THE WORLD'S GREATEST BUILDING PAPER

"GILT-EDGE" SUBSCRIBERS



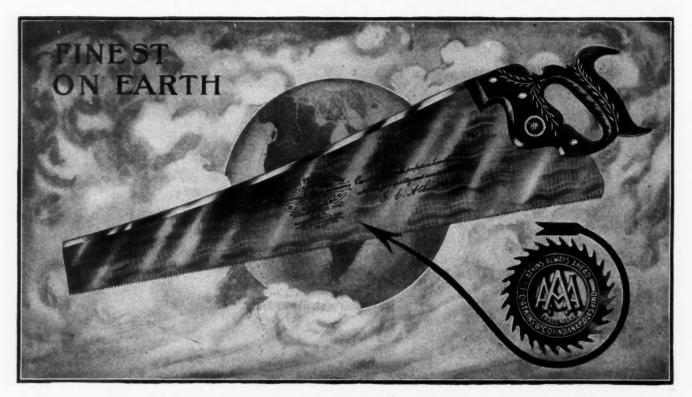
F all of you could know the American Carpenter and Builder Subscribers as we have come to know them, you would appreciate what is meant by the phrase, "Gilt-Edge" Subscribers. American Carpenter and Builder Subscribers are "Gilt-Edge" Subscribers. For years we have been working with them and for them, and have had many business dealings with

them. It is a real pleasure to get acquainted with them through the medium of correspondence; it is a still greater pleasure to meet them personally, face to face. We know them. They are Progressive, Ambitious, Wide-awake, Dependable. They are "Gilt-Edge." Each one is doing a little better work—and a little bigger work—this year than last; and next year his work will be still better and his operations more extensive.

American Carpenter and Builder Subscribers hold an extremely important place in the building world. They are practical men—authorities not only in carpentry work but in all things pertaining to building. Many of them draw up their own plans, recommend and specify all the materials to be used, and then get out onto the job and do the work. Some of these men are known by the name, "Architect and Builder," some "Contractor and Builder," some "Carpenter and Builder." However called, such a man is the Whole Works in his community when any building is to be done or improvements are to be made. Outside the largest cities he is without question the most important personage in the building world today.

These men are "Gilt-Edge." They are the readers of the American Carpenter and Builder.

It's a Pleasure To Use Fine Saws



Saws that hang just right---that run easiest---that cut fastest---that saw to the mark---that take a sharp cutting edge and hold it

We have made a lifelong study of saws. Long before many of you were born, E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY were already making Saws. We know better than anybody else what the high class mechanic wants in a saw, and we know how to make saws that give satisfaction.

Is This the Kind?

Do you want a saw that sharpens easily, that holds its ten-sion, that will receive a very sharp cutting point and hold it? Do you want a saw that cuts fast and easy and true and that hangs just right, so that it will run with the least exertion?

Then you should by all means use an ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAW, because they will do these things for you.

Guarantee

These are rather broad statements to make, but we back them up by the broadest possible guarantee. ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS are not only guaranteed to be perfect in material and construction, but we guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction. Listen to this. If your ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAW, for **any reason** does not cut faster, run easier and hold its edge longer than any saw you ever used—take it back to your Dealer and get **your money back** or a new saw. No argument—no proof is necessary; don't hesitate—just take it back and get your money—that's all. If your Dealer even hesitates, show him this advertisement and, if necessary, let

us know. We'll see that you get satisfaction. Can we make it stronger? Can we give you better protection? The reason we can do these things is because we know all

about our saws. We make them ourselves.

Silver Steel

SILVER STEEL is the finest material that has ever been ed in Saw Blades. It is made of virgin ore and contains the used in Saw Blades. It is made of virgin ore and contains the very highest ingredients and is manufactured under an ex-clusive formula. It is as fine as the steel that is used in most high grade razors, and when we tell you that it will receive a sharper cutting edge and hold it longer than any other steel, we know what we are talking about.

Taper Grinding

ATKINS SAWS are the only saws which are ground on an actual taper from the tooth edge **throughout** the entire blade toward the point on the back. They are different from the thin back saw which is simply ground off along the back while ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS are ground on the octual taper throughout the artice blade actual taper throughout the entire blade.

The Handle

Many of our SILVER STEEL SAWS are made with the old style straight across handle, but most high-class mechanics prefer the Perfection Handle, because it is scientifically constructed and saves the wrist and saw arm.

Go to your Dealer and ask him to show you a genuine ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAW and note these things for yourself. If your Dealer does not carry them in stock, he will order for you from his wholesale house. Insist on an ATKINS SILVER STEEL and see that our name is on the blade.

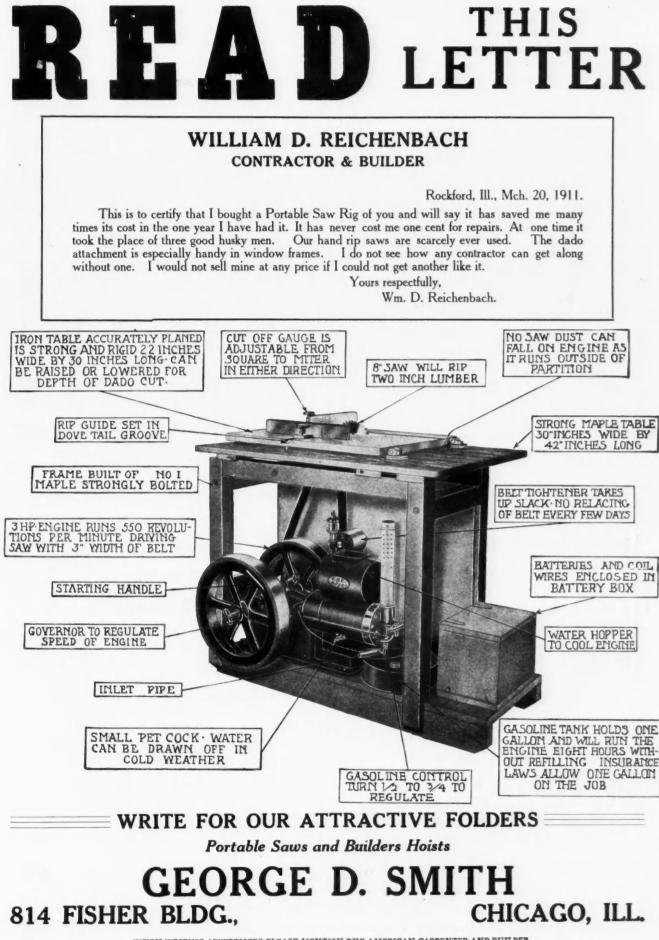
OUR FREE OFFER. If you will send us ten cents in currency or stamps, we will forward you free of charge, a high grade carpenter's nail apron, also our Saw Sense book, illustrating and describing our most popular saws, together with a carpenter's time book and wage scale, also a great deal of useful information in regard to High Grade Saws. Address

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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1911]



The American Floor Surfacing Machine

IS NO EXPERIMENT. Its work since 1903 has established a standard for finely surfaced and polished floors. It is the only machine whose work is specified by leading architects and used in the best govern-ment buildings and will surface and polish any kind of a floor from common pine to the finest parquetry. IT IS THE ORIGINAL and only two-roll, self propelled, dust collecting machine, that surfaces close

to the wall and can be used in small rooms. Anyone can operate it. ITS WORK IS RAPID, regular smooth and even because the power that drives the rolls, also p

pells the machine at the same ratio of speed. It has surfaced and polished millions of square feet of the finest floors in America and Europe. GET A MACHINE that does first class work and in paying quantities, that is fully guaranteed and

sold on its merits.

Write for Our Free Book, "Surfacing Floors as a Business."=

Manufactured By The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., TOLEDO, O.

Try us with your next order. Send us your specifi-

cations and ask for our prices.

We Make Panels of any Thickness and Any Kind of Wood - Curved or Flat. Our products excel in Quality and Durability, be-FOR Wainscoting cause we concentrate our best Ceiling efforts in their manufacture. Mantels Doors Counter Tops We specialize in Panels and have the facilities for producing best results.

Partitions Cabinets Shelving Drawer Bottoms

31 S. Clinton St CHICAGO

NEW YORK: 1011 Flatiron Bldg.

DETROIT: 246 Woodward Avenue.

AMERICAN VENEER CO. Specialists and Manufacturers of Built-up Veneer Panels We appreciate small orders as well as large ones

KENILWORTH. N. J. 12 Market St.

Do Your Next Job of Floor Scraping at Our Expense with a

Little Giant Floor Scraper

Sold only on its merits. A request brings it to your door, freight prepaid. Try it out, if you are convinced it is the best floor scraper on the market, pay for it. If not, return it at our expense.



TWO MINUTE Lever Lock Mortiser

It Chisels the Opening for Locks **Greatest Time and Labor Saver**

One builder wrote us last month: "You may expect an order for 3 machines as the carpenters are going crazy about my machine. The more I use it, the better I like it."

Think This Over Builder

Our patent double edge, side cutting chisel can cut more wood, four times more rapidly and 100% less exertion than any boring bit. Mortise to be of the same size.

Sent on trial to any reliable contractor Our Butt Mortiser, and Rule Gauge sent for 75 cents



A WONDERFUL NEW ELLIPSOGRAPH AND DIVIDER Called the Kelley Draftsmen, Pattern-makers, Mechanics, etc., can now obtain an instrument which will draw an ellipse of any given major or minor axis, just as readily as an ordinary compass will draw a circle. For carpenters, builders and contractors its use is a necessity for saving time and doing perfect work. Price, Complete \$3.00 We positively guarantee satisfaction. Send[\$3.00 for this unique instrument and we will send one by re-turn mail and pay charges. It will pay for itself in a saving of time, labor and worry. J. T. KELLEY WESTIRUSH NEW

NEW YORK

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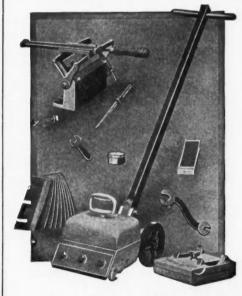


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[June



FLOOR SCRAPER SATISFACTION



[1101

That's what the Acme Floor Scraping Outfit assures. it is guaranteed to do satisfactory work or no pay is asked for the outfit. My free trial offer relieves you of all responsibility. You take no chances, for if the machines do not meet with your approval after you have worked with them for one week, just ship them back to me at my expense. Read what contractors had to say in April:

Gladbrook, Ia., April 22, 1911.

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Jos. Miotke, Milwaukee, Wis. Dear Sir;—Your floor scraper was received a few weeks ago, and will say it is the best machine I ever saw. Please find enclosed draft for the outfit. Very truly yours, Paul Cuthbertson,

Sumter, S. C., April 17, 1911.

Jos. Miotke, Milwaukee, Wis. Dear Sir:—I have used the Acme floor scraping outfit and am very much pleased with it. It is exactly what I want and you will, therefore find check enclosed for the same. With best wishes, I am. Yours very truly. W. F. Carr.

Logansport, Ind., April 11, 1911.

Jos. Miotke, Milwaukee, Wis. Jos. Miotke, Milwaukee, Wis. Dear Sir.— Your floor scraping outfit arrived a short time ago and I have used the scraper on maple flooring and it does the work better and easier than any other machine I have ever used. The sharpening device certainly is a wonder. You can't help but get a good edge on a blade. I cheerfully en-close check in payment of the outfit. Vours respectfully, L. E. Wickersham.

If you want booklet and full details of my free trial offer, drop me a line now

JOSEPH MIOTKE, 247 Lake Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

6

Prize-Winning Letters

PRACTICAL IDEAS FOR CONCRETE WORKERS CEMENT WORLD "THE WORLD'S GREATEST CEMENT PAPER"

Announces a Prize-Winning Contest, open to everybody, for the purpose of gathering and printing information on all subjects pertaining to the cement industry. This competition is open to all the world. We especially invite cement men, contractors, builders, engineers, and all other workers in the building industry to participate. We want real, live, practical articles that will be of practical help. What is bothering one man to-day may have been successfully worked out by some other man yesterday. Tell him how it was done.

One Hundred Dollars in Cash Prizes will be Paid. For the Best Letter on any of the following subjects, \$5.00 each. For the Second Best Letter, \$3.00 each. For all other Letters published in this contest, \$1.00 each.

- 1. Best Letter about Proportioning Materials for Various Kinds of Concrete Work
- 2. Best Letter about Making and Laying Concrete Drain-Tile or Sewer Pipe
- 3. Best Letter about Sidewalk Laying with Wooden or Steel Forms
- 4. Best Letter about Waterproofing, Staining, and Coloring Concrete
- 5. Best Letter about Reinforcing with Expanded Metal or Wire Mesh 6. Best Letter about Making, Coloring or Handling Cement Brick
- 7. Best Letter about the Manufacture or Use of Concrete Blocks
- 8. Best Letter about Cement Troubles and How to Avoid Them
- 9. Best Letter about Cement Stucco in House Construction
- 10. Best Letter about Finishing Concrete Surfaces

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE CONTEST

Letters are to be from 500 words to 1,000 words each. When possible, descriptions should be accompanied by sketches sufficiently clear to allow draftsmen to make finished drawings to accompany the article when printed.

Letters are to be judged by the practical value of the ideas presented.

Anyone can contest for any or all of these prizes, whether a subscriber to the **Cement World** or not. Letters will be printed in the first available issue of the **Cement World**. The contest will be open from June 1, 1911, to August 1, 1911.

Checks for prizes will be mailed within ten days from the date of the issue in which they are published.

CEMENT WORLD¹ is the Best, Largest and Most Practical Trade Magazine of Cement Construction. Edited by Men with Practical Experience.

Each number contains perspectives, elevations, floor plans and details of Modern, Moderatepriced Residences of Cement-Plaster, Concrete Blocks and Stucco, with all information: Schoolhouses, Churches, Farm Buildings, Garages, Barns. etc.

More illustrations, more pages of reading, more practical information than any other Cement paper. **Special Articles** of interest and Importance to builders of homes make each number extremely valuable. The contents of the **Cement World** are exclusive and copyrighted.

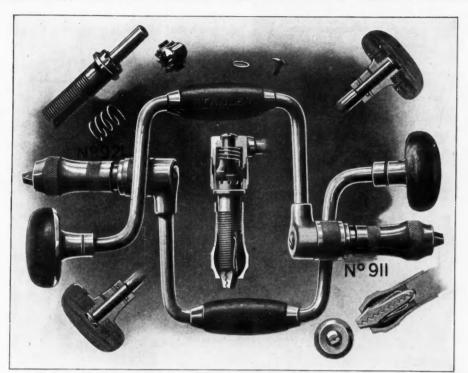
> SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE Sample Copies sent on request

See Our Special Free Book Offer on Page 117.

CEMENT WORLD

"The World's Greatest Cement Paper"

241 So. Fifth Avenue, - - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



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Stanley Tools

In the STANLEY CONCEALED RATCHET BIT BRACE are embodied improvements and refinements in mechanical construction not previously contained in any Bit Brace.

The novel features of design, together with the highest quality of workmanship and material, place this tool in a class by itself as to strength, durability and convenience of operation.

NOTE PARTICULARLY—The Cam Ring which governs the Ratchet is in line with the Bit—a great advantage in working and that the Ratchet mechanism is completely *protected*, so that it is always free from dirt, grit and moisture, and retains oil for a long time.

In the Clutch mechanism, *five teeth* are in engagement when working as a Ratchet, as against *one tooth* in other forms of Ratchet Braces.

They are highly nickeled and have Cocobolo Ball-bearing heads and Cocobolo handles.



Stanley Rule & Level Co. New Britain, Conn. U.S.A.

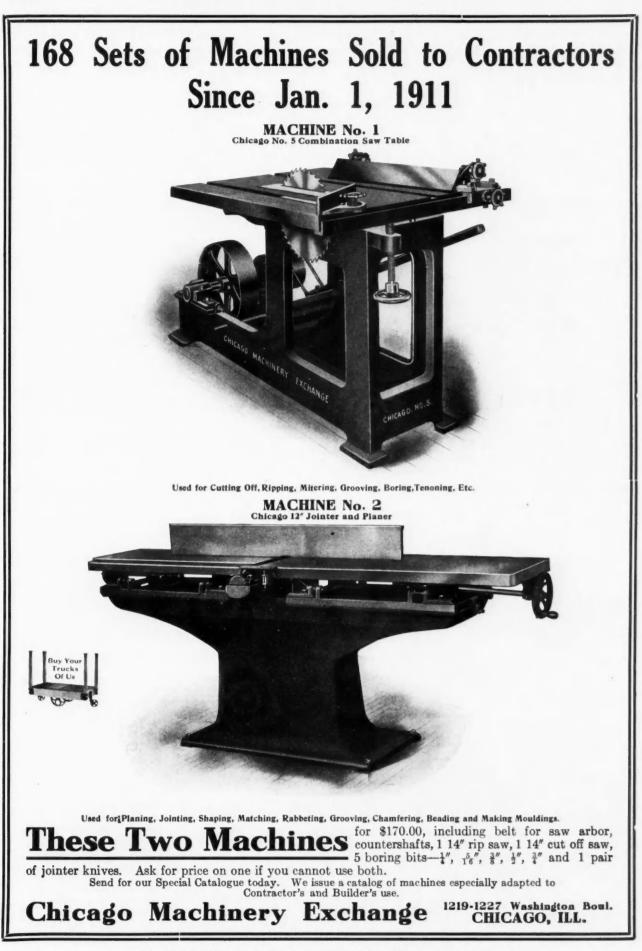


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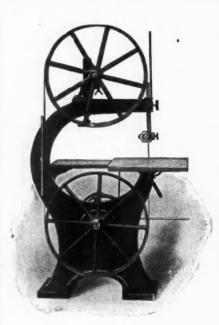








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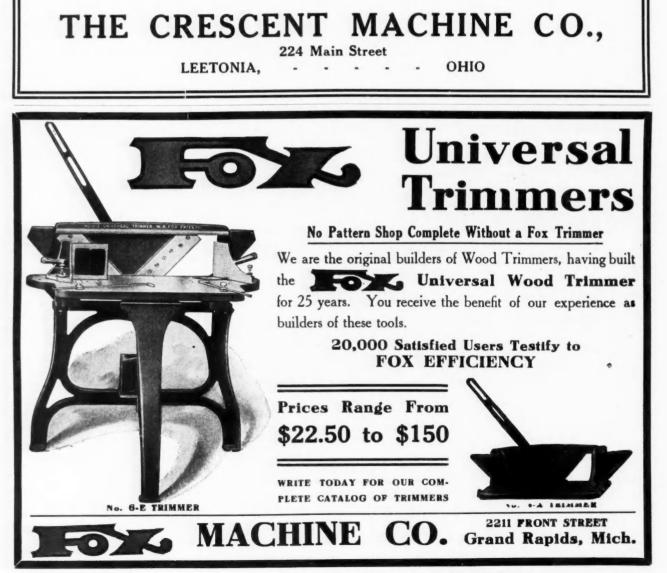


BUY A BAND SAW THAT IS DURABLE

Crescent band saws satisfy those practical, experienced mechanics who need strong, substantial tools.

The reason CRESCENT band saws are so popular is because they have earned a well deserved reputation for durability and accuracy where hard service is demanded of them. Each day they are pleasing some of the most exacting band-saw operators in every civilized country, and as you appreciate what it means to have a thoroughly dependable, well-built, practical band saw, you should certainly look into the merits of the CRESCENT line before you order.

Send for a catalog telling about these splendid machines, and our line of Saw Tables, Jointers, Borers, Swing Saws, Planers, Planers and Matchers, Wood Workers, Disk Grinders.



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e Pulleys

Made for service. A full line of 250 styles made in 5 sizes and at prices to correspond. The best

contractors of

the country find

satisfaction in

their use and the best dealer in any city sells them. Send for publication K80, Corbin Specialties.

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P. & F. Corbin

of New York



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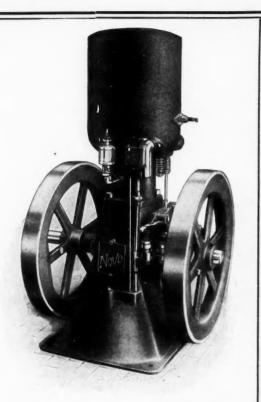


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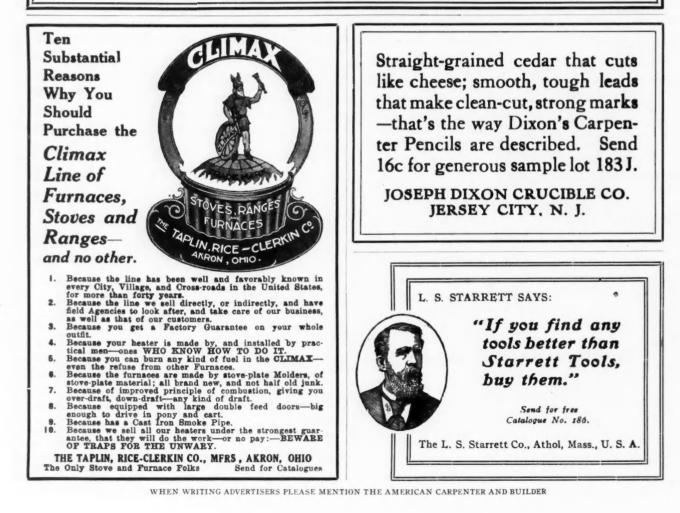
THE NOVO gasoline engine in four sizes from 1½ to 6 H. P. is especially adapted for use on portable and stationary machinery of every kind. It is very light in weight, absolutely self-contained, gasoline being in the base and the water contained in tank around the cylinder, which is guaranteed not to burst from freezing. The upright form and low height for vertical engine, and small size of base adapts it for use on any machine requiring a self-contained power.

We should be pleased to furnish manufacturers or users of portable machines of any kind with full information, weights and sizes of our different engines.

We make three sizes of gasoline hoists for builders' use.



THE HILDRETH MFG. CO., 151 Willow St., Lansing, Mich. C. E. BEMENT, Secretary and Manager



Tune



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June

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Make the Roof Fire-Proof

J-M Transite Asbestos Fire-Proof Shingles offer the most perfect fire protection known, because they are made of Asbestos (rock) Fibre and Portland Cement-both minerals. Are absolutely proof against fire, water, acids, gases and chemical fumes, and are not in the least affected by the most severe weather conditions, except that the longer they are exposed, the harder and tougher they become.

J-M Transite Asbestos **Fire-Proof Shingles**



Residence of Mr. Patrick McCauley, Brooklyn, N. Y. Covered with J-M Asbestos Shingles A. J. McManus, Architect



Residence of Mr. W. Hilt, Ridgewood, N. J. Covered with J-M Asbestos Shingles Ridgewood Development & Construction Co., Builders Are moulded under hydraulic pressure into a homogenous mass. They never rot, decay, warp or split like wood shingles. Are tough and resilient, but not brittle, so do not break and fall off like wood or slate. Weighing only about half as much as slate, they save considerable in freight, are much more easily handled, and there is no danger of breakage. These shingles are also excellent non-conductors of heat and cold. J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles are easily put on with ordinary wood-working tools. Come is many different cises and chapter tools of the east of a condi-

working tools. Come in many different sizes and shapes to meet all conditions, and in colors of natural gray and Indian red.

Ask our Nearest Branch for Booklet H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. Manufacturers of Asbestos and Magnesia Products Asbestos Roofing, Packings ASBESTOS. **Electrical Supplies**, Etc. New York Philadelphia Pittsburg Cleveland Dallas Detroit Baltimore nsas City idon Angeles Milwaukee Minneapolis New Orlean San Francisco Seattle St. Louis Bostor. Chicago For Canada:-THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., Limited 1366 Toronto, Ont. Montreal, Que. Winnipeg, Man Vancouver B C



and see that he gives it to you. It is impossible to

SILVER LAKE A

substitute, as our name is stamped on every feet of cord. Silver Lake Sash Cord is the Original Solid Braided Cotton Sash Cord, and has been the standard since 1868. No other is just as good.





Send us two or more names of persons who are interested in or want to buy Hot Water Heating Plants and we will send you this scale. Back inches are divided Andrews Heating Co., Minneapolis, Mian. into 6, 10, 12, 16, 20 and 40 parts. Also free catalog on request. Mention this paper.

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Elizabeth, N. J.

BRAUNSDORF-MUELLER CO.,

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June







FIVE DAYS FREE TRIAL SEND no money—just mail us your name and address. book will reach you by return mail. Keep it 5 days-it—then either send one dollar or return the book. Your STANDARD HANDBOOK OF ESTIMATING DATA EVERY MAN IN THE BUILDING TRADE NEEDS IT

BOSTON, MASS.

325 Old South Building.

The Builders' Auxiliary Co.

All progressive and up-to-date Carpenters, Contractors and Mechanics should have one of our levels and grade finders. An instrument with which at one glance you can get the true slant on any line or grade, either in degrees, inches or perceatage, or all at one time, and will at once give the exact distance meeded to plumb up to a true level. The most practicable, durable and convenient instrument of the day. In addition to ordinary mechanical work the Ameri-can Combined Level and Grade Finder will prove serviceable in cutting off rafters, laying off and leveling buildings, getting height of any object and is useful in dozens of ways. The longitudinal recess shown in cut is well worth the low price of the Instrument. Write at once for large list of testimonials and special intro-

Write at once for large list of testimonials and special intro-ductory price given only to first applicants with privilege of taking ager American Level & Grade Finder Co., Railroad, Pa.

1911]

DISSTON

Insulate Screw Driver

This tool is designed expressly for Electricians' use.

The blade of crucible steel, hardened and tempered, is embedded in a handle of hard rubber of a texture that eliminates brittleness. It *will not* work loose.

The rubber handle is milled grip with

projecting rings which prevent the hands from slipping down on to the blade.

DISSTON, U.S.A.

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The hard rubber handle acts as insulation.

Disston Insulate Screw Driver is something new.

Most practical electricians' screw driver ever made.





the only Bishop brand of saw known by name. We have had a Chemist experimenting for years to originate a purity of steel with a fine grain and tough body that would stand up under such a fearless warranty as we place on our "GREYHOUND" brand of saws. We now have it. We know its worth as well as its value. As workers of steel we understand it. We had to name it and we have christened it Bishop's Refined "GREYHOUND" Steel, associating our trade mark with its name. We have in this "GREYHOUND" Saw blade a purity of steel that is tough, tempers accurately and even—together with the special way it is made—enables us to guarantee that this "GREY-HOUND" brand of Saws will cut faster and run easier in all kinds of wood, hold its sharpness and set longer than any other makes of good Saws in the world. We Refund the Money if 30 days' trial does not prove our guarantee. Our pride is quality with an honest opportunity for the purchaser to judge. Each Saw is tagged with our warranty on it. No expense has been spared to make this Saw the most perfect in the world. We invite correspondence with anyone who has our "GREYHOUND" brand of saws in use. Made in both straight and skew back. Packed One in a Boz.

Made in both straight and skew back. Packed One in a Box.

In workmanship this saw possesses all the skilled mechanical features known to the art of saw making. The hang of the blade has been carefully studied and adjusted, to suit the fancy of the most critical.

If this saw cannot be found in the Hardware Store and they will not order it for you, write to us. Price for 26 in. saw, \$3.00 delivered. We make anything in Carpenters' Saws.





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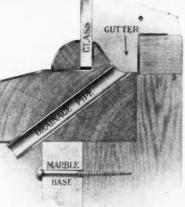
MODERN STORE FRONTS ARE OBTAINED BY USING

The Coulson Patent Store **Front Construction**

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



[June



12' Span Slab Bridge at Mound City, Kan. Reinforced with No. 40-3 Expanded Metal

The ideal material for reinforcing culverts and small bridges is

North Western Expanded Metal

Expanded Metal Lath Saves Time and Labor For Contractors and Builders

Full information in our booklet A2, Write for it NOW.

NORTH WESTERN EXPANDED METAL CO. 931-949 Old Colony Bidg. CHICAGO, ILL.



Economical Power in a Millwork Shop



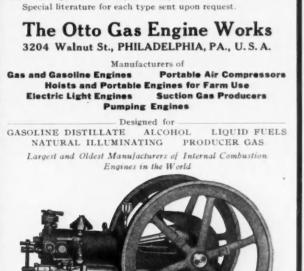
This vertical moulder is one of many machines in the shop of a Philadelphia contractor, all operated by an 8 H. P.

O T T O Gas Engine

This engine has been running now for about 8 years, with the usual complete satisfaction, operating (besides the moulder shown) a band saw, sander swing saw, sticker and other machines. The OTTO is used just as effectively for outside hoisting work or for portable rig saws.

Over 100,000 OTTO engines have been installed—Reliability, Efficiency and Fuel Economy were the deciding factors in making the sales. Remember the OTTO will afford a saving year in and year out during the life of the engine. Many an OTTO sold in the 70's and 80's is giving good service now.

Let us bring the facts to bear on your individual case, and prove what the OTTO can save **you** each year. Simply state the conditions to be met, horse power required, and fuel you wish to use. Our figures will surely interest you.



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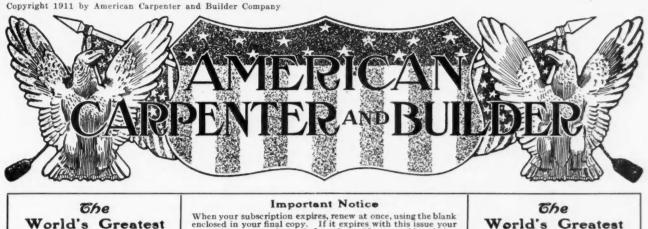
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American Carpenter and Builder

Entered as second-class matter July 1, 1905, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill. under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Published on the first day of each month by AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER COMPANY 178 W. JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

NEW YORK OFFICE, 178 FULTON STREET

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	EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT WILLIAM A. RADFORD, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF BERNARD L. JOHNSON, B. S., EDITOR WILLIAM REUTHER ALFRED W. WOODS ALFRED S. JOHNSON, M. A., PH. D. BUSINESS DEPARTMENT WM. A. RADFORD, PRESIDENT AND TREASURER H. M. RADFORD, SECRETARY E. L. HATFIELD, BUSINESS MANAGER H. W. WALKER, ADVERTISING MANAGER								
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ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the 20th of the month preceding.

D^{ON'T} forget that the man who can but doesn't must give place to the man who can't but tries.

What about Paint Oil?

THERE is not enough linseed oil in the world at the present time to go around.

Two years of flaxseed shortage has produced a serious condition. The condition is so serious that a few plain words are justified and should be of intense interest to every painter, dealer, property owner and any one else interested in paint or painting.

One of the foremost paint companies in this country takes up this question in a recent letter, and brings out the following interesting facts: In the first place, there is an actual shortage. The situation is caused by crop failure, not by manipulation by speculators or holding back stocks by farmers. The high prices of linseed oil are therefore justified.

Building Paper

Keep that fact in mind.

In the second place, there is no substitute for linseed oil for outside painting.

Keep that fact in mind also.

The serious shortage of linseed oil makes the search for some other worthy paint oil highly desirable and entirely praiseworthy. But do not let the fact blind you to that other fact, that, so far, the worthy substitute for linseed oil has not been found.

The unprecedented situation has caused to spring up many new paint vehicles with all kinds of extravagant claims. Some say, "better than linseed oil." Others are more modest. They say, "as good as linseed oil."

The wise painter will not be tempted by any of these unproved claims. Try them, if you wish, in a small experimental way, but remember that no paint oil has yet made good except the old time-tested linseed oil.

Dealers who care for their customers' welfare and their own reputations will be just as cautious.

Property owners have nothing whatever to gain by allowing anything but pure linseed oil to be used. The latter is high, it is true, but the painting job will not be much greater than usual, and he had better pay the difference.

Having indicated the safe attitude to take toward the new claimants for attention as paint oils, let us sound a warning against that greater danger, adulterated linseed oil, masquerading as pure.

To palm that off on anyone is merely theft. It is theft of more than the amount one over-pays for the material. The total stealing is the amount represented by the damage the material causes.

Painters and dealers may guard themselves by dealing with only reputable concerns. A price below the market at any time, but especially at such a time as this, is suspicious. It should be a signal of danger to the buyer, like a suspicious pressure on your watchpocket in a crowd.

Let us summarize the safe course:

Refuse adulterated linseed oil altogether.

Be on the lookout for new paint oils, but do not trust them till you have *proved* them good by *adequate tests*.

