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What's New in Materials and Equipment

Bernard L. Johnson
Editor
Joseph B. Mason
Managing Editor
H. L. Lane
Washington Editor
Robert H. Morris
Business Manager
Here are a few of the many profitable home-remodeling jobs you can sell on the J-M $1,000,000-To-Lend Plan. You get full cash immediately. You take no credit risk.

**RE-ROOFING AND RE-SIDING**
(J-M Asbestos and Asphalt Shingles)

Get out of price competition. Let others offer cheap roofs. You offer the perfect roof... J-M Asbestos Shingles. Permanent, unburnable, available in a wide range of colors, styles and prices. First cost is the last cost; not one J-M Asbestos Shingle has ever worn out. (Write for the story of J-M Dutch Lap Asbestos Shingles. They lay fast; reduce labor costs by one-third.)

When you've got to sharpen your pencil to land the business, turn to J-M for the most outstanding values ever offered in Asphalt Shingles... durable, fire-resistant, in an unequalled range of colors and blends.

Remember you can sell all J-M Shingles on the $1,000,000-To-Lend Plan. Get the details. Mail the coupon.

**“TILE” KITCHENS AND BATHS**
(J-M Asbestos Wainscoting)

Every housewife wants tile walls in kitchen and bath. Many think they can't afford them. Tell them about J-M Asbestos Wainscoting, the "tile wall in sheet form" that you can put up at a price within everybody's reach.

Handsome, sanitary, durable. Available in a variety of colors. A quick, easy, profitable job for you. All the tools you need are a saw, a breast drill and a hammer.

And if the prospect hasn't ready cash, sell J-M Asbestos Wainscoting on the $1,000,000-To-Lend Plan. For details, mail the coupon.

Johns-Manville

$1,000,000-to-Lend
Blue Eagles for Builders

A CODE of fair practice has been drafted for the construction industry—a broad code calculated to cover all branches and all factors, both large and small. This is a basic or blanket code worked out by an impressive committee chosen by the United States Construction League. Under this general code, other detailed codes are to be worked out by various groups within the industry to cover their individual problems. Already 147 such codes have been filed with the Recovery Administrator at Washington. On another page we present the full text of the basic code as submitted, and the names of the groups that have filed supplemental codes. Hearings will be held on each and all of these before they are finally approved and made binding on the construction industry.

What the Effect?

Out of the maze of conjecture regarding the numerous codes now being adopted and their probable effect on your business, three things seem certain—
1. Your costs will be increased; but to offset this
2. Your price-cutting competition will be curbed; and
3. The promotion and sale of your goods or service remain your own job to do—a bigger job and a more urgent job than ever before; because it is only through more productive selling that you can balance out your payroll increases under these code provisions.

Increased consumer buying power is the objective of the NRA program. As this buying power comes into the market, the first lines to benefit will naturally be those which appeal strongest to the buyers. Eventually—so we hope—the business revival will be so general and far-reaching that all lines will be in demand; but in the meantime the increased sales will certainly go to those industries and to those firms that are best known and that do the best selling job.

Advertising Favored

Influence of the "New Deal" upon advertising is likely to be strongly favorable rather than unfavorable, according to Howard E. Blood, president of the Norge Corporation. As Mr. Blood’s company has been conspicuously successful in the electric refrigeration industry during the depression period, he might be considered an authority on sales trends. The entire publishing business all over the country has been trying to estimate the effect of industrial "codes" upon competitive advertising.

"The social benefits of advertising have always been undeniable," Mr. Blood stated. "Now that the National Recovery Act throws emphasis upon values and away from price, a great re-education task confronts American manufacturers which makes advertising all the more indispensable.

"It does not appear to be the Administration's intent to curb any company's production, but it will insist that a company shall not dump any overproduction at prices below cost. In other words, a manufacturer must sell whatever he makes by sound sales practice.

"This will tend to increase advertising volume because many companies, who previously have resorted mainly to price and shoddy merchandise, will have to build real value into their goods and will have to make the public aware of this."

HOME MORTGAGE RELIEF

NOW A FACT

The Home Owners’ Loan Corporation announced on August 14 that approximately 3,000 distressed home owners had already been saved from foreclosures. Real progress is being made throughout the country in taking distressed properties off the market and thereby paving the way for new building. The first Illinois loan, widely publicized, was for $5,000 on a house built in 1919 which cost $5,000. The government appraised it today at $6,500. The bank holding a $4,000 mortgage took H. O. L. C. 4 per cent bonds for that amount, leaving $1,000 to pay off back taxes, accrued interest, repairs.

Such a liberal policy by the government, with loans being made to include repair of the property, will have a far-reaching, beneficial effect on home financing.

The Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has announced that it is anxious to co-operate with the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation and will accept the corporation’s bonds in payment of mortgages in distress. Other large insurance companies are expected to follow suit and the bonds of the corporation are gaining in prestige. H. G. Brunner, Ohio state manager, reported on August 21 that holders of mortgages on small homes in Ohio had already agreed to take approximately $6,000,000 worth of the corporation’s bonds.

Thus the government aid to home owners begins really to function; and, when home owners are helped and home ownership is made more secure and attractive, the home building industry is benefited. Two billion dollars and more are available for this work through the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation. New home savings associations are being set up under this act; and the Federal Home Loan Banks are gradually thawing out the finances of their member building and loan associations. All of this puts a decidedly more cheerful look on the home financing picture.
BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS
ON THE FARM

AFTER a decade of stagnation, farm building has taken on new life, and today offers a most promising field for the sale of building materials and the employment of building labor. The exact amount of this "potential" is hard to estimate, but it easily runs into the billions. The houses and barns of six million farm families, the village homes and stores which dot the highways, the country estates, and the back-to-the-land cottages of ex-city dwellers—all with their enlarged standards of living and housing and their expanding needs for schools, community buildings and business structures—these are parts of the vast picture of opportunity in the farm building field today.

It is well known that very little has been done in recent years to maintain these rural buildings. Nearly all are sorely in need of paint and of roof repairs, to mention only the most obvious of upkeep jobs. Viewed simply as shelter a tremendous amount of repair work must be done on farm houses and farm buildings. Viewed in the light of modern home convenience standards these rural homes are virgin territory for automatic heating plants, water supply systems, bathroom equipment, sewage disposal and refrigeration.

Farmers have been in a distressed situation economically all through the past decade. They have not been able to keep up their buildings; yet all this time their process of education has been going on, raising their ideas and increasing their needs for those modern home conveniences which they see exploited in the magazines and movies. The Three M's of popular education—motors, magazines and movies—have been working to elevate the standards of farm folks just as they have those of city dwellers.

And now that farm prices are going up the farm market for building materials and equipment looms large on the horizon.

Farm Prices Better

A rapid increase in the prices of farm products is due, according to Prof. F. A. Pearson, head of the Department of Agriculture of Cornell University, and will bring with it a wave of rural buying which will be reflected in greater employment and prosperity throughout the land. Speaking recently in Chicago he said, "There will be a rapid rise in farm prices, more rapid than in retail prices. Wages will go up, but they will rise more slowly. Farmers' needs are great and they are anxious to start buying. Their purchases will be reflected in quickened business throughout the nation."

Retail yards serving country trade have been reporting better business throughout the summer. The farmers have been buying lumber, cement, roofing, paint, fencing and numerous products useful in fixing up and modernizing. This evidently points to an opportunity for contractor-builders familiar with farm building work to render real service in the design and construction of these needed improvements. Some years ago there were thousands of experienced men so employed. Later, many of these got the city urge and migrated from their rural

AUGUST HOME BUILDING CONTINUES GAIN

Residential contracts for the first half of August, as reported to F. W. Dodge Corporation in the 37 eastern states, totaled $10,876,000 as against $8,812,300 for the first half of last August, or a gain of 23 per cent. Total construction figures for the first half of August were $56,243,600 as compared with $55,378,500 last year, an increase of 1.6 per cent. Residential construction for the first half of August represented 20 per cent of the total.

Last year a turn occurred in the middle of the month so that the second half of August accounted for 58 per cent of the total for the month. There may be a similar upturn this year which would increase the total. However, assuming a second half substantially the same as the first, we get a total of residential contracts for the month of $21,500,000 which is 3½ per cent gain over last August—the fourth month in which 1933 home building has exceeded 1932.

Private Construction Looking Up

Commenting on the increase of private construction, when so much emphasis is being laid on the Administration's public works program, Ford H. Dow, writing in the August Dun and Bradstreet Review said, "Strangely enough, private construction on the surface disconnected with a public works program, is simultaneously improving and this is particularly pertinent considering that a seasonal recession usually occurs during July and August. It is encouraging, too, because, plainly, private construction must take up the burden of building volume where and when Federal public work's support ends."

Price advances of building materials are significant of better business, he believes. Some of these since the inauguration of President Roosevelt on March 4, five months ago, are: copper 65 per cent; tin, 100 per cent; lead, 45 per cent; cement, 17 per cent; lime, 35 per cent; paints, 25 per cent; radiators and boilers, 25 per cent; brass, 25 per cent; framing lumber, 35 to 50 per cent; flooring, 45 per cent; sheathing, 55 per cent; shingles, 73 per cent; steel, 10 per cent; sheet copper, 18 per cent; copper wire, 23 per cent; lead covered wire, 33 per cent; cast iron soil pipe, 50 per cent; and plumbing fixtures, pipe and fittings, 30 per cent. Still other increases are in the immediate offering. Some materials have not changed at all, among them being common brick. The average increase for the entire list would not run more than 25 per cent up to now. Keeping in mind the depressed level at which material prices were a few months ago, this does not appear to be a serious enough rise to discourage investors from entering the market.
Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent on new cars in the past year. However, many of these cars are not parked in safe, modern garages. Instead, they are kept in structures that are unsafe, unsightly, and not designed for automobiles. This is a market that is crying for attention. Thousands of safe, modern garages are needed. Articles and designs throughout this issue are planned to help you get new garage business this fall and winter.
Opportunities in Garage Modernization

AUTOMOBILE SALES have doubled, insurance rates are up—making the need for safe, modern garages greater than ever.

BIG REPAIR MARKET in garages grows as need for new doors, insulation, rebuilding, increases.

CONDITIONS in the building industry point to immediate improvement in the market for garage equipment and specialties. Sales of automobiles are mounting, consumer purchasing power is increasing, residential building is on the upward trend. Furthermore, the necessity for economy during the past few years has caused car owners to neglect their garages.

With rising building costs ahead it is certain that a larger volume of garage improvement and building work will be done this fall. With the approach of winter, car owners are facing the necessity for storing and housing their cars. The need for protecting their investment in new automobiles as well as their older cars is greater than at any other season of the year.

All of these considerations are important factors in the garage equipment and repair market. These facts are leading many builders to give special attention to garages, emphasizing the importance of constructing, equipping and modernizing them at this season.

It is estimated that not more than one out of ten automobiles is properly housed in a modern, firesafe, convenient, private garage. The most casual survey in any community shows sagging doors, dilapidated structures, unsightly, unsafe housing for expensive automobiles. It is a common experience to see a paved, concrete alley which cost many thousands of dollars lined with veritable shacks to house cars representing very large investments.

The great opportunity in garage modernization today lies in the aggressive selling by contractors and dealers of the need for quality housing for quality cars. For a number of years car owners have been getting along with temporary, makeshift shelters, expecting that, as soon as times got better they would build a real garage. Such people, and there are a great many in this class, can be sold on the basis of quality with a proper presentation of facts and figures.

It can be shown that the investment in a quality garage is a practical procedure that pays its own way.

There is an opportunity in this field for quality contractors who have formerly specialized in larger work to build up a reputation and a lucrative business in garage improvement. Organization for the work, advertising and persistent driving after this type of business have been shown to produce very profitable results even in hard times. One reason this type of work is particularly attractive now is that very little first class selling effort has been expended on it, observers point out. There is a story told of a well to do home owner in a wealthy Chicago suburb who was keeping his two cars in a public garage at a cost of $30.00 per month. His local lumber dealer suggested one day that he would save money by building his own garage, and roughly figured it out for him. He was interested and asked to have a builder call.

The dealer told two of his contractor friends about the job and suggested that they follow it up. Two months later, the dealer saw one of his friends again and asked him how the garage was coming. Imagine his surprise when he learned that the job had not been followed up. Neither contractor had called or solicited the job. In the meantime the car owner had decided to let one of his cars remain outside, and get along without building a garage.

The public has not been sold on the advantages of satisfactory garage door equipment, and the need for well built, well insulated, good looking garages. Aggressive selling by local builders and dealers, stressing the importance of easily operated garage doors, and describing the interesting features of the new equipment now on the market, should stimulate business this fall.

