing to its strength." May this explains why the timbers in old houses continue to support their loads although cut up to house the joists!

Modular coordination is a great idea for building products. Another improvement that I would like to see in building product literature is the coordination of the A. I. A. catalog filing system with the numbering employed by "Sweet's." Then we could check easily for duplication and filing would almost be fun.

Registration Committee Seeks
Expressions of Opinion

Elsewhere in this issue of the New Hampshire Architect appears a discussion of the problem of registration. At the last meeting of the Chapter held at Northwood, a committee was appointed to study this problem, make recommendations, and to keep architects informed. This committee made up of Stephen P. Tracy, Chairman, Norman Randlett and Stewart Lyford. The members of this committee would greatly appreciate any comments and opinions which any member of the profession may wish to express regarding the need, if any, for tightening of our existing registration by laws. The committee would also welcome comments from persons outside the profession—builders and contractors, from bankers and legislators, and particularly from just average citizens.
Steel Structures Designed and Fabricated
Architectural and Ornamental Iron

"Steel when you want it"

LYONS IRON WORKS, INC.
62 MAPLE ST. MANCHESTER, N. H.
DIAL 54875

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
MANCHESTER, N. H.

GRANITE STATE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

AMERICAN FIDELITY CO.
MONTPELIER, VT.

for DEPENDABLE ROOFING call

A W THERRIEN CO
ROOFING SHEET METAL WORK
Tin Slate Copper Asbestos Tar and Gravel Smooth Asphalt Asphalt Shingle Cornices Blowpipe Systems Skylights Ventilation Stainless Steel Work Furnaces Gutters and Downspouts

Manchester, N. H.
Tel. 3-6193 59 Depot St

Heating Contractors installing
LENNOX DELCO HEAT WINKLER

FERNS OIL CO.
Tel. 229
202 No. State St. Concord, N. H.

HEATING OILS
The
JOHN SWENSON GRANITE
CO., INC.
Concord, N. H. Telephone 244

Granite for structural, architectural and memorial use.

We quarry and fabricate
SWENSON GRAY GRANITE
and
SWENSON PINK GRANITE
and fabricate other granites of various colors when we can procure the rough granite

This Home Will Last
So will your's - If it's built by a RELIABLE Contractor!
YOUR reliable contractor is -

FOSTER & BAMFORD, Inc.

Heating - Ventilating - Plumbing Engineering Service

Orr & Rolfe Co.

New Hampshire's Largest Heating, Ventilating and Plumbing Contractors

OIL BURNER SERVICE

Tel. 4485 - 4486

4 Bridge St. Concord, N. H.

Estimates Given

CONVENIENCE ECONOMY SERVICE

You get all three when you buy paint and building materials from your Merrimack store.

Your Merrimack store offers top quality in roofing and shingles, cement, building board, interior and exterior paints, nails and insulation.

Main Office - Tel. 2271 Concord, N. H.

Merrimack Farmers' Exchange, Inc.

Merrimack "The Farmer's Business"
LOCKWOOD-YOUNG CORP.

READY-MIX CONCRETE

Concord, N. H.

Phone 1283

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

J. E. FLINT, Mgr.

23 So. Commercial St., Manchester, N. H.

Telephones

4-4386, 4-4387, 2-6521

PALMER PLUMBING SUPPLY COMPANY

Wholesalers

Plumbing - Heating - Mill Supplies

Distributors of

WEIL-McLAIN BOILERS

KOHLER ENAMELWARE

PETRO OIL BURNERS

ROCHESTER, LACONIA, KEENE, N. H.
PORTLAND, ME.

"Competent Engineering Service"

H. L. HOLDEN CO. Inc.

Engineers, Contractors and Manufacturers of Slow Speed, Low Power, Dust Collecting Systems - - - General Sheet Metal Work

Experienced Engineers to Recommend Expert Mechanics to Install.

660 Main Street Keene, New Hampshire

Telephone
1067-W
COMING DOWN YOUR CHIMNEY-

to wish you

our sincerest

Season's Greetings

If you don’t have a chimney of your OWN this Christmas, make certain that when Santa slides down your chimney next year, it belongs to YOU.

A home of your own is a year-round Christmas present for your family and yourself. May we serve you in your home financing?

Conventional Mortgage Loans
F. H. A. Title No. 2 Mortgage Loans
G. I. Mortgage Loans

New Hampshire SAVINGS BANK

120 YEARS OF BANKING SERVICE

CONCORD, N. H.