Stick to pure linseed oil for serious, outside painting.

The Home Builder-Substantial Citizen

 $T_{\text{owns his home.}}^{\text{HE best citizen of any community is the man who}}$

Home building is equivalent to nation making.

The foundation of the best society is the hearthstone. Upon it is erected the greatest glory of the world's greatest achievements. It indicates stability, sturdy character and honest worth.

A people without permanent homes never becomes a nation, but remains a tribe. It does not progress, but stands still and deteriorates. It cannot have the highest sense of morality, because the home is the bulwark of morality.

What is true of a people is similarly true of an individual. Home-making and home-building are essential to character development. They produce honesty, sincerity and truth. The dishonest man, the hypocrite and the untruthful man—they are not home-makers, but, if they become builders at all, they are as the man who built upon the sand.—*Finance*.

Criminal Carelessness

N EARLY all the great fire disasters of the past few months have been due to carelessness of one form or another. The factory fire at Newark, N. J., in which twenty girls were killed and fifty seriously injured, was due to gross carelessness in the handling of gasolene. The shirt-waist factory fire in New York in March, where nearly 150 were killed, was due to a match or cigarette carelessly thrown in the masses of cotton clippings which covered the floor. In both of these cases, the carelessness of the occupants was added to by the negligence of the owners of the building in failing to provide proper fire escapes.

These conspicuous disasters should serve to call attention to the fact that a majority of all fires are likewise due to carelessness of one form or another, and cost the United States \$234,000,000 last year, with every indication that 1911 will greatly surpass that amount. Most of these fires are easily preventable, by the exercise of reasonable care on the part of the property owners in the construction and protection of their buildings, and on the part of the tenants by ordinary precautions and watchfulness.

The recent disasters have shocked the public into attention and interest in the matter of the fire waste, and the probability that the aggregate property losses will reach a quarter of a billion dollars this year, at the present burning rate, should stimulate states and municipalities to action, and should bring home to the individual his personal responsibility for this ruinous waste.



A Fine Point

"Tell me," said the newly-rich lady, as they were discussing points of pronunciation, "do you say 'the Rhine' or 'the Rhone'? I hear it both ways."—The Christian Register.

His Solution

Sociologist: The poor have to live in dark rooms. Philanthropist: Dark rooms, eh? Why don't these people adapt themselves to their surroundings and take up photography instead of sewing?—Puck.

Not a Requisite

"And do you have to be called in the morning?" asked the lady who was about to engage a new girl.

"I don't has to be, mum," replied the applicant, "unless you happens to need me."—Yonkers Statesman.

Of Such Stuff Are Heroes

"Now then, men," cried the gallant captain, "fight like heroes till your powder is done, then run for your lives. I'm a little lame, so I'll start now."— Wasp.

Domestic Wrappers

"Your friend is rather indelicate," remarked Mrs. Wombat. "Says she gave her husband some panatellas for Christmas."

"What's wrong with that?"

"I wouldn't think of mentioning sleeping garments in public."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Couldn't Believe lt

Young Lady—"Grandmother, this is Mr. Snifkins." Grandmother—"What was the name? You know I'm pretty deaf." "Snifkins, grandmother." "Well, I'm afraid I'll have to give it up, dear. It sounds exactly like 'Snifkins!"—Boston Transcript.

A Riotous Pace

Uncle Eben—I tell ye that it's excessive indulgence in pleasure that kills so many men.

Uncle Ezra—You're right on that, Eben; those fellows that stay up till nine o'clock pitchin' quoits by lantern-light won't realize it till their eyes begin to fail 'em.—Puck.

Teaching a Girl to Swim

"Say, Harry, w'at's the best way to teach a girl how to swim?"

"Dat's a cinch. First off you puts yer left arm under her waist and you gently takes her left hand——"

"Come off; she's me sister."

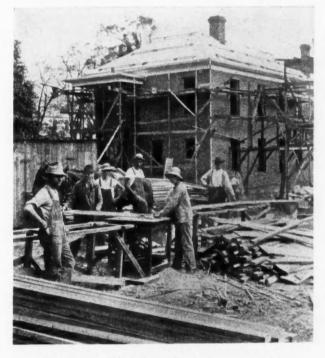
"Aw, push her off de dock."-Cosmopolitan.

Power "On the Job"

LABOR SAVING AND MONEY MAKING EQUIPMENT IN USE BY PRESENT DAY CARPENTERS AND BUILD-ING CONTRACTORS

E have often wondered what one of the old time builders would say if he were to "come back" and see the methods in use by the builders of today.

We hear a good deal about things not being as they used to be in the "good old times," that the work is slapped together in a great hurry now, and that the best materials are very apt not to be used—at least unless they will show. All of which is probably more or less true. Still, there is another side to the matter; and it is by far the more important side. The spook of an old-time builder, spooking around the building site where a piece of modern construction work is under way, might be grieved at a few things he would see, but he would certainly be astonished and a little bit incredulous, amazed and yet pleased, at the labor saving methods he would see in use.



Portable Saw Rig Ripping Blinds Out on the Job

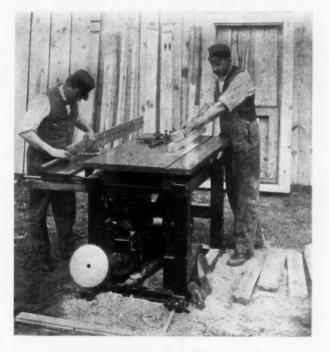
If one of the old time builders could "come back" he would certainly be most forcibly struck by the free use of power equipment in present day building operations.

Portable saw rigs and portable variety woodworkers are now to be seen in increasing numbers "out on the job"; and they are revolutionizing the work of the carpenters and carpenter contractors. Material hoists, gas or steam operated, have long been a necessary and important part of the equipment for putting up large buildings; but the old timer would note that on the smaller sized jobs, as well, the builders are now enjoying the benefits of power hoists. He would see that small size material hoists have been devised, operated by gasoline engines, electric motors, and in some cases hand operated, which greatly lighten the work of handling the materials and are adaptable to the needs of the small size building operations. As to concrete mixers—granted that the old timer would know a con-



Small Gasoline Engine Driving Turning Lathe in Woodworker's Shop

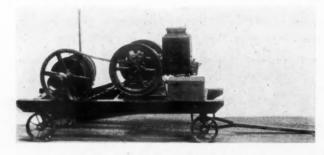
crete mixer if he saw one—they would be found to be power driven with a compact engine, usually gasoline, mounted right with the mixer. If Mr. Spook had ever worked on one of the old time concrete mixing boards or had ever paid the bills for shovel mixing, this would



A Portable Variety Woodworker with Compact Engine or Electric Motor. One workman is boring window stiles, the other beveling sills

certainly appeal to him and strike him as rather too good to be true. Then turning to the wood working and pattern shops, the convenient little power generator would be found busily at work also, turning out more good work in a day with the assistance of one ceived from practical builders concerning their investments in power equipment. For high quality work, done at a saving of labor and time (which means money) the power driven machinery takes the prize.

To conclude: As the old timer spooks away, his



Hoisting Drum with 5 H. P. Gasoline Engine

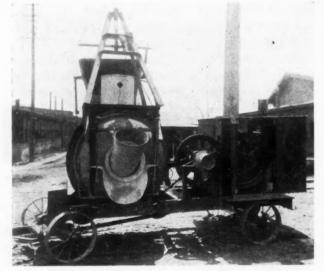
man than five men-and good ones too-used to do by hand.

The illustrations show some typical pieces of power equipment that would be found in use, that are especially adapted to the needs of the carpenters and building contractors. These photographs not only show what these machines are, but a number of them demonstrate clearly the work that they are able to do. They are very suggestive of work being done at a profit.

The owner of one of the machines here illustrated,



Portable Gasoline Engine Hoist, with Derrick Handling Timbers for Railway Trestle



Large Concrete Mixer with 5 H. P. Gasoline Engine

the portable saw rig, writes as follows: "I bought this machine last May and it has been running like a 'trooper' ever since. It actually saved me \$100 in mill work on the first job I used it, in about a month. Have been using it during the winter season in my shop, doing all kinds of work with it, from window frames to paneled work. In ripping up scrap lumber and sawing bridging, it would pay to own one. If this were the last one to be had money would not buy it from me."

This letter is typical of many that have been re-

heart goes out in sympathy for the many old timers who are still with us trying to compete with their old time methods against modern labor saving equipment.

Use of Magnets in Surgery

The employment of magnets to draw out needles from the flesh is a new feature of modern surgery an extension of their use to recover minute steel chips from the eyeball. Says the *Literary Digest*.

"Large electromagnets have been used for more than twelve years in ophthalmology to extract foreign bodies from the eve-bits or needles of magnetic metals such as iron, nickel, or cobalt. Messrs. Theuveny and Raoult-Deslongchamps are using regularly and successfully, a very powerful electromagnet to extract such bodies from lodgment in tissues other than those of the eye, using the X-ray as an aid. The metallic body is exactly located by means of two radiographs taken in two different planes. Then the foreign body, usually a needle, attracted by the magnet, raises the skin and forces its way through, adhering to the instrument. In a certain number of cases it is necessary to make an incision of very small size at the top of the cone formed by the skin, and the needle or other metallic body finds its way through this .

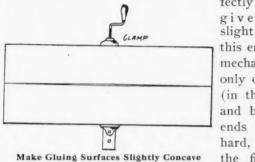
Shop Kinks

FIFTH ARTICLE-A GREAT MANY HELPS, HINTS AND IDEAS ON MILL WORKING, CABINET MAKING AND CARPENTRY WORK FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF A SHOP FOREMAN

By William C. Jasbury

H ERE are just a few items of interest in the wood-working line, to let you know that I am still a contributor to the paper, that all men in the building business should be privileged to consult regularly. My notes will pertain to the bench, the building and the machine, and I will give them as they crop up to me.

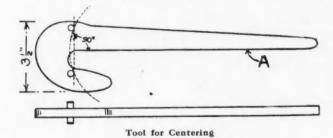
When gluing up table tops, wide pilasters, or any other flat stuff, instead of joining the edges per-



fectly straight, give them a slight concave, this enables the mechanic to use only one clamp (in the center) and brings the ends up very hard, which is the first place

the joint is apt to come apart. It also facilitates the work inasmuch as the worker has only one clamp to contend with and gives the balance of the clamps for other work.

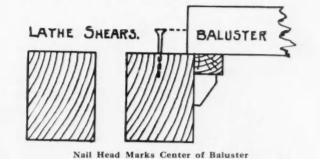
A centering tool: Allow me to give you an idea of a very handy tool made by a mill man and found at times useful by a turner and others for centering circles. Take a piece of birch, or any other hard wood, make it about 12 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Shape it as illustrated; the hook makes it handy to hang up. Bore two holes through, being careful to space them exactly the same distance each side of the edge, A, and so that the imaginary line connecting the holes is exactly at right angles to the edge, A. Put a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch dowel through each, so the dowel sticks out each side about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. In use,



keep the dowels bearing against the edge of the circle, or disc and mark along the edge, A; slide the tool around the circle and mark again across the first line. The intersection gives the center.

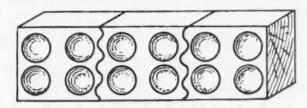
A wood turner may center his balusters thus to save time while turning, say for 3-inch, 4-inch or 5inch balusters. They are hard to get in the lathe centered without going all over them with a marking

gauge or such appliance. Here is a way to center the baluster while you are putting it in the lathe to turn. Drive a 20 d nail in the lathe shears, down, so that the head comes just to the center of the baluster.



Take a file and file the edge of the head, so that it will give a scratch on the end of the baluster each way. Do you catch it?

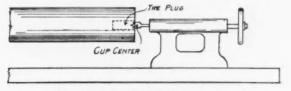
In making money drawer tills in a shop that is not hooked up to do such work regularly. I have done this many times with success. Lay out on the back of the block the scoop-out holes—say $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches or whatever the size wanted. If it has only three holes or so, or is short, you can screw it on the lathe



Money-Till, Hand Turned in Sections and Glued Up

face plate; run slow speed and turn them out with a gouge allright. Of course it will be much out of center and will flop around a good deal, inviting the turner to get a good belt in the slats, but that must be watched. If the till is a long one, say 18 inches or two feet, it will have to be hand sawed apart; then after the parts have had the cups turned in them they are clamped up, glued and nailed. The crooked line gives better and longer gluing surface than a straight line, and gives nailing place better too. Got him?

In turning very heavy columns in yellow pine, or



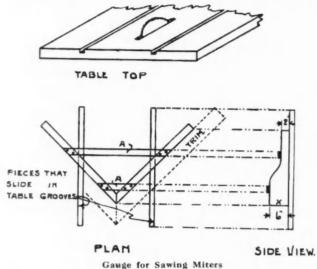
Hardwood Bearing Plug Inserted in Heavy Soft Wood Column

any other wood that will not bear up its own weight between centers, bore a hole in the tail stock end and drive a hickory or locust plug in for the cup center

1911]

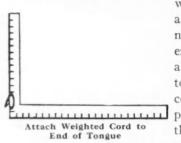
once and have seen other lads have trouble likewise with the soft wood tearing and wearing out. This scheme fixes it.

shop, rip or cross-cut saw gauge, used in cutting miters, either right or left, such as in heavy mouldings, trim, etc. The iron top saw table has two grooves



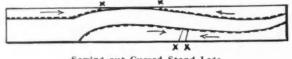
or ploughs in it, running lengthwise, one each side of the saw. I take two pieces of hard wood 7/8 by 6 by 24 inches and cut each one on hand saw, then miter them together at point "x," so as to make a square angle, or 90 degrees. Then I screw two pieces, as at A, across the top to strengthen it and keep it square; and screw a piece on each side bottom edge, to slide in groove in saw table. Shove the gauge up to the saw and cut kerf all the way through the miter, except a couple of inches at the top. In use, this is one of the handiest saw gauges I have ever seen. It will stay true.

To level or plumb with a steel square, use a cord



with a weight, such as a pocket knife, or heavy nail. Attach to the tip end of the tongue; sight along the edge of the tongue and when the cord coincides or is parallel with the edge, the tongue is plumb and the blade is level.

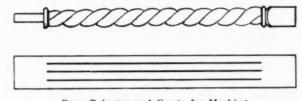
Many times a carpenter is called upon to build a stand with sawed legs, Louis XV, etc. I have a way to saw these that has always given good results. I saw not quite out at the various points, as at "X," so that the slab will not fall off, then turn over other side and saw. When finished, a sudden jar will shake off



Sawing out Curved Stand Legs

to push against. Keep well oiled. I've had to do this the slabs and the leg is ready to clean up. Stop sawing at points "x" each time and saw in direction of arrows.

Here is a way to lay out rope balusters, table Gauge for sawing miters: I have a very useful legs, etc. Take a piece of building paper, cut a series

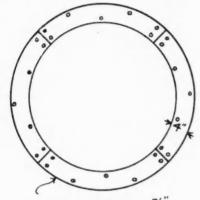


Rope Baluster and Gauge for Marking

of lines or slits the width apart the rope is to be wide. These cuts are parallel all the way across the paper from end to end, leaving about I inch on each end to keep them together. Wrap it around the post or baluster or leg, etc., then mark with a pencil through the slit on to the wood.

Well curbs: Many times carpenters in the country are called on to build circular curbs for well tops,

etc., and want the curb the proper diameter for 13 brick, which is the usual number of brick used. The required diameter is 3 feet 5 inches. The well curb is usually made of two thicknesses of 7/8-inch spruce or hemlock.



I have seen two circular rip saws put on the same mandrel with a

2 THICK MESSES OF 7/8 SPRUCE OR HEMLOCK Circular Well Curb

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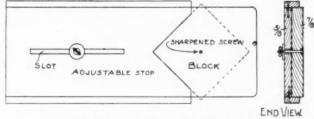
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wood washer between them, in order to cut double the quantity when ripping small stuff. One strip runs between the gauge and the saw; the other runs between the two saws.

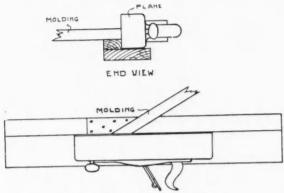
Here is a centering block used by turners on corner blocks, which is adjustable and quick. Take a



Adjustable Gauge for Centering Corner Blocks

piece of wood 7/8 by 6 by 18 inches long, one piece 5/8 by 6 by 12 inches long and two strips 3/8 by 11/4 by 12 inches long. These will make it. In use, adjust and set the sliding stop so that the sharpened wood screw will mark the center of the size blocks to be turned.

A chute plane is a very handy thing for a man at the bench for making miters. Take a piece of oak 7/8 by 5 inches by 2 feet long and fasten on one side

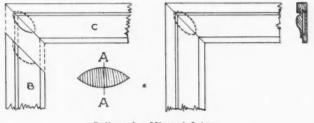


Chute Plane Rig for Mitering

of it a piece of 7/8 by 2 inches by 2 feet, and on this a short piece of 7/8-inch stuff with a miter on one end. The moulding to be planed or shaved off is placed up against the edge of this short piece, while the plane is slid back and forth with its side rubbing against the 5-inch piece and its bottom or cutting edge against the 2-inch piece.

When making joints in small pieces, it is often handier to turn a foreplane upside down and rab the pieces across the knife (or bit); sort of a Japanese way, opposite the Yankee.

Just a few words about the splines in the miters of cabinet trim; the way to get a good job and a quick one too, is to put a small, thick saw on the variety moulder; then shove the mitered end of the trim up to the saw and let it cut into the trim until it shoulders up against the collars, then pull out; this will leave a segment shaped hole. Proceed in same manner for the opposite piece. This requires a spline



Splines for Mitered Joints

piece convex convexio (that is some geometry, eh?); this is shown at A-A; it is just thick enough to fill the saw kerf. At C is a view, showing the spline in position. Remember the grain of the spline should run the narrow way for best results.

A Slam at Winding Stairs

By A. W. Woods

HE things that have long been fuming within us and wanting to be said concerning winding stairs, boiled up and quite overflowed on reading the following:

To the Editor: Manchester, Iowa. Would you kindly explain how to build and lay out a winding stairway—one that has a wind at the bottom and a straight string the rest of the way. Also how to build What I would like M. E. M. wind where the wind is not square. is the rule to go by.

The best way to build winding stair is to lay them out full size and take measurements from the diagrams. The main thing is to keep the treads at the center of the stair the same width as those of the straight part.

But pardon us; we cannot enthuse on winding stairs worth a cent. At best, they are a nuisance in the common dwelling house. In fact, should not be used at all, except in large stairways where more show than utility is desired-that is, where there is plenty of space to make decent wind, so that if a person should take a header in coming down the sensation would come on gradual and pass off the same way. What we object to is the narrow winding stair with the treads running to a feather edge at a corner or to a newel post. A header in that case comes on quick and is altogether too much one-sided. To make the wind elongated, that is too much and we draw the limit. We graduated in this kind of stairwork many years ago and received our self imposed degree.

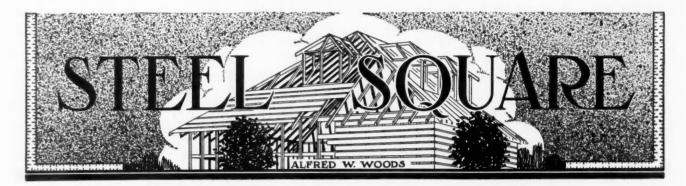
It all happened this way. We had charge of the draughting department in a University and in the class

was a young man, one of the handsomest of God's noble creatures. One evening he togged himself out to attend some class function-and he wasn't going by himself either-which might have had something to do with his head for the time being, but anyway in coming down the stair, he took a tumble and in the act his head went through a window-pane, a piece of which laid the side of his cheek open from near the corner of his mouth almost to the ear, lacerated his tongue and injured the roof of his mouth. Well, the doctor patched him up as best he could, and in a week or ten days he was able to resume his work, but he was a sadly disfigured young man, and all because of that dinky winding stair that should never have been built.

We said then, no winding stair for us, and we have been standing pat ever since. In fact, the older we get the patter we are. No, no! None for us.

In planning a house we make it a point to take all the room that is necessary to give a comfortable stairway with square turns where turns are necessary and plan the rooms to work to it as best we can, and if crowded for room, why we just make the house larger to accommodate the stair.

We go on the principle that it is better to have the ups and downs in the home as pleasant as possible with no cause for unexpected jars. Remember this, and when you build your house, profit thereby, as we know you will, and you will always have something to be thankful for, even if dished out in these homely remarks.



Practical Uses of the Steel Square

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ROOF FRAMING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF RAFTERS-THEIR LENGTHS AND CUTS BY MEANS OF THE STEEL SQUARE

THE three essential things to know in framing a hip and valley roof are as follows:

First,—the size of the building;

Second,-the shape of the corners; and

Third,-the pitch of the roof.

34

We say essential, because these parts must be fully understood before proceeding with the work; or blunders, if not utter failure, will be the ultimate result.

Knowing the relation of these parts, other parts can readily be developed and brought into use to fit any condition, regardless of shape, size or pitch that the building may have. In short, to know the parts is to know the whole subject of cause and effect in roof framing.

The accompanying illustration exemplifies the cause and effect in connection with the steel square, which we will endeavor to explain in as few words as possible.

In this example, we have taken a 10-inch rise to I-foot run. Twelve is used on the tongue of the square, because it represents a I-foot run and is therefore the starting point. Ten is used on the blade because it represents the rise in inches for a I-foot run. The shape of the corner of the building on which the hip is to rest, should be known, also what the figures are on the square, to give the miter for the angle. Now, as we said before, 12 on the tongue is the starting point, so 12 must be the part to take on that member; that being the case, we trust everybody knows that (for a square corner) it must be at a like point on the blade as 12 and 12. Now then, with the pitch and miter established (see the solid lines from tongue to blade), we are ready to branch out. Come and go along with us and do not drop behind, or you will get out of hearing distance.

Twelve and 10 will give the seat and plumb cuts of the common rafter; the former on the tongue and the latter on the blade. Now, suppose we could take hold of the common rafter at the top and stand it up straight; sighting across to the edge of the blade, it would strike at $15\frac{5}{8}$; then 12 and $15\frac{5}{8}$ will give the cut across the face of the roof boards and also the side cut of the jack; the former on the tongue and the latter on the blade. Now, we will let the common rafter down again to its original position and pick up the other end and lift it up until it is level with the top, and plumb down to the tongue; we find it strikes at 155%; then 155% and 10 will give the miter for the roof boards to fit into the valley or over the hip. The cut is on the latter; we say latter, because 10 is on the blade.

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Now, this is good, but it only applies to a square corner. We do not like it because the same operation does not apply to any other corner, so we let the rafter down again to its orignal position and try something else that will apply to all alike. So we will throw out a line from the toe of the foot of the common rafter and at right angles to it, to a point directly under the top or highest point of the common rafter, which we will call co-pitch. This being done, we will swing it around until it rests at a point directly over the toe of the common rafter; sighting across to the blade, we find it strikes at 185%; then 12 and 185/8 will give the same cut as last mentioned above; but this time the cut is on the tongue. This is good because it applies to any shaped corner the building may have; better mark this down in your block, so that you may always have it handy.

But say,-before we quit this, let us find a method for a butt miter, which is useful in building hoppers, or say for building a gable on the side of a roof that is already built and where you do not care to tear off the roof boards, but, nevertheless, you want to make a good, tight job of butting the gable roof to those of the main roof. Go to the upper end of the common rafter and throw out a line at right angles to it to a point on a level with the foot of the rafter. This line we will call the complement pitch. Now swing the lower end of this line around to a point on a level with the top of the rafter, as at opposite 10 on the blade and plumb down from the end of it and it will be found to strike at practically 131/2 on the tongue; then 131/2 and 12 on the blade (tangent of common rafter) will give the cut, which is on the latter. This is good, because the formula applies to any shaped hopper; but in doing it, look out that you do not get your lines crossed because the figures to use on the tongue must be its tangent.

We are now through with the gyrations of the com-

square corner and see what relation it has to the fram- perpendicular, or 45 degrees, and is therefore the same ing of the roof. As we said before, it is 12 and 12 on from either side. This, of course, does not occur in the square, and either side gives the cut because the any other corner.

mon rafter and will now take up the miter for the miter is at the half-way place between horizontal and

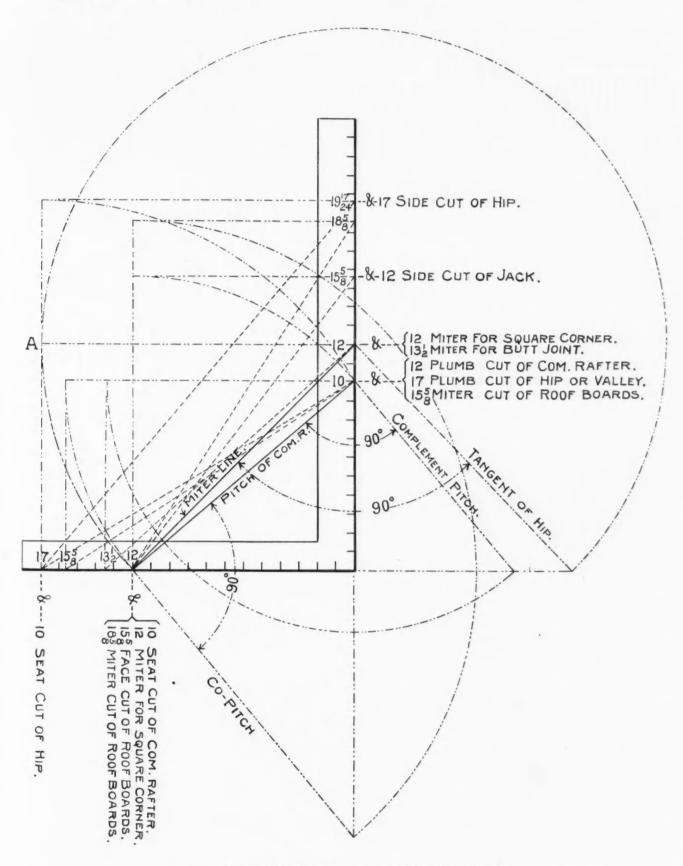


Diagram Giving the Basic Principles of Steel Square Rafter Framing

To begin with the miter in reference to the outer edge of the plate, this lies in exactly the same position as the run of the hip to the run of the common rafter. See? All right. The length of this line from 12 to 12 is practically 17 inches (lacking only .0297 of an inch). If you do not believe it, pick up the lower end and lift it up to a level with the top end, as at A, and plumb down and you will see that it striks 17. Then 17 and 10 will give the seat and plumb cuts of the hip; the former on the tongue and the latter on the blade. Ten in this case is used because it is the rise of the common rafter. The next thing is to find the side cut of the hip. A line from 17 to 10 represents the length of the hip, then take hold of this line at the top and swing until it stands straight up. Sighting across to the blade, it will be found to strike 1917/24 on that number; then the square placed at 17 and 1917/24 will give side cut of the hip, the latter giving the cut.

But hold on! Here is a point,—a vital point,—mark this down in your block; if its full take another. Seventeen is not used because it is the length of the run of the hip as is generally supposed. Oh, no! It gives correct results as far as the square corner is concerned, but it is misleading. Then why is 17 used? Because it is the tangent which is the same as throwing out a line from the upper end of the miter line and at right angles from it and to a level with the foot of the hip rafter, as shown. This line we will

call the tangent of the hip. Now, take hold of the lower end of the tangent line and swing it around to a point level with 12 on the blade, as at A, and it will be found that it coincides with the point previously described for the run of the hip; but this does not occur in any other than the square-cornered building. However, by taking the tangent of the miter or run of the hip, we have a general rule that applies to all corners alike.

In the illustration, we have shown the side of the square on which the cut is obtained for all of the above described cuts, but remember they are for the rise of 10 inches to the foot.

To find the cuts for the 9-inch rise, the pitch line would drop to 9 on the blade. Proceed as before.

In the case of the half pitch roof, the pitch line would show the same as the miter line and the whole diagram would be developed from that one line; and, while the diagram would be apparently simplified, it is misleading because the same parts must naturally exist as here shown, yet in the half pitch they are intermingled—as for instance 12 and 17 in the half pitch give the fact cut across the roof boards, the miter cut for the edge of the board and also the butt miter. Three in one, with no way of readily distinguishing what determines one from the other! Consequently the would-be learner is left stranded; his lines crossed and he can go no further.

Built-In Seats and Settles

GOOD IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THOSE WHO DRAW PLANS AND FOR INTENDING HOME BUILDERS



What Would a Summer Cottage Be Without its Built-in Settle by the Open Fire Place ?

N point of economy, artistic effect and convenience, nothing is quite so satisfactory as built-in furniture when it is wisely adapted, well constructed and rightly used. So often it supplies the little touch of comfort and decoration that we are all striving to attain in our homes. Take the built-in seat or settle for instance. It has a stability that does not belong to the detached piece, and it produces a harmony that is delightful. More than this, it can be so constructed as to be one of the most useful articles in the house. Built-in seats are often made with the top hinged, the body of the seat being a roomy box; which, in a hallway, serves as a convenient receptacle for rubbers, porch cushions, shawls, etc.; in a bedroom, as a shirtwaist box; and in a living-room, to hold magazines, books, games, etc. There is always need for just such a handy place in a home, and the built-in settle meets the need, at the same time contributing to the artistic effect of the room and supplying an extra sofa or seat.

Note the charming effect derived from the placing of two harmonious settles at the sides of a fireplace. With high back and graceful ends, they complete the room and give a cosy, comfortable atmosphere that suggests long winter evenings around the bright fire. Again, the settle may stand directly in front of the fireplace. In this arrangement, which is both convenient and attractive, the top of the settle is much lower than in the foregoing, being on a level with the edge of the table which stands against it.

The hallway settle is of still another type. Its length is usually governed by that of the side of the staircase, with back and arm pieces of corresponding



Built-in Seat as Part of Stair Hall

size and height. Occasionally, there is a high shelf above for bric-a-brac,—but this all depends upon the proportions of the hallway.

The built-in seat that one finds in a bed-room or a den is usually of a smaller model. It may occupy a space on one side of a corner, when the back is in the form of paneled wainscoting, and the arms follow



Convenient at the Rear Door

the same simple lines. Or, it may be built on the two sides that form the corner,—a cosy, attractive nook that could not be utilized to better advantage. Another choice spot is offered by a bay window in the living or dining room, and this, when piled with cushions, may be one of the most effective features of the room.



Judicious Use of Built-in Seats Makes a Room More Cozy and Homelike

Specifying Electric Wiring

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE MILWAUKEE ARCHITECTS' CLUB BRINGING OUT SOME VERY USEFUL POINTS CONCERNING ELECTRIC WIRING

By Harvey E. Bloomer

Electrical Inspector Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters

UNIVERSAL specification which can be used for all classes of electrical equipments, is a subject that has been before the architects throughout the entire United States and has never been solved. The Western Association of Electrical Inspectors appointed a committee to prepare specifications, one which could be adopted for all classes of dwellings, one for store and office buildings, and another for factories, but when submitted to the association it was decided that although great care and considerable thought had evidently been given the matter, the specifications did not meet the requirements, and it was finally decided impossible to construct a universal specification. Inasmuch as the Western Association, composed of men of ability in electrical engineering, have come to the above conclusion. I am inclined to believe that the most advisable method for you to adopt in making specifications would be to state the number and location of lights; the kind and location of switches, the location of cutouts, the place where the service is to enter, where the meter or meters are to be located, and the kind of wiring, whether knob and tube, rigid or flexible steel conduit or moulding. State that the wiring must be neat and in a workmanlike manner and in conformity with the rules of the Board of Fire Underwriters. It would also be well to add that before the first installment is paid a letter of approval must be secured by the contractor from the Board of Fire Underwriters.

I have observed in many specifications obsolete and irrelevant terms indicating that a general specification such as those published in book form had been selected and filled in to suit the installation that it was intended to cover. As a consequence the specifications were lengthy, contradictory and misleading. It is this embarrassment, I am informed, that the architects are endeavoring to avoid, and consequently I suggest that the specifications be brief, explicit and free of any statement as to how the equipment should be installed excepting that it must be done in a neat and workmanlike manner, etc. By adding that the material and workmanship must meet the approval of the underwriters and conform to their rules in every respect and detail it covers everything that you might mention and saves you considerable time and possible errors. As the Underwriters' rules only take care of the capacity of wires and not the drop in voltage, it would be advisable in large installations that the maximum percentage of drop be specified.