The volume of business involved in modernizing an old garage is well worth going after. In advertising this work, the importance of new concrete floors, new doors, insulation, a tight roof, a new exterior, can be featured.
An effective sales argument can be built around photographs taken of local run-down residential garages. A picture of such a garage typical of many hundreds in the community is then published, together with an itemized cost analysis of the work of transforming it into a modern garage.

Testimony of numerous men in the business shows that there is room for one or two specialists in garage work in every community. "There is more than enough business to keep a firm profitably busy in garage building and modernizing alone in ordinary times," says one builder active in a midwest suburban town. "By constant advertising and promotion work, your name becomes identified with this field and it is a large and worth while one."

A conventional type garage modernized with full width over-doors. Center post is left out, making possible a sharp turn at entrance and greater ease in maneuvering cars.

The Mercer Lumber Company, Wilmette, Ill., features frequent advertisements in the local papers, such as shown on this page. "We have several jobs under way right now and find that this advertising more than pays," says Don Lindsey of that firm.

E. D. Gentzen of the firm of Gentzen & Company, garage builders of Chicago, advertises once a week in the local Chicago papers, using the two-by-four inch advertisement shown below. "Advertising is the only way to keep your name before people," says Gentzen. "We built as high as 500 garages a year and expect a large volume of business again when people get money. Residential garages are in terrible shape and need rebuilding and repairs."

Another Chicago firm, City-Wide Builders, located on Grand Avenue, maintains an elaborate and attractive garage display. They feature a double-wall, quality built garage and distribute a folder describing their products to thousands of prospects. O. J. Dewberry, office manager, reports a pick-up in garage improvements to be expected this fall.

The need for quality building and especially quality advertising and promotion by garage specialists was shown by comments of many men interviewed. Persistent, aggressive advertising in which quality construction and high type door equipment and design is stressed more than pays for itself.

One feature of this work is that it is a definite market which can be analyzed and sold. Names of owners of any make car are obtainable from the state license bureau. It is therefore possible to canvass, either by personal calls or telephone or direct-by-mail pieces, car owners of any given make, urging the importance of garage improvement and better door equipment. The market is there, the need for builders' service is great, the customers are easy to locate. All that is needed is first class salesmanship coupled with ability to deliver.
Quality Counts In Garage Construction

Details of New and Approved Hardware and Equipment

EXAMINATION of new residential garages built in various parts of the country during the past two years shows a marked trend toward quality. While garages which have been standing for years, and were not particularly well built in the first place, grow more and more out of date, the new structures appear correspondingly more modern, both as to equipment, architecture and construction than ever before.

Architecturally, the garage is coming into its own, and is receiving the attention it deserves. Designs such as shown on these and following pages are the result of careful attention to detail. The detached garage corresponds in architecture to the house, and the attached or built-in garage has been solved as an architectural problem and made attractive.

For the builder contemplating specializing in garage construction and modernizing, it is apparent that the quality field is the most attractive, in fact the only attractive field. There still exists much price-cutting in the low cost, built-in-a-day garages that use the cheapest possible materials and equipment, have no design whatever, and are poorly built. Every one loses in this kind of work, the experience of the past few years has shown. By specializing, on the other hand, in quality construction as to design, workmanship and equipment, a reputation for good work can be built up that will endure, and such work can be done at a fair profit without getting beyond the reach of prospective customers.

The attached garage continues to be most popular and in this issue, numerous examples of clever ways in which the location problem has been solved are shown. For remodeling work, building of an attached garage as an addition to one side of a house and balancing it with a sun porch or open porch on the opposite side is a successful plan. The attached or built-in garage should be studied with care to secure the most convenient entrance to the house. Entrance into the stair hall is usually most practical as this eliminates the necessity for passing through living or service rooms in going to and from the garage, and such an entrance is usually convenient to the coat closet.

Of paramount interest in the quality garage are the hardware and doors, in both of which there has been marked improvement in recent years. As to appearance, garage doors are now available in any architectural style to harmonize with the house, and the hardware is equally attractive.

In considering garage door equipment, five principal types may be mentioned. These are: 1. upward-acting; 2. around the corner; 3. sliding, folding, swinging; 4. sliding; 5. swinging.

The advantages of the upward-acting or overhead type doors are well known to most builders but have not yet been fully sold to the general public. The latest models have been improved and perfected to a high degree so that they open with extreme ease, are trouble-proof and continue to give long service. One of the important sales arguments that may be used in presenting this type of door to prospective customers is the fact that the doors are not affected by strong winds in open-
Automatic operating garage doors are the last word in construction, and here again mechanical developments of the past two years have brought great changes. A large number of very efficient automatic door controls are now on the market, and in the more expensive homes this feature is an accepted fact.

The automatic garage door operates in several different ways. One of the most popular is the radio control which permits the door to be opened and closed from the car. Pulling a small knob on the instrument board of the car starts a motor which opens the door. Lights in the garage and along the driveway are also turned on automatically. This interesting mechanism attracted wide attention at the Lumber Industries' house at the World's Fair and will undoubtedly continue to grow in popularity.

Another type of automatic door is the electric release which is operated by pushing a button in the driveway or on the approach to the garage. The doors are counter-balanced so that when the electric button is pushed, they are released and automatically open up. After the occupants of the car have driven it in and gotten out, a light pull closes the door.

Weather-tight installations have received much attention from the equipment manufacturers so that it is now possible to secure garage doors that are tight, warm and dry. This is especially important in the built-in garage where heat is applied by the regular heating plant and must not be wasted.

The all-steel garage door of light, strong construction is a new development that many builders are watching with interest. These doors are especially suitable for filling stations, commercial garages, stores, and other buildings where a firesafe, burglar-proof, sturdy door is required. They are also suitable for residential purposes.
THE ATTACHED GARAGE of this attractive California home is a harmonious part of the architectural design of the building and does not in any way detract from its beauty. The upward-acting door extends the full width across the two car garage, giving a large, unobstructed opening that simplifies entrance and exit. The doors are designed in harmony with the style of the house, are of sturdy construction and are so constructed as to open with only a slight pull of the hand.

Five Modern Garages

ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT of the garage may be varied and interesting, as in the case of this old English type structure with its high gable, slate roof, stucco and old brick. The garage doors are given an ancient, weather beaten appearance in conformity with the style of the building, yet they are operated and opened by means of up to date equipment.

DETAILS SUCH AS the dovecote, arched gateway with carved gate, old English lamps and heavy wrought iron hinges give charm to this structure and take it out of the ordinary garage type.
A SOLUTION of the garage problem is given in the design of this small house. The garage is more than "attached"—it is built in as an integral part of the design. Floor level of garage is slightly lower than the living quarters. Doors are of modern type that blend attractively with the architecture of the house. Architects' Small House Service Bureau design No. 4-K-17.

A MODEL HOME in Indianapolis connects garage and house with an attractive walkway in the fashion shown above, tying the two together in an interesting manner. While there is a distinct trend to the built-in garage, the semi-attached type such as this is very popular when carried out in attractive architectural style. An upward-acting door which folds up out of the way at a touch of the finger is installed and its design and appearance form an attractive part of the architectural plan.

IN THE COLONIAL HOME at left, the unusually attractive paneled doors of swinging type are equipped with the latest in modern hardware. The 32-inch hinges are ball-bearing with a heart design tip. Doors are held open by an efficient holder and are equipped with a one-piece hardware unit consisting of bolt, lock and latch. This is another example of a built-in garage handled with skill and understanding of architectural design.

GOOD ARCHITECTURE, MODERN DOORS AND EQUIPMENT
PLANS for the presentation to the National Recovery Administration of a general basic code of fair competition for the entire construction industry, to be supplemented by codes for individual groups within the industry, enabling it to present a united front under the terms of the national industrial recovery act, were perfected at an open meeting of 61 representatives of national trade associations and professional bodies comprising the construction industry held at Washington on July 31 and August 1.

The task of preparing and presenting such a code was placed under the leadership of the Construction League of the United States, organized about two years ago, which had offered its services to the National Recovery Administration for the purpose, which offer had been accepted by Malcolm Muir, deputy administrator of the NRA, at a meeting with the policy committee of the league on July 26. The league then organized a code committee and an advisory council, which had invited each national organization within the industry to send a representative and alternate to the meeting on July 31. The action taken was informal and without specific authorizations of the separate organizations in many instances; but resolutions declaring it to be the sense of the meeting that there should be a general basic code and supplemental codes and that the movement should be headed up by the Construction League were adopted by almost unanimous votes after it had been stated that the need for prompt action was so urgent that the league was prepared to proceed with its plan in any event.

A tentative draft of a basic code, drawn up by the Code Committee of the League was discussed and modified to some extent at the meeting, with the idea that it would serve as a substitute for the provisions of the President’s Agreement or “blanket code” which all employers have been asked to sign pending the development and approval of specific codes, and that this would enable the various branches of the industry to place themselves within the terms of law in a short time while the complicated details of the separate supplemental codes are being worked out.

Later a revised draft of the tentative code was endorsed by the meeting and further endorsement was given for the committee to take all necessary steps for the approval of a general code by the President.

This plan was developed by a group within the Construction League after a score or more separate codes had been filed with the NRA by separate organizations but had been held in abeyance because of a general policy of the NRA that it would prefer to deal with the more important issues first. Wherever possible with a comparatively small number of broadly representative national organizations rather than with a larger number of less representative bodies.

The general plan had been outlined in a statement issued after the meeting on July 26 as follows:

"Perfection of, and agreement to, a basic or master code, to which divisional, local and specialists’ codes may be harmoniously supplemented, and which when approved will control the working conditions of upward of four million employees, will be the first objective of the committee. The individual codes, dealing with divisional or local conditions, will then be attuned to the master code through the cooperative efforts of their sponsors, the National Code Committee and a representative advisory council, and submitted to the Administration for approval."

"Mr. Muir told the Construction League that he believed that by the procedure of coordination from within the construction industry itself, it will be possible to have each of the industry’s branches operating under mutually acceptable codes at a much earlier date than if the details of the complex intra-industrial relationships were taken up independently at each of the hearings on divisional and local construction codes."

"It was announced that the Code Committee’s advisory council would be composed of representatives selected by professional and trade associations that are truly representative of the various subdivisions of the industry, including architects, engineers, general contractors, contractors for mechanical and non-mechanical branches and material supplies. Codes proposed by any group of the construction industry will with their consent be referred to the League’s Code Committee."


The purpose of the Advisory Council is to set up parallel channels through which related codes for the various branches of the industry may be directed to avoid the confusion and conflict that might result if each presented a code independently.

Representatives of the Construction League had already informally reviewed nearly a score of proposed construction codes from various sources and reported after the meeting on July 26 that although the codes for the most part were drawn independently of each other, they were remarkably free from conflict and show an encouraging uniformity of purpose to improve labor and competitive conditions and relationships within the industry.

S. F. Voorhees, who had been appointed chairman of the code committee, presided at the opening of the meeting and after he had explained the plan was elected chairman of the Advisory Council: J. P. Hogan was elected vice-chairman, and J. W. Follin was elected secretary.
In outlining the plan Mr. Voorhees said the most important objective was to establish the construction industry as a whole and that the major question to be decided was whether self-government can be preserved for the industry or whether it is to be regulated by the federal government in the states.

If the procedure of filing separate codes were to be followed they would be tied together by the administration and he thought it much more desirable that they be correlated through an organization representing the industry. For this reason the code committee of the National Construction Trade Employers and employees in building construction of the National Association of Builders Exchanges was delegated to the general plan. After some discussion this was adopted, with the understanding that the votes were not necessarily binding upon any organization.

Several objections were voiced to the provision in the tentative draft of a code for the creation of an Industrial Control Committee of eight members to be selected by the policy committee of the Construction League, and suggestions were made that this committee be broadened. Those making such objections were asked to draft a substitute provision to be considered in connection with revision of the tentative draft.

Many of those present, however, said that the chief thing desired by their organizations from the recovery act and the proposed codes was protection against unfair practices, characterized as "bid-peddling" and "chiseling," and a resolution was adopted that there be included in the master code a declaration that all supplementary codes shall specifically prohibit such practices known as "bid-peddling" and that the control committee shall submit further recommendations and regulations in respect of this and other unfair practices.

Mr. Voorhees emphasized that the national organization would have neither the desire nor the power to prevent any separate provincial code from filing its own code with the NRA to be dealt with by the NRA officials in accordance with the policy of the administration, and that any interest would have the right to present its own position at the hearings to be held by the NRA. The supplemental codes, he said, would be the job of each trade association and the control United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.

International Ass'n of Operative Plasterers & Cement Finishers.

Greater Miami General Contractors Association, Miami, Fla.

Greater Chicago Contractors Association, Chicago, Ill.

New York State Highway Chapter, Associated General Contractors, Albany, N. Y.

Contractors and Builders Exchange, Reading, Pa.

Allied Construction Industries, Cincinnati.

Building Industry in California, San Francisco.

Colorado Building Contractors Association, Denver.

Association of General Contractors of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.

Associated General Contractors of America, Washington, D. C.

Inland Steel Building Trades Council of New Jersey.

Michigan Contractors Association, Atlantic City, N. J.

Hartford Building Exchange, Hartford, Conn.

Associated General Contractors Association of North America, Chicago.

Georgia Contractors Association, Atlanta.

Home Brick Layers Protective Local Union No. 1, New Orleans.

New Jersey Brick Manufacturers Association, Irvington, N. J.

National Clay Products Association, Chicago.

Associated Roofing Contractors, Chicago.

Cast Stone Institute, Chicago.

National Concrete Chimney Builders Association, Chicago.

Michigan Contractors Association of the United States and Canada, Washington, D. C.

Glass Manufacturers of Pacific Northwest, Tacoma, Wash.


National Terrazzo & Masonic Association, Louisville, Ky.

Southern Granite Quarries & Manufacturers Association, Memphis, Tenn.

New York, Marble & Terrazzo Dealers Association, New York.

Terra Cotta Manufacturers Association of New York.

Associated Roofing Contractors of St. Louis, St. Louis.

Terra Cotta Manufacturers Association of St. Louis, St. Louis.

American Lumber Contractors Association, St. Louis, St. Louis.

American Lumber Committees Association, Washington, D. C.

Atlanta Tile Contractors Association, Atlanta, Ga.


New Orleans Associated Laying Contractors Association, New Orleans.

Denver Face Brick Manufacturers Association, Colorado.

California Retail Hardware & Implement Association, San Francisco.


American Iron & Steel Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

National Assn of Automatic Sprinkler Manufacturers, Providence, R. I.

Southern California Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles.

National Association of Ornamental Iron, Bronze & Wire Manufacturers, South Bend, Ind.


National Association of Pipe Nipple Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.


West Coast Sanitary Manufacturers, Los Angeles.

Steam Heating Equipment Manufacturers Association, New York.

Master Plumbers Association of Greater Miami, Miami.

Sanitation & Heating Association, Spokane, Wash.

Association of Tunnel & Water-Line Contractors, Cleveland.

Retail Building & Heating Association, Omaha.

National Association of Master Plumbers, Washington, D. C.

Master Plumbers of Tulsa, Okla.


Minnesota Sheet Metal Trades Association, Minneapolis.


Rolling Door Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

Greater Miami Chapter, National Electrical Contractors Association, Miami, Fla.

Electricians Association of Pittsburgh.

Electricians Association of Tampa, Fla.

Electrical Contractors of Maryland, Baltimore.

Hardwood Floor Contracting Association of Metropolitan Detroit, Detroit.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, St. Paul.

Independent Carpenters Association, Miami, Fla.

Los Angeles Children's Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles, Calif.

Boothen & Raffaelli of the Tacoma Waterfront, National Waterfront Union, Seattle, Wash.

Gray iron Foundry Dealers, Aberdeen, Wash.

Wood Preserving Industry, Boston.

Lead Industry Institute.

Wisconsin Limestone Association.

Iowa Master Painting & Decorating Contractors Association, Burlington, Iowa.

Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Industry, Washington, D. C.

American Boiler Manufacturers Association and Allied Industries, Chicago.


International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.

Minnesota Building Employers Association.

Durable Platters & Cork Finishers International Ass'n, No. 396.

International Ass'n of Pottery, China & Glass Manufacturers.

Associated Plumbers, Decorators & Paperhangers of America.

Structural Engineers Society of New York.

Window Glass Manufacturers Association.

Sheet Metal Contractors Association of St. Louis.

American Ass'n of Carpenters & Joiners of America.


Asphalt, Shingle & Roofing Institute.

National Ass'n of Automatic Sprinklers, Providence, R. I.

American Iron & Steel Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

National Hardware Association, Philadelphia.

California Retail Hardware & Implement Association, San Francisco.

National Ass'n of Automatic Sprinklers, Providence, R. I.

American Institute of Architects.

Building Material Dealers Association, Houston.

Floor Sanding Contractors, Tulsa, Okla.

National Lumber Dealers Association.

National Association of Sheet Distributors, Philadelphia.

Minneapolis Sheet Metal Trades Association.

National Ass'n of Automatic Sprinklers, Providence, R. I.

American Iron & Steel Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

California Retail Hardware & Implement Association, San Francisco.

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National Ass'n of Automatic Sprinklers, Providence, R. I.
committee would not attempt to write them. On the other hand codes submitted to the NRA independently might be referred to the national organization. After the general plan had been discussed and approved at the afternoon meeting an adjournment was taken until the following morning to enable the Code Committee to consider further revisions of its tentative draft. A second tentative draft was then submitted to the NRA August 11th when the committee remained in Washington to continue negotiations with the NRA.

Speaking at the New York Building Congress luncheon at the Roosevelt Hotel August 16, 1933, S. F. Voorhees, Chairman of the Code Committee said that for the first time all units engaged in construction and building realized that they were parts of one huge industry which should formulate a construction code under NRA for the whole country. The speaker said that such a code was started about one month ago and that after having been approved by the national trade associations comprising the membership of the Construction League, it was submitted to the Deputy Administrator in charge of codes for this and allied industries. Following recommendations made by the Recovery Administration the code was put into final shape and presented to General Hugh S. Johnson, August 11th, for a hearing on Sept. 6 at 10 A. M. in the Auditorium of the Commerce Building.

The code prepared by the Voorhees Committee will be a master code to which codes of other national groups in the construction field will be related. The code defines the construction industry "to mean the designing, the constructing, and the assembling, in installing and applying of manufactured parts and products of (a) building structures, including modifications thereof and fixed accessories thereto, intended for use as shelter; and (b) fixed structures and other fixed improvements and modifications, flood control and water power development, reclamation and other similar services required for the public welfare; and the term "Construction Industry" is further defined to include persons who perform such functions, including without limitations those persons commonly known and sometimes defined by law, as architects, engineers, contractors, and subcontractors." It includes the provisions covering collective bargaining prescribed by the Recovery Act and states minimum wages and maximum hours. The provision on minimum wage calls for not less than 40¢ per hour unless the hourly rate for the same class of work on June 15, 1929, was less than 40¢ per hour. In no case shall the rate be less than 30¢ per hour. The minimum rate of wages for accounting, clerical and office employees is $15.00 per week in cities over 500,000 population.

Maximum hours shall not exceed an average of 35 hours per week during a six months' calendar period or 48 hours in any week in such period or 8 hours in any one day excluding professional, executive or supervisory workers, except in cases of emergency requiring the protection of life and property. The maximum hours are 40 in any week for office employees except for those in executive capacity.

The administration of the construction code is placed in the Policy Committee of the Construction League with three non-voting members appointed by NRA. This committee shall have authority to establish subcommittees and may require any employer, trade association or the national organization to supply information relating to wages, hours and other conditions for the purpose of ascertaining how the code is effectuating the operation of the Recovery Act in the construction industry. Supplemental and collateral codes proposed by trade, industrial or professional groups within the construction industry shall be subject to the general provisions of the master code but shall be administered by committees established by the respective groups. Provision is made for appeal from the decision of the trade administrative committee to the National Administrative Committee and from it, if necessary, to the NRA Administrator.

Adjustments between buyer and seller due to the signing of the President's Re-employment Agreement are provided in the code but due to the customary long-term contracts at fixed prices, such adjustments shall be contingent on similar, appropriate adjustments made by all parties participating all along the line. The practice commonly known as "chiseling" or "bid peddling" is banished by the clause forbidding any member of the construction industry from being a party to the practice and providing that all supplemental codes contain a similar clause with provision to enforce the rule.

Mr. Voorhees said in conclusion that the construction industry had a great opportunity under the Recovery Act to prepare a code which would be fair to all and would re-establish the industry on a sound basis with a minimum of government red tape. He made a strong plea to all elements of the construction industry to look at the problem as national in character calling for much cooperative effort and much patience. Undoubtedly some hardship would be caused here and there but he thought the end possible of achievement meant so much to the construction industry that individual sacrifices would have to be made. He hoped for speedy adoption of the code and a unanimous compliance by the construction industry. He welcomed this opportunity for self-government in industry, holding that its failure would mean supervision by federal or state authority.

Harris H. Murdock, President of the Building Congress, presided at the meeting which was attended by five hundred members of the building industry, most of them from the New York metropolitan district.

The Construction Industry Code as presented follows in full text:

Text of Construction Industry Code

To effectuate the policy or policies of Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act during the period of the emergency, to induce and maintain the united action of all elements of the Construction Industry under adequate governmental or private sanctions and supervisions, to eliminate unfair competitive practices and to advance the public interest, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor and living and otherwise to rehabilitate the Construction Industry, the following provisions are established as a Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry.

1. DEFINITIONS—The term "Construction Industry" as used herein is defined to mean the designing, the constructing, and the assembling, installing and applying of manufactured parts and products of (a) building structures, including modifications thereof and fixed accessories thereto, intended for use as shelter; and (b) fixed structures and other fixed improvements and modifications, flood control and water power development, reclamation and other similar services required for the public welfare; and the term "Construction Industry" is further defined to include all persons who perform such functions, including with—

(Continued to page 62)
Homes for Fall Building

The built-in features on this page and the group of homes shown on the following pages are examples of the modern trend in practical home-building. Although not as striking as the modern type homes of the Chicago World's Fair, they are probably more suitable for the present tastes of home-owners.
R. C. HUNTER, New York architect, has here produced a house of distinctive design which combines the attractive features of several materials. The use of field-stone is practical in certain localities and in this instance gives great charm to the home.

COST KEY of this house is 1.824-144-768-34-26-17.
Have Many Special Advantages

BECAUSE IT IS a house that has been developed in the Mid-West to meet the practical needs of many people, this house is a popular and tested one. Such features as the first floor bedroom, the arrangement of living-room and dining-room, the convenient kitchen recommend it.

PROPORTIONS OF the gables in this house are very important and determine its architectural success. Cost key is 1.592-128-928-39-19-15.
NEW ENGLAND ORIGIN

This home offers a most pleasing treatment, an exceptional layout and a design of great economy. The beauty of this Colonial home lies in its simplicity of line.

DIMENSIONS

Size Of Main Building 26'0"x20'0". Size Over All 33'0"x23'0"
Ceiling Height 1st Floor 8'0". Ceiling Height 2nd Floor 7'6"
Ceiling Height Basement 7'6"


EARLY DUTCH COTTAGE

This Dutch Colonial home of lasting beauty, simple, homelike and comfortable.

DIMENSIONS

Size Of Main Building 24'0"x20'0". Size Over All 33'0"x27'0"
Ceiling Height 1st Floor 8'6". Ceiling Height 2nd Floor 8'0"
Ceiling Height Basement 7'0"

The charm of this Cape Cod home—its delightful homelike quality, does not depend upon expensive material or elaborate details, but upon good proportions. The shutters add color to this truly American home. Three comfortable rooms and attic of the original home are but the stepping stones to a larger and more complete home for the future. In having your garage attached to the house economy in construction cost is effected.

3 ROOMS

Trim and neat, cheerful and bright this popular home provides a perfect atmosphere to live in. It is surprising to find out just how inexpensively homes of this type can be built. Designed particularly to enable future rooms to be added as required—See Illustrations Below.

CUBIC CONTENTS

- ORIGINAL HOME: 11,500 Cu.Ft.
- Future Addition #1: 5,800 Cu.Ft.
- Future Addition #2: 2,600 Cu.Ft.
- Garage: 2,000 Cu.Ft.
- TOTAL: 21,900 Cu.Ft.

N.P.S.

HOMES THAT GROW

STARTING OUT AS a small, charming Colonial cottage, this house is designed to have rooms added at a later date. Cost Key of original house is 935-110-660-28-13-10. Cost Key of house with addition No. 1 is 1,186-110-660-28-13-11. For house with addition No. 2 Cost Key is 1,457-132-814-34-15-15. With Garage, 1,658-152-814-34-17-17. Costs are if built originally; add extra labor if addition is made later. National Plan Service Design.
THE LIVING ROOM of the Kohler demonstration house is unusually large and pleasant for so small a house. The fireplace is attractive and the built-in bookshelves very well handled.

AT LEFT is the small toilet room of first floor, which is conveniently placed and attractively but inexpensively equipped.