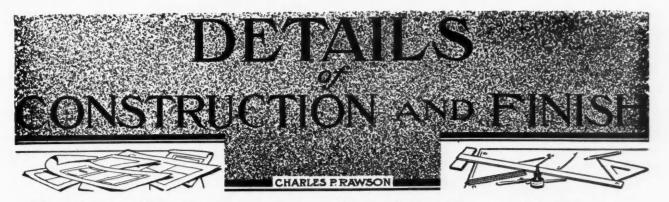
Specifications are important and necessary in con-

nection with electrical construction, yet there are numerous other very vital features which should receive close and careful attention. One is the time when the electrician is permitted to perform his work. Too often has the electrical work been installed at the same time as the plumbing and heating and frequently with the result that the electrical installation, which was possibly first class and worthy of praise, has become extremely menacing, occasionally resulting in a fire, owing to having been disturbed and crossed with pipes and other objects. I would advise that the electrician be prevented from working until all other mechanics are through and the house ready for lathing. Then, after the equipment has been inspected, you will know positively that it has not been disturbed. I would also advise that the lathers be permitted to work only after you are assured that the equipment has been inspected and accepted. This suggestion, however, refers only to concealed knob and tube construction, as rigid steel and flexible steel conduits are not subject to the same misuse.

The Underwriters' rules permit 660 watts, or twelve candle power lamps, to a circuit which the electrician takes advantage of. Frequently after the equipment is completed it is decided when fixtures are being purchased that more lights are desired in some of the rooms than originally intended and consequently the circuits become overloaded. To avoid this, it might be well to specify eight lamps to the circuit as is being done in other towns and then there will be ample capacity to add more lamps, fans, curling irons, etc. To facilitate the work of the electrician and avoid errors and disputes it would be well to furnish him a blue print upon which the location of the fixtures and switches and various devices should be designated. The symbols most favored and most prominently used in designating the kind and location of switches, brackets and fixtures and the number of lights on each are those adopted by the National Contractors' Association, which, I believe, will be pleased to furnish them on request.

With the advance of electricity for domestic purposes, the architect finds that he has new problems to solve and an ever increasing responsibility. It is but very recently that a new appliance has been introduced that is destined to become more prominently used as time advances and that is the vacuum cleaner. The installation of this apparatus, also flat irons and all heating appliances should receive special attention and an individual circuit should be installed for each the size wire depending upon the capacity of device.

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Built-in Refrigerators for Kitchen and Pantry

VARIOUS ARRANGEMENTS OFFERED FOR THE PLACING OF REFRIGERATORS TO BE ICED FROM OUT DOORS-WORKING DETAILS FOR ACCOMPANYING KITCHEN AND PANTRY FINISH

ODERN thought concerning sanitation and domestic science have so emphasized the important relation between pure food and health that the modern refrigerator has been perfected. In its present improved form it would hardly be recognized as of the same genus as the old-fashioned zinc-lined ice-box. It is getting to be more and more the custom among the architects to make the refrigerator an organic part of the house-in other words, to "build it in." To do this it is not necessary, as is generally supposed, to go to the additional expense of having the refrigerators built in the house, or even built to order. All of the prominent refrigerator manufacturers now make a complete line of their goods for this special purpose, adapted to any ordinary arrangement.

A few of these many arrangements for built-in refrigerators for kitchen or pantry are shown in the accompanying drawings. It will be noticed that in all cases the refrigerator has a door in the back or end, opposite which door in the wall of the building is usually placed. This allows the refrigerator to be iced from the outside. The many advantages of this arrangement are obvious. Details to the scale of 3 inches equals I foot for the construction of this outside icing door, and frame for the same, in both brick and frame buildings, are given on the following page. This door in the wall of a house, which covers the icing door in the refrigerator, should be larger than the latter by 2 inches at the top, 2 inches at the bottom, 3 inches at the fastener side, and 5 inches at the hinge side. In case of a very thick stone or brick wall, the opening should be still larger, thus allowing the ice to be handled more easily through the opening.

The refrigerator should be either delivered in advance before the placing of this door in the wall, or exact measurements of the size of the door, the distance from the corner of the refrigerator and the height from the floor should be obtained from the manufacturer.

with the architect and act upon his suggestions as to finish and design. By so doing, the refrigerator being built of the same material as the surrounding woodwork and finished in the same color, is made an organic part of the house. It is of course necessary in order to do this, to have the refrigerator shipped from the factory "in the white."

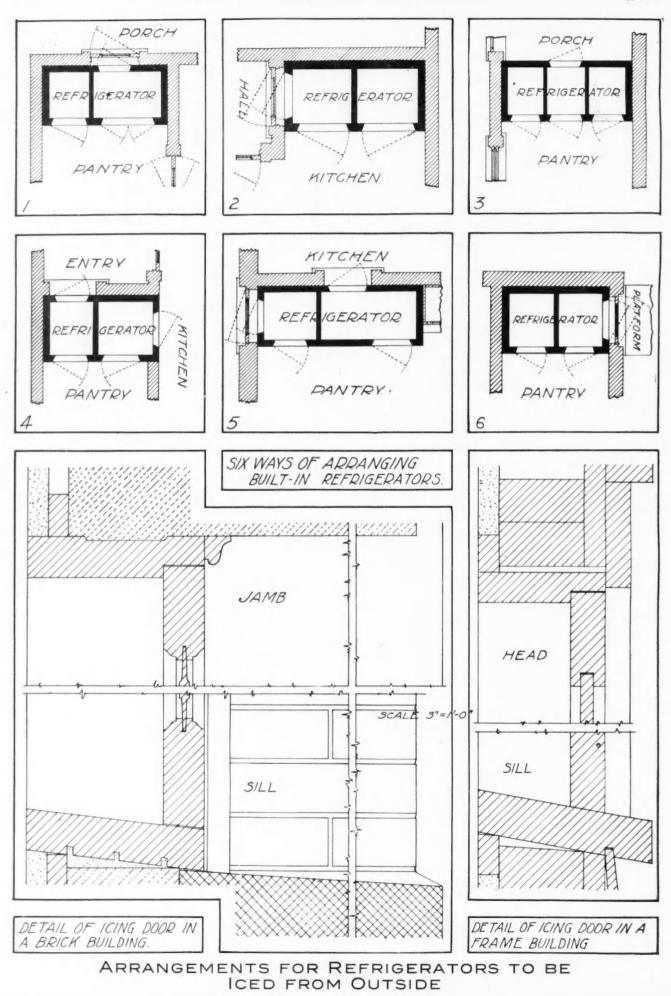
On the second page following will be found a plan of a pantry containing an unusually good arrangement of built-in refrigerator and the adjoining cupboards, cases, etc. This plan is given as a model arrangement and shows how the refrigerator can be iced from the outside and so placed as to be convenient to the kitchen, pantry and dining room. In this connection details are also given of the various cupboards, cases, drawers, etc., all drawn to the scale of 3/8 inches equals I foot.

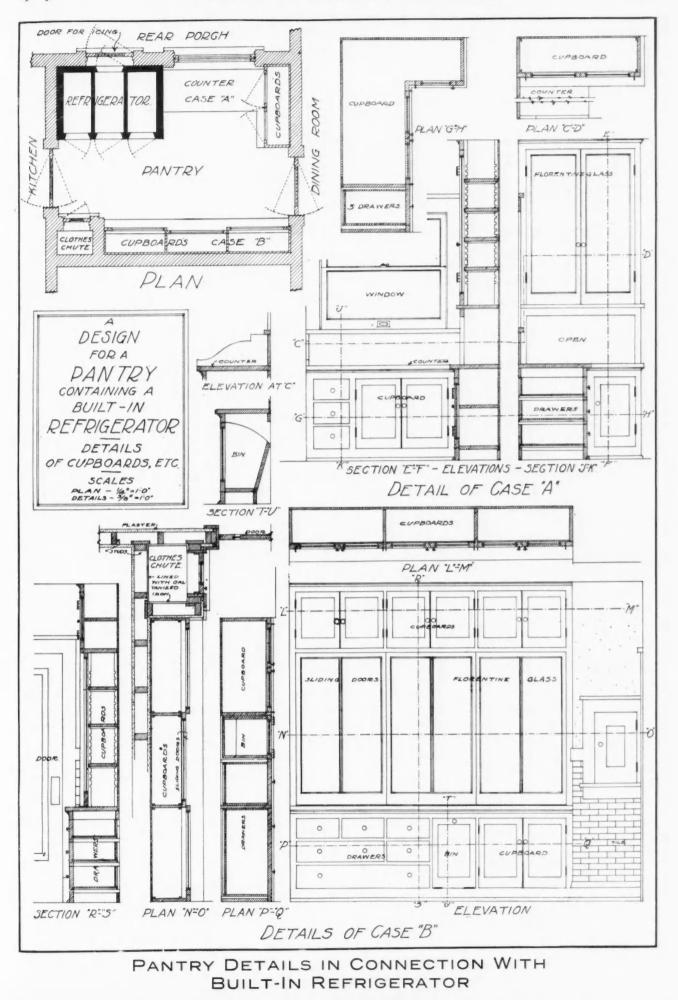
Everyone is familiar with the fact that cold air falls and warm air rises; modern refrigerators are built on this principle. The cold air of the ice chamber is sent directly into the compartment beneath, and as it becomes warmer, rises through the other apartments, cooling the provisions in its course back to the ice-chamber. This forms a constant circulation of air as long as the ice cake lasts. As soon as the air from the storage compartments strikes the ice all moisture condenses and drains through the drain pipe out of the . refrigerator. All odors and gases which have been gathered by the air in its circulation through the food compartment are absorbed by the melting ice, leaving the air dry and pure.

It is always economy to buy a good refrigerator. All refrigerators should be provided with a drain pipe leading to the laundry tub or sewer, and the best make of refrigerators are provided with a watersealed trap, which prevents warm air, sewer gas, insects, etc., from entering the refrigerator through the drain pipe and yet made in such a manner as to be easily removed for cleaning, which should be done as often as once a week. This removes the refuse mat-Most of the manufacturers are now willing to work ter which accumulates from even the cleanest ice.

FULL PAGE PLATES SHOWING COMPLETE DETAILS ARE PRESENTED ON THE TWO PAGES FOLLOWING

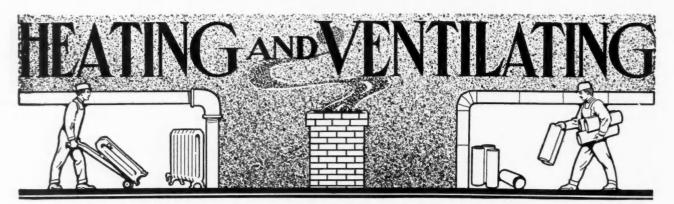
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Mistakes in Warm Air Furnace Heating

THE FACTS CONCERNING THREE ACTUAL CASES WHICH SHOW WHAT TO AVOID IN FURNACE WORK AND HOW TO "SIDE STEP" COMMON MISTAKES

Workers Journal, Mr. M. H. Smith has discussed the question of warm air furnace heating, taking up especially some all too frequent and prevalent mistakes that are made. Some of the mistakes in warm air furnace heating arise from a lack of knowledge of the laws and forces that govern heating engineering, but this lack of knowledge, less politely termed "ignorance," is totally inexcusable, he maintains, because the information that would dispel this mantle of ignorance is as free as the air we breathe, to those whose ambition will develop a desire to read and study.

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Some of the mistakes are due to gross and inexcusable carelessness, but these may be avoided by the furnace man whose pride in the result of his work should prompt the exercise of reasonable care.

Some of the mistakes are due, neither to ignorance nor carelessness, but are without difficulty directly traceable to the architect and builder, whose interest in the subject of efficient warm air furnace heating-a subject of vital importance and considerable interest to the occupant of the house-ceases when the deluded purchaser has paid for and accepted title to the property, and frequent experiences in the mistakes of warm air furnace heating warrant the assertion that the fault · too frequently rests with the architect and builder.

A Furnace "Mistake"

For example, a house completed less than a year ago in a certain small town, presents a striking example of the "mistake" which cannot be placed in either the ignorance or careless column. In this case the question was not what will it cost to satisfactorily warm the dwelling to be erected, but how much of an outfit that looks like a heating plant can be furnished and installed for seventy-five dollars? What a proposition to emanate from a contractor's office!

The construction of the house was begun, and in due time the plans and specifications for the heating were passed to the tinner, who, in spite of his better judgment, proceeded to install the plant in accordance with the architect's plans and specifications.

The specifications stipulated a furnace by name and

N a series of papers in The Master Sheet Metal number—one that has a casing 32 inches in diameter and a fire pot of 13 inches average diameter, and this to warm a stone and frame dwelling entirely exposed, containing nine rooms, kitchen and bath, and aggregating-considering wall and glass exposure-fifty-six thousand gross cubic feet. The specifications further provided for 8 by 10 inch registers in each room, four runs of 8-inch warm air pipe from the furnace to four risers 23/4 by 9 inches each, one of the risers intended to warm three rooms, and three of them intended to warm two rooms each.

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The house, when nearing completion, was sold-likewise the purchaser, who, perhaps having experienced some disappointments in warm air furnace heating, asked for a larger furnace and agreed to pay through the architect an additional sum for a larger sized furnace. The same careful (?) consideration induced the architect to merely order the larger furnace, and when reminded by the tinner that the round and partition piping was neither large enough nor enough of them, was told that no change in the plan of piping, flues and registers would be considered. This heating plant was completed as arranged by the architect, and when tested during the subsequent cold weather proved, as might have been expected, a miserable failure. Now, the architect, the contracting company, the builder and the tinner are each busy trying to convince the purchaser of the property that some one of the other three is responsible for the mistake.

Note the original plan: The No. 32 selected furnace would heat gross cubic feet 19,000 Maximum limit of piping for the No. 32 fur-280 nace, inches, area, is..... Four 8-inch horizontal pipes, inches area..... 200 Four risers or partition pipes, 23/4 by 9 inches, area 100 Aggregate area of nine registers, in inches.... 360 Notwithstanding the furnace specified was entirely too small for the proposition, it was, nevertheless, of

greater efficiency than the round horizontal piping, and very much greater than the risers or upright pipes, but how much more unevenly balanced is the amended proposition:

The No. 40 furnace used with heat gross

area100Aggregate area of registers in inches360

We know that a warm air furnace heating plant is measurably elastic, but neither the intended furnace nor the larger substituted one would be sufficiently elastic to cover the defects in this exhibition of an architect's heating engineering ability.

Another Example

Plans were presented for the erection of a bungalow, warm air furnace heating specified. Mr. Smith examined the plans, showing six rooms, kitchen and bath to be heated, and recommended the use of a certain No. 35 warm air furnace of modern type, the specifications of which might be briefly stated as:

Diameter of casing in inches	35
Average diameter of fire pot in inches	18
Diameter of smoke collar, in inches	8
Heating efficiency, in gross cubic feet	35,000

(Gross cubic feet means the actual cubic feet plus the net wall and glass exposure multiplied by seven and one-half and seventy-five respectively.)

The bungalow, by measurements from the plans submitted, measured 33,400 gross cubic feet.

The tinner who installed the plant put up a creditable job, mechanically speaking, but for some unaccountable reason reduced the smoke pipe from eight inches to five and one-half inches, the effect of which was a sluggish, lifeless fire and a complaint from the house owner that only cold air came into the rooms through the registers. The tinner was called in, his inexperience prompted him to close off all air supply at the base of the furnace (the air having been supplied by the basement in which the furnace set) and extended an air duct eight inches in diameter from the base of the furnace to a west window in the basement.

Of course the result of this example of engineering was the admission of only sufficient air to fill one of the runs of warm air pipe and to perplex the owner, who said, "At first we had air from all the registers, now we obtain moderately warm air from only one register at a time." At this stage the writer was called in, and a brief examination disclosed the entire difficulty, namely, insufficient draught. The diminutive air duct was removed, an adequate air supply taken from the basement, the smoke pipe increased to eight inches. Result, a brisk, active fire, improved combustion and all the rooms of the bungalow satisfactorily warmed to a temperature of 70 degrees in zero weather.

In this instance the funniest mistake, first, was the needless reduction in the diameter of smoke pipe; second, in attempting to supply air for warm air piping

Insufficient Air Supply

Another example of inexperience on the part of a tinner, and a condemnation of warm air furnace heating on the part of a house owner was presented during the past winter. Mr. Smith was called in to determine, if possible, why only one room at a time could be warmed. A brief examination of the system disclosed many mistakes in the heating plant, chief of which was an insufficient air supply. The maximum warm air pipe efficiency was about 360 inches area, the furnace, however, having been installed with two runs of 10-inch and two runs of 9-inch and two runs of 8-inch warm air piping, aggregating 384 inches area. All air from the cellar to base of the furnace had been excluded and a 4 by 12-inch tin air duct run from the base of the furnace to the seat wall, where some bricks had been removed and the opening covered with a 4 by 12-inch register face, actually admitting only 24 inches area of air to supply 384 inches area of piping. Can any one be surprised at the effect and the annoyance to the family?

Immediate relief was afforded by the removal of the toy air duct and the blind panels at the base of the furnace and partly opening one cellar window to permit a circulation of air in the cellar. This produced a change in the temperature of the rooms, but not in the hall, which was served with a floor register. To temporarily produce a different effect here we resorted to the old trick of placing upon this register a joint of warm air pipe, which carried the warm air above the strata of cold air on the floor and permitted the warm air to freely flow from this register into the hall.

When one considers the number and variety of mistakes in warm air furnace heating which have a strong, a very strong, tendency to prejudice the average householder against warm air furnace heating it would seem to emphasize the necessity for establishing in each State a system of issuing permits to mechanics after an examination as to their ability to install a warm air furnace in a scientific manner.

Many examinations of defective warm air furnace heating plants disclose the fact that too little attention is given to both air supply and draught. Without a supply of air at the base of a furnace warm air cannot be obtained in the rooms, and this fact is so simply plain that we are more than surprised that any mechanic capable of installing a warm air furnace does not readily understand this feature.

No warm air furnace has a draught of its own. This must be supplied by the chimney and the smoke pipe leading from the furnace, and unless these be properly constructed and proportioned it would be useless to look for good results from an otherwise correctly installed warm air furnace heating plant.

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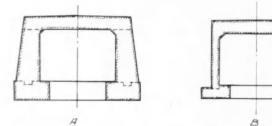
Highway Culverts

A DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON TYPES OF ROAD CULVERTS AND THE METHODS OF THEIR CONSTRUC-TION-PROPER REENFORCEMENT

By Paul Chesterton

THE name "culvert" is one of rather broad application, its use ranging from the case of a small pipe or opening under a roadway to that of a small bridge spanning a running stream. The difference between a culvert and a bridge is not very clearly marked; a large culvert may be called a small bridge, and a small bridge is but little different from a large culvert. It is commonly considered that a bridge is intended as a crossing or roadway over a stream or gulch, while a culvert is used to allow the passage of water under an ordinary roadway.

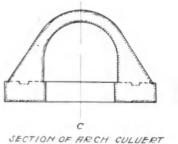
Since the material from which the culvert is constructed is always subjected to dampness from the earth surrounding it, concrete has proved of great value for this class of work. The strength of concrete when mixed in proper proportions, and the smoothness of surface possible when concrete is used as an interior water passage, are also important factors to be considered. The old-time ditch with rough stone sides, and with a top covering formed of slabs of stone more or less closely laid, is now replaced by





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SECTION OF BOX CULVERT



(SEMICIRCULAR)



Fig. 1. Box and Arch Culverts

HE name "culvert" is one of rather broad application, its use ranging from the case of a small pipe or opening under a roadway to a small bridge spanning a running stream. In concrete work, steel may be used, if desired, to provide strength where the stone is weak, thus allowing a greater overhead loading capacity for the culvert.

Culverts may be divided into three distinct classes:

1. Box culverts, which are rectangular in section.

2. Arch culverts, which have arched tops, and, in some cases, arched floors.

3. Pipe culverts, which are circular or elliptical in section.

The circular type is the more common form of pipe culvert.

Fig. I shows four types of box and arch culverts. Pipe culverts are often cast in sections at a place away from the site of installation, and then transported and laid in sections. It is claimed that circular culverts, even when cast in sections and hauled for some distance to the place where they are to be used, are considerably cheaper than ordinary cast-iron pipe

of the same size which might be used for the purpose.

Figs. 2, 3 and 4 illustrate types of culverts as taken from practical designs In connection with these figures, it may be well to explain the meaning of the names given to the various parts of the construction. In Fig. 3, the rounded passage through which the water flows is called the "barrel" of the culvert. The bottom part of this passage is called the "invert." In Fig. 3, this invert is formed of cobblestones. The arched part is called the "arch-ring," and each end of this ring rests upon "side walls" or "abutments." These abutments, in turn, may rest upon the foundations, if the soil is such that foundations are needed. At the ends of the barrel of the culvert, two end walls are shown rising up above the road level. The part of these end walls which is located between the arch-ring and the road level is called the "spandrel wall," while the part of the wall from the road level upwards is called the "parapet." This parapet wall is

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often called the "coping." The parts of the end walls extending each side of the spandrel are referred to as the "tail-walls." Sometimes the spandrel wall and the tail-walls are referred to merely as the "retaining walls." The widened part at the base of the end walls may be spoken of as the "footing."

The length of a culvert is measured in a direction parallel to its axis; while in referring to a culvert in terms of the size of opening, the width of opening should always be given first, and then the height. For instance, a 4 by 3-foot culvert is one 4 feet wide across the opening, and 3 feet high from the "bed" or bottom surface, upon which the water flows, to the "cover" or top surface of the passageway through the culvert.

In Fig. 2, in addition to the parts already named, an

ing the construction. If the presence of water is unavoidable, dams should be built which will turn the water temporarily in another direction, or a flume of boards built through the structure for temporary use, as shown in Fig. 4.

The size of opening through the culvert will depend upon the amount of water to be removed. For ordinary road drainage purposes, openings of 12 to 18 inches are considered to be of sufficient size. The culvert should be set as low as possible under the road, so that a fairly deep covering of earth will protect the material of the culvert; but care should be taken to provide side ditches of such depth that a slight slant may be allowed through the length of the passage.

The size of the excavations needed for the placing of the culverts will depend upon the size of the walls,

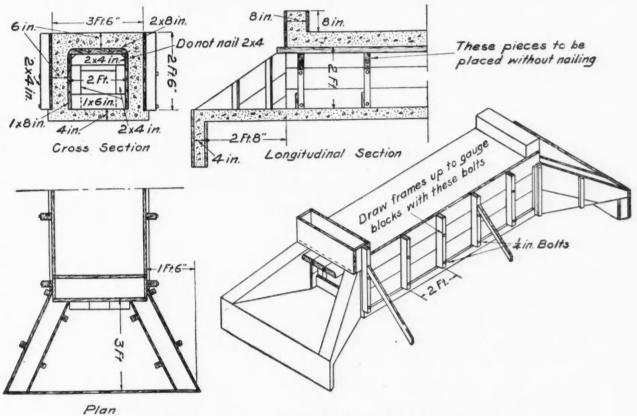


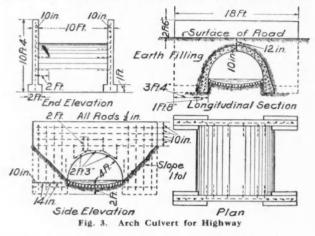
Fig. 2 Standard Type of Form and Culvert Used by Iowa State Highway Commission

"apron" and "wings" are shown. The "wings" are the sloping walls which are shown projecting outward from the side walls in the lower right-hand part of the figure. These wings act as a guide in directing the flow of water, and hold back the embankments, thus preventing a washing away of the earth at the sides of the culvert. The flat slab shown projecting downward into the ground at the outer ends of the wings is called the "apron." The object of this apron is to prevent the action of the water from undermining the concrete which is used as a bed or invert in this type of culvert.

The best time to build culverts is during the summer months when the ground is free from frost, and when there is little or no water to be disposed of durthe thickness of the slab, the amount of footings or foundation needed, and the dimensions of the culvert in general. Figs. 2 and 3 will illustrate this point. The footings in ordinary soil may be placed directly in the trenches dug for them. These footings should be made wide where soils are soft; and in case of marsh or quicksand, it may be necessary to excavate to hard soil and fill in with gravel rammed well into place, or piles may be driven to form a support for the upper layers of concrete which form the footings under the side walls.

After trenches of the necessary width have been provided, lay whatever footings are necessary for the side walls in the case of box and arch culverts. The next step is to provide the forms necessary to use in placing the remaining parts of the structure, and fill the spaces between the forms with concrete. In small work, the concrete for the whole culvert should be placed at one operation if possible. In large work, this may not be possible; but the points for joining the concrete placed at different times should be located in such a manner that the strength of the culvert is not lessened.

In the case of an arched culvert, the footings and side walls may be laid at one time and extended upwards as far as the line where the curve of the arch



begins. After this point is reached, the forms for the arch ring and wings, or spandrel and tail walls, may be set, and the concreting continued. Where a rectangular opening is used, the bottom or invert, if of concrete, may be laid, and then the forms for the side walls set immediately in place while the bottom concrete is still wet. Figs. 2 and 4 show the construction forms for box and arch culverts, and will be explained later. In Fig. 4 the outside forms are usually carried upwards about three-quarters of the distance from the beginning of the curve of the arch to the crown or top of the arch. This is to hold the wet concrete in the proper place, since it would flow down over the sides of the outside forms if not supported.

The quality of concrete for use in culverts varies from a mixture of I part Portland cement, 2 parts clean sand, and 4 parts broken stone about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size or smaller, to a I:3:6 mixture. using a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch stone. The richer I:2:4 mixture is used for top slabs where heavy loading occurs, and also in the side walls of large culverts. Abutment walls and wing walls may be built of a I: $2\frac{1}{2}$:5 mixture, while the weaker I:3:6 mixture is used in larger foundations and footings. A mixture of I part Portland cement and 5 parts clean bank gravel is often used in the end or parapet walls. The concrete should be wet, and rammed well into the forms.

Reinforcement for Culverts

Although plain concrete will generally be sufficient for small road culverts, reinforcement consisting of steel rods, or of some form of wire fabric or expanded metal, may be used to advantage in large structures, or where heavy loads are to be carried when the culvert is located near the surface of the road. In the box culvert, the steel rods should be placed near the bottom of the top slab and near the inside surface at the side walls and invert. This steel aids in strengthening the concrete against bending due to loads on top of the culvert and to earth pressure on the sides. These rods or main reinforcing members of the fabric extend across the short dimension of the slabs, and are placed vertically in the side walls. A few small rods are placed lengthwise in all walls

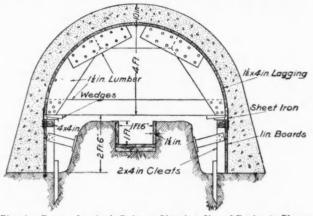


Fig. 4. Forms for Arch Culvert, Showing Use of Drainage Flume

to prevent shrinkage cracks. These rods are not needed if fabric or expanded metal is used. If there is danger of settling of the bed of the culvert, steel should be placed lengthwise in the concrete invert, and located near the bottom of the invert slab. Rods bent into the shape of an L should also be placed along all edges near the outer surface, with one leg of the L in the top or bottom slab, and the other leg in the side walls, or a short piece of fabric. This is to prevent cracking at the outside edges. All inside corners should be well filleted, so that no sharp angles are present. This feature is clearly shown in Fig. 2.

When expanded metal is used, the steel is placed in the slabs and side walls about one-half inch in from the inside surface. The reinforcement in the side walls should be placed so that the diamond in the mesh is vertical. The top and bottom slabs should be

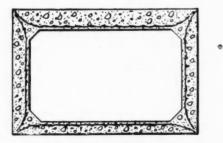


Fig. 5. Box Culvert Reinforced with Expanded Metal

reinforced in such a manner that the diamond goes from support to support. Reinforcement for the top slab should be long enough to extend across the slab and through the thickness of both side walls, as shown in Fig. 5. The Northwestern Expanded Metal Company, of Chicago, publish valuable data as to sizes of culverts, giving thickness of walls and slabs, together with the amount of expanded reinforcement needed in various cases.

The reinforcement of arch and circular or pipe culverts is placed near the inside surfaces at top and bottom, and near the outer surface on the sides. This reinforcement may consist of either rods or wire fabric.

The construction of wood forms for both box and arch culverts is clearly illustrated in Figs. 2 and 4. The use of heavy lumber is advised on account of the weight of concrete which must be rigidly supported while hardening. Supports are placed at intervals of two or three feet throughout the length of the barrel.

Wood forms should be constructed in such a manner that they may be easily removed, and used again if desired. The directions given in Figs. 2 and 4 make allowance for this, as shown. The forms for the arch-ring shown in Fig. 4 are made solid, but are supported by wedges upon the tops of the side-wall forms. The thickness of the wedges shown should be sufficient to allow the easy removal of the arch forms from the barrel when the wedges are knocked out. The strips of sheet metal shown protect the crack left between the side forms and the forms for the arch ring.

Several types of collapsible metal culvert forms are in the market. These may be used many times, and are rigid and easily placed in position. When a collapsible form is to be used, the ditch is dug, and coping or wing forms are placed in position. Then a bed of concrete is laid up to the point that the culvert is to occupy, and the collapsible form placed on this bed of concrete, the ends fitting into the proper places in the coping or wing forms. The concrete is then placed around the forms, and allowed to harden. After the concrete has set, the forms are removed by allowing them to collapse to a smaller diameter, which will permit of their ready removal from the concrete.

While some advocate the removal of forms after a period of two weeks, it is safer to allow them to remain in place for a month if possible, allowing no traffic over the culvert for the first week, and as little as possible during the first month. After the forms are removed, the earth-fill should be watched for a time to see that it covers the concrete to a depth of from 12 to 18 inches at all parts. No ruts should be allowed to form.

If it is necessary to keep the roadway open at all times, a culvert may be constructed in length of about nine feet. Thus, after the forms have been removed from one section of the length, they can be moved along, and the remainder of the culvert built.

Attention should be paid to the following points which may control largely the success of concrete culvert work:

Provide solid material under all walls. Use clean materials and plenty of a good grade of cement. Provide good, strong forms, and have them clean before

placing. After placing, grease forms with crude oil to prevent the concrete from sticking. Use wet concrete well rammed to place. Do not lay concrete in freezing weather. Cover new concrete from the effect of the sun, and keep it moist. Do not attempt to remove your forms too soon; leave the concrete undisturbed until it has well set. Handle concrete intelligently, and it will last for centuries.

Painting on Brickwork

If you have a wall of brickwork, and the bricks are very soft, then broom down clean and apply a size of acid water, just enough muriatic acid to sour the water. Let this be rinsed off with clear water, let it dry, then apply all the raw oil the wall will take. This is for a first-class job, and the oil will prevent the chipping of the brick afterwards. The oil makes the soft bricks harder, and also waterproof. Hard bricks will not need so much oil. Where the wall has been filled with raw oil the first coat of paint should be of good quality, and according to what the finish is to be; if to be painted like wood, it should be thinned with oil and turpentine until the last coat, which should be done with all oil. But if a dead brick finish, then use all turpentine color, for the finish, though the priming may be all oil, and the next coat or two, half and half, as the dead effect is surer on a partly lustrous ground, or on a perfectly full luster.

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Artificial Aging of Wood

It is sometimes desired, for artistic reasons, says *La Nature*, to give certain wooden articles a tint or aspect that makes them look older or more used. From a translation of this article in the *Literary Digest* we note that the coloration of the wood by impregnation, to imitate old wood, does not generally give satisfactory results. When the wood is subjected to the action of ammoniacal gas in the presence of air and superheated steam, the effects obtained come nearer to the natural effects of age. The best way to imitate old wood is to subject it to the slow action of moist air and ammonia.

For this purpose, the wood is placed in ditches in moist soil, free from bacteria, not clayey and not too sandy, containing a little humus, and treated with I to 2 per cent of lime and sal ammoniac. Cinders do very well for the constitution of this soil. Amateurs may profitably use this receipt to age certain articles artificially and give them a more artistic or more antique appearance.

A Good Shot

"Paw wants a bottle o' liniment and maw wants a bottle o' china cement right away."

"All right, sonny. What's wrong."

"Maw hit paw with the sugar-bowl."-Judge.

How to Install a Motor-Boat Engine

DIRECTIONS FOR PUTTING IN THE FOUNDATION TIMBERS OR ENGINE BED-CONNECTING UP THE VARIOUS PARTS OF A SMALL BOAT ENGINE.