THIS GARDEN VIEW shows how attractive the rear of a modern home can be made. The open porch is very simply handled. In fact the architecture of the house is especially good because of its simple lines and good proportions.
Substantial Brick Demonstration Home

THIS COLONIAL RED BRICK HOUSE was built in the village of Kohler, Wisconsin, as a demonstration home sponsored by the local woman's club as part of the annual Better Homes campaign in that town. It is a practical, economical design which has great architectural charm. Although it is really a small house, only 27' 6" by 29', it is carefully planned to give maximum living space. Cost Key is 1.830-113-798-34-24-13.
Early American of Friendly Type

LAWRENCE M. LOEB, Architect

BECAUSE OF ITS interesting entrance, overhanging second story, pleasant bay window, and many other features, this Colonial home located at New Rochelle, New York, is less severe than many early American types. First floor is of white-washed brick. Cost key is $2,437-156-1168-49-32-20.
Time-Tried and Tested

SUBSTANTIAL BRICK is used in this house and it is permanently constructed throughout. The concrete terrace is a pleasant feature. Design from R. M. Williamson. Cost key is 1.711-166-1432-59-23-22.

W. W. READER admired this bungalow when it was published in Building Age in 1925. He kept the design until he found a customer for just this type. He has built a number from this same plan and finds it very good and very well-liked. Construction cost was $3100. In commenting on the plan Mr. Reader said, "The value of this plan was many times the cost of the magazine subscription." Cost key is 1.103-125-795-34-15-14.
American Builder, September 1933.

These Safety Building Methods Will Help Eliminate Accidents in Homes

By JEAN MUIR DORSEY

There is no place like home for getting hurt. This is what safety experts tell us, and statistics bear them out. According to estimates made by the Statistical Bureau of the National Safety Council, nearly as many people lose their lives from accidents in the home as are killed by automobiles. In 1931 the total number of accidental deaths in the United States was approximately 99,000, of which 33,000 were attributed to the motor vehicle and 30,000 were classed as home accidents. Besides these fatal accidents in the home, it was estimated that there were 4,500,000 accidents of a less serious nature.

These are startling figures; and they are figures which emphasize the need for attention to accident prevention both in the planning and construction of the house and in the management and care of the house after occupancy.

Stairs

In building to eliminate accident hazards special consideration should be given to the construction of the stairs, for statistics show that 40 to 50 per cent of the home accidents are falls, about a third of which take place upon stairways and steps.

The table of safety standards for stairs, which was developed under the direction of the Safety Engineering Department of the National Workmen’s Compensation Service Bureau, indicates that there are a number of desirable dimensions for stair risers and treads. The most satisfactory values, however, are 61/4 to 7 inches for the riser and 10 3/4 to 10 1/2 inches for the tread. Of course slight variations in these dimensions may be made, but in all cases the sum of the tread and riser should equal approximately 17 1/2 inches, exclusive of the nosing, and the angle with the horizontal should be between 30 and 36 degrees. A nosing of about one inch is desirable. These dimensions which have proved the safest for large numbers of people may well be used as a pattern for the building of safer stairs for the home.

The general safety standards for stair construction recommended by the Bureau are as follows:

1. Stairs should be free from winders. (Fig. 2)
2. The dimensions of landings should be equal to or greater than the width of stairways between handrails (or handrail and wall). (Fig. 3)
3. Landings should be level and free from intermediate steps between the main upper flight and the main down flight.
4. All treads should be equal and all risers should be equal in any one flight.
5. The sum of one tread and one riser, exclusive of the nosing, should not be more than 18 inches nor less than 17 inches.
6. The nosing should not exceed 1 1/4 inches.
7. All stairs should be equipped with permanent and substantial handrails 36 inches in height from the center of the tread. (Fig. 1)
8. All handrails should have rounded corners and a surface that is smooth and free from splinters.
9. The angle of stairs with the horizontal should not be more than fifty degrees nor less than twenty degrees. (See Table and Fig. 1)
10. Stair treads, if used, should be slip-proof, firmly secured and with no protruding bolts, screws, or nails.

It is well to remember also, that the more nearly we approach the same dimensions for all stairs in the house, the more safely will the family traverse them and the less adjustment will be necessary in the use of the different flights of stairs.

The adequate lighting of stairways and halls at both the top and bottom of the stairs is another important factor in stair safety. The location of windows at the landing or the head of the stairs to provide sufficient light for daytime use and the placement of ceiling outlets to insure good illumination when artificial light is necessary should be given careful consideration. To insure still greater safety, the control switches for these outlets should be located within easy reach at both the top and bottom of the stairs, so that the passage can be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Angle with horizontal</th>
<th>Riser in inches</th>
<th>Tread in inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23°—00'</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26°—00'</td>
<td>5 3/4</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25°—33'</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29°—03'</td>
<td>6 1/4</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34°—35'</td>
<td>6 7/16</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38°—41'</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39°—16'</td>
<td>7 1/4</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46°—52'</td>
<td>9 1/2</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38°—29'</td>
<td>9 3/4</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40°—48'</td>
<td>10 1/4</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41°—44'</td>
<td>10 3/4</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45°—50'</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46°—38'</td>
<td>15 1/4</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48°—16'</td>
<td>18 1/4</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49°—54'</td>
<td>21 1/4</td>
<td>17 1/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table of Risers and Treads for Stairs Tread + Riser = 17 1/2

- Preferred

TABLE OF SAFETY STANDARDS for stairs, ladders, ramps and inclines, developed by Safety Department of National Workmen’s Compensation Service Bureau.
made with light in front at all times and also so that
lights can be turned off without going back to do so. If
this principle were observed in the lighting of all stair-
ways, as well as the basement, attic, and garage, there
would be fewer accidents in the home.

Outdoor Steps

Stair accidents are not limited alone to stairs within
the house. Many falls occur upon outdoor steps and
porches. Particular attention should be given to the
design and proportions of the steps leading to the house,
since unequal risers or treads or surprise steps in the
landings are apt to cause tripping and falling. The safety
standards for interior stairs should be applied to outside
steps as well.

Attention should also be given to the size and shape of
the entrance porch or landing at the top of the steps.
Either one should be large enough to stand on to open
and close the house and screen door without having to
step off the landing and up again, or without danger of
being pushed off the edge in opening the screen door.
On porches of any height, railings or some substitute,
such as seats or flower boxes, should be used to prevent
the possibility of falling off the edge.

Fortunately, many of the outdoor step and porch haz-
ards may be entirely eliminated by setting the house
close to the ground and lighting the basement by means
of area windows. In case such windows are deep, they
may be made safe by covering the top of the opening
with an iron grating.

Bathrooms

Next to stairs, the bathroom is the most dangerous
place in the house. Far too many accidents happen in
this small area—accidents which could be prevented by
foresight. For instance, many falls occur because the
soap is left in the tub and the bather steps on it and slips.
The lack of a suitable place to lay the soap is frequently
the cause of this seeming carelessness. A soap dish built
into the wall beside the tub is one of the best methods
of removing the soap hazard.

A handrail placed just above the soap dish and another
about shoulder height under the shower are other much
needed safety devices. With the help of these aids one
can both stand in a slippery tub as well as step out of
the tub with some degree of safety.

The handles of the water faucets should also be chosen
with an eye for safety. Cuts from sharp edges and
broken handles, and burns from scalding water are fre-
quent causes of accidents. To pass the safety test, each
handle must be smooth, durable in construction, easily
grasped, and properly labelled and routed.

Defective wiring or lighting fixtures and the use of
portable appliances are all too familiar causes of bath-
room accidents. Since it is not safe to touch a light
fixture or a switch while in the tub, it is important that
all fixtures and switches should be installed so that they
will be out of reach of the bather. Brass-shell key sок-
nets should not be used in the bathroom or in any other
place where the floor is apt to be damp. Only porcelain
or composition sockets are safe under such circumstances.

If the use of an electric heater is planned for times when
the room many not be otherwise heated, it is advisable
to install a built-in electric heater and equip it with a
wall switch. A safe precaution to follow at all times is
not to use portable appliances of any kind in the bath-
room.

Windows

Unfortunately accidents of falling are not all confined
to stairs and bathrooms. Sometimes children as well as
grown-ups plunge out of windows, especially where the
sills are low. Frequently, the lower sash, which must be
pushed upwards, sticks and then suddenly gives way,
and the person who is raising it lurches forward. Sec-
curely fastened screens, bars on windows, and the use of
the upper sash for ventilating are some of the ways of
overcoming this hazard. The safest way, however, is to
build the upstairs windows high enough so that there is
no danger of children falling out when left alone or of
older persons losing their balance in adjusting windows.

Doors

It is advisable to pay considerable attention to the
location and direction in which each door swings, since
wrongly positioned doors are often the cause of minor
accidents.

The width of kitchen cupboard doors and the direc-
tion in which they swing are also important details. There
is far less danger from bumps and sharp corners when
the doors are narrow and are hung so that they swing
away from the sink or working surfaces.

When there are little children in the house, the swing-
ning door constitutes a real hazard. A safety catch which
holds the door in place when opened saves many bumps
and pinched fingers.

A single master key that will open all outside doors of
the house is a very small but exceedingly important safety
device. How many of us have fussed and fumed trying
to fit the wrong key into the wrong lock! How many
of us have had to run around the house in the rain or
in the dark to the other door! Many accidents occur
under just such circumstances.

Storage Spaces

Indirectly, the lack of suitable storage space in homes
is the cause of many accidents. The practice of storing
such things as table boards, the ironing board, the scrub
pail, empty fruit jars, and what not on stair steps is more
often due to inadequate storage facilities than to poor
methods of housekeeping or carelessness. Adequate, well-
placed storage spaces throughout the house make for
orderliness in housekeeping and remove many such haz-
ards.

Such conveniences as the built-in ironing board which
quickly and easily disposes of both the board and flat
iron, cleaning closets both upstairs and down which pro-
vide ample space for cleaning equipment, closets for both
the indoor and out-of-door children's playthings which
are bound to be under foot if no provision is made for
their storage, well-planned storage space in the kitchen
which eliminates the necessity for storing food supplies
and equipment on the floor or in inconvenient places, and
the medicine cabinet which keeps poisons out of the
children's reach are all simple devices designed to rid the
house of hazard spots.

(Continued to page 65)
**Something the Boys Can Make**

13 Novel and Useful Articles of Wood
Easily Constructed in the Home Workshop

BUILDING MECHANICS, as well as men and boys who are handy with tools, get a great deal of pleasure, and sometimes money profit, from making little knicknacks out of wood during spare time in the home workshop. Bird houses, flower boxes, lawn and porch furniture and other similar items are fun to build and are always appreciated additions to the home, sometimes also finding a ready sale to friends and neighbors.

The designs and suggestions presented here are some developed by the Northwestern Retail Lumber Dealers Association and distributed in convenient pamphlet form by Ormie C. Lance, secretary, Minneapolis, to lumber dealers. The dealers report a good deal of in-
interest created in this way, and a substantial amount of lumber sales to manual training boys and home workshop hobbyists. The American Builder is glad to help in this good work by passing along to its wider audience these very clever designs with the dimensioned working drawings, making clear just how to build them. With the fall and winter months coming on when work inside is a pleasure, many will no doubt be fitting up better workshop space in basement, attic or garage, so that real results can be had and good work done.

Architects, builders and dealers are usually "tool minded" and can get a lot of enjoyment out of hand-craft work in wood. These details will give them a chance to perform work that will bring both pleasure and profit.
5 Rooms and Garage for $1500

Harry M. Quinn, construction expert for the Chicago Realty Finance Company, has developed a really new idea for a small, inexpensive home, and is trying it out with good results on the garden tract which this company is developing southwest of Chicago at 95th Street and Ridge-land Avenue. His design puts five rooms and a garage into a house 28 by 22 feet, with the two bedrooms and bath up a short flight of stairs on the mezzanine level over the garage. This is an idea that has been used in larger houses, and it seems to work out equally well to conserve space in this small garden home.

The cost of this house, with complete plumbing, figures under $1500 at the present low level of wages. With a large building lot 120 by 125 feet of fertile soil priced at $1000, this offers a really low cost home which can be acquired with a down payment of $750 and then $25 monthly to pay out complete in a little over five years. It is an investment which appeals to a great many thrifty persons. A number of these little houses sold and built to order are going up at the present time.

The house rests on 8 by 8 concrete posts with no excavation for cellar. The storage space at the rear of garage accommodates the electric pump, laundry tubs, etc. Outside walls are 2 by 4's, 16-inch centers.

New Idea for Compact, Low-cost Home Puts Two Bed Rooms over Garage

Cost Key is .868—100—0—0—13—9. If increased to 24'x28': 906—104—0—0—14—10.
MODERNIZATION

“Which makes buildings of all kinds more cheerful, more livable and more salable”
COMMUNITY modernization and repair campaigns, involving business, industrial, residential and other types of buildings, have been conducted, are now being conducted, or will probably be promoted, soon, in a large number of cities and towns throughout the country. Latest news from these areas presents a bird’s eye view, as well as specific details, of interest to all wide-awake builders, dealers, architects, operators, and others who have to do with building construction.

Atlanta, Ga., May Have Campaign Soon

“We were nearly ready to conduct a campaign in Atlanta,” said W. R. Ulrich, Secretary, The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, “when the banking holiday made us abandon our plans temporarily. There is a possibility that we will have a campaign early this Fall.”

Renovize Stunt Draws Thousands

HEN Omaha, Nebraska, conducted its “Renovize Omaha” campaign recently a total of more than $1,000,000 in pledges was secured from 2700 property owners who listened and acted when “The Renovizers” told them the story. “In connection with our rather extensive campaign,” writes Mr. A. J. Baley of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, “a ramshackle house was placed on the Court House lawn and renovated, step by step, in such manner that the general public could see and appreciate every operation.”

The old shack was the result of a diligent search for the most worthless cottage in Omaha, this little building being presented to “The Renovizers” by the Koley Plating Company. The Nebraska chapter of the A. I. A. was authority for the revised plan and more than thirty local concerns co-operated by supplying materials. Labor and supervision were furnished by the Omaha Builders Exchange, the Master Painters and Decorators, the Master Plumbers and the Electrical Contractors Association.

On June 26, 1933, the renovated cottage was opened to the public for inspection and in four days 13,955 visitors were registered. After the public inspection period the cottage was auctioned off for $520.

As to how much effect this day-by-day renovization of an apparently hopelessly out of date and dilapidated structure had in the piling up of a million dollars in pledges no one can accurately estimate; however, there can be little question but that it aided materially, in connection with “a relentless barrage of publicity,” as the Omaha Chamber of Commerce comments.

The entire campaign was financed by special subscriptions totaling $2,750, the Chamber of Commerce providing office headquarters and three staff employees. Kirk Griggs was Chairman of the campaign and in addition to the executive committee, a general advisory committee of 50 leading Omaha business men functioned.
Campana News From Many Cities

Indianapolis Nearly Doubles Goal

With a special fund amounting to about $5,000, contributed by business concerns of Indianapolis, a "sales army" of volunteer workers obtained 10,806 pledges for modernizing work to the total of $4,298,000. The goal was $2,500,000, so actual results exceeded anticipations by more than 70 per cent. "Just what per cent of the pledges were carried out I am not in a position to say," writes Harmon E. Snoke, Director of Public Relations, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. "However, demands on public relief agencies fell off sharply during and following this campaign."

3 Million Industrial Improvements In Memphis

With the exception of a recent "Paint Up-Clean Up" campaign, Memphis, Tennessee, has not had a modernization or renovize drive. However, a Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation made a survey of Memphis and surrounding territory to determine needed repairs, changes and alterations for nearly 1800 cotton gins, saw mills and other industrial plants. Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in improvements, etc., has been reported by the Committee to date, according to C. M. Anderson, Executive Vice President, Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

Obsolete New York Properties Losing Millions

Residential vacancy figures for Manhattan, recently released by the New York Building Congress, show that, at 1933 asking prices, more than $4,000,000 a month is being lost (nearly $50,000,000 annually, at this rate) through carrying obsolete properties which, as the Building Congress Bulletin says: "—cannot be rented to poor people even at a time when more people are poor than ever before."

Providence, R. I., Drive Exceeds All Hopes

The State-wide "Renovize Rhode Island" campaign has now come to a close with a grand total of $6,534,813 in pledges. The original hope and goal was $2,500,000.

Sharon, Pa., Expenditures Exceed Pledges

"We obtained over $300,000 in pledges," writes J. F. Bischoff, Executive Secretary of the Sharon C. of C., "and we have found that the large majority made a substantial increase in actual expenditures over the amounts pledged. About 20 per cent more was spent than promised by pledge makers."

Spokane, Wash., Considering Another Drive

"A committee was appointed some time ago" reports S. A. Rice of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, "and it is hoped that some sound plan for another community drive will be worked out during the next few weeks."

THE terrible condition of the ramshackle old building shown on the preceding page is amply illustrated by the interior view presented above. Of course, to restore a structure as thoroughly depreciated as this one, would not often be considered commercially practicable; yet the illustration at the right shows very clearly how modern materials and good workmanship can transform a pitiful shack into a modern and attractive home.

THROUGH the co-operation of Omaha material and supply dealers, contractors, craftsmen and architects this metamorphosis was made possible. Equally satisfactory changes can be made in hundreds of thousands of residential structures throughout the U. S., with profit to both owners and the building industry.
MODERN business deserves modern dress," declared the owners of Huntt's Restaurant, Salem, Mass.; so they called in local representatives of a prominent plate glass company to see what could be done with the double store front shown above. The results, shown below, were accomplished by using a special metal store front construction method, utilizing metal grilles, polished plate, tapestry, and black carrara glass. Three weeks after modernization, sales increased almost 100 per cent.
MILLIONS of dollars for the construction of housing projects in cities and towns throughout the United States will be loaned by the Federal Administration of Public Works in the near future, and early starting of work on many such projects is indicated.

Immediate stimulus to the building industry will be the result, putting thousands of building men to work and creating a demand for building materials and equipment. Annunciation of the first loan allotments to housing projects was made August 24 by Harold L. Ickes, Administrator, subject to a satisfactory contract with the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

Action on the projects was taken with a view to speeding up the program of making public works funds available in as short a time as possible to move men from relief rolls to pay rolls.

Thirty-five housing projects are now being considered by the housing division of the Public Works Administration under Robert D. Kohn, Director. Tentative action on the first projects does not in any way indicate that they are better than many others still under examination, according to Mr. Kohn, but they have been inspected to a point that permitted tentative approval. Within a short time it is expected that many more projects of equal or greater importance will be ready for a similar recommendation.

Houses at Hutchinson, Kans.

Tentative approval of a loan of $40,000 to the Hutchinson, (Kansas), Suburban Housing Association was one of the first announced. The project will provide 20 individual four-room and five-room houses, each situated on two acres of land, renting at $30.00 per month, with the loan on a 4 per cent basis.

The action is interesting as being the first housing loan to a comparatively small city and providing for a project under the Kansas State Housing Laws, which will have some of the characteristics of subsistence homesteads. The project will give employment to 35 men for six months and twice as much indirect employment.

Philadelphia Hosiery Workers' Apartments

Tentative approval of an $845,000 loan for a model housing project in Philadelphia was given. The project is to be built by a limited dividend corporation formed by officers and members of the American Federation of Pull-Fashioned Hosiery workers which already has control of the land required and is prepared to make a large investment in addition to the government loan.

The site covers an area of 4½ acres in the Kensington district of Philadelphia. The housing will consist of three-story semi-fireproof buildings, containing 292 apartments, totaling 1,074 rooms. On the basis of 4 per cent interest on the loan, room rents will be approximately $8.40 per month, according to Mr. Kohn.

Union officials reported they had plenty of applications for space and they were assured of filling the buildings without any difficulty.

A loan of $3,210,000 was given tentative approval for a project to be built by a limited dividend company, the Dick-Meyer Corporation, under the New York State Housing Law on a site in Woodside, Queens Borough, within 20 minutes of central Manhattan Island.

The proposed housing consists of 10 six-story semi-fireproof elevator apartments, providing, in all, 1,632 residential units totaling 5,644 rooms. On the basis of 4 per cent interest for the loan, rates will be approximately $11.00 per month, Mr. Kohn was informed. The land coverage is only 27 per cent of the ground area.

The project will give direct employment to 800 men on the job for 18 months and twice as much indirect work.

Model Housing in Brooklyn

Tentative approval of a $2,025,000 loan to the Spence Estate Housing Corporation for a model housing project in Brooklyn was the first real slum clearance project to be acted upon by the Public Works Administration. The site covers a certain block in Brooklyn adjacent to important transit line and shopping center. Options have been obtained on the land but titles and details have not yet been confirmed. The site is now occupied by 28 four- and seven-story cold water flats and many shacks.

The proposed housing will consist of a six-story elevator building with 508 apartments, totaling 2,150 rooms, of semi-fireproof construction.

The Spence Estate Housing Corporation, which is under the New York State Model Housing Law, is making a large direct investment in the project in addition to the government loan. With the loan on a 4 per cent basis, Robert D. Kohn, Director of the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration, was informed the project would furnish model metropolitan housing at under $11.00 per room per month.

$8.50-Per-Room Units for Boston

A $3,500,000 loan to Neptune Gardens, Inc., for a model housing project in Boston was tentatively approved. This will enable construction of over 3,000 rooms to rent at $8.50 per room on the basis of 4 per cent interest on the loan, according to information submitted to Mr. Kohn.

The project is to be built on 44 acres of land in East Boston adjoining Marine Memorial Park within a few minutes of the Park Street station. The site is close to a public park and is designed to provide playgrounds for children, a small local library and even a group of small farm garden plots for the use of tenants.

There will be approximately 700 residential units, totaling 3,170 rooms in brick two-story row houses, two-family houses, and three-story apartment buildings covering approximately 17 per cent of the land.

Work can be started on this project in about thirty days, giving approximately 1,000 men direct employment on the job for a year while twice as many men will receive indirect employment because of the construction.
THE HOUSE OF THE MONTH

Bemis Lester
Evanston, Ill., Architect

Cost Key 1.395-133-940-40-19-15

COST TABULATION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Lumber, Millwork, Roofing, Glass, Hardware and Carpenter Labor</td>
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<td>Plaster on wire lath</td>
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Colonial Type Home of Five Rooms and Basement Garage

A very satisfactory place to put the motor car is in the basement of the house, and architects have finally worked out the way to do this so that it costs very little. About half of the basement space is excavated, carrying the garage floor down about 3 1/2 feet below grade. The garage space is at the front and the heater room and laundry at the rear with a stairway up to the kitchen hall consisting of seven risers. A concrete ramp at the front leads from the sidewalk down to the garage doors. These, of course, are strongly built but easy to operate with the new style hardware. No excavation is made under the living room half of the house, the front porch and entrance being 6 inches above grade. Working this plan through, we find the two bedrooms and bath conveniently placed above the garage, the bedroom floor level being 5 feet 6 inches above grade, and reached by a short flight of stairs from the living room. This arrangement is well liked because it gives the privacy to the sleeping rooms of a two-story house while preserving the step-saving convenience of a bungalow. In fact, it is a two-level plan that is a happy compromise between the bungalow and the regulation two-story house. A high ceiling can be given the living room and dining room unit, or if desired, a third bedroom can be worked in above in the living room wing by going up another half-flight from the main bedroom level. The economy of the plan and construction as illustrated is shown by the cost tabulation herewith. Figures are for house built outside of Chicago at bottom building prices.
Working Drawings of Moderate Cost Colonial House Designed by Bemis Lester, for Construction at Elmhurst, Ill., by the Chicago Realty Finance Corp.
# PRACTICAL JOB POINTERS

**A READERS' EXCHANGE** of tested ideas and methods, taken from their own building experience. Two dollars or a year's subscription to American Builder is paid for each contribution published.

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**Stops Window Leaks**

**I HAVE** a job pointer here which has helped me many times and will pass it on for your practical job pointer page if satisfactory.

In my sketch I show a plan and elevation views of a window sill. Many times in remodeling work we have been called on to stop window leaks from sills which run on plaster walls and have worked it this way: cut a piece of galvanized iron No. 26 gauge, bend it as you see in the elevation view, bend the hem and bottom up, other down, bend the ends up by pulley stiles, cut the pulley stiles % inch to receive the %-inch edges of galvanized iron, force in tight and solder the two corners at stool at bottom point of sill cut to receive metal. This will stop the leaks at stool if loose or away from sill and also stop leaks from and along pulley stiles. Stool must be cut to receive metal % inch; also cut bottom of parting strip to receive metal—FRANK E. HAWKINS, Sheet Metal Contractor, Los Angeles, Calif.

**Insertion of special metal piece stops leaks.**

**Loosens Sash**

**I HAVE** been an interested reader of your magazine for several years, and have profited by several suggestions in your "Practical Job Pointers." I recently had the job of making full length screens for large 2-light windows, with instructions to "make all top sash work." They had been painted over several times inside and out without moving.

After cracking one trying to loosen with putty knife, I thought of the following:

1. I took a piece of hard wood broom handle 6 inches long, made saw kerf in end 2 inches deep, took 6 inches of used hack-saw blade, inserted it in handle, put rivet through hole and at end of handle put 2 strands of soft wire, twisted tight.
2. After starting this between sash and parting stop, it is easy to follow all around. It not only removes paint but gives clearance to cash so it works easily.—C. C. MILLER, Carlinville, Ill.