By A. E. Palmer, M. E.

THE success with which a motor boat may be operated and the degree of satisfaction it gives its owner, depends so much upon the proper installation of the motor that this phase of the motor boat subject should receive the most careful attention that the builder is able to give.

There are so many types of installation, depending upon the type of motor and boat, that space will not permit of a lengthy discussion here, but the writer will select as his theme the installation of one type as being typical of the operations necessary to correctly placing a marine motor. The general method of procedure for all installations is the same, varying only in point of detail.

We will assume that the shaft log is bored and ready to receive the propeller shaft. The next step is to design the engine foundation.

In selecting wood for the foundation, some care must be exercised. Procure some good pieces of oak as free from flaws and knots as you can find. The engines up to 15-h. p., use two-inch stock, and for engines above that rating, three-inch lumber is better.

Place your boat upon suitable support and level it both lengthwise and sideways. In leveling lengthwise, place a straight edge along the keel, inside the boat and then place a spirit level on the straight edge. In leveling sideways, place straight edge across the coaming.

Having leveled the boat and blocked it so that it will maintain this position, stretch a strong string through the center of the shaft log hole and extend it into the boat some distance beyond the proposed engine foundation. Be sure that this passes exactly

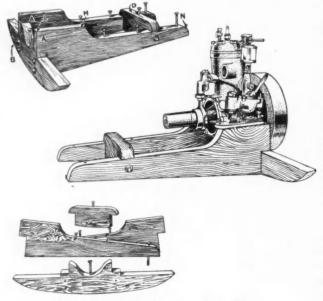


Fig. 1. Foundation Timbers or Engine Bed

through the center of the hole in the shaft log and not to one side or the other. Say the shaft log hole is 13% inches in diameter, then with a rule, measure the distance from the sides of the hole to the string and adjust the string until the distance from any point on the circumference is exactly 11/16 of an inch. Secure the string in this position. This string represents the center line of the engine and propeller shafts when in position.

Having determined the size of engine bed needed, cut out two or three cross pieces to conform to the shape of the boat and upon which the bed timbers are to rest and to which they are secured by means of lag screws. The side timbers are the next pieces to shape, which may be done in the following manner: Measure the distance on the motor from the center line of the crack shaft to the lower face of the crank case flange. This dimension will be the distance from the string to the top face of the bed timbers at all points. Shape the side timbers and cross pieces something after the pattern shown and bolt the whole frame together by

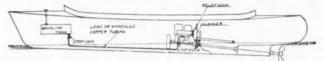
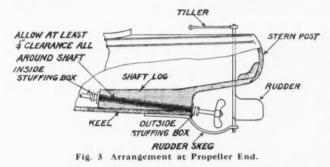


Fig. 2. Diagram Showing Arrangement of Engine, Supply Tank, etc.

means of lag screws before placing in the boat to receive the engine. The cross member may be bolted directly to the keel by means of bolts put through from the under side of the boat. In putting these bolts in place, put a washer under the head and coat it with thick lead paint before drawing up tight on it, thus preventing leakage at this point.

After the foundation is in place, measure the distance from the string to the top face of the bed timbers again, in order to be sure that the face of the timber is parallel with the string. Secure the bed to the keel by drawing down on the bolts after you have measured to find whether or not the center line of engine bed is directly over the center of keel. Remove the string through the propeller shaft hole and place the engine on the bed timbers. Insert the propeller shaft and secure the outer stuffing box temporarily in place with small screws. Suspend a plumb bob from one head in line with the keel center and arrange to adjust this line so that it can be brought to within an eighth of an inch from the end of the propeller shaft. Chalk the end of the propeller shaft and find the center with a pair of dividers and place a prick punch mark at this point. Now bring the plumb bob line close to the end of the shaft and adjust the stuffing boxes until the plumb line falls directly over the prick punch mark. Block up the shaft in this position, remove the temporary screws and insert the regular lag screws, binding the flanges of the stuffing boxes down against the face of the shaft log, which has been previously coated with thick lead paint. Now we are ready for the engine.

Place the engine on the timbers and line the pieces up temporarily by bringing the faces of the coupling together and with the aid of a plumb bob, see that the



center of the engine shafts are directly over the center of the boat. Now mark on the timbers the position of the bolt holes in the flanges of the motor bed, then remove the motor from the foundation and bore the holes in the bed timbers to receive the holding down bolts. Replace the foundation; line it up again with the keel and with the spirit level placed across the top, then secure permanently to the keel. Put engine on the bed, place flange and coupling bolts in place loosely and then wait for the final lining up until the boat is in the water.

The fuel tank is usually placed in the bow of the boat and the fuel led to the motor through copper or block tin pipe. Copper tanks are best for holding gasoline, but rather expensive. A good heavy coated galvanized iron tank, riveted and well, soldered, gives very satisfactory results under all ordinary conditions. In making gasoline connections, all points should be smeared with ordinary brown kitchen soap, as this is more effective than white lead for this purpose. Two stop cocks should be placed in the fuel supply pipe, one at the tank and one near the carburetor, to prevent loss of fuel in case there should be a leak somewhere in the pipe line between the tank and the carburetor.

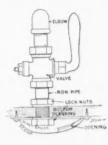
The water intake pipe should lead from the pump to a point in the boat far below the water line, close to the bottom, and there should be a stop cock placed thereon to shut off the water supply when the engine is at rest for any length of time, to prevent the water from escaping into the boat should there be any leaks in the connections or around the pump plunger. It is well to make the connection between the pump and the intake with a wire bound rubber hose, as this eliminates the possibility of the vibration being transmitted to the intake connection which would tend to work it loose at the planking. This same principle applies to the water outlet which should be piped to a point above the water line.

There are virtually two kinds of exhaust installa-

tions; namely, the atmospheric and the under water exhaust. In the atmospheric exhaust system, the pipe is led from the engine directly to a point above the water line. Sometimes it is advisable to use a muffler with this type of installation, owing to the disagreeable noise.

It must be born in mind that the engine is not permanently set, up to this point and any connections that will tend to bind should not be made fast to the engine until it is lined up and bolted down permanently. This last operation will take place after the boat is launched. In the meantime, however, we may proceed with the other branches and get everything ready for the final "connecting up." All holes that are to be bored below the water line should be done now and connection secured to them permanently. Do not wait until the boat is in the water and then bore them, unless you are fond of bathing.

We will take it for granted that the boat is now launched and all that remains to be done is the final lining up of the engine with the propeller shaft. Bring



the faces of the engine and propeller shaft close together and insert four strips of paper between them, at 90 degree increments. Notice if the tension on each strip of paper is the same. If not, adjust the engine bed by placing shims under it until the strips of paper are held with equal tension. Draw down on the bolts, keeping

Fig. 4 Water Intake

water Intake an eye on the coupling and the paper strips. Now draw up the coupling bolts, bringing the faces of the coupling together permanently.

It is a good scheme to pour melted babbitt around the engine bolts where they come through the frame, in order to guard against any sideway or lateral movement while in action.

The installation is now complete, and the motor is ready for its trial run.

Fire-Extinguishing Hand-Grenades

These are well known, and like most other means of extinguishing fires, they do good service if used soon enough. The composition with which they are filled varies greatly, and some of the recipes call for expensive salts which are of very little use. Ammonia and carbonic acid are two of the most efficient agents, but they are difficult to keep and to apply, carbonic acid, at least, requiring special arrangements and appliances. If carbonate of ammonia were a little more soluble than it is, it would be the ideal salt for this purpose. A solution of equal parts of alum and sulphate of ammonia, dissolved in water and diluted so that the liquid is about half saturated, has been highly recommended for filling these grenades. Any good sized bottle may be used to hold the liquid.

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How to Make a Bed-Room Set

COMPLETE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS WITH ITEMIZED STOCK BILL AND WORKING DRAWINGS SHOWING HOW TO MAKE A BED AND A CHIFFONIER

BED of simple construction is shown in the accompanying drawing. The objection to most wooden beds is their excessive weight. This bed is so planned as to overcome that objection. In fact, some may prefer the heavier construction; although this one when made of mahogany, or birch, stained mahogany, makes a very attractive appearance.

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STOCK BILL FOR CRAFTSMAN BED. Posts, 2 pieces, 21/2 by 21/2 by 501/2 inches, S-4-S. Posts, 2 pieces, 21/2 by 21/2 by 421/2 inches, S-4-S. Rails, 4 pieces, 11/2 by 11/2 by 58 inches, S-4-S. Spindles, 7 pieces, 1 by 1 by 43 inches, S-4-S. Spindles, 7 pieces, 1 by 1 by 31 inches, S-4-S. Side rails, 4 pieces, 1 by 11/2 by 751/2 inches, S-4-S. Side rails, 8 pieces, 1 by 2 by 5 inches, S-4-S. Keys, 8 pieces, 3/8 by 3/4 by 31/2 inches, S-2-S.

Begin work by squaring the posts to length and putting on the chamfer at their top ends. Next, lay out and cut the mortises in them. Next, cut the head and foot rails to length, square the ends, lay out the mortises for the keys and then shoulder the tenons.

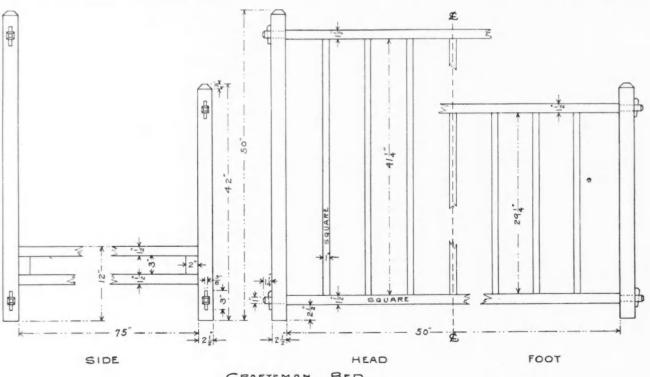
The spindles are to be tenoned into the rails, snugly fitted and well glued; for upon them, to a great extent, depends the strength of the head and foot steads.

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The side rails are to be built up by making two frames, one for each side, in which the short verticals -four on a side-are well tenoned into the long rails. For fastening these side frames into the posts one can purchase at the hardware store fixtures especially designed for this purpose.

On account of the small amount of material needed to make this piece of furniture one may well afford to get the genuine mahogany and finish the piece natural.

Since the natural color of mahogany is rather insipid it will be advisable to apply a coat of some good mahogany stain first. Rub this lightly with some No. oo sandpaper and then apply a coat of filler colored to match the stain. Remove the surplus filler when it has flatted, in the usual way, and allow it to harden over night. Sandpaper the filler lightly, then



BED. CRAFTSMAN

apply a coat of shellac. Allow the shellac to harden then sand it lightly. On this shellac apply several coats of some good rubbing varnish. Rub the first coats with hair cloth or curled hair and the last with pulverized pumice stone and raw or crude linseed oil.





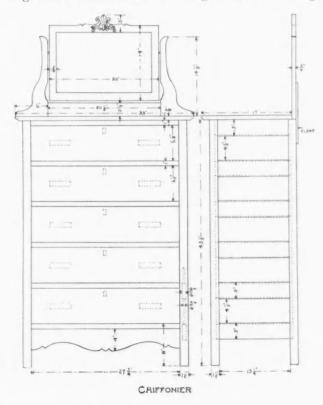
How to Make a Chiffonier

HE Chiffonier is much more difficult to make rather deep groove in the posts the full length of the ity of anyone familiar with tools.

STOCK BILL FOR CHIFFONIER. Posts, 4 pieces, 11/2 by 11/2 by 46 inches, S-4-S. Front rails, 6 pieces, 1 by 11/2 by 29 inches, S-4-S. Facing, 1 piece, 3/4 by 41/4 by 29 inches, S-2-S Side rails, 12 pieces, % by 3 by 141/4 inches, S-4-S. Side panels, 10 pieces, 5/16 by 5 by 141/4 inches, S-4-S. Back rails, 6 pieces, %16 by 3 by 2834 inches, S-4-S. Back panels, 5 pieces, 5/16 by 5 by 283/4 inches, S-4-S. Top, 1 piece, 3/4 by 171/2 by 331/2 inches, S-2-S. Mirror supports, 2 pieces, 3/4 by 6 by 15 inches, S-2-S. Mirror supports, 1 piece, 3/4 by 21/2 by 221/2 inches, S-4-S. Mirror frame, 2 pieces, 3/4 by 13/8 by 141/2 inches, S-4-S. Mirror frame, 1 piece, 3/4 by 13/8 by 201/2 inches, S-4-S. Mirror frame, 1 piece, 3/4 by 31/4 by 201/2 inches, S-2-S. Mirror backing, 1 piece, 3/16 by 121/2 by 181/2 inches, S-2-S. Drawer fronts, 5 pieces, 3/4 by 61/2 by 28 inches, S-4-S. Drawer ends, 10 pieces, 5/8 by 61/2 by 14 inches, S-4-S. Drawer backs, 3% by 6 by 28 inches, S-2-S. Drawer backs, 5 pieces, 3/8 by 6 by 28 inches, S-2-S. Drawer slides, 10 pieces, 3/4. by 13/8 by 15 inches, S-4-S. Cleats, 2 pieces, 5/8 by 11/4 by 10 inches, S-4-S.

The chiffonier is best made of white oak, quartersawed being preferable. Begin work by squaring the posts to length and plowing the two inner surfaces of each, the faces, so that the ends of the panels and rails may be inserted. The simplest construction, and one that will serve the purpose well, is to plow a

than the bed, but will be found within the abil- paneling and then make the tenons of the rails of a length and thickness to fit this groove, shouldering



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them flush with the surface of the post. Plow the rails and cut them to length. The length of the panels will be the same as that of the rails. No detail is given for the back paneling. It is to be made up the same as that of the sides, the pieces being the same width, only longer, of course. Scrape the parts and glue up the sides of the chiffonier. In putting on this glue be careful not to get it on the edges of the panel as the panel must be free to shrink or swell freely.

Cut the front rails to length and tenon them ready to be fastened to the posts. Place the back panel and the front rails and place the whole in the clamps. The cleats are to be fastened to the posts. On the front posts it will be necessary to trini off the back of the rails somewhat to permit of this. Of course a separate frame might be tenoned up for the support of each drawer if wanted. This latter construction would be stronger, giving added stiffness to the frame of the chiffonier.

While the glue is hardening on these the drawers may be made up. They are to be constructed in the usual manner by dovetailing the sides to the front and plowing the sides and front to receive the bottom and back.

The drawing shows clearly the manner of making the mirror frame and support. For the curved supports a templet of heavy paper or cardboard will be needed. The top of the mirror, too, and the facing of the front of the cabinet will need to be worked from a half-templet so as to get both halves alike. The mirror frame is to be rabbeted to receive a plain plate glass with the necessary backing. The mirror support is to be fastened to the chiffonier body with cleats and screws so that it may be taken off in moving. The mirror may be fastened to its support either by means of wooden dowels, or patent metal fasteners for that especial purpose may be purchased at the hardware store.

The front facing should be tenoned and placed in grooves cut in the posts, at the time the front rails are assembled.

The simple ornament on the mirror is the Fleur-de-Lis and is to be fastened in place with glue and brads.

The Mortgage – A Valuable Asset

By R. B. BUCKHAM.

Doubtless the reader well remembers that seven years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, a second band of new-comers followed them, and eventually settled at what is now Salem, Mass. From these two beginnings came the development of the Bay Colony, and the country at large. In this connection, it is of the utmost interest to note that the *first* instrument of record in the Registry of Deeds at Salem is a *mortgage*. It is a quaint instrument, brief and to the point, and is as follows:

"Thomas Dexter, of Lyn, yeoman, by his deed dated

22th. of Octob 1639 hath mortgaged his fearme in Lyn, conteyning about — acres, with all his houses, meadows and broken grounde thereon, for 2 oxen and 2 bulls, upon condition of payment to Symon Broadstreet of Ipswich of 90 lbs. the first day of August then next following, with a reservation upon the sale of said fearme to give the said Dexter the overplus above the debt and damages of the said 90 lbs."

From that day to this, as frequent an instrument as any to be recorded at this Registry is the mortgage.

A great many people have an indescribable dread of, and aversion to, the mortgage, and look upon it as a thing to be avoided, as far as possible. As a matter of fact, however, it is the source and means of untold blessing, an asset which the great majority of us could not well get along without, and yet live as well and comfortably as we do.

As long as it is rightly used, the mortgage is a most convenient and efficient business assistant. It is only when grossly abused and neglected that it becomes troublesome. Like fire, it is a good servant, but a very poor master.

The carpenter especially has frequent occasion to make use of its good offices. It is far from prudence and business foresight on his part to avow that he will have nothing whatever to do with it. It is no enemy of his, no treacherous foe, lurking in hiding for a chance to accomplish his undoing, but a helpmeet and friend, whose services are of the utmost value.

It is a well known fact that the city of Chicago was almost entirely rebuilt after the great fire by means of the mortgage. And it proved the best possible means of restoring the afflicted city. All of our great railroad systems, and colossal industrial enterprises have been built up in the same way. Even our municipal corporations acquire and pay for most of their public improvements by the same means.

It is in this way, too, that the carpenter can better his circumstances, build up his business, enlarge his opportunities. It is business man's method of financing a business undertaking. It is, of course, satisfactory to hear one state that his home is clear of any mortgage, and that he owes no one a single dollar. But there is nothing more commendable than the course of the man who has secured a home for himself and family by means of the mortgage, who otherwise would have none. Think twice before abandoning the idea of a home, through distrust of the mortgage.

A mortgage is, in reality, nothing but a contract, a business arrangement, an agreement on the part of the promisor to pay a certain sum of money at a specified time, to insure the performance of which he pledges his home as an additional security.

The several states are constantly passing legislation to encourage and facilitate the use of the mortgage as a means of doing business. At this very time such a measure is being urged on the legislature of Vermont; 1911]

to exempt mortgages from taxation, some of the reasons being advanced for such action being as follows:

"Because it would give the private individual a chance to loan his money at home, instead of driving it out of the state.

"Because it would enable a man with a farm to sell to deal with a young man of limited capital.

"Because the young man of limited capital would have a better show of paying for his farm.

"Because it would help the laboring man who is trying to acquire a home.

"Because it would mean cheaper money, which would help build up all lines of business."

All of which must be admitted as certainly true.

There is an old Arabian axiom to the effect that "a blank page is a fool's page," which might well be interpreted to mean, in this connection, that the contractor in need of capital, who persists in showing a blank page as his list of obligations assumed, is not pursuing a wise and justifiable course.

How They Build Elevator Bins

Wooden Grain Bins in Huge Seattle Structure

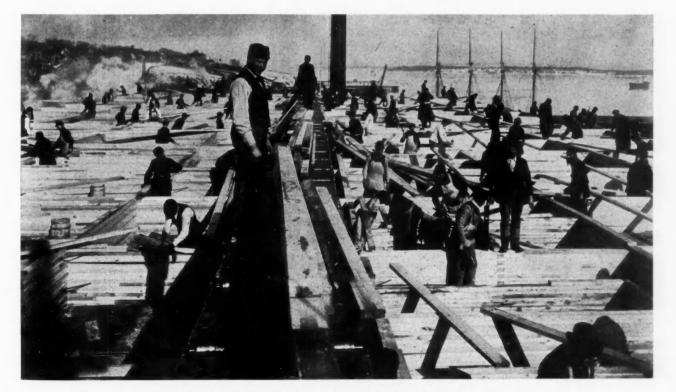
A branch of carpentry work that is interesting because of its rarety, at least on such a large scale, is illustrated in the accompanying photograph. This is a wooden grain elevator of huge size recently erected at Seattle, Wash. It is divided up into units or bins, each bin being about 12 feet square.

The bin walls have to be exceedingly strong so as to withstand the lateral pressure of the grain when one bin is filled and the bin next to it is empty. In order to gain this necessary strength the wall construction illustrated is made use of. The walls are built up of 2-inch planks of a width depending upon the size of the bin, 2 by 10 being a common size. These planks are thoroughly spiked together; the corners are made with alternating over-lapped joints and are also reinforced with iron rods set in across the corners about every tenth plank, to give additional stability. Walls built up in this way are well liked for grain bins, since, in addition to being very strong, they present a flat, smooth surface on both sides.

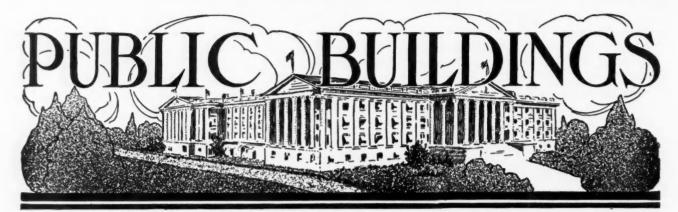
This photograph shows the work on the elevator as just beginning. An interesting feature is the lumber conveyor which is a great labor saver in carrying the lumber to the different parts of the job. This conveyor is simply a series of "live rolls," chain driven. The laborers stationed along the conveyor at intervals pick off the planks needed as they are carried along.

Stipulation for Foundation Below Ground

A building contract required the contractor to put a foundation wall under the building four feet below the ground. The grade sloped, being higher in the front than in the rear of the building. The contractor placed the foundation in the rear upon the surface of the ground and, by filling, increased the level of the ground two feet above the bottom of the foundation. It was held that this was not a compliance with the contract, the owner being entitled to have the foundation four feet below the surface, in order to protect it from frost, etc. Villhauer v. Gross, N. Y. Supreme Court, Appellate Division, 122 New York Supplement 520.



Building up Grain Bins from Planks in Large Seattle Elevator



Berwyn Club and Masonic Hall

ARCHITECT'S PERSPECTIVE DRAWING AND FLOOR PLANS OF FINE NEW BUILDING TO BE PUT UP BY THE AUDITORIUM ASSOCIATION AT BERWYN, ILL.

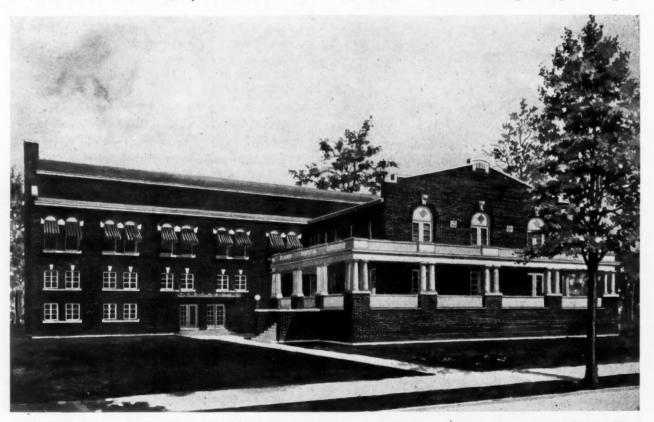
THE new \$35,000 building to be occupied jointly by the Berwyn Club, the Berwyn Blue Lodge and the public, is illustrated herewith. It is to occupy the site of Oak Park Avenue, between 30th and 34th Streets. The corner stone of this building is to be laid July 4th.

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Berwyn has felt the need of a building of this kind for some time. Both the Berwyn Club and the Ma-

Mr. Geo. H. Anderson as Treasurer. This association, with the help of G. W. Ashby, Architect, of Chicago, have worked out the problem of making provision for this three-fold need within the walls of a single building. A study of the floor plans will show how this is done. The Club quarters are in the forward wing, occupying both first and second floors. The Public Auditorium, having a large seating ca-

[June



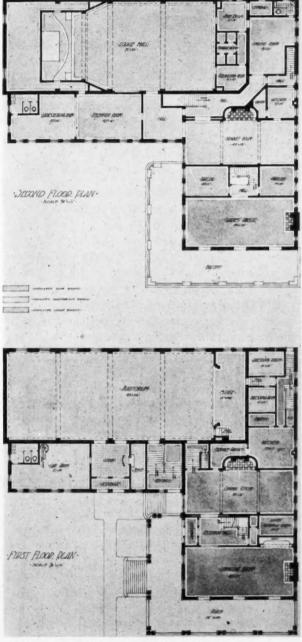
New \$35,000 Building for Club House, Masonic Hall and Auditorium, to be Built by the Auditorium Association, Berwyn, Ill., G. W. Ashby, Chicago, Architect.

sonic Fraternity were in need of better and more adequate quarters; and a public auditorium was badly needed. Realizing the possibilities of this situation, some of the leading men of Berwyn got together and organized what is known as The Auditorium Association, with Mr. C. W. Ostrander as President and

pacity, occupies the first floor of the rear part. The second floor of this part is given over to the Masonic Hall, and the rooms connecting with it. Each division has its own entrance, so as not to interfere with any of the others.

Mr. H. A. Sellen, President of the Berwyn Club,

expresses himself as being very well pleased with the new accommodations that the club is to have in this building. Mr. Wm. H. Gaylord, Worshipful Master and Mr. W. F. Struckmann, secretary of the Berwyn



Floor Plans of Club Rooms, Lodge and Public Auditorium

Blue Lodge, are equally well pleased with the Masonic Hall and rooms. It is certain also that the Auditorium, which is to be used for lectures, musicals, etc., will meet with general public approval, since it will meet a long felt want.

To Buy Ice With

Rich man (to beggar)—Not a cent! Remember that you will have your reward in heaven.

Beggar—Will I? Then lend me five dollars now but not too fast, as it will burn an and I will pay it back then. I'll drop it down the temper out of the lips of the bit. chute.—*Fliegende Blaetter*. WI



When Delay is Caused by Owner

A factory building contract called for completion by a certain date. On that dote the building was completed except as to a loading platform. The construction of this platform had been postponed by request of the owners and afterwards erected promptly on request and as directed by their superintendent acting under their instructions. It was held that the building was "completed" at the required date within the meaning of the contract. Iron Clad Mfg. Co. v. Thomas B. Stanfield & Son, Maryland Court of Appeals, 76 Atl. 854.

Agreement to Pay for Extra Work

An owner let a contract for the carpenter work and one for the mason work to different contractors. During the progress of the work the contractor for the carpenter work found that the mason work was being done in such a defective manner that the cost of the carpenter work would be far greater than had been contemplated. He therefore refused to finish the work unless promised extra compensation. The owner signed an agreeemnt to pay him \$350 extra. On completion of the work he paid \$25 and refused to pav the remainder, alleging that there was no consideration for the agreeement to pay extra compensation. It was held, however, that the plaintiff was not bound to do the extra work rendered necessary by the defective mason work, and that this extra work was a benefit to the owner and a detriment to the plaintiff and hence a good consideration for the promise to pay thereof. Marten v. Brown, New Jersey Supreme Court, 76 Atl. 1009.

Boring into End Wood

Here is something about boring holes in end wood. This is a stunt that causes some trouble, especially if the fiber of the wood is coarse, as in North Carolina pine, chestnut, etc. The trouble starts with the worm of the bit sliding off each side of the hard fiber, or annular ring. This can often be remedied by hitting the end of the wood a sharp blow with a hammer, compressing or bruising it, then the worm will start, as though the wood was as dense as box wood. I find the best way to do end boring is to have a bit with a worn or point without threads put in a lathe or horizontal boring machine. Run it quite fast, but not too fast, as it will burn and smoke and take the temper out of the lips of the bit.

WILLIAM C. JASBURY.



Details of Stair Building Work

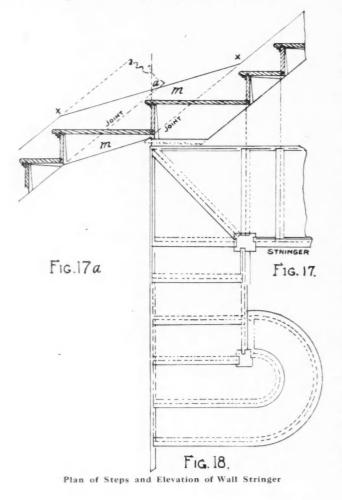
SEQUEL TO STAIR BUILDING ARTICLE OF LAST MONTH-HOW THE DOUBLE PLATFORM STAIR WITH WINDERS IS CONSTRUCTED-HAND RAILING

By Morris Williams

ONTINUING the study of the stair-building problem begun last month, the mechanic will now proceed to lay out the constructive details of the stairway, which includes many details that were not included in the construction of the example presented in the February issue.

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The first operation will be the laying out of the stringers. The front stringers of the three flights containing straight steps only, will be laid out in the ordinary way, either by using the steel square as a tool or the pitch-board as a template, to mark upon the stringer board the groove lines for the number of



steps each stringer will have to contain. The builder will consult his plan drawing to ascertain the exact number required for each stringer.

The method of laying out the wall stringers is shown in Figs. 17 and 17a. Fig. 17 represents the plan of either intersection of the flight as shown in Fig. 14 (May number) where the winders are indicated. The heavy lines of the flyer steps and of the winders indicate the nosing lines; and the dotted lines running parallel represent the risers.

From this diagram, measurements may be taken to cut out the winders and also to mark the grooves upon the wall stringer board.

Fig. 17a represents a portion of the two intersecting wall stringers laid out. It will be observed that they intersect at the corner, a. The upper edge of the two stringers at this point is made to measure the same above the nosing of the winder as the upper edge of the stringer does above the nosing of the common steps of the flights.

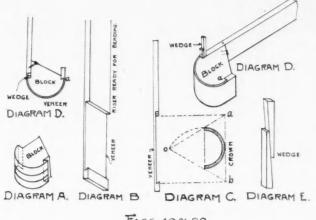
In laying out such stringers as these, containing winders, the stair-builder finds that he will have to joint a piece to the top edge of one and to the bottom of the other, so as to make them wide enough to contain the winders. The added pieces are shown in Fig. 17a at m and m respectively. The intersecting corners shown at x and x are sometimes left as shown, but in the best class of stairways, they are always rampt; that is—the abruptness of the angle is worked into an easement. Two different methods to work such examples were given in the February issue.

In regard to the front stringer, the plan view, Fig. 17, shows it housed into the newel about 1 inch deep. It is only the inside layer of the stringer that is housed. The outside layer is usually planted upon the inside when the stairway is being built. It may be a panel stringer, or it may be made up of parallel mouldings; but of whatever design, the usual method of construction is to nail it upon the face of this inside layer; the one that has been grooved to receive the treads and risers. It is the inside only that really needs being housed to the newel; in as much as it is the one

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which supports the steps. The outside layer is merely used for decoration, needing no housing but rather a good fit between the newels when in position.

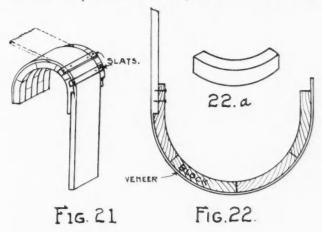
The reader will observe that I am dealing here with a "closed" front stringer—one grooved for treads and risers, not "cut and mitered," as was the subject of consideration in the February issue. The "closed" stringers are always made in two layers, while the



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"open" or "cut and mitered" are always made of one board, occasionally decorated with face brackets, which are neatly mitered to the projecting end of the risers beyond the face of stringers. As I will have occasion to again refer to the stringers when dealing with them in connection with the balusters, I will now proceed to explain how stair-builders layout and construct the round steps which are shown in Fig. 18, placed at the starting of the stairway.

Here is shown a plan drawing of the two round steps, both semi-circular but of different diameters. This figure must be drawn full size, because it will be the base of operation for risers, treads and the blocks



which will be needed to bend the veneered risers. The curve of the two steps are drawn from the same center, as shown, it is fixed outside the face of newel and stringer, at a distance of from I to 2 inches, so that the steps upon entering the grooves prepared for them, in the newel and stringer, will enter with that much tangent to the curves. The dotted parallel lines

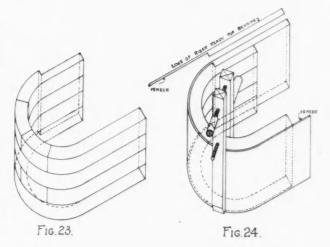
in this figure, indicate the thickness of the risers and the heavy lines those of the nosing of the treads.

The only difficulty attending the construction of these steps pertains to the bending of the risers. The easiest method of operation is the one known as "kerfing," which calls for but the labor of making a number of saw cuts at equal distances upon the inside of the riser, to a certain depth, leaving a thin veneer on the outside. The saw cuts to produce a satisfactory job will, of course, have to be properly spaced.