**Details of half timbering insure better job.**

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**Ant-proofing a Cottage**

**THE ant-proofing of a vacation-time cottage in the woods may be accomplished thus:** set it on posts, three feet off the ground. After cutting off the tops of the posts put over the top of each a number eighteen gauge galvanized iron pan like that shown in my sketch. This consists of a square bottomed pan with flaring sides 6 inches deep, with a turned down gutter an inch and a half wide and deep all around it.

Place the pans upside down on the tops of the posts, line them up and place the sills, spiking the latter through the pans to the posts in the usual manner. If a nail is misdriven and has to be drawn the hole should be plugged as tiny sugar ants eventually find the smallest hole.

Fill the gutters around the pans with old crank-case oil, thus providing each post with an impassable barrier to all crawling insects. Steps or other means of ingress should be placed an inch and a half away from the building. Pipes entering the building should have cone-shaped cups brazed about them, and be filled with oil.—E. H. TRICK, San Antonio, Tex.

**Better Half-Timber Work**

**WE** came upon some porch work that was being done in half timber and brick as at A in the sketch. Naturally, the brick work was being laid up solid against the timber, but the result of shrinkage would create an open space after a while that would allow light through as indicated.

So we suggested that the work be installed as at B in the sketch. Then, when the shrinkage occurred, the resultant opening would be as at C and prevent a straight view between the wood and the brick work. This type of joint would also tend to hold the work in alignment.

To improve the work further, the jointing of the timbers themselves were changed from ordinary butted work to a self-centering joint, as in the drawing. When the timbers shrink under this type of union, the result will be a shrinking in toward the center and therefore a balanced appearance all around and from every viewpoint. The joint is easily made with a couple of saw cuts and a chisel.—ERNEST O. BROSTROM, Kansas City, Mo.
Removes Siding Without Damage

I HAVE RECEIVED the first number of the AMERICAN BUILDER sent to me by Walter Dodge, and it surely is full of good information. After the year is up, I must take it again.

I am enclosing a picture of a tool I made and sold for use in wrecking a building here for a new Post Office. The owners wanted to save all the lumber possible. It is practically impossible to take lap siding off without destroying part of it, but with this tool, we saved it all. By driving the tool up under the board so that the notches straddle the nails, it is possible to start them so the hammer can draw them out. This keeps the nail from pulling through the board or splitting it.—A. C. BRUNDAGE, Rochester, Minn.

Handy Window Jack

HERE is a window jack which I have made and it beats any yet. Take a board 1x14, 42 inches long, and to the under side hinge a pair of 2x4's cut and braced as shown, with a heavy cleat across bottom, through which fasten the chain with a heavy staple and also at center of board at point about 22 inches from end. Next bevel a 2x4 cleat to fit against ends of supports and nail to end of board; at other end of board bore holes for bolts and use 7/16 bolts with wing nuts and you have the handiest folding window jack made for any size window or wall. It is very useful for washing windows, painting, glazing, etc.—C. J. MILLER, Chambersburg, Pa.

Circle Center—Lowering Vat

TO find the center of a circle: Place your framing square on the circle so that the vertex of the angle is exactly on the circumference of the circle. Mark the two points where the blades of the square cross the circumference and draw a line through these two points. This line passes through the center of the circle. By shifting the square, another line can be drawn in the same way. Where these two lines intersect is the center. Another handy idea: We were building an ice plant and had a steel vat 40'x80' and 4' deep. It was easy enough to get the vat two feet above the place where it was to rest finally, but to lower it on its cork base and get all the timbers out was another question. The vat had to be kept level as it was lowered. We took about twenty 300-lb. cakes of ice and spaced them under the vat, removed our timbers and let the sun do the rest. If one cake seemed to be melting slowly, we built a fire over it—LEWIS DAVIDSON, Ardmore, Okla.

Rehanging Basement Window

HERE is my method for rehanging an awkward double hung basement window:

Due to its odd size (3'6" x 3'4") and a 12-inch sill, it was very hard to raise. With this arrangement I can have practically the full opening of the window.

I use the same sash, and rabbet them all the way down to allow freedom for rope. The rope is fastened on lower end of lower sash. The inside pulley is taken out and the hole plugged to allow window to swing in. The parting strip is left out and a guide which is fastened on to the lower sash slides in parting strip groove.

For a lock, a barrel bolt is fastened on meeting rail which fits into a hole bored in parting strip groove. A handle is put on meeting rail in center to facilitate raising.—EUGENE F. MARTIN, Paterson, N. J.
NEWS—building activities of the month

Home Owners’ Loan Corporation

Makes First Loan—Saves Home

IN EVERY state of the Union, Home Loan headquarters have been established and the work of making loans to save distressed home owners from foreclosure is going ahead.

The first loan made in Illinois, widely publicized by the newspapers, was made August 19 on a house at 10628 Avenue F, South Chicago, built in 1919 at a cost of $5,000. The government appraised it at $6,500 and granted a loan of $5,000 which will be paid back at the rate of $40.00 per month for the next 15 years, including principal and interest.

In many states, granting of the first loan was given wide publicity with newspapers showing pictures of the house and its owners. In the Illinois house shown on this page, the bank holding a $4,000 mortgage accepted H. O. L. C. 4 per cent bonds. The New federal $5,000 loan therefore covered the original mortgage and left $1,000 to pay back taxes, accrued interest, repairs, etc. The complete cost of making the loan, including the appraisal and title examination, was only $35.00.

Applications running into the hundreds of thousands have been filed at the various state and regional offices of the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation. (A list of regional offices, managers and their addresses was published in the August AMERICAN BUILDER.)

A comprehensive report of the progress of the various regional offices made August 14 shows the definite work that is being done, and indicates that invaluable assistance will be rendered in the saving of distressed properties.

Bonds Attract Interest

MUCH interest has been aroused by speculation as to the popularity with which the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation bonds will be received. One of the first Chicago firms planning to handle the bonds reported that an analysis indicated a tentative quotation of 90 bid, offered at 100. The first recorded sale was in New York Aug. 29 at 85. The bonds are guaranteed by the United States Government as to interest, although not as to principal. They are to be acceptable as collateral by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at 80 per cent of par and will be in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

Insurance companies in Illinois are permitted to invest funds in the bonds of the Corporation, according to a ruling by Attorney General Kerner. Insurance companies in other states have also signified their interest in the bonds and willingness to accept them.

Renovize Campaigns Sound

THAT the idea behind renovize and modernization campaigns to increase employment by promoting property improvements is basically sound is evidenced by a check on the results of the campaign in Philadelphia, made public by William A. Law, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, who was its general chairman.

The Renovize Philadelphia Campaign, designed to promote employment by remodeling, restoring and otherwise improving business and home properties, was held last winter. Property owners were asked to sign pledges indicating the amounts they would spend within the next six months.

A careful check of the campaign pledges, Mr. Law said, revealed that more than $20,000,000 had been spent within five months after the close of the campaign. This is 93 per cent of the amount pledged.

"The leaders of the campaign believed that the great majority of pledges would be fulfilled," Mr. Law said. "However, since the movement was entirely voluntary, we had no means of proving to ourselves and to the community how many of those who signed pledges would actually have the work done.

"A careful check of nearly all the residential and business pledges shows that $20,000,000, or 93 per cent of the amount pledged, has already been spent. Surveys by the United States Chamber of Commerce show that of the money spent in a community for renovizing work, 70 per cent goes directly into the pay envelopes and pocketbooks of wage earners. Therefore our campaign increased the pay of these wage earners by some $14,000,000. Getting this money into circulation had a very beneficial effect on business in the community."

Better Housing Association

Progresses

TWENTY-SEVEN men, prominent in their respective lines, have organized the National Association for Better Housing, it has been announced by J. Soule Warterfield, vice-president of the Starrett Building Company, and chairman of the National Conference on the Renewal of Home Building. Architecture, finance, real estate, city planning, research, social welfare, government, building materials and equipment are all notably represented.

"This is the real climax of our conference of more than five hundred people held in Chicago on May 9 and 10, when I was authorized by the committee on resolutions to name a continuation committee of 15 to carry on this work," said Mr. Warterfield. "So much interest was aroused that we were forced to augment this number considerably, and we are proceeding with the utmost care to build up a practical organization of leaders in the housing field."

U. S. Gypsum Buys Plant

THE expansion program of the United States Gypsum Company has moved a step farther with the acquisition of the Sifo Products Company, St. Paul, Minn., manufacturers of asphalt shingles, roll roofing, built-up roofing, and accessories.

Two months ago U. S. Gypsum announced the purchase of the McHenry-Millhouse Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind., also makers of asphalt roofing products. The latter concern has since been operated as a division of Gypsum. Sifo Products has been in business since 1865 and gives U. S. Gypsum an important distribution system in the north central and northwestern states.

The company will be operated as a Gypsum division with the present operating personnel in charge. Several exclusive Gypsum products will be added to Sifo's line.
BRIXMENT furnishes as great protection against leaky brick walls as can be had from any kind or type of mortar material.

It is permanently water-proofed by the addition, during manufacture, of calcium stearate—the most effective water-proofing agent known.

Leakage through Brixment mortar itself is impossible. More important still, the calcium stearate gives the mortar a high water-retaining capacity. This keeps the brick from sucking the moisture out of the mortar too fast, and helps prevent shrinkage cracks between the brick and the mortar.

Further protection is furnished by the extreme plasticity of Brixment, which allows a more thorough bedding of the brick, and insures a greater area of bond between the brick and the mortar.

LOUISVILLE CEMENT COMPANY, Incorporated, LOUISVILLE, KY.

District Sales Offices: 228 N. La Salle St., Chicago; 600 Murphy Bldg., Detroit; 101 Park Ave., New York. Mills: Brixment, N. Y. and Speed, Ind.
First Hearing on Construction Codes To Be Held in Washington Sept. 6

The National Recovery Administration has announced that public hearings will begin at 10 A. M., Wednesday, September 6, and continue until complete on the Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry as submitted to the Administrator on August 7, 1933, by the Construction League. The following supplemental codes will also be considered:

1. General Contractors
2. Architects
3. Master Painters
4. Electrical Contractors
5. Marble
6. Plumbing and Heating
7. Heating & Piping Contractors
8. Cement Gun Contractors
9. Building Granite

Ample facilities are available in the Auditorium of the Commerce Building for public hearings for all who wish to attend. J. W. Follin, secretary of the Code Committee, reports, and says this is a splendid opportunity for firms and individuals to get a clear insight into the problems confronting the Administration and various divisions of the industry in drafting these codes.

Copies of the above codes may be obtained from the National Recovery Administration, Room 4519, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Persons or groups who can show a substantial interest as workers, employers, consumers, or otherwise, in the effect of any provision of the proposed basic master code and sub-codes, will be given an opportunity to be heard, a written or telegraphic request for which must be filed before noon on Tuesday, September 5, 1933, with the Administrator, Room 4422, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Written or telegraphic statement may also be presented.

Other supplemental codes are in the mill and will be scheduled for public hearing at a later date. Every effort is being made to hasten the completion of these codes, according to Mr. Follin.

Arthur Edgcumbe Dies

ARTHUR EDGECUMBE, who had charge of the manufacture and distribution of stained shingles for the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, died August 22 at Minneapolis. Mr. Edgcumbe spent most of his life in perfecting, manufacturing and merchandising stained shingles. He came to the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company at the time that the machinery and merchandising stained shingles. He has grown until now it represents a highly developed and profitable market.

Edgecumbe spent most of his life in perfecting, manufacturing and merchandising stained shingles. He has grown until now it represents a highly developed and profit

National Gypsum Expands Service

THE Macoustical Engineering Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has been purchased by the National Gypsum Company of Buffalo, it has been announced, which is another step in the firm's program to provide a complete line of products for wall and ceiling use. The need of acoustical correction in larger buildings is a matter that has been receiving continually increased attention of late years, according to R. F. Burley, vice president. The demand has grown until now it represents a highly developed and profitable market. The governmental building program is looked to as opening up a large additional volume of immediate business for acoustical plaster.

Reading Iron Appoints Wolfe

THE Reading Iron Company, Philadelphia, recently announced the appointment of William Craig Wolfe as vice president in charge of sales. Mr. Wolfe brings to his new position a wealth of experience in the marketing and merchandising of iron products, and was a moving factor in the organization of the Wrought Iron Manufacturers' Association.

Oxholm Appointed Chief of Forest Products Division

DR. WILLARD L. THORP, recently appointed director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has announced that Axel H. Oxholm has been made chief of the Forest Products Division of the Bureau. Mr. Oxholm succeeds L. H. Peebles, who has been commissioned as a liaison officer between the National Recovery Administration and the Commerce Department.

Building industry men who have been informed of Mr. Oxholm's appointment regard it as a happy solution of the problem which arose in the course of the reorganization of the Department. When the National Committee on Wood Utilization was discontinued in July, it was feared that Mr. Oxholm's long experience as a public official would be lost to the public and the industry, but in returning to a position which he capably filled from 1921 to 1925, he is so situated that his broad experience will have wide opportunity for application. The Forest Products Division is at present closely co-operating with the National Recovery Administration in the accumulation of information regarding the forest industries.

Weyerhaeuser Adopts Zone Method

A ZONE METHOD of handling dealer orders permitting closer contact with customers, which has proved so successful in the speeding up of deliveries and simplifying business relations in a number of industries, is being instituted in the lumber business by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, according to an announcement by Mr. I. N. Tate, general manager.

On July 16 the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company opened three zone offices, each of which handles for its zone all accounting, invoicing, receiving of remittances, and all matters pertaining to credits. The eastern zone office is at Newark, N. J., that of the central zone at Saint Paul, Minn., and of the western zone at Tacoma, Wash.

"Not only do we look for an improvement in shipping service," said Mr. Tate, "but we also feel that all business matters will be simplified by this closer localized contact. Of especial interest to lumber dealers will be the fact that invoices for all purchases will be in the name of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company and will originate in the zone where the dealer is located. Heretofore invoices have come to the dealer from the individual mill making shipment, and this has necessitated the dealer's keeping a separate ledger account for each of the mills in the group from which he received shipment."

Information on Housing Loans

TWO useful publications of interest to men in the building industry have recently been issued by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The first of these is Circular No. 1, entitled, "The Purposes, Policies, Functioning and Organization of the Emergency Administration." It lays down the rules described by President Roosevelt in connection with public works and construction.

Circular No. 2 is entitled, "Information Required with Applications for Loans to States, Counties, Municipalities and Other Public Bodies." This booklet summarizes the necessary procedure in obtaining loans for housing and construction projects.

New Plant at Corpus Christi

AFTER substantial expenditures on properties and construction during the last two years, work is being actively pushed to complete the alkali plant at Corpus Christi, Texas, the joint project of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the American Cyanamid Company. This part of the chemical program, contemplated by the two companies for Corpus Christi, will represent an investment of several million dollars. These capital requirements are being financed by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the American Cyanamid Company. This new plant will manufacture basic alkalis used extensively in glass, soap, oil refining, chemical and other industrial fields. The location was selected because it is on tidewater, the raw products needed in the making of alkalis are available, labor is plentiful.
"Come on Old Man—do your derndest"

THE CONCRETE HOME IS A SAFE BET!

WHAT'S THAT MEAN TO YOU? JUST THIS:

- There's a premium on what people regard as a "well-built house." A concrete house offers the honest values that people demand today.
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- It means a house that will be a credit to you for years to come—a standing advertisement that tells the world you're a good contractor.

The concrete house is simple to build. Construction technique is time-tested and easy to learn—materials are always available—plans... ask us for suggestions—talk it over with your local architects.

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CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

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Please send me your book on the design and construction of low-cost, fireproof concrete homes.

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The Cement Service Man
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, Room 159, 33 W. Grand Ave., Chicago

Please send me your book on the design and construction of low-cost, fireproof concrete homes.
What more convincing proof could one want that practical building men read the AMERICAN BUILDER than the more than 7500 requests that were received for catalogs listed on two pages of a recent issue? This flood of letters, continually increasing, is a definite index also of the rising interest in home building. Does this not demonstrate the opportunity that exists for manufacturers of building materials, products, tools, etc., to lay the groundwork now for the highly competitive market of tomorrow?
OF THE MEN WHO COUNT

Your sales message in these pages will command the same attention from thousands of readers of the AMERICAN BUILDER—Contractors, Dealers, Architects and Financial Men. These are the MEN WHO COUNT. These are the men who specify, warehouse, install and finance materials used in the building industry. These are the men who must be fully informed as to the merit of your goods to assure your share of the business which is developing as a result of generally improving business condition.

ASSURE YOUR SHARE OF THIS BUSINESS

The American Builder gives a broad coverage of the active men of the building industry at low cost
"...No One in the Building Business Can Afford to be Without this Machine"

Wilmington Manor Builders

Take the word of hundreds of enthusiastic carpenters and builders who are making money with the Electric Carpenter. Here are a few:

Price Smith Company, Rockingham, N.C.
"... it saves us many trips to the shop as well as much labor on the job."

Albert O. Hess, Long Beach, N. Y.
"... the biggest little machine that can be moved into a carpenter shop. Worth far more than I paid for it."

"... Cut my costs on light work at least 40%."

Maher & Wilkinson, N. Y. City
"... we have saved the price of the machine on every job it has been used."

BAND SAW

Double or triple your carpenter's productive work and your profits by making the small investment involved in putting this machine to work for you. Write for particulars.

ELECTRIC CARPENTER
COMPANY, INC.,
Packard Building

Sheet Copper for Building

A RECOGNIZED need for wide, thin copper sheets in long lengths, at a moderate cost per pound, has recently been met with the perfection of a process of electro-deposition. The new sheet copper, in 30-inch widths and weights of 1 and 2 ounces per square foot, due to the method of producing it, is relatively inexpensive. Because it is rustproof, fireproof, strong and ductile, its use as an efficient dampproofing and weather-proofing material for houses and buildings is suggested. Among the many important uses are dampproofing foundation floors and cellars, protecting walls and roofs, fireproofing wood shingles. The new sheet copper is furnished in rolls 30 inches wide, consisting of one or two pieces. Individual packages weigh approximately 25 pounds and, in the case of 1-ounce material, contain about 150 running feet (375 square feet). A package of the 2-ounce material contains approximately 75 running feet (187 square feet).

1½" Insulating Board

AVAILABLE for the first time in a single thickness, fibreboard insulating lath one and one-half inches thick has been announced by a large cork and insulation company. This new thickness is the latest addition to the line of insulation products distributed by the company through retail lumber dealers. Insulating board for use as sheathing, interior finish, and miscellaneous construction also will be furnished in the solid one and one-half inch thickness.

"Due to long manufacturing, research and engineering experience, we realize the need for more adequate low cost insulation for residences and general building construction," said an official of the firm. "Lumber dealers will be especially interested in view of the fact that the use of thicker insulation will enable them to increase their total volume of board foot sales with the same number of jobs, reduce inventory, speed up turnover, and maintain more satisfactory stock sizes."
Fibre Screw Anchors

A NEW building specialty of great interest is a highly efficient screw anchor which consists of a small tube built up of stiffened strands of tough jute fibre cemented together by a patented process. In spite of its light weight and simple construction, this anchor possesses great holding power and durability.

Used in a hole into which it fits rather snugly, the fibres of the plug are compressed when the screw is turned home in much the same manner as the fibres of wood are compressed when a screw is turned into it. Tests made with a No. 12 wood screw of which 1¼ inches was engaged by a plug in a ¾-inch hole showed ultimate tensile loads of 1525 lbs. in concrete, 660 lbs. in brick masonry and 1150 lbs. in limestone.

Because of its fibrous construction, the plug absorbs vibration and shock and will not work loose. It is especially practical for making fastenings in plaster. The smaller hole makes a neater, stronger job and is easier for the workman to drill. The plugs can be used with wood or lag screws for making fastenings in metal without the necessity of tapping. They are compact and light in weight, so that thousands can easily be carried by the workmen if necessary.

Unique New Weatherstrip

A UNIQUE new weatherstrip is now on the market which will greatly interest builders. Its outstanding feature is the effective fashion in which two members of interlocking bronze fit together on the outside edge of the wood sash. The interlocking feature works in two directions—parallel to the window pane and at right angles to the sash.

This important principle gives a flexibility to meet all conditions that might arise in the window. It does not matter how much the sash shrinks or warps or gets out of line—a constant and even contact is maintained, causing the window to slide up and down easily on two surfaces of metal.

The flexibility and locking feature of this new weatherstrip increases with the tension brought on the strip by the natural shrinkage of the wood.
NEW PRODUCTS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION about any new product write the American Builder Information Exchange, 105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

New Vogue in Closets

A NEW LINE of modern closets that are beautiful in design and quiet in operation has been announced. Among the many unusual features of these closets are the following:

- Integral construction—tank bolted directly on bowl (bolts not exposed to water). Not necessary to fasten to wall; can be placed anywhere in room as back of the tank is highly glazed.
- When seat lid is raised, it fits in depression in front of tank permitting front of closet to be closer to wall, saving space in the room. Only metal parts exposed in water are stem for ball and parts of ball cock. No metal flush valve—rubber ball rests in seat ground in the bottom of the vitreous china tank. Overflow chamber integral in tank made of vitreous china the same as tank.
- Less than a pint of water in tank when flushed. Tank can be entirely drained of water by holding tripping device just an instant which is an advantage in freezing weather and in cleaning sediment out of tank. If bowl should become clogged nothing can enter the tank because bottom of rubber ball is above top level of bowl. Should it be necessary, the tank can be removed from the combination without disturbing the bowl.

Two Color Shingles

IN KEEPING with the modern demand for color on the roof as well as in the home, a new shingle which may be laid either side to the weather has been announced.

- On one side there is a pleasing blend of red, black and gray; on the other side the conservative plain Newport gray. The red and black oxides are part of the shingle itself and not merely pressed on the surface after the shingle is made. These colors are embodied in the shingle during the process of manufacture and will not rub off or brush off.
- The advantage of this new shingle is that it offers two color choices at the same price as the standard gray. It is a rigid, durable, fireproof asbestos shingle which presents a cheerful color blend and which in price meets all competition. The colors will not fade or wear out. The shingles are fireproof and stormproof, being made of asbestos fiber and portland cement.
Light Weight Partitions

One of the newer products of interest is a simplified method of building light weight fire-safe partitions to meet the modern demand for steel frame construction at low cost. Studs, track for floor and ceiling, shoes for attaching the studs to the track, and reinforcing metal lath are the four simple elements that go into the construction of the partitions.

The studs are full 16 gauge and are "well formed" with substantial flanges and are perfectly straight. They are punched out to form a truss-like design to retain practically all of the strength of the original channel.

The studs provide openings for tying the metal lath on both faces of the partition, which would not be true if they were solid. The great rigidity of the studs makes it practical to place them 24 inches on centers and the real feature of the partition begins at this point. This is a reinforcing diamond mesh lath, which has solid steel ribs welded to both sides of the lath 7 inches center to center. By means of these ribs, a rigid plastering base is obtained which will span the 24 inches from stud to stud without the necessity for a thick coat of plaster. This reinforcing lath is tied to the studs at the point where the reinforcing ribs of the lath intersect the studs. Extension shoes provide for irregularities on the floor and ceiling, making cutting and fitting quite unnecessary.

Partitions are furnished in various widths ranging from two to six inches. This new construction, in the short period of time it has been on the market, has proved practical and is another step forward in the development of fire-safe construction, particularly for residential buildings, at low cost.

Electrocoated Sandpaper

The builder and contractor uses coated abrasives for so many purposes in his work that announcement of a newly perfected electrocoated sandpaper is of great interest. Made by leading manufacturers, the new sandpapers do more work in less time, save labor, last longer, and produce a better finish than was formerly possible.

Electrostatic force is used in making the new abrasives, as a method of spreading the grits over the glued surface of the paper. This electrocoating sets all the particles in the backing with points up and gives the maximum cutting surface. It also distributes the grits so that they are evenly spaced, avoiding the bunching of grains and insuring the finest finished surface to the work.

Because of these improvements, the products give much better results than were formerly possible, the manufacturers state. Depending on the work being done, increases in efficiency ranging from 20 to 60 per cent have been noted, with the average gain falling between 30 and 40 per cent.

In order that all needs may be met, these sandpapers are being made with various abrasives, including garnet, aluminum oxide and silicon carbide, and with backings of paper, cloth or combination.

Go After These PROFITS!

MODERNIZE Garage Doors!

Here is a field of PROFIT that proved a "life saver" for many a builder this year. With "Over-the-Top" Door equipment you can modernize any set of vertical garage doors to open "overhead." Install it on OLD doors or new, in a few hours. No other "overhead" type equipment offers all its advantages. Low cost, simplicity and convenience do the selling. Write for information and name of dealer in your city—he will share profits generously with you on installations you sell.

FRANTZ MFG. CO. STERLING, ILL.