An operation very much superior to the kerfing method is shown in Fig. 20, which represents an assumed full size plan drawing of the second riser shown in Fig. 18 entering the newel post. The riser is shown veneered in Fig. 20 and tightly bent around a solid block. The block is shown in diagram A made up of 2-inch layers glued together to the required thickness.

In diagram B is shown the riser ready for bending, having been prepared by removing the waste wood from its inside face, leaving but a thin veneer on the front face.

A method to find the exact length of the veneer is

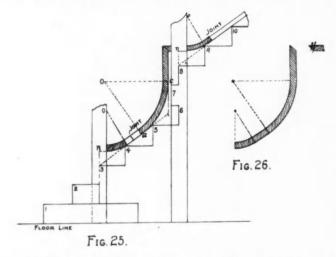


shown in diagram C. The shaded semi-circle indicates the curve to be veneered. By drawing lines through the corner of the curve, as shown, to meet in O and continue the lines on each side to the crown line, the distance a-b shown on the crown line will be the length required.

The riser is shown finished, haiving been bent around the block in Diagram D. The method of bending is to fasten the riser first to the beveled notch, shown at *a*, then bend the veneer slowly and carefully around the block up to where the wedges are shown. The wedges when driven tightly in the manner shown in Diagram E, will draw the veneer tight against the block; when it is fastened by being screwed to the solid part of the riser, as shown. Before the operation here described is commenced, the veneer and block receive a coat of glue, which when set, holds the two inseparably together. It will be observed that to prepare the veneer in the manner shown in Diagram B, entails considerable labor, owing to its being between two solid portions of the riser. But it may be said that if the job is carefully done the labor it entails will be fully compensated in having produced a bent riser that in point of merit cannot be surpassed.

I present another method in Fig. 21, to bend the veneer for the same riser, but in this operation, the veneer is prepared by being ripped its whole length thus saving much time and labor in its preparation. To bend this veneer, two rough pieces are temporarily nailed one on each side of the block about 1/8 of an inch below the curved side, for the purpose of receiving nails driven through 1-inch slats that are used to press the veneer to the block. The block, veneer and slats, as shown in Fig. 21, plainly illustrate the process of bending by this method.

A third method is shown in Fig. 22, applied to the curve of the first riser, taken full size from the plan of the curved steps presented in Fig. 18. Fig. 22 represents the plan of the veneer riser and also the block that is to be used to hold fast the bent veneer. The block is built up of sections similar to the sketch shown in Fig. 22a, made out of 2-inch stuff. They



are glued and nailed together to the form of the required block, in the manner shown in Fig. 23.

Fig. 24 illustrates the operation of bending the veneer around the block by the use of hand screws.

Fig. 25 is an elevation drawing of the two round steps, the first flight and few flyers of the second flight.

In practice this figure must be drawn full size, so that from it the length of the newels, the housing for treads and risers, in the newels, and also the templates for the easements and goose-necks of the rail may be obtained.

The reader will recall that these items were under consideration in the February issue, but there, the conditions were different than they are here. The first newel is here placed on the third step, while there, it was on the first step; and again—the second newel here contains one more step than was contained in any of the newels in the February issue. The consequence of the difference in conditions will inevitably cause a difference in the lengths of the respective newels and the size and form of the goose-necks.

It is shown in Fig. 25 how the length of the first newel may be found when placed upon the third step and the length of the second newel when it contains three steps; such being the conditions shown in plan, Fig. 14 (May number) of the stairway at present under consideration

Referring to the first newel, as shown in Fig. 25, it will be observed that by measuring from the floor to the top of the third riser, we obtain $22\frac{1}{8}$ inches made up of the sum of three risers, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches each; added to this sum is shown 5 inches measured therefrom to the bottom of the rail, as shown at *n*, which will make the total height from the floor to the under side of the rail equal to $27\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

When the rail is raised to its height above the steps, it will be 28 inches (2 feet 4 inches) higher than it is shown to be in Fig. 25. This therefore is to be added to the $27\frac{1}{8}$ inches already found, which will make the length of the newel now measured from the floor line to the bottom of the rail, when in position, equal to $55\frac{1}{8}$ inches or 4 feet $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches. By adding again the thickness of the rail and whatever desired for the cap above the rail, we will obtain the exact length of the first newel.

The length of second newel, as shown in Fig. 25, will be the sum of five risers longer, which is the difference in height from the floor line between the risers three and eight.

I have before explained how to lay out the easements and goose-necks for rails, but as the example here presented differs, and in some respects is somewhat exceptional, I will now describe how a stairbuilder would go about a job like this. He will first draw the easements. The one upon the second flight will determine the height of the goose-neck upon the second newel, which will have to be in line with the easement of the second flight. Next the goose-neck is laid out as shown, the curve being described from the center O.

It will be observed that there is but a very short piece of straight rail between the goose-neck and the bottom easement; therefore one joint will suffice to connect the two, as shown. Sometimes it is decided to make away even with one joint and have the rail in one piece between the newels. In such case a template is prepared, as the one shown in Fig. 26. From this template, the material for the rail is cut out in one piece, which may be molded by machinery at a trifling cost. The knee is fastened to the neck as shown, by being glued and nailed from the top.

A Bad Egg

"He always was a bad egg, but nobody seemed to notice it while he was rich."

"Yes, he was all right until he was broke."



Measuring Interiors for Mill Work

HOW ONE MILL MAN HANDLES THIS WORK TO MAKE SURE THAT STAIRS, BUILT-IN CASES AND CUP-BOARDS AND ALL INTERIOR FINISH IS MADE JUST RIGHT

man who measures up the mill work will have a method which differs in some degree from that of another man; but from my experience of the work, writes John Wavrek, Jr., in The Woodworker, I have come to the conclusion that the one which is described herein is the most satisfactory-to me at least.

In the first place, the man who takes measurements at buildings, it is needless to say, should be thoroughly familiar with every branch and detail of the planing mill; should be a practical mechanic who has had much experience, besides having ideas of his own. Often he will be called upon to make suggestions to people who are building or making alterations, and it would be greatly to his discredit if he were not able to supply them.

He often comes across people who intend to have certain work done in their houses, yet do not exactly know what they want; or, rather, do not know the details of the job. In such cases the mill man should be able to give ideas and suggestions. If he is able to do so, people will have confidence in him, while his inability to do this will be detrimental to the interest of the concern which employs him.

Careful Work for a Good Man

In some mills there is a very lax system in regard to taking data at houses for the interior finish, calling any man to do the work who may not be busy at the time there is a call to take such measurements. This is positively wrong practice, for in many instances the party who takes the measurements does not write out the cutting bills for the mill, but it is done by the foreman or some man in the office. If the data should not be very explicit, it will cause a lot of running back and forth in trying to find out the correct data, thereby squandering much valuable time, besides delaying the work; and all because the management employs the wrong method in this respect.

There are some instances which justify the bench man taking his own measurements, as, for instance, the stair man. There are some stairways which are much complicated, requiring very exact data, for a

HERE are undoubtedly many systems, for each mistake in this kind of work is very costly to the mill. In such an instance it would certainly be the wiser procedure to have the stair-builder take the data himself. Sometimes there is a store front to be made which has some complicated features, and this, too, should be measured up by the man who is going to make it. However, these are exceptional cases which do not occur often. As a rule, there should be one man employed to take all the measurements.

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There is another advantage in this, because of the fact that the one man gets to know the peculiarities and desires of the different contractors with whom he comes in contact, and will therefore know how to approach them and arrange to have their work gotten out according to their requirements. Another advantage to be gained by this system is that one man will be acquainted with progress of the various jobs which are in the course of construction, and can see to it that interior work for them is gotten out at the proper time, so that it can be sent on the job when needed.

How the Measuring is Done

For an example, we will assume that we are to measure up the interior of an ordinary house three stories in height. To be thoroughly familiar with the job which we are to work on it is essential that we read up the specifications thoroughly, also study the plan well. Of course, in most cases there are some changes made either in the plans or the specifications, which should be noted in the estimate or contract. This latter sheet should also be taken along to-the job and note taken to see that there are no extras put into the job without being noted on the slips containing the measurements.

A very handy book to use to take data is one which has loose leaves that can be removed upon having completed the measurements, and placed on file. The sheets are in size about 5 by 7 inches, and section ruled. This ruling I find very convenient in making sketches, and especially in taking data for staircases. We will use a 4-foot rule as the most convenient for our purpose, besides a handy steel tape for the stair work.

Top Floor

First, then I go to the uppermost floor, which is the third in this instance, and start by taking the measurements of all the windows first. The handiest and quickest method is to take the sash sizes. Having this, and knowing the construction of the frames, we have a very good basis to work on. There would be one twin box frame, 2 feet 5 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, 13/4-inch jamb, 1-inch center; one box frame, 2 feet 9 inches by 5 feet 2 inches, 11/4-inch jamb; one skeleton window frame, 2 feet 7 inches by 5 feet 2 inches, 33/4-inch seat.

After having taken all the windows, proceed by taking the door sizes next. There may be an opening of 2 feet 10 inches by 6 feet 10 inches between the rough studs. This would mean a door of 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches. The stud, which may be 3 inches, would need a jamb of 43/4 inches. Whatever the rough opening is, make the door 2 inches less in size and the jamb 13/4 inches wider than the rough stud. However, in cases where plaster boards are used, this would be too wide, but in such case we would make the right allowance for the jamb by finding out the thickness of the wall finish. If an opening for a door should be irregular in width, as, for instance, 2 feet 9 inches, then it is a good plan to mark the studs with the correct size of the door which we intend to furnish, so that there will be no mistake made by the carpenter when placing the jambs.

When taking the size of closet doors be careful to make note of the fact, for in most cases closet doors are only 1½ inch thick, while the others will probably be 1¾ inch. Also, very often the trim in a closet is different on the inside in cases where there is a cabinet head finish on the outside. Also measure the openings for switch-box doors, which are usually made the inside size of the box. After having taken the doors, proceed to measure up the baseboards or base, taking the closets separate, because in most cases they are different.

Next the base blocks, if any are needed, which is not always the case. Then corner beads, stating how long, for some corners will not allow of a regular 4-foot stock head being used. Sometimes it happens that a corner is not at right angles, which must therefore be stated and the correct angle noted.

In most cases there is a plaster railing inclosing the staircase on the top floor. If this wall is 4 inches thick, then furnish a cap of 53/4-inch wide, nosed on both edges, calculating a piece of moulding the same kind as the base cap on each side of and under this nosed cap. These mouldings should miter into the base cap. Now measure the closets for shelving and pin rail.

Second Floor

Having taken all the data on this floor, take the steps and risers, nosing and strings for the stairs, which are usually the box kind; also wall rail. This would bring us to the second floor, with which we proceed in the same manner. It very often happens that this floor has different kinds of wood in the different rooms, the front room being oak or chestnut, the bedrooms cypress or pine, and the bathroom and toilet poplar. It is best to mark on the plans the various kinds of finish to be used in the different rooms, so that there is not so much chance to make a mistake; for a door which is to be made up of two different kinds of wood is expensive, as it has to be veneered and cannot very well be kept in stock.

On this floor there may also be a bay window, in which case take note of the width of space between the frames at the angles, for in many cases the regular trim is not wide enough, and a special trim must be made for these angles. If a seat is to be put in this bay window, correct measurement must be taken of all angles, length and depth, so that the seat will fit when sent to the job.

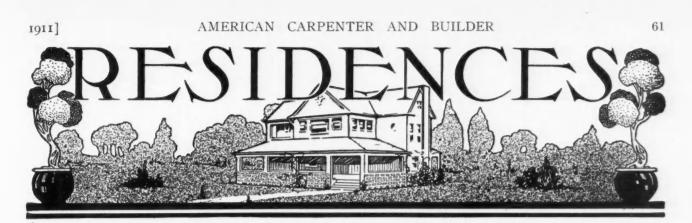
First Floor

The first floor is usually the hardest to measure up, for very often there is a colonnade which members into the staircase, and must therefore be measured very exact. Then there may be a paneled wainscot in the dining room, in which case the utmost care must be taken to get the figures' just right, or there will be "something doing" when the paneling does not fit. A circular bay window is also one of the nightmares which often occurs on this floor. If this should have a paneled base or box seat, then your troubles are more than a few. However, be sure what you are about and go ahead.

The staircase, which is by no means the easiest part of the job, I usually reserve for the last. This necessitates the making of sketches in order to take down right so that the stair man may readily understand what is meant. Here it is very appropriate to impress the fact that whoever the man that takes the data, he should be able to make a tolerably good sketch, both instrumental and freehand, for often it is required of him to sketch the outlines of some ornamental work which has many curved lines and mouldings and which must be duplicated exactly.

It is therefore evident that you cannot pick out a man at random from the mill employes and send him out to get data. Also, there is very great responsibility connected with the work, which is not always appreciated by the mill owner. If you have the right man it is to your interest to pay him well; his path is not strewn with roses, for if anything goes wrong the man who takes the measurements is blamed first.

The data should be explicit in every respect, so that the man who writes out the cutting list for the mill may understand it thoroughly, without asking a lot of questions. It often happens that the measuring man will be out for several days in succession, and if the data is not explicit it will cause great delay in writing out the cutting list.

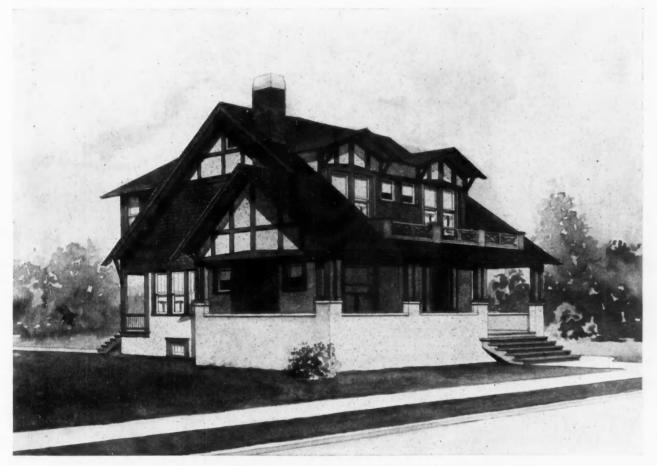


Plans for Story and a Half House of Seven Rooms

COMPLETE SET OF ARCHITECT'S PLANS WITH ALL DIMENSIONS AND DETAILS FROM WHICH THIS ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE CAN BE BUILT

THE accompanying perspective drawing shows a design that has been prepared to serve as a model of what a modern, convenient, low-cost house of medium size should be. The outside has been planned with an eye to artistic, attractive, and home-like appearance; and the interior has been arranged to include all the features that have been found drawn and are here reproduced to scale, and since all the principal dimensions are given, it will be very easy for our readers to make practical use of these plans. Although these may not be used in their entirety, they will be found to contain many interesting and valuable features that can well be made use of in other work.

There are seven rooms in this house. On the first

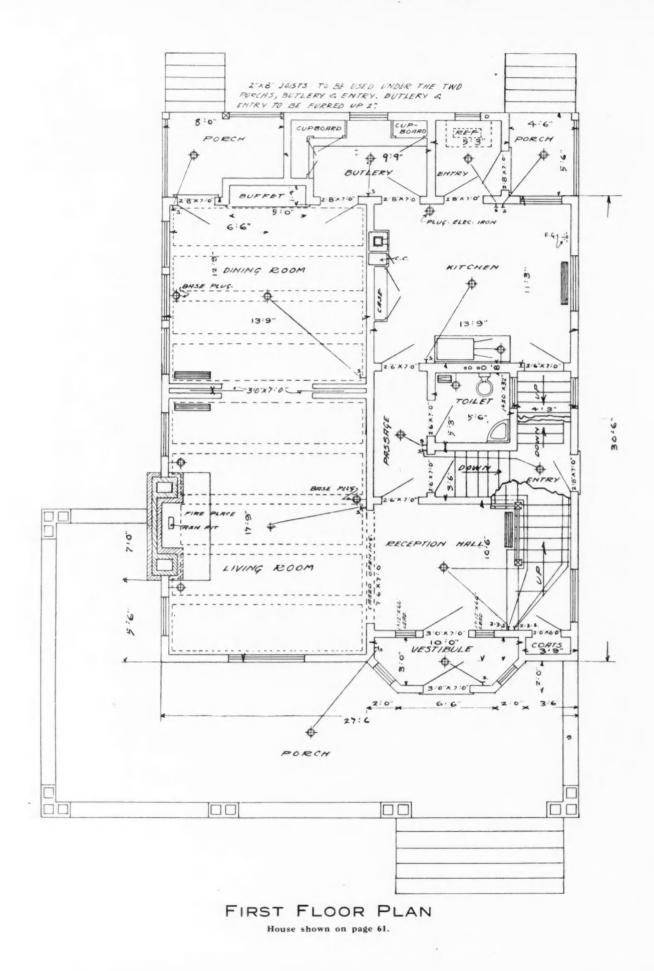


Model Seven Room Dwelling, Embodying all Modern Features COMPLETE WORKING PLANS FOR THIS HOUSE ARE PRESENTED ON THE 6 PAGES FOLLOWING

desirable and which the present day home builder expects and demands for his new home.

The complete set of architect's drawings, from which this house can be built, are reproduced on the six pages following this. Since these plans were

floor living room, dining-room and kitchen, and on the second floor four bedrooms. In addition to these, however, there are many small supplementary rooms which are so important in making a house convenient and livable. There is a vestibule at the front door



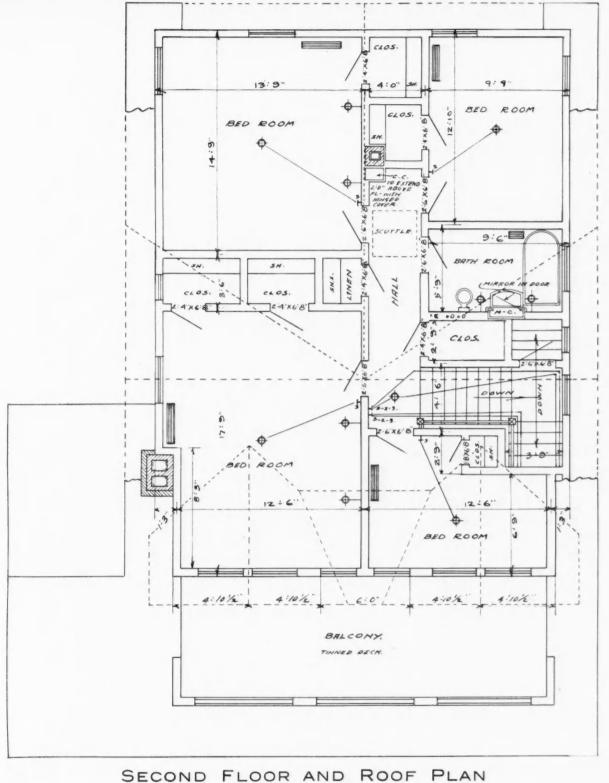
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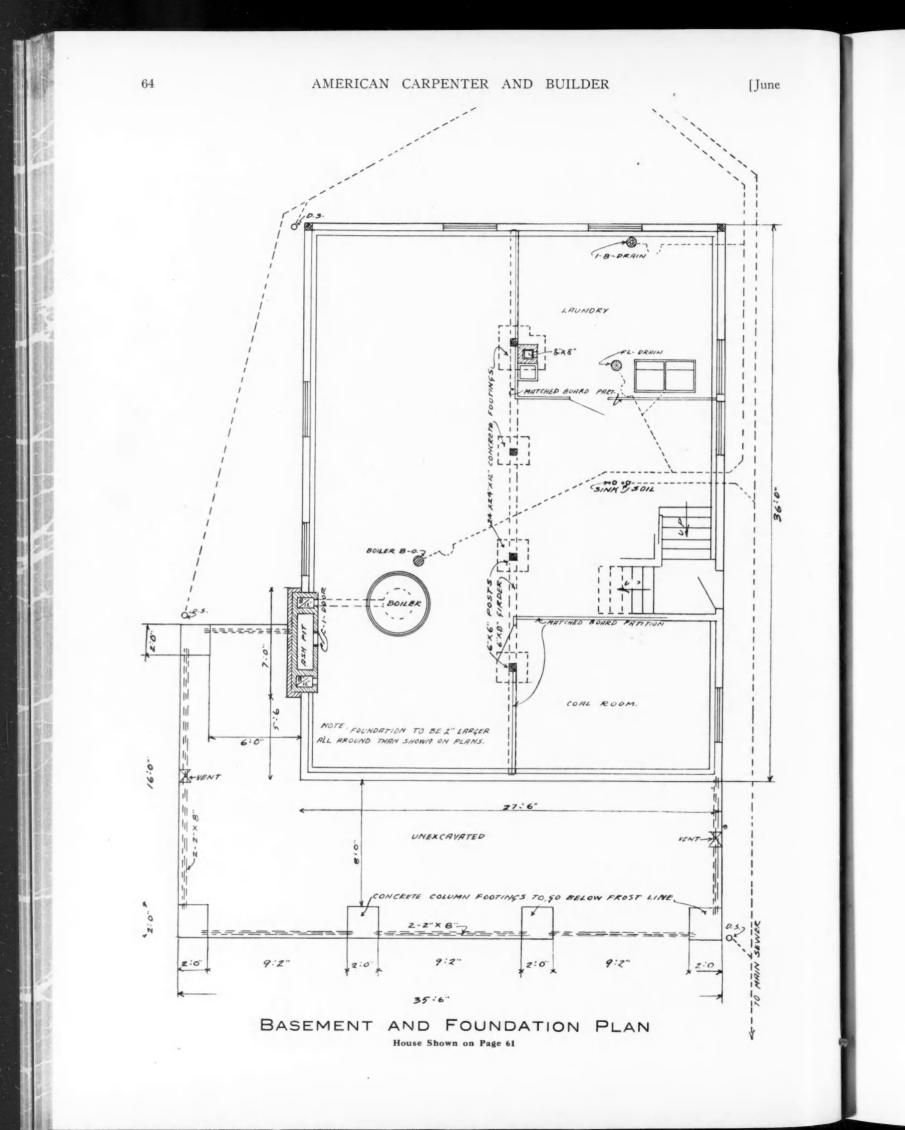
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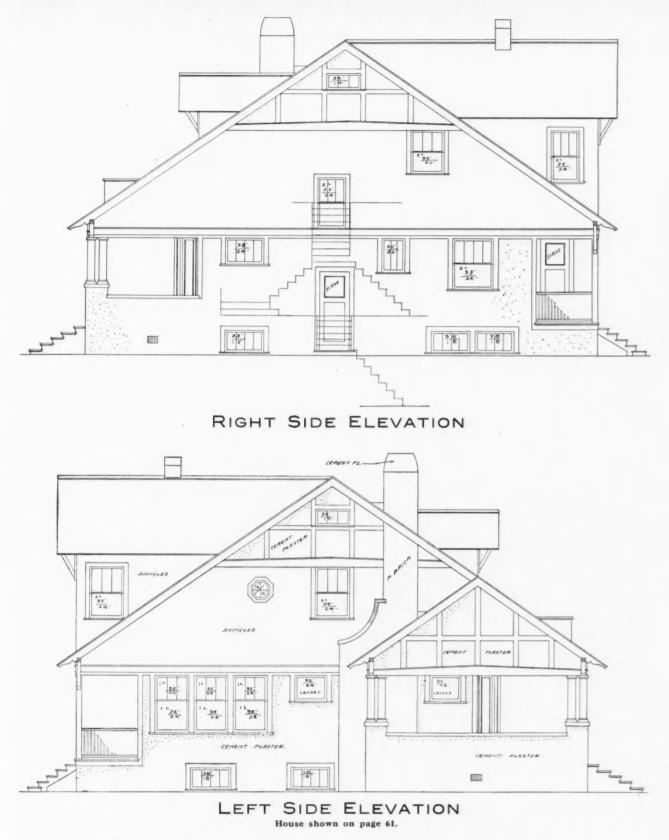


House Shown on Page 61

reception stair hall; a passage leads back to the ing provided with two. There are also two large closets kitchen and opening from this passage is the small, square toilet room. The butler's pantry is between conveniently located. Attention is called to the fact the kitchen and dining-room, and there is also a back that all the plumbing fixtures are grouped together door entry which accommodates the refrigerator. A and line up on all three floors, thus cutting down the small closet on the stair landing gives a convenient expense for piping. The plans call for hot-water heatplace for coats and hats. All of the bedrooms have ing and electric lights.

of ample size, from which one enters a large, square at least one clothes closet, the large front bedroom beoff the upstairs hall. The bathroom on this floor is





Causes of Fires

fire waste of the country has naturally led to a sonal factors. Physical hazards may be subdivided study of the principal hazards and those which can most easily be avoided. Hazards are divided broadly

hazards being inherent in the risk itself and in its The campaign against the enormous preventable surroundings, while the moral hazards arise from perinto external and internal, the external hazards including lightning conflagration, sparks, bonfires, and into two classes, physical and moral, the physical exposure losses. To this cause are due 28 per cent of

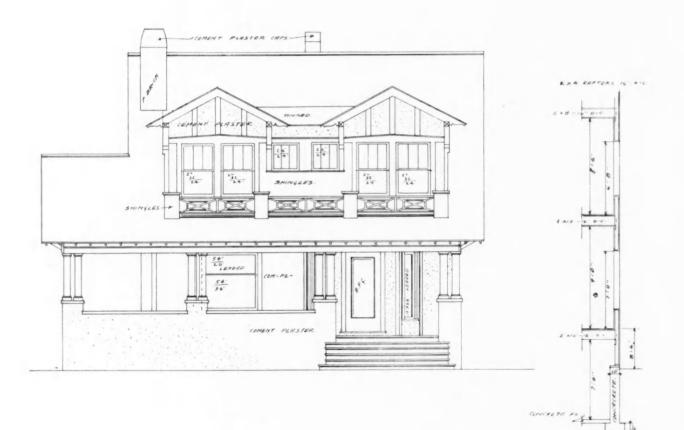
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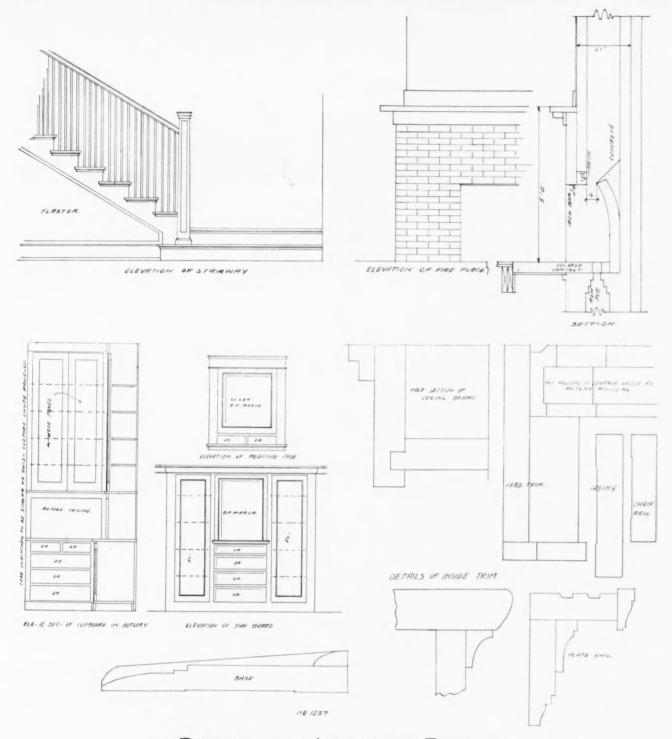




FRONT ELEVATION House shown on page 61 [June

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SECTION.



DETAILS OF INTERIOR FINISH House shown on page 61.

hazards are much more numerous, and may be subdivided into five classes. These are: spontaneous combustion, the hazards due to the operation of machinery, the hazards incident to processes, those due to the various systems and kinds of apparatus used for heating and lighting, while the fifth division includes all those not already classified. The various processes of heating, which usually include the actual use of fire, are responsible for more losses than any other

all losses, both as to number and value. The internal cause, and under this class it should be noted that defective flues are responsible for twice as many fires as any other physical or known moral hazard, and for a greater property loss than any other cause. Statistics show that 13 per cent of the total number of fires can be attributed to defective flues, with a property loss of over \$12,000,000 annually. Electricity is responsible for the larger proportion of the losses due to illumination, although not for the largest number of such losses.



To Frame a Roof With Different Pitches

To the Editor:

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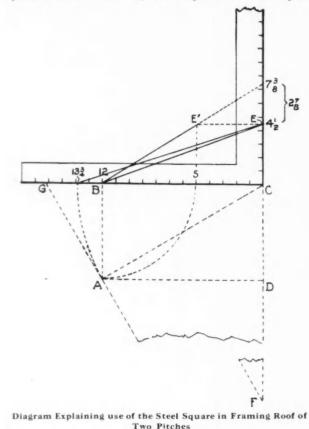
Riverhead, N. Y.

I wish to take advantage of some of your expert advice. I have a roof to frame, in which two gables intersect, some having different pitches but having the same height to the ridge. The rise of one is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to one foot and the other is $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches to the foot.

What I wish to do, is to get all of the cuts of the valley, the length of the valley and also all of the side cuts. Please show me how this may be done with the steel square, giving full explanations with each step in the working out of the proposition.

HENRY C. JEFFRIES.

Answer: Here it is. The lines from 12 on the tongue to $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{3}{8}$ represent the pitch of the common rafter for a one-foot run. These figures give the seat and plumb cuts. Very good; everybody understands this so far. The next step is to find the corresponding run of the steeper pitch to coincide with that of the lesser pitch. Now, since $4\frac{1}{2}$ is the rise of the lower pitch, the corresponding run of the steeper pitch must necessarily be less and is found by squaring over from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to the steeper pitch and then plumb down to the tongue. It is found to intersect the tongue at 5; then 5 from 12 leaves 7, which represents the correspond-



ing run of the short rafter to that of the long rafter.

The next step is to develop the plan. Set the needle point of the compass at 12 on the tongue and the pencil at 5 and swing to right angles with the tongue and draw the line AC; the plan is completed. A B represents the short run; BC the long run, and AC the run of the valley; ACD represents the plan for the other side; but it is not needed since it is the same as ABC.

June

The next step is to find the seat and plumb cuts of the valley. Set the compass at C, open out to A and swing to the tongue; it is found to intersect at 1334. Then 1334 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ will give the cuts. To find the side cuts of the hip, take A F and the length of the hip, as from 1334 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ and the cut will be on the side of the square on which the length is taken for the C D side. For the opposite side substitute A G and proceed as before. For the side cut of the jacks, take A B (the short run) and the length of the common rafter for the long run, as 12 to $4\frac{1}{2}$; this will give the cut for the length is taken giving the cut. Proceed in like manner for the other side but remember the length of the short rafter is only as from B to E' or as from 7 to $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Another vital point that must be remembered is this. If there is a cornice on the building formed by the projection of the rafters, it should be of the same width for both parts, and the runs should be reckoned from the toe of the rafters where they intersect at the cornice line instead of the corner, or intersection of the plates. Consequently, the valley will not pass over the corner, as in even pitches, but will veer to the side on which the lesser pitch is used. This will also necessitate the plate on the steeper pitch side being raised higher than that for the lower pitch. The difference is the gain of one pitch over the other in the width of the projection of the cornice. Say the projection is one foot; referring to the diagram, it will be seen that the difference between the two pitches in this case, is 27/8 inches, which should be added to the plate of the steeper pitch side. This being done, cut the rafters in the usual way, leaving the tails projecting enough to form the cornice, and they will intersect at the proper point after being cut to a straight line at equal distance out from the studding. A. W. Woods.

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To the Editor:

Which is the Right Way?

Springtown, Texas.

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In order to settle a dispute as to how to hang a screen door, we want to know whether the screen should be on the inside or outside of the door, also whether a transom should be set with the putty on the inside or on the outside?

J. D. ROBERTSON.

Answer: We believe the prevailing custom in that particular section of the country ought to be the judge in questions of this kind. "When you are in Rome, do as Romans do." See? Really what difference does it make? As to our individual taste, we would say put 'em both out—that is the screen and the putty. Perhaps if we had lived in a section Madison, Wis.

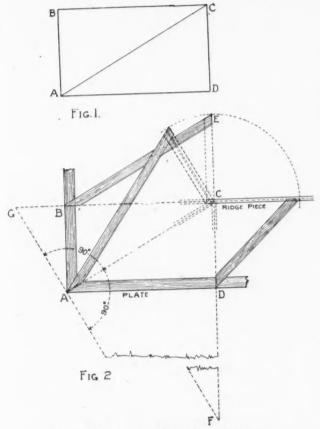
of the country where the prevailing custom were otherwise, we might be just as strongly impressed that the reverse is the correct way; so we do not feel that it is within our province to hand down an iron clad decision to forever settle these questions; we pass it up. EDITOR.

Side Cut of Jack for Uneven Pitches

To the Editor:

I would be pleased to have you explain what you think to be the simplest way to get the side cut for jacks and for the hip and valley rafters when the roof has uneven pitches. I understand using the steel square for even pitches, but this part bothers me. Louis JENSEN.

Answer: There is nothing new in this. In fact, it is the same old trouble that hundreds and thousands of others



Framing Uneven Pitches with Steel Square

are troubled with. We have prescribed for it many times in the past six years through this medium, giving simple doses, strong doses and double doses; but the trouble is infectious and for that reason we have been called on to repeat the dose. But whether given mild or strong, it is all the same, although we have a hard time making our patients believe it. In fact, we are looked upon by some, as a sort of a quack. But then we have the consolation of knowing that all specialists are more or less looked upon as quacks; so we are not worrying—take our medicine or leave it alone. It is free; good stuff; and we give it on the square.

Here it is. In Fig. 1, A B C D represents the plan—a plain parallelogram with the long side representing the long run and the short side representing the short run. To this add the diagonal line, which represents the run of the hip or valley and the plan is complete. Nothing more is needed save the rise which may be anything desired, to find all of the lengths, cuts and bevels required in the roof. We now pass on to Fig. 2. Here we have the parallelogram applied to the corner of the building. Look at it. Like illustration letters are used in like places. CE represents the rise, which as we said before can be anything. As the rafters must all have the same rise over the point C in the plan, then CE must equal the rise of all of the rafters, as shown by the arc that catches the point of all of them. In this they are represented as lieing down; and from this the seat and plumb cuts are readily obtainable with the steel or bevel square.

Now, then for the side cut of jack. Take the long run and the length of the rafter for the short run on the square and the length of the hip and the cut will be on the side run on which the length of the rafter is taken; visa versa for the other side.

Now, for the side cut of the hip. Take A F (the tangent) and the length of the hip and the cut will be on the side of the square on which the length is taken. That is all there is to it, provided the toe of the rafter rests on the plate; but if there is a cornice formed by projecting the ends of rafters over the plate, then the reckoning point for the runs should be from the toe of the rafter instead of the outer edge of the plate. The projection should be the same on both sides and in that case, the plate on the side that has the steeper pitch should be raised; and as we have fully covered that point in another part of this number in answering Mr. Jeffries' question, we will not repeat it here.

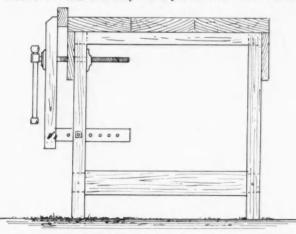
The dotted lines centering at C represent the plan of the rafters intersecting the ridge piece and the dotted lines from this point, running parallel with the rise of the rafters show the amount of reduction that must be made in their lengths. This is easily obtained by measuring square back from the plumb cut for the full run of the rafters. This, of course, would require a full size diagram of the plan at that point. A. W. Woops.

Vise Suggestions Wanted

To the Editor:

Craik, Sask.

Please let me know a satisfactory way of putting on an iron bench screw on a bench with a 2-inch plank top and with 1-inch side pieces. The sketch shows one way but when it is placed this way, a small block is required to be held in the vise as the action of the screw pulls too hard on the bench leg through which the screw passes. Would like to know some method to overcome this. E. VENNING. Answer: This is a very old style of vise. Mr. Venning



can get at most any hardware store a new vise that will overcome the difficulties that he mentions.

Perhaps some of the "Brothers" can suggest a way to overcome this difficulty with this type of wooden vise.

EDITOR.

Two Questions Asked and Answered

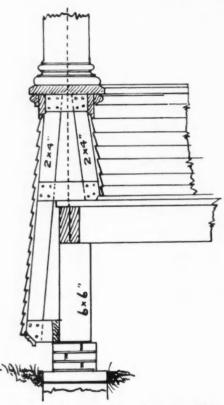
To the Editor: Roggen, Colo. I would like to ask a question which, if published, I think

would be a benefit to a great many others, as well as myself.

How is the best and most satisfactory way of fitting a one sash window that is to swing in over the stool and make it wind and water-proof? Would also like to know how to get water off of a porch floor where the sides are built up with siding or shingled, as the case may be.

C. H. WELSH.

Answer: It is well nigh impossible to make a sash that swings in at the bottom, storm-proof against beating rains and dust storms. There are some patented devices now on the market for hanging single sash that are very good, but



Drip from Porch Floor Runs down Inner Face of Siding

even they are not always satisfactory. A reasonably tight job can be made by hanging the sash at the bottom and putting on a transom lift to operate same as a door transom. As to the question of drainage for porch floor, we have used the form as shown in the sectional drawing. The inside siding is left up from the floor to allow the water to pass under and is allowed to drip on the inside of the outer siding to the ground. Ordinarily there is not much water that will get in on to a porch that is sided up, especially so with A. W. WOODS. the prevailing wide porch cornice.

Irrigating Waterwheel

Louisville, Ky. To the Editor: Victor C. Knudsen asks in the April number how to build a water wheel for lifting water to irrigate land. I favor a current wheel, of wood, mounted in the center of a flat boat, so that the paddles will be always submerged to the same depth, as the height of the water in steam varies. The wheel should be 12 or 14 feet in diameter and have sixteen paddles each 12 inches high (depth in water), and width (across stream) to be according to horse power required.

It should be inclined up-stream about 10 degrees from the radial line. The rim speed of the warterwheel will only be 40 per cent of the speed of the water in stream. Fasten paddles to the arms of wheel so that they will be fully immersed.

The first thing to do is to find the speed of the water, in feet per second, by tossing a branch of a tree in the water and timing its travel over a measured distance. To find horsepower of such a wheel:

(1) Multiply the area of one paddle in square feet by the speed of the rim of wheel in feet per second (which will be 40 per cent of the speed of the stream) and divide such sum by 150.

(2) Next subtract the rim speed of wheel in feet per second from speed of water in stream in feet per second, and double the result.

(3) Then multiply both above results together to get horsepower.

If he knows how much water he wishes to raise per minute, and how high he has to lift it, he can get the horsepower by multiplying the number of gallons per minute by the height in feet and multiply that by 10 and divide by 33,000, and double the result, to allow for friction.

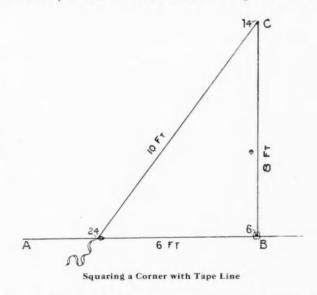
He can perhaps lift the water in steel elevator cups and sprocket and chain, all mounted on the boat and driven from WILLIAM EBERT. axle of waterwheel.

Squaring a Corner

Creswell, N. C.

To the Editor: Will you tell me the proper way to level and square a foundation for a frame building with an ordinary spirit level and tape line? A. P. SPRUILL.

Answer: For squaring the corner; take an ordinary tape line and, doubling the same with the end of the line at the 24-foot mark, a second party holding the line at Fig. 6, and a third party at Fig. 14, the line drawn taut will form a right angle at the 6-foot mark, as shown in the illustration. This applied to the given lines, as at A-B, will give the adjoining side line, as at B-C. For accuracy a thin nail should be driven in the corner stake and the line should pass the nail exactly at the 6 foot mark. Then drawing the line taut



by holding a nail, or some other like piece at the 14-foot mark, will give the true angle, provided the line is correct. As to the leveling with the aid of a spirit level, simply establish a level at one of the corners and then sight across it to the other corners, turning it in the direction as required. EDITOR.

House Moving

To the Editor: University Place, Neb. Enclosed you will find a picture of a house I moved last week on the trucks I described in the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER of June, 1910. As I had some inquiries about them, I thought this photo might interest the readers. This house is 24 by 28 feet, two stories high, plastered, etc. It was moved nine blocks, paralleled the street car track two blocks and was under cables and wires. We were about

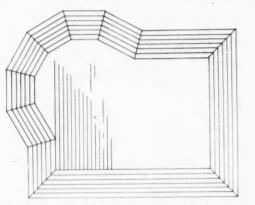


Moved on Trucks Illustrated in June, 1910, Number

35 hours in all, moving it. The house was loaded V-shape on three trucks pulled with blocks and tackle, as you will see by the picture.. A. H. Тномрзол.

Hardwood Border for Bay

To the Editor: Highland Park, Ill. In answer to the question asked by Clarence R. Major, Easton, Pa., in the February number of the AMERICAN CAR-



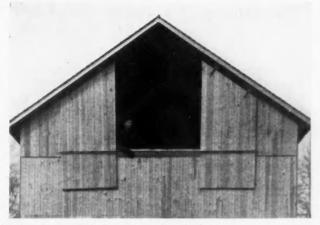
PENTER AND BUILDER, I am herewith sending a diagram showing the way I would fill in the space around the window. WM. WITTEN.

To True-Up Emery Wheel

To the Editor: Charlotte, Mich. Is it possible and, if so, how may an emery wheel be made true again after it has become not true when it is running? JAMES S. ROBINS.

Gable-End Hay Doors

To the Editor: Lynn, Ind. Enclosed you will find view of barn showing gable-doors equipped with barn-door hangers and track. The bottom of doors are held in place by iron stays bolted at each end and in the middle, bent at ends the thickness of doors. A small piece of gas pipe the length of the thickness of doors



is placed on a bolt in center of each door.

These doors may be fitted with weights equal to weight of doors. These attached to rope and small pulley inside of barn will allow the doors to open and close as easily as other roller doors do.

This door is intended to be used to take hay in, where hay-track and carriers are used.

This is my own design; the picture is taken from the first set ever erected, as far as I know. I have been a reader of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER for some time, but have always regretted that I did not start my subscription when I first had the opportunity. G. F. BEVERLY.

Manila's Steel Church

To the Editor:

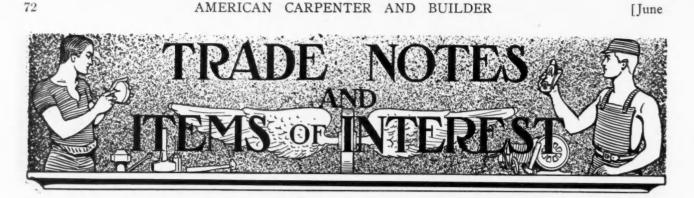
Manila, P. I.

The San Sebastian, of Manila, better known locally as the steel church, is a drawing card for tourists. It is constructed of steel throughout, says the *Literary Digest*, excepting that the altars and confessionals are of fine Philippine hardwoods. The walls are but one-fourth of an inch in thickness and have no interior lining. The structure was made in sections in Europe and was shipped "knocked down," to the islands.

RALPH ELLISON.



Manila's Steel Church. Built in Europe of 4-in. steel and shipped "knocked down" to the Philippines

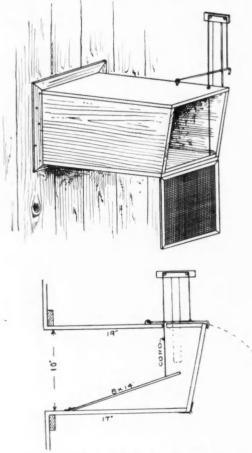


Automatic Hen House Release Door

When fowls are confined for any length of time after sunup in the morning, they become very restless; and it has been observed by many poultry breeders that when fowls are worried or restless, even for a short time during the day, it is a very hard task to get them to thrive as they should. And yet, when, with good intentions, many poultrymen have left the doors of their houses open all night, that the fowls might get out bright and nearly next day, a raid has been made on the roosts by weasels, foxes, or other prowlers of the night.

Poultry-raisers who are believers in the old adage, "The early bird gets the worm," will undoubtedly be interested in the accompanying illustration of an automatic release door offered by Mr. H. V. Tormohlen in a recent number of Suburban Life.

An explanation of the plans is hardly necessary, as the sketch will give the details of construction. The trap is released by the first bird which walks onto the slightly raised floor. A string is fastened to this floor, passing up over the projecting arm attachment and down to the wire hook which holds the door. To this cord is attached a weight to equalize



Hen House Door Opened by Weight of Fowl

the weight of the false floor, and make the least downward pressure on the floor lower it, and thus raise the releasing hook.

The trap-door is attached to the outside of the building, where the small drop-door is ordinarily located. The door should be covered with one-half-inch mesh wire netting. The door must be covered with wire, that the fowls may be attracted by the light, and thus be induced to come out upon the false floor and release themselves. When the wire door is up, the hook is pulled down over the edge, and should be tight enough to hold on by its own tension, as all resistance is relieved by the counter balance or weight, which is fastened just above the hook. The weight, of course, should be just heavy enough to balance the false floor, so that it will stand in any position to which it may be raised.

About four inches is sufficient incline to set the false floor. The end toward the building should be fastened to the floor with a hinge. The weight of the first hen will release the trap-door the instant she walks out upon the inclined board, permitting all the flock to pass out. The door will, of course, remain open.

Sharpening Fence Posts

The easiest way to sharpen fence posts is to set a post in the ground to the top of which is fastened a forked stick or piece of board in which has been sawed a crotch. Place a plank at the foot of the post and set the post to be sharpened on the plank and leaning in the crotch at the top of the post. This leaves both hands free to handle the ax. About twice as many posts can be sharpened with this assistance.

The Care of Oak Floors

The physical structure of all wood—and oak is no exception, although it is less susceptible to swelling and shrinking than any other variety—is such that water applied to it, no matter how well the surface is filled and covered, tends to swell the fiber which in time shrinks, leaving slight cracks between the strips of flooring. Hence water, either hot or cold, should never be applied to an unfinished or finished floor. The surface may safely be wiped with a cloth dampened in tepid water to remove the dirt and dust, but•the dampness should be immediately taken up with a dry cloth.

The author, in the care of his own oak flooring, has for years successfully employed equal parts of sweet oil, turpentine and vinegar well mixed and rubbed on the floor with waste, or a cotton or woolen rag. The philosophy of this treatment is that there is acid enough in the vinegar to cut the dirt and grime that works into the finish from shoes; the sweet oil produces a luster, and the turpentine promptly dries the moisture. The occasional use of a floor brush alone or with a piece of Brussels carpet placed beneath it will assist in keeping the finish of an oak floor in good condition. The above named mixture need not be applied oftener than once a month to insure a floor finish that will approximate the sheen of a piano. Should the finish become worn in spots from hard usage, a little of this mixture will renew the polish quickly. Once a year it is well to use a good floor wax, and rub it into the floor with the aid of a brush with or without the piece of carpet attached,

Other authorities recommend that the floor simply be rubbed with a heavy brush covered with Brussels carpet. Before the finish is worn down to the wood an additional coat of varnish should be applied and thoroughly rubbed.

How to Make Outside Venetian Shutter

A pair of outside venetian shutters are shown in the accompanying illustration, Fig. 1 being an eleva-

tion, Fig. 2 a horizontal section, and Figs. 3 to 6 details.

The shutters each consist of two stiles, top and bottom rails, and a number of laths, which are fixed at an angle of forty-five degrees. In making the shutters prepare the stiles, rails, and laths. The stiles and top rails are 2 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the bottom rails 2 inches square in section, and the laths are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The stiles are set out to receive the laths, which are arranged as shown at Fig. 3, the distance between the bottom edge of one lath and the top edge of the next being $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The ends of the stiles and rails are also set out for dovetails, a suitable dovetail joint being shown at Fig. 4.

In cutting the dovetail joints allowance is made for mitering the beads, which are worked on the edges of the stiles and rails. The laths are housed into the stiles, and the center lath, and those midway between the center and

the top and bottom, should also be tenoned into the stiles, as shown at Fig. 5. In finally fixing together, the dovetail joints may be secured with wood pins, and the laths are fixed with nails, the joints being well painted.

The meeting stiles are rebated together and beaded, as shown at Fig. 2, and the shutters are hinged to the outer linings of the window frame, a suitable hinge being shown at Fig. 6. A bolt should be fitted to the outer shutter by means of which the shutters are fastened when closed, and two shutter fasteners should also be provided in the wall to secure the shutters when open.

Protection from Lightning

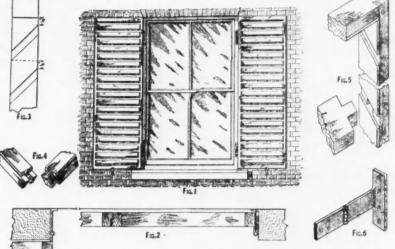
Few realize that more people are killed every year from lightning than by railroad accidents and that the property destroyed every year through fire caused by lightning amounts to nearly six millions of dollars.

In view of these facts, the matter of adequate lightning protection takes on new importance. Every home builder should see to it that his new dwelling is protected, and every owner of property, whether the buildings are new or old, should see to it that his investment is protected against loss from lightning.

In this matter as in many others an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It is far better to make the small investment required to properly equip a building so that it will never be struck by lightning than to carry heavy fire insurance premiums on it with the hope of regaining some part of the loss in the event of the building being struck and burned.

The National Cable and Manufacturing Company, Niles, Mich., have given this matter careful, scientific study. They have evolved and perfected the "National pure copper cable lightning conductor system." According to the careful records kept by this company not one of the thousands of buildings protected by the National system has ever been destroyed, or even set fire by lightning.

They have just issued a new booklet of more than ordinary interest, entitled "The Laws of Lightning." This explains very satisfactorily the principles involved in reliable lightning protection. It answers the question, "What is lightning?" Readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER will find this a very valuable book to have, since this is a subject that it is well to be informed on. Wide awake builders will also see in this an opportunity for doing a little



Design and Details for Outside Venetian Shutters

nice business. The National Cable and Manufacturing Company, Niles, Mich., have an attractive agency proposition that will appeal to you. Investigate it.

Write for This

One of the most pleasing and instructive booklets of the year has been received from the Mastic Wall Board and Roofing Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. It illustrates and describes their asphalt mastic products—Bishopric wall board, Bishopric sheathing and Bishopric roofing.

It is a pleasure to look over and study a booklet of this kind, since it serves not only as a practical trade catalogue of an important line of building materials, but also is a text book showing clearly the approved methods of construction with these materials, suggesting new uses that carpenters and builders can make of them. A thorough knowledge of carpentry construction is demonstrated; and suggestions are made that would doubtless save money to many an experienced craftsman.

This booklet is very attractively illustrated, is of convenient size for handy reference, and is arranged in such an orderly manner that it is a pleasure to refer to it.

Part I. explains the composition of asphalt mastic and sets forth its merits as the most important material used in the construction of the asphalt mastic products. Part II. takes up in detail the construction, uses and merits of Bishopric wall board. Part III. takes up in detail the construction uses and merits of Bishopric sheathing. Part IV. takes up in detail the construction, uses and merits of Bishopric roofing, including also Pyramid shingles.

A very interesting part of the booklet is the section made up of excerpts from letters from practical carpenters and builders, telling of their experiences with these products.

The Mastic Wall Board and Roofing Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, want you to have a copy of this booklet. Will you write for it to-day?

The Peerless Brick Machine

Carpenters and building contractors will be interested in the new 1911 model of the Peerless brick machine. While retaining the tried and tested features that have made the Peerless machine such a favorite heretofore, some new features have been added that make this machine a very inter-



esting proposition to all builders or contractors who want a large capacity machine. The Peerless brick machine makes ten bricks at each operation. Every brick is thoroughly tamped and it is stated that 12,000 perfect brick is not uncommon for a single day's work of ten hours with one machine.

The Peerless is remarkable for its ease of operation. By referring to the cut herewith you will notice the tamping device which is automatically lifted by two large coil springs, which do away with a large percentage of the work. A refer-

ence to the photograph will show the tamping device, which is so arranged that each brick is tamped with absolute accuracy. The Peerless machine is substantially made of iron and steel and is strong, compact and durable. Its working parts are extremely simple, so that with ordinary care the machine will last a lifetime.

One of the strongest features of the Peerless brick machine is its price. One does not have to have a small fortune to invest in this machine and another small fortune in getting a place to operate it. Their catalogue tells you all about it. It is an interesting catalogue too, and well worth having. A postcard addressed to the Peerless Brick Machine Company, 19 N. 6th street, Minneapolis, Minn., will bring this to you. Write for it.

Built-Up Veneered Panels

Readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER should be interested in the line of built-up veneer panels made by the American Veneer Company, 12 Market street, Kenilworth, N. J. This concern is equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances, for turning out this kind of work, known to the industry and employs the best mechanics identified with this particular branch of trade in America.

The company are specialists and manufacturers of strictly high-grade built-up veneer paneds for architectural and interior effect, wainscoting, mantels, ceilings, doors, and bank office fixtures, counter tops, desks, etc. Some idea of the character of the work turned out may be gained when it is stated that the greater part of the veneer work in the new Gimbel store, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Rector's Hotel, the two Rogers-Peet stores, W. R. Hearst's immense new apartments on Riverside Drive, J. Pierpont Morgan's palatial residence, all in New York, the National Museum at Washington and other similar structures, has come from

the factory of the American Veneer Company. The company import a great deal of its veneer direct, over 35 different varieties being in use. This splendid business is the sole result of the tireless energy, experience and business ability of William A. Bushfield, the president, treasurer and general manager. Mr. Bushfield started at the foot of the ladder; first learned the trade and then established a small business for himself in Jersey City about 1900. By close application to details and producing the best class of material, his product was soon in demand, necessitating his building the large factory at Kenilworth in 1902.

The American Veneer Company will be glad to answer inquiries regarding its product and quote prices on any panel specifications furnished.

New Edwards Mfg. Co. Catalog

The 1911 catalog of the Edwards Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been received. It is a large size, 186page, finely illustrated book, said to cover the most complete line of metal ceilings and side walls ever issued in one general catalog.

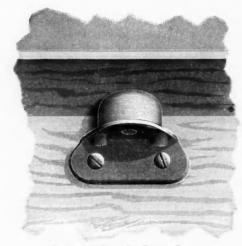
A feature of this catalog, of particular interest, is the collection of photographs of actual installations of Edwards' art metal ceilings and side walls in buildings of various kinds. These show in a striking way the beauty and appropriateness of this kind of finishing for interiors.

The manufacturers call particular attention to that section of the catalog devoted to their new line of Italian Renaissance designs. These patterns will certainly appeal strongly to architects because of their richness and simplicity.

Every reader of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER will do well to write at once to the Edwards Manufacturing Company, 401-417 Eggleston Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask them to send one of these catalogs. You will find it exceedingly instructive and valuable for reference purposes. They are now making a splendid proposition for one representative in each community to handle their complete line. It will pay you to investigate it at once.

Screen Door Anti-Slam

The Shelby Spring Hinge Co. are putting on the market the Screen Door Anti-Slam, herewith illustrated, which is designed to keep screen doors from banging; which has always been a source of annoyance. The Anti-Slam is made



New Anti-Slam for Screen Doors

from steel and is rubber capped; it is very easily applied to any screen door. Each Anti-Slam is wrapped in separate package with screws, and one-quarter gross are packed in a carton. The company furnish with each box a neat easel to hold one dozen. Address the company at Shelby, Ohio.

Albany Saw Works

A firm that has manufactured saws for more than 55 years should know something about saws. The Albany Saw Works Company, 70 Westerlo street, Albany, N. Y., was established in 1855 by Ernest F. Decker. Years of constant application and watchfulness, experimenting at great cost and improvements in machinery have brought about a



high standard. Naturally, this firm bases its claims for superiority for its goods on the years spent in making improvements. Every saw bearing the Albany Saw Works brand is fully warranted and guaranteed.

The illustration herewith shows one of the Decker hand saws. This is a fast, smooth cutting saw, particularly adapted for fine cabinet work, sawing mitres, and in all instances where rapid, smooth cutting is required. The Albany Saw Works Company also wish to call attention to its line of concave saws; these saws are dished and tempered by an entirely new, patented process. The manufacturers claim to furnish these saws at a lower price than other makers because of this new mode of manufacture.

The Albany Saw Works Company makes saws of every description and will be glad to furnish price lists and descriptions on application. This firm also manufactures planer and machine knives and can quote prices on any quantity or style required.

Special Contractor's Hoist

The Bates & Edmonds Motor Company, of Lansing, Mich., are offering a material hoist and elevator which we believe



is worthy of the careful consideration of every contractor and builder. This hoist is intended primarily for use with a double platform elevator, one platform ascending as the other descends. With this arrangement the load is always partially balanced, consequently less power is required to elevate a given amount of material. On this hoist, in addition to the

sheave which carries the elevator cable, the makers have provided a drum for direct hoisting. This drum can be run independent of the sheave carrying the elevator cable, as it can be thrown into gear by a very simple and effective device. This makes the hoist doubly valuable for contractors' work, because the drum for direct hoisting can be used without interfering with or disturbing the elevator cable. The hoist is built in a very strong and substantial manner and is fully guaranteed in every way. It is provided with a powerful foot brake. The clutches with which the hoist is reversed are positive and easily adjusted.

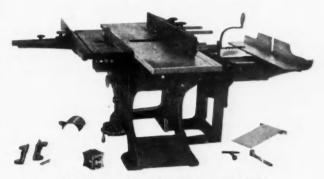
The double platform elevators furnished by this company are intended especially for contractor's work. The overhead horse carrying the upper sheaves is made of angle steel and southern pine timber. While it is very strong and substantial, at the same time it is light and can be easily moved as the building progresses. The wire guides are made from the best steel cable and provided with a mechanism for drawing them taut. The wire hoisting rope is ½-inch diameter, with six strands and hemp center. The elevator platforms are 4 by 6 feet and strongly braced at all points. In fact the whole apparatus is built in the most substantial manner and fully warranted for the work intended. The engines used in connection with these hoists are directconnected, of the hopper cooling type. The gasoline is carried in the base, consequently they are self-contained, no outside connections whatever being necessary. These engines are the B. & E. Standard Type A machines, of which there are something like 12,000 in successful operation.

Any contractor or builder interested in this apparatus will be amply repaid for writing the Bates & Edmonds Motor Company, Lansing, Mich., and asking for Bulletin No. 5, which gives full particulars of the entire outfit.

Bicknell's Combination Woodworker

Bicknell's Jointer, Saw and Combination Machine is designed for general use in wood working shops. This handy machine is made with different combinations which enables the operator to do jointing, sawing, rounding, grooving, dado work, boring, etc. All of this can be done on one arbor.

The arbor, jointer head, pulley and inside collar are made in one piece from special spindle steel; this runs in high speed babbitt bearings.



Woodworking Machine of great Adaptability

Slotted heads, special cutters and saws are used on the extended arbor, and changes are easily and quickly made.

The most important features of this combination machine are simplicity, durability and the variety of work that can be done on one arbor.

This machine is manufactured by the Bicknell Mnfg. & Supply Co. of Janesville, Wis., who will be pleased to mail catalogue to interested parties.

Coltrin-Boos Block Machine

Carpenters and builders realize pretty generally today the money making possibilities, to them in their business, of a good concrete block machine. Blocks are needed on almost every job for the foundation and basement courses; and it is just as easy for the builder to have a block machine and make these blocks himself as it is to pay out good money to some one else for them.

It is well known that there are good profits in making concrete blocks for sale; and building contractors who have tried the proposition tell us that by making blocks for their own work the cost of the block machine and block making equipment is easily made up from the savings, that is profit, on a single job.

The Coltrin-Boos Mfg. Co., Jackson, Mich., want every reader of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER to write to them and investigate their block machines before buying elsewhere. They say that the Coltrin-Boos is the machine you will eventually decide on because it is the simplest, fastest and best and may be had at a reasonable price. The illustration herewith shows one of the sizes of their concrete block machine outfit.

The Coltrin-Boos Mfg. Co. make 16 different sizes of the concrete block machines, besides brick machines, tile moulds, concrete mixers, etc. They make an extremely liberal offer



One of the Sizes of Coltrin-Boos Block Machines

of sending their machinery out on a five-day free trial, so that a thorough test can be made by the purchaser before closing the deal. Write at once for descriptive catalogues and booklets concerning these machines. They contain valuable information, and you will find them very interesting.

A Roof that Needs No Painting

In making a roofing the problem of the manufacturer is chiefly a matter of getting a durable wearing surface. In the past roofing manufacturers have depended upon a heavy coat of paint for such protection. If kept properly renewed, a painted roofing will give satisfaction.

The objection to this type of roofing, however, was that the painting constituted a nuisance and expense. The average owner was fairly sure to neglect it, and when the paint wore off—and of course no paint could wear very long under the severe conditions of roof service—the water and frost began to do serious damage. *

Of late years the roofing industry has been considerably changed by the appearance of Amatite, a mineral surfaced roofing which needs no paint. It is obvious that a surface which consists of small particles of mineral properly cemented upon the top surface of the roofing will not need any paint. The effect of weather upon the mineral surface is practically negligible.

Amatite costs no more than the painted roofings, and the saving of work and expense has made it exceedingly popular.

A sample of it is obtainable on request from the Barrett Manufacturing Company at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City or New Orleans.

Honeycomb Mitre Boxes

Something as far as we know absolutely new in the line of mitre boxes is being manufactured by the Rockford Mitre Box Co., Rockford, Illinois. In manufacturing this mitre box this company have succeeded in combining great strength and durability with extreme lightness. Every little and big requirement of the carpenter has been carefully looked after by the manufacturers of this tool. The back of the Honeycomb mitre box is detachable, this company claiming that this is the only way in which a mechanically perfect mitre box can be made, and the extra tooling space which is required for so doing, has been overcome by special devices so as not to increase the cost. The lever is peculiar in its construction, inasmuch as it locks—with a positive lock at any degree or fraction of a degree. This lock works on the principle of an eccentric, there being no springs used.





The length and clamp gauges are subject to thousands of variations, always assuring a perfect clamp on the material.

The index is conveniently placed for accurate adjustment. The lever can be adjusted off square if necessary for filing or other exceptional requirements. There is an intermediate gib which takes up the wear, which assures you that the gib is always square with the bed-plate. It can be easily moved from place to place and will stand securely without fastening. Moreover the machine is absolutely dust proof.

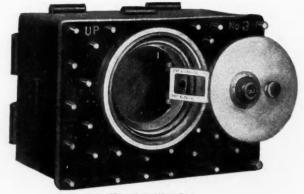
The Honeycomb mitre box is made in a malleable steel frame, which makes it equal in strength with tool steel.

The above mentioned improvements are but a few of the details that have been given most careful attention in the construction of the machine. Where this box is not handled by dealers, the Rockford Mitre Box Co., Rockford, Illinois, will be pleased to quote special price to carpenters and contractors. It is made in eight different sizes. Write today for descriptive literature.

Gale Wall Safe

The accompanying illustration shows the Gale Wall Safe, sold exclusively by the Willis Mnfg Co., Galesburg, Ill. These wall safes meet a long felt want in the home, either in city or country. They provide a safe place for your valuables of every description. They preserve the privacy of your affairs and give *absolute peace of mind* and consciousness of security against fire, water, burglars and dishonest persons. As a protection for the home, the Gale Wall Safe stands without an equal and alone as the greatest check upon burglars and thieves.

They can be easily put into the wall of occupied buildings. It requires the cutting of a hole in the wall a little larger than the safe, inserting the safe and cementing it in position. This can be done in two or three hours. Only the dial



The Gale Wall Safe

is exposed, which a small picture will conceal. You have your own combination, which may be changed any time so desired. Available at all times for deposit of money, jewelry, etc.

No modern house is complete without one of these safes.

Nicholls Take-Down Square

The Nicholls Manufacturing Company, Ottumwa, Iowa, are putting on the market a new take-down square; one that separates without the aid of a screw-driver, as there is no screw or cams used; it locks automatically.

The tongue completely separates from the body of the square, making it very convenient to carry, as it takes up very small space, going into a space 2 by 24 inches.

The main feature of this new take-down square is that it will always stay true. It is so constructed that the tongue is held down into beveled bearings by a spring, and these



June

ut It At Work nYourShop

The "Multimotor" Shop Engine increases your profits and keeps down the size of your pay-roll. Does the work of three men at an expense of less than a cent an hour.