Over-the-Top Door Equipment

AMERICAN STEEL SHEETS

FOR ALL KNOWN USES

KEYSTONE Copper Steel Sheets
Excel in the Building Field

Use sheets of recognized reputation and value. For roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, air conditioning systems, and general sheet metal work—Keystone Copper Steel gives maximum rust resistance.

Insist upon AMERICAN Black Sheets, Keystone Rust Resisting Copper Steel Sheets, Apollo Best Bloom Galvanized Sheets, Galvannealed Sheets, Heavy-Coated Galvanized Sheets, Formed Roofing and Siding Products, Terne Plates, etc. Write for information.

This Company also manufactures U. S. S. Stainless and Heat Resisting Steel Sheets and Light Plates for all uses to which these products are adapted.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Construction Code (Continued from page 28)

out limitations those persons commonly known and sometimes defined by law, as architects, engineers, contractors, and subcontractors. The term "person" as herein used is taken to mean a natural person, partnership, company, corporation, or agency. The term "employers" shall mean all persons who employ labor in the conduct of any branch of the Construction Industry as defined above. The term "employees" shall mean all persons employed in the conduct of any branch of the Construction Industry as defined above.

2. PROVISIONS INCORPORATED FROM NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT.

(a) Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

(b) No employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or a labor organization of his own choosing.

(c) Employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President.

(d) This Code and all provisions thereof are expressly made subject to the right of the President of the United States to cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rate, or regulation issued with respect hereto under Title I of said Act.

3. MINIMUM WAGES—Employers in the Construction Industry shall pay wages

(a) Not less than the minimum wages for unskilled labor hereby established which shall be not less than forty cents (40c) per hour unless the hourly rate for the same class of work on July 15, 1929 was less than forty cents (40c) per hour in which case the hourly rate shall be not less than that of July 15, 1929 and in no event less than thirty cents (30c) per hour, and furthermore, in any event,

(b) Not less than the minimum wages for accounting, clerical, or office employees hereby established as follows: $15. per week in any city of between 250,000 and 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; $14. per week in any city of between 2,500 and 250,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; and $12. per week in towns of less than 2,500 population. Population shall be determined by the 1930 Federal census.

(c) Nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to employees whose rates of wages are established for specific projects by competent governmental authority in accordance with law or with rates of wages established by contracts now in force.

4. MAXIMUM HOURS—Employers in the Construction Industry shall not employ any employee

(a) In excess of the average maximum of thirty-five (35) hours a week during a six months calendar period, or forty-eight (48) hours in any week in such period, or eight (8) hours in any one day, excluding employees engaged in professional, executive, administrative, clerical, or supervisory work; those engaged in cases of emergency work requiring the protection of life or property; and those in establishments employing not more than two persons in towns of less than 2,500 population, which towns are not part of a larger trade area. Population shall be determined by the 1930 Federal census.

(b) Employers shall not employ accounting, clerical, or office employees in any office or in any place or manner for more than forty (40) hours in any week, excluding employees in managerial or executive positions and those in establishments employing not more than two persons in towns of less than 2,500 population, which towns are not part of a larger trade area. Population shall be determined by the 1930 Federal census.

(c) Nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to employees whose hours of labor are established for specific projects by competent governmental authority acting in accordance
Committee shall not be accepted by any party to the controversy or complaint made by any employers or associations thereof, who shall be subject to the provisions of any supplemental code or codes. In the event that the adjustment or reconciliation recommended by the National Administrative Committee shall not be accepted by any party to the controversy or agreement reached through bona fide collective bargaining between truly representative national, regional or local groups of employers and employees. In no event shall such minimum rates of wages be less than those established in Section 3 hereof, nor in any event shall such maximum hours of labor be more than those established in Section 4 hereof, excepting such minimum rates of wages and such maximum hours of labor as are established for specific projects by competent governmental authority acting in accordance with law.

5. MINIMUM AGE—An employer in the Construction Industry shall not employ any minor under the age of sixteen (16) years or under any greater age specified by law or competent governmental authority.

6. AMENDMENTS—Amendments to or revisions of this Code may be proposed by the National Administrative Committee or any national trade association or professional body representative of any recognized functional division within the Construction Industry and when approved in accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act shall become binding upon the Construction Industry.

7. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE—To effectuate the purposes of this Code and of the National Industrial Recovery Act and to provide for administration and coordination within the Construction Industry, there is established a "National Administrative Committee" which shall consist of the Policy Committee of the Construction League of the United States, as that committee is from time to time constituted, and three non-voting members to be appointed by the Administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act. This committee shall have authority to establish such sub-committees and state, regional or local committees, sub-committees or agencies with such delegated powers, as it may deem necessary, and this committee may at any time and from time to time require of any employer, trade association or professional body in the Construction Industry any information relating to wages of employees, hours of labor or other conditions of or in the Construction Industry pertaining to the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act shall become binding upon the Construction Industry.

8. SUPPLEMENTAL CODES—It is intended that this Code for the Construction Industry shall be amplified and expanded by supplemental codes prepared and proposed by trade or industrial associations or professional bodies within the Construction Industry representative of the various functions of the Construction Industry or subdivisions thereof. Such supplemental codes shall, so far as possible, and subject to the general approval of the Administrator, be administered by administrative committees or agencies therein respectively established. Such administrative committees so established shall have the power to hear and to recommend adjustments or reconciliations of any controversy or complaint made by any employers or associations thereof, who shall be subject to the provisions of any such supplemental code or codes. In the event that any such administrative committee or reconciliation of the committee shall not be accepted by such employers, or associations thereof, such administrative committees shall, at the request of any party directly concerned, refer any such controversies or complaints to the National Administrative Committee hereinabove established, for appropriate adjustments by it. The event that the adjustment or reconciliation recommended by the National Administrative Committee shall not be accepted by any party to the controversy or agreement reached through bona fide collective bargaining between truly representative national, regional or local groups of employers and employees. In no event shall such minimum rates of wages be less than those established in Section 3 hereof, nor in any event shall such maximum hours of labor be more than those established in Section 4 hereof, excepting such minimum rates of wages and such maximum hours of labor as are established for specific projects by competent governmental authority acting in accordance with law.

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Now Modernizing Process Pays Big Returns.
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INSULATE WITH U S. MINERAL WOOL

Draftless rooms, cool in summer and warm in winter, are assured in homes insulated with U. S. Mineral Wool. This extra living comfort can be added at an actual saving in winter fuel expense that will pay for the installation within a short period of time.}

No other insulating material offers such protection from cold, heat, fire, sound and vermin. The five points of vital importance to every home owner. Sample and folder sent on request, address nearest office.
Construction Code
(Continued from page 63)
of any such controversy or complaint determined by the Admin-
istrator shall be final and shall bind both employers, or associa-
tions thereof, involved in any such controversy or initiating any
such complaint.
It is the spirit of the foregoing provisions that, so far as pos-
sible, controversies or complaints arising within any of the func-
tional groups or sub-divisions of the Construction Industry cov-
ered by a supplemental code shall be fully determined and adj-
dusted by the administrative committees or agencies established
in such supplemental code, and that, whenever the adjustments
or reconciliations recommended by such administrative commit-
tees or agencies are consistent with reasonable compromise, re-
course shall not be had or appeal made to the National Admis-
strative Committee or to the Administrator.
Any such supplemental codes submitted by such functional
groups or sub-divisions of the Construction Industry shall provide
for minimum rates of pay not less than and for maximum hours
of work not more than the limitations established therefor in this
Code.
Supplemental codes prepared by national trade associations or
professional bodies within the Construction Industry may be sub-
mitted to the National Industrial Recovery Administrator by the
National Administrative Committee herein established when con-
sistent with this Code and other rules and regulations promulgated
by the President and when within the spirit and purpose of the
National Industrial Recovery Act, but nothing herein contained
shall be construed to prevent a trade association or other repre-
sentative group or body within the Construction Industry from
submitting a code directly to the National Industrial Recovery
Administration.
9. ADJUSTMENTS—In the event that any buyer subject to
this Code shall have contracted before June 16, 1933 to purchase
goods, structures, or parts thereof at a fixed price for delivery
during the period of the President’s Reemployment Agreement,
he shall make an appropriate adjustment of said price to meet
any increases in cost to the seller caused by the seller’s having
signed the President’s Reemployment Agreement or having be-
come bound by any code of fair competition approved by the
President; provided, however, that in view of the fact that con-
stuction operations customarily involve the furnishing of various
goods and structures, or parts thereof by a continuous series of
independent long-term contracts and agreements at fixed prices
between various parties, such as owners (including governmental
departments), builders, contractors, sub-contractors and others,
such adjustments shall be contingent upon similar appropriate
adjustments to be made by all other parties thus participating,
from and including the initial vendor of such goods and struc-
tures or parts thereof to including the owner of the works
or structure upon which they are used.
10. BID PEDDLING PROHIBITED—No one in the Con-
struction Industry shall be a party to the unfair practice com-
monly known throughout the industry as "Bid Peddling." All
supplemental codes before receiving the approval of the National
Administrative Committee shall contain provisions to enforce
this rule.
11. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE—All employers and
persons as defined in this Code shall bear their equitable share
of the expense incident to the administration of this Code of Fair
Competition under such rules and regulations as may be approved
by the President under Section 10 (a) of Title I of the National
Industrial Recovery Act.
12. EFFECTIVE DATE—This Code shall become effective
on approval by the President of the United States and shall be
applicable to all construction work undertaken pursuant to con-
tracts entered into or otherwise commenced after approval.
Garity to Handle Federal Purchases
THE Tennessee Valley Authority has appointed Charles H. Gar-
ity of Catonsville, Md., its director of purchases and procure-
ment. Mr. Garity has had a wide experience in the hardware,
mill supplies and general machinery lines. During the World War,
he served as procurement officer in the Brooklyn metal divi-
sion which later became the General Supplies Division of the
Quartermasters Corps.
Safety Building Methods

(Continued from page 39)

In a similar manner, built-in features—such as the clothes chute which does away with the unsafe practice of putting clothes on the steps; the dumb waiter which serves as a temporary storage space for articles that must be transferred from the kitchen to the basement and vice versa, thus keeping the steps free from such articles; the dust chute and incinerator which take care of the kitchen waste in the safest and easiest manner; the package receiver which keeps milk bottles and packages off from the floor and out of the line of traffic; an outside icing door, if ice is used, and a permanent drainage connection to carry away waste from the refrigerator, both of which decrease the possibility of a wet and slippery floor—all minimize the number of home accidents.

As an added safeguard, storage spaces should be properly lighted. Inadequate light naturally encourages disorderly habits, and where there is disorder, there is always the danger of stumbling or knocking articles off from shelves and causing serious injury.

Electric Wiring

For safety's sake home builders should make sure that their wiring specifications comply with the local ordinances or with the provisions of the National Electrical Code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. All specifications should call for supply lines of sufficient size not only to provide for present usage but also for future requirements, and for plenty of well-insulated, properly placed light, switch, and appliance outlets.

Outlets should be so placed that the use of long extension cords will be unnecessary. Long extension cords should be avoided, not only because they wear out rather easily and become unsafe, but because they are the frequent cause of tripping and bad falls.

From the standpoint of safety, it is desirable to have the wall switch to control the lights at the point of usual entrance to the room. In rooms, such as the kitchen and dining room, which are frequently entered from more than one door, control switches may well be placed at both entrances.

The luminous switch button which is plainly visible in the dark is one of the newest electrical accident prevention devices. This and the radium pendant that can be attached to any pull socket chain helps one to find the light both quickly and safely.

A new type of switch which may be regulated to turn the light out automatically after a certain time has passed is another interesting safety device. With this type of switch the entrance or garage light may be left burning while one closes the door, steps in and drives away.

The new low-watt electric lamp which can be regulated from full strength to a bare glow is a further safeguard. These are only a few of the hazard spots in the home, but they are sufficient to show that safety in the home, after all, depends largely on the good judgment of the home builder. Most of the dangers to both children and grown-ups can be eliminated rather easily.

New Executives for Holland Furnace

The board of directors of the Holland Furnace Company has elected an entirely new executive staff, according to a recent announcement at a meeting of divisional managers.

H. W. Thorne is the new president and treasurer, succeeding C. H. Landwehr, former president. Others elected were P. T. Cheff, vice president in charge of production; P. W. Burns, vice president in charge of sales; William Tahaney, secretary, and G. B. Tinholt, assistant secretary and treasurer.
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You'll find at a glance in this new book

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20 Chapters — 378 Pages — 100 Charts, Tables and Illustrations. Instantaneous Fact-Finding Index.

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Every user of wood should have this book and keep it handy to refer to. It has had perhaps the widest sale of any book of its kind ever published. It explains in clear non-technical language every operation from the actual cutting of the tree to the finishing of the wood.


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