> Stop pedal-pushing and crank-turning! Let the

79

Fuller & Johnson Multimotor Shop Engine

turn the wheels in your shop. This wonderful engine is small in size but a giant in power. Runs all hand-power or foot-power machines-jig saws,

lathes, emery wheel, grindstone, drills, etc. Just the thing for carpenters, contractors and owners of small workshops.

Perfectly Simple Absolutely Safe

Simplest, neatest, strongest, most reliable little engine ever built. Comes to you **complete**-nothing to add but gasoline.

Easily moved anywhere. For indoor use has outdoor fuel tank, insuring perfect safety. ented in the United tes, Canada and er foreign coun-. Other patents applied for.

Important working parts protected by dust-proof case. Needs no attention while running. Works steadily all day on a few cents' worth of grocery-store gasoline. It is air-cooled, fool-proof, cannot freeze or overheat.

The "Multimotor" in design, material and construction equals the best automobile engines. Every engine is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory, and is guaranteed

Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine

Practically the same as "Multimotor," with pumping its added. Can be hooked up to any pump in 15 nutes. Needs no belts, arms, jacks or special platgears added. minutes. Needs no belts, arms, jacks or special plat-form. Pumps 400 to 1,500 gallons every hour. Per-fectly adapted to farm and suburban use

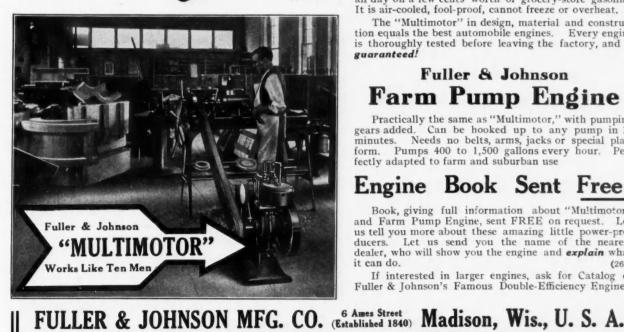
Book, giving full information about "Multimotor" and Farm Pump Engine, sent FREE on request. Let us tell you more about these amazing little power-pro-ducers. Let us send you the name of the nearest dealer, who will show you the engine and *explain* what it can do. (264)

Engine Book Sent Free!

If interested in larger engines, ask for Catalog of Fuller & Johnson's Famous Double-Efficiency Engines.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

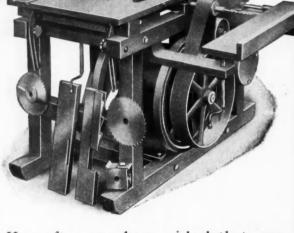
"Handy as a Pocket in a Shirt"



AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



80

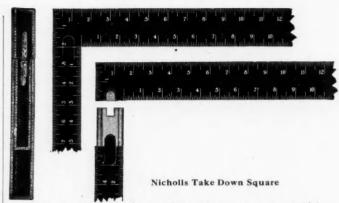


- How often you have wished that your job was near the mill, so you could do a large part of your work by machine, instead of by hand.
- An "American" Portable Saw Bench on your work will put mill facilities right at hand, and the time and labor this will save you means money in your pocket.
- In all probability, an "American" Bench will pay for itself on the first job; and its savings on subsequent jobs will swell your profits.
- For the "American" Saw Bench is not a "one-job" tool. It is built to the "American" standard, which means that it will prove a permanently profitable investment, year after year.
- An "American" Saw Bench is the greatest money-maker a contractor can own.

Ask us to send you a descriptive circular.



82 Main Street HACKETTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY 1655 Hudson Terminal NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK



bearings are made so as to take up the constant wear which comes in taking the square apart and putting it together. The more this square is taken apart and put together the firmer the joint. A rust-proof canvas case is furnished with each square.

They guarantee this square to be true and remain so under ordinary use. This square is manufactured in Nos. 3 and 100 Standard, also No. 100 Rafter Framing, in oxidized coppered black (white or yellow figures), galvanized, old copper and nickel-plated.

The No. 100 Rafter Framing has the famous Nicholls Rafter Framing Rule, giving cuts and lengths for common, hip, valley and jack rafters for seventeen different pitches of roof.

The cut below shows part of the Rafter Framing Rule on the No. 100 Framing.

The outside inch figures indicate the rise of your roof to the foot. Under these figures on the first two lines you will find the lengths of common, hip and valley rafters for one foot run only. Now that you have the length of the rafter for one foot of run; multiply this length by half the width of the building and this will give you the exact length of rafter in inches. Divide by twelve in order to get it into feet. For example. If your roof rises 16 inches to the foot, under 16 on the first line are the figures 20.00; this is the length of common rafter for one foot run; if the building is 14 feet wide, half the width of building would be the run of common rafter; in this case it would be 7 multiplied by 20.00, giving you 140.00 inches, or 11 feet 8 inches.

Third and fourth lines give you the exact length of first jack rafter and their difference in length spaced sixteen inches and two feet centers. Fifth, sixth and seventh lines give you the side cuts of jacks, hip or valley rafters, also cuts of sheathing in valley or hip.

These cuts are obtained by placing square on stock at the

14944	3 S	2 2	1 2	0 1	9 11	18 1	711	6
LENGTH	OF COMMON	RAFTER	PER FOOT	RUN		21,33 2	0 80 20	00
	OF HIP ON	VALLEY	RAFTER	PER FOOT	AUN	24 75 2	4 04 2	3 34
IFFERENCE	IN LENGTH	OF JACKS	16 INCHES	CENTERS		2 4 7	2 3 4 2	2.4
	1.1	1	2 FEET	1.1		3 7/4	5 %	14
FIGURES	GIVING	STUE CUT	OF JACKS		-	1218	9 14	115
	a. 1 *	.*	SF HI OF	VALLEY	PAFTERS	61	/10 E	111
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The Nicholls Rafter Framing Scale

figures on left of line, for body of square and right of line, for tongue. For example: On the sixth line under 17 are the figures 7 and 10; by placing square on stock to be cut at these figures, 7 on body and 10 on tongue, and marking on the 10 side, this gives side cut of hip or valley rafter against ridge board or deck.

The Nicholls Mfg. Co., Ottumwa, Ia., are giving away free their book showing cut of square, also figures, and explaining how to use these figures to obtain the length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters for seventeen different pitches of roof; also what figures to use on tongue and body of square to obtain their cuts. Every carpenter should have one of these books. Write for one at once.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

[June

1911]

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

UNDERFEED IN ZERO-LAND June Temperature Within

and Arctic Cold Without

Canadian Saved \$75 on Winter's Coal Bill and More in Comfort

One night in January last, with Canadian winds blowing 45 miles an hour and the thermometer registering 26 degrees below zero, the temperature within the concrete covered home of Dr. J. Roddick Byers, St. Agathe des Monts, P. Q., was as delightful as a June day in Southern California. Altho exposed to the full force of the wind, these degrees Fahr. were shown:—Living room 72; Dining room 76; Office and waiting room 73; Bath room 80; Halls 70 and Bed rooms comfortable. Peeck Williamson UNDEREFED heat did it. Money saved smol



From 75; Bath foom 80; Halls 70 and Bed fooms comfortable.
Peck-Williamson UNDERFEED heat did it. Money saved, smoke consumed, health conserved, attention minimized—
these are points of supremacy in the UNDERFEED which insure clean heat at least cost.
It is testimony like this which has given the UNDERFEED the "inside track" with architects and builders as heating systems which ADD to the Renting or Selling value of any building. We would like to go further and prove to
all building contractors that it will pay them to specify Peck-Williamson UNDERFEED heaters.



Save ½ to 3 of Coal Bills

Dr. Byers, who is Secretary-Treasurer of The Laurentian Society for the Treatment and Control of Tuberculosis, voluntarily writes: "I have estimated my Underfeed saving in fuel at about \$75 in actual cash and a good deal more in comfort.'

We want every architect and builder to know that Heating Plans of our Engineering Corps are FREE. Write us about this NOW.

A PAYING PROPOSITION TO DEALERS



There is some available territory for exclusive Underfeed Agencies. Write TODAY for an outline of our Sales Proposition.

Howard Shordon, Heating and Ventilating Engineer, at Ft. Wayne, Ind., writes us:

"If furnace dealers in general only knew how easy it is to sell your Underfeed line, everybody among them would be trying to secure the agency. All that is required to secure the agency. All that is required to secure Underfeed business is to sell two or three furnaces the first year and install them properly. After that, you will get all the business you can take care of without hustling around soliciting and cutting prices down so that there is little profit when you do make a sale.'

All inquiries that come to us as a result of our great national continuous advertising campaign are Sent Direct to Dealers in the territory from which they are sent.

We are behind every one of our agents with the aid of all up-to-date selling helps.

Write for the Underfeed Booklets—Furnace and Boiler—and you'll quickly learn why the Underfeed dealer has the bulge in selling argument over all competition. Get into touch with us TODAY and learn how you can share in the BIG 1911 harvest.

THE WILLIAMSON CO., 436 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



Ilisutration shows furnace without casing, cut away to show how coal is forced up under fire, which burns

A New Wrinkle in Saws

Every carpenter and builder should be interested in the new C. E. Jennings' combination sets of saws, with the Garland adjustable handle, illustrated herewith. These saws are made and sold under the well-known Arrow Head trade mark by C. E. Jennings & Co., 42 Murray Street, New York.

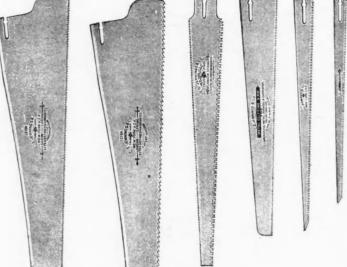
The feature of these sets is the adjustable handle, which will hold any of the blades. The lever turns the screw that locks the blade in place and the handle is guaranteed to remain in position. The sets are sold in different combinations and the handle is made to hold either a panel saw for cross cutting, a rip saw blade, a double edge pruning saw blade, a metal cutting blade, a compass saw blade, or a keyhole saw blade. The entire set should be of great value to any carpenter or mechanic, as it includes practically all the saws required for ordinary work; and when not in use, can be packed with the handle, in a flat box occupying very little space.



The manufacturers have been very successful in selling sets of these saws for home use, for motor boat and automobile men, farmers, etc. If they cannot be obtained at your dealers', write C. E. Jennings & Co., 42 Murray street, New York, for direct quotations.

Dwight Special Thin Hardwood Flooring

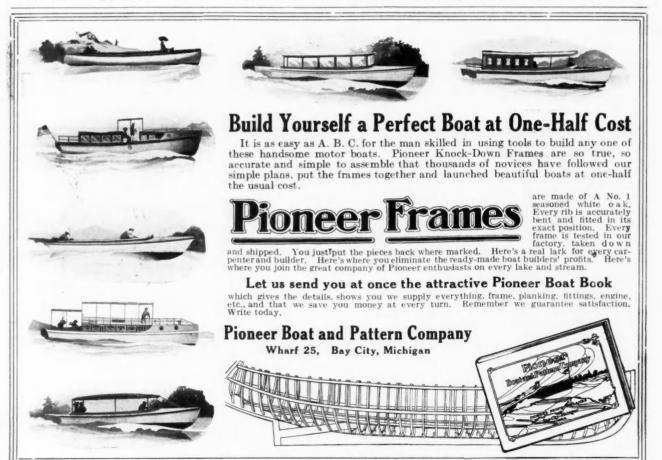
The growing scarcity of hardwood and its increasing cost render the use of a serviceable thin floor a necessity. Dwight Special thin hardwood flooring, the well-known product of the Dwight Lumber Company, Detroit, Mich., meets this want fully. It can be laid over an old floor with very little



Jenning's New Saw Set-Six Saws the Same Handle

expense, and for new work it is practically as serviceable as thicker flooring. This flooring is obtainable in 3/8 by 2-inch quartered oak, plain oak, white maple and red birch. It is manufactured in clear grade only.

Ordinary thin flooring has such a small tongue and the



AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

"Natural Woods and How to Finish Them"

FREE TO ALL CARPENTERS

YOU ought to own this com-prehensive book-for two reasons:

It will aid you in giving sound advice to your customers.

It will teach you how to do your own finishing in and around your home.

Send for a copy today.

Berry Brothers Architectural Varnishes MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH-EST GRADE FINISHING IN BUILDINGS



For finishing floors in the most durable man-ner possible. Its quality has made it the best-known and most widely used of all varnishes. There is no substitute.



For the finest rubbed (dull) or polished finish on interior woodwork. It has for years been the standard to which all other varnish makers have worked.

ELASTIC INTERIOR

For interior woodwork exposed to severe wear and finished in full gloss, such as window sills and sash, bathroom and kitchen woodwork, and stands the action of soap and water to an un-usual degree.

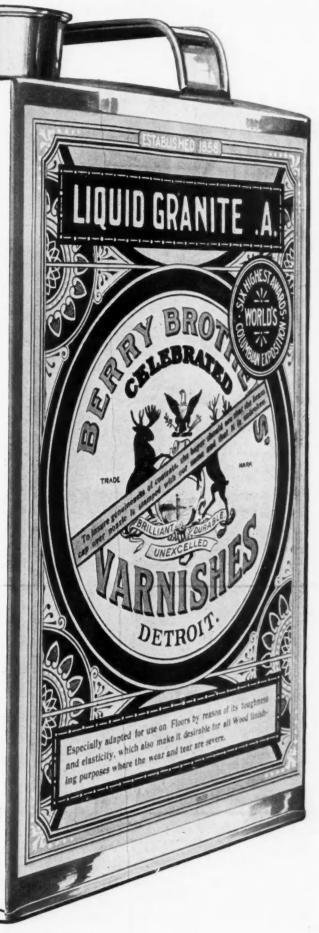


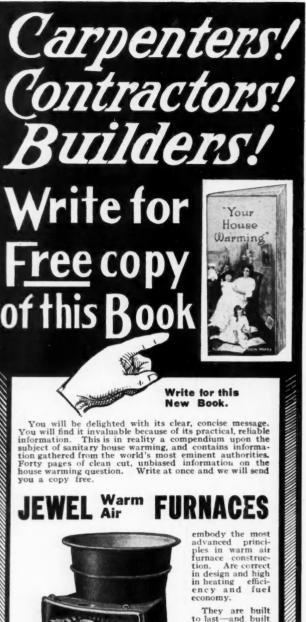
For front doors and all other surfaces ex-posed to the weather. Dries dust free in a short time and possesses great durability under the most trying weather conditions.

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET: "NATURAL WOODS AND HOW TO FINISH THEM."

BERRY BROTHERS, Limited

Established 1858. Largest Varnish Makers in the World. Factories: Detroit, Mich., and Walkerville. Ont Branches: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco. Dealers: Everywhere.





84



heating and cock-ing appliances.

You are inter-ested in having a thorough knowl-

ested in having a thorough knowl-edge of the best, whether you buy or sell. Let us give you the inform-ation you ought to have about Jewel Warm Air Furn-aces

Suppose you rop us a line

aces.

GRATE POINTS OF JEWEL. Simple and easily worked. Operates without friction. Efficient and everlasting

Cu'ls the ashes from the fire without wasting an ounce of coal. Cuts out all clinkers and dumps the fire by a simple twist of the wrist.

The livest fire is always next to the

No bolts or braces—operates on ball bearings and slips out through the ash door bodily.

drop today. DETROIT STOVE WORKS FURNACE DEPARTMENT Detroit, Mich. Chicago, III. groove such a thin lip that when laid it is insecure. The lip splits and the tongue breaks in nailing. In Dwight Special the tongue is unusually strong, being backed up so that the nail holds securely; and the upper lip of the groove is doubly strengthened.

Carpenters and contractors can readily obtain Dwight Special flooring from dealers in lumber in all cities. If your dealer does not carry it, write direct to the Dwight Lumber Company, and they will see that a supply is procured for you. · Samples will be gladly sent upon request to our readers.

If You Want to Save Money

One of the large items of expense in building and equipping a modern home is the plumbing and heating fixtures that are required. Builders like to buy where they can get the most for their money and if they are able to make an appreciable saving in these important items of heating and plumbing, they are usually very glad to do so. Mr. M. J. Gibbons, Dayton, Ohio, is handling the highest grade of plumbing, heating and lighting materials at very reasonable prices. He states that he is prepared to equip any building with the most complete mechanical equipment, including bathroom outfit, kitchen sinks, range boilers, hot water and steam heating plants, electric light systems and hand and power pneumatic water systems, including gasoline engines, etc. In fact, he has everything that pertains to modern convenience in plumbing. heating or lighting. Readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER who have had dealings with Mr. Gibbons speak of him in the very highest terms. He guarantees satisfaction in every respect.

Concrete as an Aid in Beautifying the Home

The instinct of mankind has always been to beautify the home and within the past few years this instinct has found an outlet in an entirely different source. That is, the manufacture of artificial stone in the form of ball moulds, lawn vases, lawn seats, and many other things of similar nature. The mixing of sand, cement and water forms a plastic material which lends itself readily to the moulding of dozens of articles which can be used for ornamental purposes. We illustrate herewith some of the articles made with concrete moulds, showing the artistic lines and attractiveness when



Fancy Ball Made of Concrete

used for this purpose. The first is a fancy design extensively used for porches, piers, gate posts and many other places. The second is a complete top section of a concrete gate post. It is made with three different moulds which fit together so nicely that the completed mould has the appearance of one solid piece of cut stone. Such an ornamental piece costs but very little when made out of concrete, but of cut stone would cost from \$10 to \$15 or \$20.

Every property owner, contractor, mason, carpenter or builder should secure a copy of the Northwestern Steel and Iron Works' 1911 concrete machinery catalog, which is one of the largest and most beautiful publications of the kind ever issued. showing complete line of concrete machinery for making these and many other moulds of every description. It will be an agreeable surprise to find how economical these goods are in price. The manufacture of concrete specialties will prove a splendid side line or a fine business that will return

NDY LIST



Guaranteed Excellence

The MARK of the MARCH.

THE PECK STOW & WILCOXCO

WHEN we put our factory brand on any one of these tools for Carpenters, it means that we are willing to accept full responsibility for the quality.

The MARK of the MAKER

on a P. S. & W. Samson Brace, stands for the ballbearing chuck, the steel-clad head, the alligator jaw, and the most careful selection of materials and testing of every part.

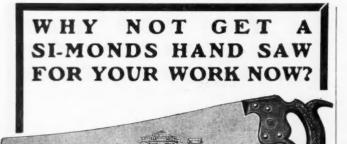
and the most careful selection of materials and testing of every part. When you see it on a P. S. & W. Chisel, it means that chisel is in every respect the standard of the most complete and perfectly finished line of chisels on the market.

The same Guaranteed Excellence goes with P. S. & W. Augur-bits, Gouges, Drawing-Knives, Squares, Calipers, Hammers, Hatchets and other Carpenter's Tools

Look for The MARK of the MAKER on every item in our four large lines of Guaranteed Hand Tools for Carpenters, Machinists, Electricians, and Tinsmiths. Write today for your free copy of the "Mechanics Handy List", shown above. It contains 35 pages of valuable shop-information and a catalog of over 200 tools.

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co. MANUF'RS of the Largest Line of Mechanics' Hand Tools Offered by Any Maker Established 1819 Five Large Factories Address Correspondence to 22 Murray Street, New York City

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



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You have read so much and heard so much about the Simonds Hand Saw that now it is time for you to try it.

Remember that the Dealer who sells you a Simonds Saw is empowered to guarantee it fully in every respect and your money will be refunded if the Saw is not entirely satisfactory.

Remember that there is a variety of styles from which to choose; different lengths, points, straight back or sway back.

Remember the Simonds Hand Saw is made of Simonds Steel and each Saw is packed in a separate case—a distinctive feature.

Remember that the workmen who make Simonds Saws are the most skilled men at this trade.

If it will help you we will tell you the name of the Dealer near you who sells Simonds Hand Saws, or, if there is none near you, we will quote you a price on a saw delivered direct from the factory. Just fill in the coupon below, clip it out and mail it to us.

The Quickest Way to Get a Si-monds Hand Saw

SIMONDS MFG. CO., Fitchburg, Mass. As per your advertisement in the American Ca penter and Builder, send name of nearby Dealer sellin Computer States and Camputer Sta	ng
Simonds Saws. I desire a Saw, Length	• •
Point	
Signed	
Street	
City State	• •



Gate Post and Pier Cap Mould. "Roman" Design of Concrete handsome profits on the investment. To the energetic man who goes after the business it will prove the most profitable undertaking it is possible to make. Concrete lends itself so readily to the manufacture of ornamental articles that they prove very attractive and everyone admires the finished moulds. This company will gladly mail a copy of their catalog free to all readers of this magazine. This is an expensive publication and it will be worth while for every reader to have a copy of it. Address Eau Claire, Wis.

A Complete Machine Shop Embodied In One Machine

As in every other business, competition among carpenters and builders is often keen, and the "little fellows" are often at their wit's end to figure out some scheme whereby they can bid on equal terms with their rivals and stand a show of capturing the contract. After all it is only a matter of lessening the costs of production, and any proposition proving a means to this end should be thoroughly investigated.

But how to cut the costs! Various ways and means may be suggested, but the most prominent is that of cheaper mill-



No. 14. Famous Universal Woodworker

work. Local planing mills can charge high prices and get away with it; you can not save anything in that direction. Clearly the only thing to do is to install your own planing mill; in other words, operate your own machine shop. This

Nicholls New Take-Down Square

FREE

UTTING TOGETY

NICHOLLS MFG. CO. OTTUMWA, IOWA

Please send me one of your little books telling how to get lengths and cuts of rafter by your rule.

NAME

TOWN

STATE

Guaranteed Accurate and to Remain So

The main feature of OUR new TAKE-DOWN Square is that it will always stay true, it is so constructed that the tongue is held down into beveled bearings by a spring, and these bearings are made so as to take up the constant wear which comes in taking square apart and putting it together, thereby producing constant accuracy.

SOME OF ITS GOOD POINTS:

1. Convenient to carry -2. Each time Square is taken apart and put together the wear produces a firmer joint, thereby insuring constant accuracy -3. No screws used; locks automatically -4. The only Take-Down Square which leaves no part of the Tongue attached to body when separated -5. Occupies smaller space than any other Take-Down Square manufactured $-2^{''}x24^{''}-6$. Instantly taken apart and put together -7. Rust-proof canvas case with each Square.



Paking Apart

Manufactured in Nos. 3 and 100 Standard; also No. 100 Rafter Framing containing the famous Nicholls' Rafter Framing Rule. This rule gives length of Common, Hip, Valley and Jack Rafters for seventeen different pitches of roof; **also their cuts.**

If your dealer will not supply you we will ship you one of these, express prepaid, at the following prices:

No. 3 Standard		Ox. Cop. \$2.75	on Copper \$3.00
No. 100 Standard	. 2.75	3.00	3.25
No. 100 R Framing	. 3.00	3.25	3.50

Every carpenter should know how to get the lengths of rafters, also their cuts.

OUR LITTLE BOOK WILL TELL YOU. SEND IN COUPON.

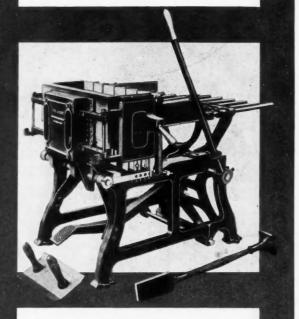
NICHOLLS MANUFACTURING CO. OTTUMWA, IOWA

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

87

THE HOBBS Con-

▲ crete Block Machine is scoring a remarkable success. The most intelligent and progressive block manufacturers everywhere are buying the Hobbs. 98% of the machines sold replace less modern machines. The Hobbs is not an experiment, but IS a scientifically improved block machine that "stands alone."



FOR your best interests send for the Hobbs catalog. It is a costly book with many illustrations, but we will gladly send it to you free.

It explains all about the Composition Face Plates and the marvelous range of the Hobbs by means of which you can produce Real Broken Ashlar.



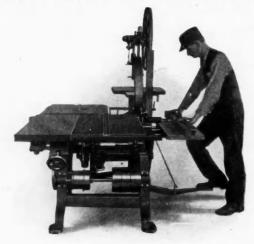
can be done by installing just one machine.

You may argue: "What's the good of one machine when I have a dozen different kinds of work to perform? Is it possible to use one machine as a band-saw, as a joiner, as a planer, as a mortiser and tenoner, as a sander, etc., etc.? I cannot afford to buy separate machines; furthermore, I have not sufficient floor space to install them or men to operate them."

Our answer to this argument would be to refer them to the No. 14 Famous Universal Woodworker, made by the Sidney Tool Co., of Sidney, Ohio, which does sixteen different kinds of work, a few simple adjustments being all that are needed to change from one kind of work to another. That carpenters and builders have been quick to realize the possibilities offered by this machine, is proven by the fact that six hundred have been sold during the past two years. That it is satisfactory is demonstrated by their all being in use today; we understand that not one has ever been returned or reported unsatisfactory.

The principle of constructing one machine to take the place of several is not new. Yet this concern seem to have carried it out to a higher degree than any other. Each of the various kinds of work can be done, so it is claimed, as well, as quick and as clean on the Famous woodworker as on a machine built to do just one thing.

The No. 14 comprises the following sixteen machines: 27-in. band saw; 12-in. joiner; saw table (with raising and lowering arbor); single spindle shaper; boring attachment (arranged on special boring spindle); pony planer; tongue and pole rounder; hollow chisel; mortiser; single end tenoner; drum sander; disc sander; knife grinder; emery grinder, band-resaw; spoke



No. 14, Famous Universal Woodworker

tenoner; rim borer and wheel equalizer; adjustable felloe rounder.

Consider the advantages of this method. Consider that you are doing your own millwork in your own shop, free from the delays and high charges of planing mills, putting their profits in your own pocket, and cutting down production costs that much. And remember there are no machines lying idle, practically no extra floor space required, no high-priced labor to pay, as anyone can operate the Famous. The Sidney Tool Co. will glady send their catalogue, prices and terms upon request.

Union Metal Columns Used

Builders who are progressive and on the lookout for new things of merit in the building world, will be interested in the accompanying illustration of the new main building of Clinton College, Clinton, Ky. This is a typical installation of Union Metal Columns for large and important work. The

[1101

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

The Keenest Edge in Shortest Time, on Any Tool, With No Danger of Drawing Temper.

E TOOLS VE

- Coarse Grinder 2. Fine Grinder
- 5. Chisel Attachment
- 4. Drill Attachment
- 5. Polishing Shaft
 6. Buffing Wheel
- We want every shop, factory, and tool-user to prove by 6 months' Free Trial, on your own tools, 11. Foot Potent 11. Foot Potent ment

^{6.} Buffing Wheel how this grinder saves ment. time and money, makes work easier, saves and makes money. We will send this Mechanics Special on 6 months' Free Trial, and then, if you wish, send it back at our expense.

Luther Diamond Tool Grinder Genuine Carborundum Wheels will not Draw Temper

The genuine Carborundum Wheels on this grinder cut hardest steel, as emery does soft copper, and does not draw temper—no water cooling necessary. You can do work in two minutes on this grinder that would take a half hour on the grindstone. With this grinder it is quick and easy work to keep tools bright and keen-edged, which means faster, easier general work.

BUILT LIKE A HIGH GRADE LATHE

Special tool holders make it possible for any one to do difficult grinding, such as twist drills, chisels, etc. 2500 revolutions per minute-steel and malleable construction, enclosed gears, dust proof, bronze bearings, machine cut spur gears run in oil bath.

WHAT USERS SAY

Thirty Times Faster than Grindstone

We have received your special tool grinder with foot-power attachment and sharpening outfit. We have tried your grinder and our machinist is very much pleased with it and tells us that he ground a chisel on this tool grinder in two minutes, which would have taken an hour of his time on any other grinder. —THE SEARS & NICHOLS CO., Pentwater, Mich,

ELMWOOD HAYNES, Pres. of Haynes Auto-mobile Co., says: "I have found the Me-chanics Special a most excellent device,"

Luther Grinder Mfg. Co.

Thousands of users say the same.

RETURN THIS COUPON FOR SIX MONTHS' FREE TRIAL OFFER

Return this conpon for 6 months' Free Trial Offer —a whole half year of free test. Let us give you full description of the Mechanics Special—full par-ticulars of our liberal offer, and also the wonderful story of the discovery of Carborundum, as it appeared in McClure's Magazine Returning the coupon puts you under no obligations. It is well worth your while to find out all about the grinder guaranteed for 5 years—that will outlast any number of emery wheels—save tools and make work easier. Return the coupon today. Name.....

FREE COUPON

89

Hand and

Foot

ΟΝΕ

25 Times Faster Than

Grindstones Times Faster Than Emery

Hand and Foot Power

Power

LUTHER GRINDER MFG. CO. 16 Madison St., Milwaukee, Wis

Please send me free and prepaid your Carborundum booklet and Six Months' Free Trial Offer on Mechanics Special Luther Diamond Tool Grinder. This obligates me in no way whatsoever.

Address.....

Dealer's Name.....

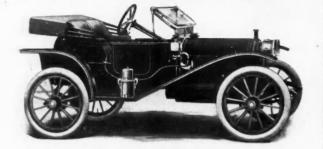
16	Madison	St.,	MILWAUKEE,	WIS.	í	Dealer's Name
					1	Dealer's Address



GUARANTEED FOR LIFE

90

1912 Announcement



H. P., 4 cylinders, sliding gears, Bosch magneto; fully ed with top, wind shield, doors, gas lamps and generator, three oil lamps, horn and tools—\$750 F. O. B. Detroit. Runabout, 20 H. P. equipped

The 1912 Fore Door Kunabout **Fully Equipped** F. O. B. Detroit

All Prices Include Complete Equipment

- e believe that in this new 1912 fore-door Hupmobile, fully equipped for \$750, you get infinitely more than you have ever even been offered before. get down to bedrock—pick out any car of lower price; and add to that price the money value of the 1912 equipment of the Hupmobile.
- to that price the money value of the 1912 equipment of the Hupmobile.
 When you've made it plain to yourself that even in point of price this new car is the most extraordinary thing that has ever happened in motordom; get back to the only question that counts—the question of quality—and study this page to see what your Hupmobile dealer offers you.
 Into each and every Hupmobile model for 1912 have been incorporated entirely new elements of value.
 The legitimate savings of an immensely increased production—these are passed on to you in the form of a structural, mechanical and incidental equipment, never before offered in a car at anything like this price.
 Study the list of 1912 improvements. Consider what you get; and what you pay. Remember the flawless reputation of the Hupmobile—its immense oppularity not only with men of moderate means, but men of wealth and experience in every community.

1912 Improvements

An auxiliary inverted top-leaf spring placed between the frame and rear spring, to prevent listing of body. Old hall bearings back of driving pinion replaced with Timken bear-ing.

Old ball bearings back of driving pinion replaced with Timken bearings.
Four pinions instead of two on the differential.
Rear axle shaft tapered into and keyed onto the wheel—cannot work loose.
Ball bearings on either side of differential replaced by specially designed Hyatt roller bearings.
Ten-inch double internal expansion brakes instead of eight-inch.
Adjustable ball housing for universal joint.
Adjustable ball housing for universal joint.
Supporting seat for front spring. All springs made of Vanadium.
New pressed steel radiator, lined with brass, with 33 1-3 per cent more efficiency in cooling.
Double springs on the foot brake pedals.
New square dash and hood ledges of natural walnut.
Nine-inch mud guards instead of six-inch; and mud shields completely enclosing space between wheels and fenders.
Large timing gears of bronze instead of fibre.
Valve adjusters on all valves maintain timing longer under all conditions; make timing quickly adjustable and prevent engine power from decreasing.
Improved Breeze carburetor—will not leak, and is accurately and easily adjustable

power from decreasing. Improved Breeze carburetor—will not leak, and is accurately and easily adjusted. Cam-action oiler on the engine regulated with the throttle and gives a positive feed. You get more oil as you need it and as the engine develops power. This feature, peculiar to high priced cars of foreign make. Four-doors included as regular equipment with no extra charge; also top, windshield, and gas lamps and generator.

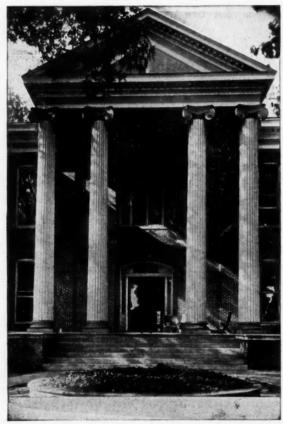
HUPP MOTOR CAR COMPANY 1255 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.

manufacturers inform us that these columns are enjoying an immense popularity, constantly increasing, not only for large columns such as these, but also for ordinary porch use, for pergolas, etc.

Union Metal Columns are made in all sizes, up to 40 inches in diameter and a maximum length of 35 feet. These columns are equipped with cast iron bases and composition capitals. For columns up to and including 14 inches in diameter, 24 gauge galvanized steel is used, one-ply in thickness. For the larger columns, 16 inches up to 26 inches in diameter, two-ply of 24 gauge galvanized steel is used. For columns larger than 26 inches, two-ply of 22 gauge gives the required strength.

Special galvanized sheet steel is used for this purpose, from which the galvanizing will not peal, and which takes paint well.

It is stated that an examination made a short time ago of some Union Metal Columns which had been installed six years ago failed to reveal any indication of rusting or other deterioration in any part of the columns. Builders and



Union Metal Columns Used for New Clinton College Building

contractors consider this an excellent record, and they state that built up or stave wood columns installed at the same time have opened up at the joints, making it necessary to renew a number of them.

The popularity of Union Metal Columns is well demonstrated by the fact that their factory is no longer large enough to meet the demand. The company are now moving into a new office and factory building which will triple their output. They state that this change has been made necessary by the increasing demand for Union Metal Columns.

A new catalogue illustrating and describing Union Metal Columns and showing photographs of many actual installations has been prepared by the Union Metal Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio, and can be had by writing to them.

"PUT A STOP TO DEPRECIATION-BUILD WITH CYPRESS AT FIRST!"



The Wood That Lasts Shall Be First With Wise

CONTRACTORS



By honest and intelligent advice on woods we are not only saving losses to people who are going to build anyhow—but we are also

CAUSING MORE PEOPLE TO BUILD

This is going to be of more and more benefit to you month by month. It is up to you to intelligently take advantage of this by learning for yourself that CYPRESS is not only the ONE BEST OUT-DOOR WOOD for the owner-but also the ONE BEST WOOD FOR YOU. Cypress "makes good." That helps your reputation. Cypress is easy to work—that's good for your tools.

We are giving away complete working plans and specifications for THIS BUNGALOW. Many thousands of people ALL OVER THE U.S. are writing for them. THEY WILL HAVE TO GET YOU TO DO THE WORK.

THEY WILL INSIST ON CYPRESS

It will be MONEY IN YOUR POCKET TO HELP THEM GET JUST WHAT THEY WANT.







(Plan by Henry L. Wilson, Architect, Chicago)

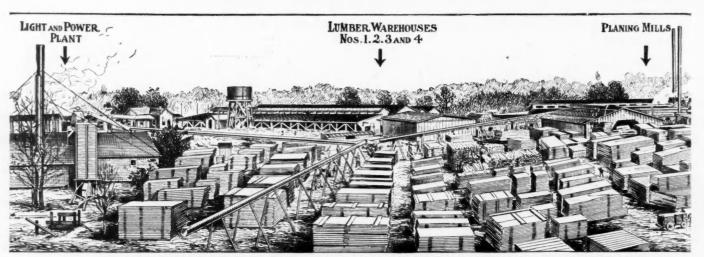
CYPRESS is the "comer" in your territory. Listen For It.

Why not FIND OUT what <u>CYPRESS</u> can do for <u>YOU</u> <u>NOW</u>? WRITE US-ASK YOUR OWN QUESTIONS—about your own needs, big or little. You can rely on detailed and reliable **CYPRESS** information if you address our "BUILDERS' HELPS DEPT." We will recommend **CYPRESS ONLY FOR USES WHERE IT IS THE BEST** WOOD TO USE.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association 1216 HIBERNIA BANK BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

We are producing CYPRESS—and talking it—but not retailing it. BUY IT NEAR HOME. ASK your lumber man if he sells CYPRESS: if he does not, ask him WHY. Then WRITE US. We will tell you where you CAN get CYPRESS.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.'S GREAT LUMBER MILLS AND YARDS AT MANSFIELD, LA., IN THE HEART OF

Your Lumber Needs from

Why buy your lumber in dribs at high retail prices when you can buy from us in carload lots for the same prices or less than your retail dealer pays? A barn or building of ordinary size requires at least a carload of lumber.

You Are Paying Too Much for Mill Work and Building Material

Δ

Desk.



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THIS SPLENDID BOOK, just off the press it quotes bed rock prices on more than 5,000 items. This catalog quotes the very latest designs in Craftsman doors and trim for about the same price which you pay for the ordinary doors. We can save you fully 50 per cent on massive buffets and china closets. Whether you are in need of \$5.00 or \$500.00 worth of mill work, you should have our new catalog in order to get the biggest possible value for your money.

JUST GLANCE OVER THE FOLLOWING PRICES on a few items selected at random from our new Building Material and Mill Work Catalog:

\$	1.50	Doors							s	.95
	2.00	Windows								1.10
		Mouldings,								.25
1		Stairs								22.80

WHY WE CAN QUOTE YOU THESE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES The big mill work factory from which we ship your order carries a stock on hand at all times upward of half a million dollars. Manufacturing our material in such huge quantities enables us to control the raw material, and our big sales make it possible for us to operate with the smallest margin of profit. You reap the benefit.

Right in your own state are hundreds of people regularly doing business with us, and we will be glad to send you copies of unsolicited letters which they have written us telling of the good quality of our material, the big saving which we enable them to make, and the prompt and careful manner in which we ship the material.

Clip the coupon today, fill it in and mail it to us, or men-tion this magazine, and we will send you by return mail, post-age prepaid, our great Building Material and Mill Work Catalog, which may be the means of saving you more than \$1,000.00 during the present year.

We are independent lumber manufacturers. Our prices represent the actual cost of manufacture plus one small reasonable profit. We employ no middlemen

How Can You Compete with another contractor, builder or carpenter who buys his lumber from us at a saving of 25 per cent of the prices you have to pay a local dealer, unless you follow his example.

Your Success Depends upon your knowing where you can buy your lumber and building material and supplies at the lowest prices.



Take Another Look at the illustration of our great lumber yard. It is reproduced from an actual photograph, taken recently, and tells its own story. Here we keep on hand constantly a stock of nearly 15,000,000 feet of dimension timber, ceiling, siding, flooring, finishing and other lumber, shingles, soft pine, fir flooring, cedar, cypress shingles, cypress lumber, pickets, pickets, lath, etc. We can fill your order without delay.

Remember, that your purchase is loaded on the cars in this yard, and in the near future from our Illinois yard, and unloaded at your freight depot. You save all the expense of several unnecessary handlings, as well as two substantial profits—the jobber's and the retail dealer's.

Our Lumber Is Not Regraded. We guarantee all stock to run in even width and thick-ness, and all tongue and grooved material to be absolutely uniform. If you can use poor regraded stock on some of your work, why not increase your profits by buying Southern mill grades from us and regrading the lumber yourself.

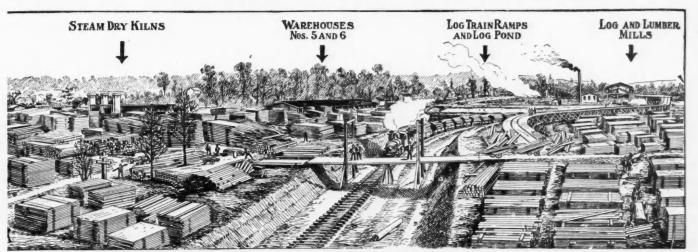


Your Money, Including Any Freight Charges You Have Paid,

Wil

AD

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND WATCH FOR OUR BIG



WE HAVE ALSO ANOTHER BIG LUMBER PLANT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION IN ILLINOIS AMERICA'S FINEST TIMBER DISTRICT.

Wholesale Stock at normous

We save you the profit you have been paying the retailer and the cost of handling the lumber through two or three middlemen, which you have also been paying. Read the facts; they are of vital importance to you.

The control of coal and lumber prices has long been out of the hands of the public. We have restored lumber prices to a fair basis. Wideawake contractors and builders are alive to the great benefits our plan provides.

1911]

We Can Save You \$100.00 to \$150.00 on an average carload of lumber. Think what this means to you in the extension of your field of operations and the growth of your busi-

Our Plan Is Not an Experiment. We ship lumber and mill work into every state in the Union. Letters from thousands of customers show that we are able to save them from \$6.00 to \$10.00 a thousand feet.

hese and other items of lumber cost deliver	
1x4 Boards, 10 to 20 ft. lengths. Price ber 1,000 ft. board measure. No. 1 grade	2x6 Dimension Lumber , 12, 14 or 16 ft. lengths. Price, per 1000 ft. board measure.
No. 2 grade 10.80	No. 1 grade
No. 3 grade 9.45	No.'2 grade 10.95
	1,000 ft. board measure 16.00

We Guarantee Every Foot of Lumber to be strictly Southern mill grades. Our great saw mill, situated at the edge of the timber tract in the heart of America's finest timber dis-trict, is surpassed by none. Every operation from the selection of the standing timber to the grading and loading of the finished product, is in the hands of experts.

We Can Make Shipment Within 48 Hours After Receiving Your Order and guarantee every shipment to reach you in perfect condition. Begin Now to Make More Money. Send for our delivered price list, make up an order for a carload of lumber, and let us open your eyes to the possibilities of our plan for in-creasing your profits.

Wholesale Delivered Lumber Price List. Book of Modern Homes Building Material and Mill Work Catalog.	Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, III. Gentlemen:—As per your offer in American Carpenter and Bullder please send me, without charge, postage prepaid, the booklets and printed matter opposite which I have placed a check mark.
Catalog of Home Heat- ing Systems.	Name
Plumbing Catalog. Paints and Varnishes Catalog.	Postoffice
Woodworking Machin- ery Catalog. Hardware and Carpen- ters' Tool Catalog.	R. F. D. No State
Roofing Catalog.	P. O. Box No Street and Number

Will Be Cheerfully Returned If You Are Not Perfectly Satisfied



1

> CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS AD NEXT MONTH send you a copy



FOR ONLY \$1,050.00 we will furnish all of the material FOR ONLY \$1,050.00 we will furnish all of the material to build this large six-room frame house, (brick, cement and plaster excepted). For the house we specify clear narrow bevel cypress siding, "A" cedar shingles, fir edge grain porch floors, clear oak and maple flooring and pure white tile flooring in the bathroom, Craftsman design oak doors, stairway and trim for the first floor, clear birch doors and trim for second floor, a beautiful rustic fireplace with two colored glass windows on each side in the living room, and a massive oak buffet of the latest Craftsman design, with seats on each side covering the entire end of the dining room.

\$2,000.00 WILL NOT BUY YOU A BETTER AND MORE HIGH CLASS BILL OF MATERIALS IN YOUR LOCAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY. The difference between \$1,050.00 and \$2.000.00 represents your saving when you place an order with us for a complete house bill of the size and de-sign illustrated above.

OUR BOOK OF MODERN HOMES illustrates, describes and prices nearly 100 houses for which we furnish all of the material at amounts ranging from \$153.00 to \$1,521.00. For each one of these houses we give complete building plans, type-written specifications and an **itemized bill of materials** (our bid), placing at your command the best architectural service.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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The Business of this Place is to Raise Salaries

From every section, and from all sorts and conditions of men, messages come to tell of earnings increased and futures brightened through study of I. C. S. Courses.

And no matter where you live, how little spare time you have, or how brief your schooling, the I. C. S. can raise **your** salary. The 400 or more advancement letters received every month represent only a fraction of the total number of advancements.

I. C. S. Courses have made draftsmen, foremen, and superintendents of shop hands; building contractors, architects, structural and concrete engineers of carpenters and masons; advertising men, window trimmers, show-card writers, chemists, illustrators, and designers of clerks; electrical, mechanical, and steam engineers of laborers; mine inspectors, foremen, and mining engineers of mine workers; bridge engineers, surveyors and mappers, civil engineers, gas engineers, automobile runners, and civil service employes of young men willing to use their spare time to mold a career.

Mark and mail the Coupon and learn how the I. C. S. can raise **your** salary.

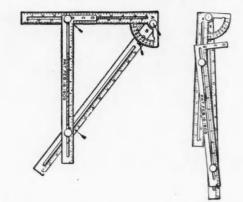
International Correspondence Schools

Box 910, SCRANTON, PA. Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary and advancement to the position, trade, or profession before which I have marked X.

Arch'l Draftsman Contract'g & Build. Building Inspector Structural Engineer Structural Draftsman Plum. & Heat. Con. Supt. of Plumbing Foreman Steam Fit. Plumbing Inspector Heat. & Vent. Eng.	Estimating Clerk Civil Engineer Surveying Mining Engineering Mechanical Engineer Mechanical Drafts. Stationary Engineer Electrical Engineer Electric Lighting Electric Railways Concrete Construct'n	Automobile Running Foreman Machinist ShMet. Pat. Drafts. Textile Manufact'g Bookkeeper Stenographer Advertising Man Window Trimming Commerci'l Illustrat'g Civil Service Exams. Chemist
Vame		
Name Street and No		

The A B C Protractor Square

Practically, the difference between an ordinary workman and a foreman is in the latter's ability to lay out the work. In carpentry, as in stone masonry, a knowledge of geometry and mathematics is usually necessary in order to accomplish some of the commonest forms in construction. While it is always convenient to have an understanding of the sciences, the ingenuity of modern designers has obviated the need of detailed technical training and enabled the mechanic who knows what he wants to do to perform the same operations mechan-



ically as the technical man does with mathematics. An instrument of this character is the A B C Protractor and Square, made by the Crookston Tool Company, Crookston, Minn.

This instrument, as seen by the cuts herewith, consists of three parts working together, the different pieces being lettered and figured to give the required results. It works on the principle of the right-angled triangle, and is capable of giving any of the cuts required on a building, no matter how intricate, and it will give the length of rafters, etc., as well.

This instrument, so simple that it is called a tool, is meeting with deserved success wherever introduced, and readers of AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER who are not already acquainted with it should investigate.

We understand that the Crookston Tool Company, who are placing this tool on the market, guarantee that it will do all they claim it will. Aside from the very complete directions which come with the tool, they are always willing to explain fully any point not perfectly clear to the user.

Stucco Houses, Their Protection and Decoration

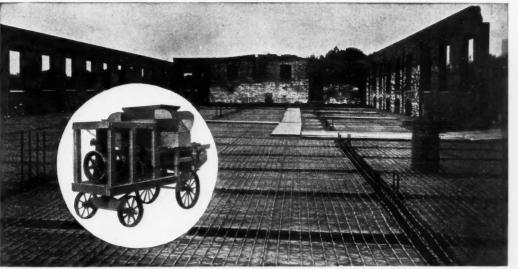
The use of stucco in the construction of private residences has given architects and builders an opportunity to produce handsome and substantial houses having a rich, aristocratic and conservative appearance, at less expense than houses of a similar character formerly entailed.

Stucco has shown itself to be a thoroughly practical material for modern building construction, nevertheless it is a material that requires special precautions to insure its stability; and its surface, unless properly treated, is prone



Spot on Stucco Wall to be Removed with one of the Glidden } Finishes

"The Roof will be Completed in Two Days and then the No. 12 Coltrin will have Just Cause to Point with Pride to Its Work."



Reinforcement ready for placing concrete. Cut shows No. 12 Coltrin used on the work.

The Knickerbocker Company, Jackson, Michigan.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 8, 1911.

Gentlemen: I am mailing you photo of one of the buildings of The Buchanan & Smock Lumber Co. plant which shows where we were just starting to concrete the upper floor, the footings, piers, lower floor, columns, girders, beams, etc., having gained sufficient strength to permit the work to proceed. Unfortunately the COLTRIN MIXER could not be shown in this photo because the work is upstairs, still, when I tell you this building is 280 ft. long and 70 ft. wide you will see it is no small affair. There are four more buildings which are now complete excepting the roof on the north building which is 180 ft. long by 30 ft. wide. This roof will be concreted in two days and then the No. 12 COLTRIN will have just cause to point with pride to its work. Not a single time in 48 days and three hours work has the engine refused to start or the machine failed to do its work.

The piece of concrete Mr. Smock gave you at the New York show was a spawl from one of the pier footings of the building shown in the photo and thirty days old when broken. Proportion one part Atlas Portland Cement to six parts of bank run gravel. The piece shows the pebbles or stones were positively fractured, thus indicating the perfect uniformity of the mixture.

Tell any and all of my concrete colleagues who may talk mixer with you next week at the Chicago Show that he who hesitates to choose the



pawl from Pier Footing

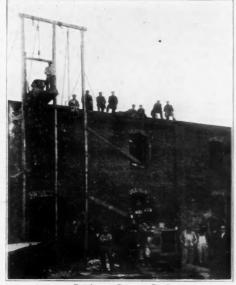
COLTRIN is lost so far as dollars are concerned, for our two COLTRINS have proven themselves reliable, faithful and money makers.

My brother will mail you photo of the sea wall that we are constructing at Allanhurst, N.J. Of course we use only the COLTRIN on the work.

Wishing you the success your good machine deserves, I beg to remain, Very truly yours,

D. C. LEAW.

Write for 1911 Catalog



Putting on Concrete Roof

THE COLTRIN CONCRETE MIXER STEAM-GASOLINE-ELECTRIC-HAND POWER THE KNICKERBOCKER CO. Dept. A. JACKSON, MICHIGAN

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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to disintegrate and to become discolored through exposure to the elements. In this connection it is interesting to note that The Glidden Varnish Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, through a series of elaborate and practical tests carried on in their research and chemical laboratories, in conjunction with practical craftsmen in stucco and concrete, and experts in modern building construction, have produced a number of special products known as "Advanced Finishes," which cover the entire field involved in the protecting, dampproofing and decorating of stucco and concrete surfaces.

These "Advanced Finishes" include Alkali Proof Wall Size, which is designed to prevent the discoloration and staining of decorative materials used upon stucco, plaster, and cement surfaces. It penetrates the porous surfaces and counteracts the alkaline reaction of cement and plaster, sealing the pores and protecting the wall coating from discoloration.

Concrete Floor Dressing is one of the Glidden "Advanced Finishes," which, as its name indicates, is especially intended for the maintenance of concrete floors, their protection from abrasion and the absorption of moisture and foreign matter, as well as for their decoration.

One of their most valuable products for waterproofing and decorating concrete surfaces is known as Glidden Liquid Cement. It consists of a very high quality of cement incorporated with, or carried in suspension by, a waterproofing medium or vehicle of unusual durability and water resisting features. Taking into consideration the fact that when a cement wash of neat cement and water is applied as a finishing coat upon cement construction, whether it be stucco, concrete, or some other composition, the life of the same is extremely limited, owing to the fact that there is no durable vehicle with which to bond the cement to the surface, naturally a cement wash will not last longer than a matter of a few months, after which it cracks and crazes, soon disintegrating and presenting a most unsightly appearance.

Moreover it is impossible to permanently bond plaster to concrete, while Glidden's Liquid. Cement bonds itself very firmly to concrete surfaces and produces a richly decorative effect.

It is made in imitation of Bedford Sandstone, and in a variety of other practical and permanent shades, including Colonial and Pompeian buffs as well as pure white. Architects and builders have expressed perfect satisfaction with this product in waterproofing and rendering uniform stucco, cement plaster and concrete surfaces, both interior and exterior, and they report having obtained very pleasing decorative effects.

The Glidden Company also furnish a special filler for filling breaks, cracks and depressions in concrete and stucco surfaces which produces a waterproof result and prepares stucco and concrete surfaces for treatment with their Liquid Cement. This filler is known as Glidden's Liquid Cement Filler.

The Glidden Varnish Company also manufacture Waterproof White Finish, Waterproof Flat Finishes, French Caen Stone Finish, French Caen Stone Tints, Transparent Waterproofing, Acid and Graphite Acid Proof Coating, Liquid Concrete and other "Advanced Finishes" regarding which they have prepared a special booklet covering general information on the subject of their relation to the protection and decoration of modern building construction.

Architects, builders and owners of concrete, cement, or stucco structures would do well to communicate with The Glidden Varnish Company in regard to any problems relating to the perfection, protection and decoration of modern building construction, as they will be glad to furnish any information desired and to supply free samples and demonstrations when requested.

THIS ROOF WAS LAID 20 YEARS AGO

CORTRIGHT SHINGLES

We are creating such a demand for them that they are rapidly supplanting wood shingles everywhere.

The use of wood shingles is already prohibited in many sections, because of their lack of fireproof qualities.

The modern roofing is **Cortright Metal Shingles**, because they have every good quality a first-class roof should have.

The contractor who handles **Cortright Shingles** in his section is getting the business.

Are you equipped to meet this growing demand?

If not, write for our special proposition to contractors. or just simply fill out and mail us the attached coupon.

CORTRIGHT METAL ROOFING COMPANY PHILADELPHIA and CHICAGO

Big Profits In Concrete Specialties If Dollars Look Good to You-Read This Carefully

Do you realize that there is a lot of money in some sand bank waiting for you to take it out? Do you know that every wagon load of sand can be made to produce a net profit of \$25? It is a fact and right at your very door is a golden opportunity to coin money in a most rapid and gratifying Very few people realize that the manufacture of concrete specialties brings enormous profits manner.

and many ambitious men, by devoting all or part of their time are making generous and enormous profits every year in this way. Just as an example of what can be done in this line we give below one man's experience and profit's for one week.

difficult and can be accomplished by any man of ordinary intel-ligence. We furnish complete and detailed instructions with every mould. These moulds can be readily sold for use in city parks, lawns, cemeteries and every property owner is a prospective

customer for a solid, indestructible Hitching Post. Do you know of another line that will net you such handsome returns in so short a time as the manufacture of these articles?

The manufacture of ornamental concrete articles is not



Indestructible, Solid, Substantial Hitching Post

12	Lawn Va	ses, \$5.00	each \$	60.00
33	Hitching	Posts, at	\$5.00 each	165.00

\$225.00

THEY COST AS FOLLOWS

41	sacks cement (101 bbls.) at \$2.00\$20.50)
5	yards sand, \$1.00 5.00)
57	hours labor, 20 cents 11.40)
33	staples and rings for posts, 10 cents 3.30)
		40.20

A good week's profit \$184.80

Send for large beautiful Catalog 29 It shows everything in the **Concrete Machinery Line**

Beautiful Artistic Lawn Vase Every Woman Wants a Pair

Every carpenter, builder, contractor, mason and property owner should have a copy of our 1911 concrete machinery catalog. It shows the largest line of concrete machinery in the world and everything imaginable is listed and described. It will pay you to send for a copy now. You will find the prices lower than has ever been made on a similar line of goods anywhere, and many articles you ought to have in your business. Do it now.

Northwestern Steel & Iron Works

942 Spring Street

Eau Claire, Wis.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

These moulds never sell for less than \$5.00 each, which is much less than the cheapest iron hitching post or vase you can buy and are much superior as they are indestructible. They generally bring from \$15.00 to \$25.00 a pair.





Franklin Tunnel Quarry

Readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER will be interested in this illustration, which is a reproduction of a photograph of the interior of one of the tunnels of the Genuine Franklin Tunnel Quarry of the Slatington Slate Company, Slatington, Pa. This celebrated Franklin Tunnel Quarry was opened in 1846. It is the oldest and the largest quarry operated in the Slatington district.

If you will examine this photograph carefully you will note the compactness and solidity of this bed. Also note that in this tunnel there is only one big bed. Since the Genuine Franklin Tunnel roofing slate, as well as the Genuine Franklin Tunnel natural slate blackboards are made from this one bed and are never mixed with the product of any other bed, the wearing quality is always absolutely uniform throughout, both in strength and color. It is evident that the possession of such a quarry as this, made up of just one large bed, gives the Slatington Slate Company a decided advantage over many other quarries with slate deposits in numerous small beds. No one can appreciate this better than the readers of the American Carpenter and Builder who are practical users of slate, both for roofing and for the numerous special purposes to which slate slabs are so well adapted. For black-boards, toilet-room finishing, sink-tops, laundry-tubs, stair treads and risers, electric switchboard faces, etc., the clear black slate slabs from this Genuine Franklin Tunnel Quarry, are proving very popular.

The Slatington Slate Company, Slatington, Pa., have just issued their new catalogue and price list for 1911. They want to place this booklet in the hands of everyone interested in the building line. It is gotten up in exceedingly

attractive style and is full of valuable information for carpenters and builders. Write for a copy.

New Metal Roofing Journal

A newcomer in the ranks of the roofing papers is "Edwards Metal Sheet," issued monthly in the interest of the Edwards Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. It is very attractively gotten up, nicely illustrated, and is brimming over with interesting, useful and entertaining reading matter pertaining to the metal roofing business. We are informed that the



Interior of the Celebrated Quarry of the Slatington Slate Co.

"Edwards Metal Sheet" will be mailed monthly to a selected list of carpenters, contractors, roofers, dealers, etc. It will be sent free to any reader of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER on request.



- 1 27" Band Saw,
- 2 12" Jointer
- 3 Saw Table, with raising and Jowering arbor 4 Smile Science Strengt
- 4 Single Spindle Shaper
- 5 Boring Attachment, arranged on special boring spindle.
- 6 Pony Planer
- 7 Tongue and Pole Rounder
- 8 Hollow Chisei Mortiser
- 9 Single End Tenoner
- 10 Drum Sander
- 11 Disc Sander

- 12 Knife Grinder
- 13 Emery Grinder
- 14 Band Re-Saw
- 15 Spoke Tenoner, Rim Borer and Wheel Equalizer
- 16 Adjustable Felloe Rounder

Messrs. Smith & Seale, of Gloster, Miss., said they <u>could not run their shop with-</u> out the FAMOUS WOODWORKER.

Here's Their Letter:

THE SIDNEY TOOL CO., Sidney, Ohio.

Gloster, Miss.

Gentlemen:—We have been using one of your No. 14 Universal Woodworking Machines, furnished with all attachments, for the past year and we believe it to be the most perfect woodworking machine on the market. Every attachment on this machine works perfect and does perfect work. We consider it the most up-to-date and complete machine ever made and we could not run a general repair shop without it.

We have not bought a buggy body, seat or wood part or gear, nor wagon axle, felloe round, bolster reach or anything of the kind since we have had this machine. We buy our timber rough and cut out all such parts that we need, and we will be pleased to recommend this machine to any man running a general repair shop and will be pleased to answer any questions that any brother repair man should like to ask in reference to this machine. Will endorse anything the Sidney Tool Co, has said in advertising this useful machine.

SMITH & SEALE.

The No. 14 FAMOUS does the work of sixteen ordinary woodworking machines.

Your business pays the biggest profits when you eliminate millwork bills. You can do this by installing a No. 14 FAMOUS Universal Woodworker—sixteen woodworking machines in one.

All the woodworking machinery you need is embodied in this one machine. It's not necessary to invest your capital in a *number* of machines when *one* is sufficient—when *one* does just as much as several and costs *less to buy and less to maintain*.

Over six hundred FAMOUS Universal Woodworkers are in use; and we are getting letters like the above every day. Not one has ever been returned; no user has ever found reason for dissatisfaction. Can any other universal woodworker show such a record? No Sir!

Our guarantee covers the entire life of the machine. You take no chances whatever. Write for special terms and full particulars. Don't think you cannot afford one—you cannot afford to do without one. Write us today.





and the heat of summer, that keep IN the warmth in winter and the cool in summer. Put up houses and buildings that keep out sound, the rooms of which are quiet and restful. Getting these features will add less than one per cent to the cost of your house, will add more than 40% to its comfort and living value and will effect a constant saving of 40% in all fuel bills. Architects, contrac-tors and carpenters are the ones able to appreciate most the superiority of **Linofelt** because they know how un-

satisfactory is ordinary building paper

These Plans Show the

Method

They show you clearly the practical and simple method of insulating walls and floors with Linofelt.

Anyone who knows Linofelt imme-diately becomes enthusiastic about it— because it has so many delightful fea-tures. It is an insulating quilt. No other is as light as Linofelt cubical contents considered. It comes from the same source as linen. It is made from flax in the largest flax market in the world—Winona. It is odorless, chem-ically clean, as sanitary as a surgical dressing. ically cle dressing.

We have had made comparative tests of Linofelt and other sheathing mediums for sound deadening qualities. We will send them on request. The same sound heard 200 feet through ordinary building paper is heard only 2 feet away through Linofelt. Tests prove Linofelt more than 38 times as effective as building paper for all uses.

Let Us Place All The Data In Your Hands

Let us send you an attractive book for Architects, Contractors and Carpenters showing Linofelt in all forms, telling how it is

made, showing and explaining plans and methods of using Linofelt, illustrated with excellent photographs of residences and buildings built with Linofelt, located in different climates. Let us send you a free sample of Linofelt so that you can see it with your own eyes and feel it with your own hands and have a close realization of its extreme effectiveness, have a firm knowledge that it will do MORE than we claim it will do. Cet the book, the service, the sample by writing to us today Please ask us tor your home.



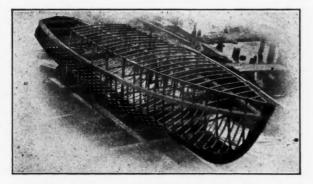
"Defoe" Knock-Down Boat Frames

The DeFoe Boat & Motor Works, of Bay City, Mich., were originally manufacturers of pleasure launches-turning them out complete ready for the water from their factory. About five years ago they conceived the idea of putting them out in a partly finished condition, to be finished by the purchaser at destination.

The DeFoe people erect the frame and finish it complete to the point where planking is to be put on. Everything is put together with bolts and screws, afterward taken apart and crated in compact packages for shipment. In this way freight is reduced to about one-tenth of what it would be on the finished boat, and their claim is that any man, not necessarily a mechanic, can finish the work from the special instructions and full sized paper patterns which are furnished with the frame. This being so, a carpenter would be doubly sure of the best results.

Their claim is that a boat can be had in this manner at a

saving of at least three-fourths. The accompanying illustrations show plainly the success at-tained by two young men of Milltown, Wash.



This shows a 30 ft., cruiser frame as it looks in the factory before being taken apart and crated for shipment.



This shows the same frame crated for shipment.



The same frame at its destination. Two men, in one days work, have re-erected it and have one strake of planking cut out and fastened in place.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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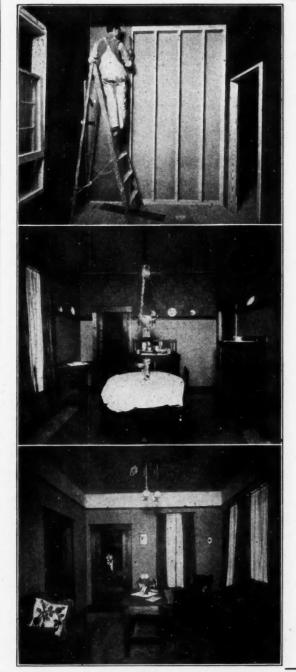
Effective Than

Building

1008.40

Paper

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



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Utility Wall Board is Used on Walls and Ceilings of These = Artistic Rooms =

The first illustration shows how easily Utility Wall Board is applied, the other illustrations show how artistically it can be decorated. Doesn't it look good to you? Wouldn't you like to have us send you a sample of it-and tell you how economical it is-How easily it is applied-How artistically it can be decorated. Our beautifully illustrated and descriptive booklet tells the whole story-and shows pictures of artistic interiors-it is free for the asking, together with a sample of Utility Wall Board.

UTILITY WALL BOARD

is unlike any other Wall Board you have ever seen-It is made of exceedingly tough, durable fibre, thoroughly waterproofed-No moisture can penetrate-It is applied directly to the studding, taking the place of both lath and plaster-Any carpenter can put it on-You can do it yourself with simply a saw and a hammer-It will last as long as the house stands-You'll be amazed at the convenience of it-the economy of it-the beauty of it.

Don't fail to send for the sample and booklet at once.

Utility Wall Board is Sold Through Dealers in Building Materials Everywhere

THE HEPPES CO. 4503 FILMORE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLES Made of full weight tin plate, embossed, then galvanized or painted. Outlive wood shingles or composition roofings. More durable, more serviceable. Lasts the life time of building. Have given satisfaction for 22 years. Do not leak, crack, rattle or blow off. Lighter than slate or tile. Easily laid, no soldering. Inexpensive. Carpenters and builders, increase your business and satisfy your customers, by recommending them. Allows a good profit on your work. Local Agents wanted. Send for Special offer. Illustrated catalogue, testimonial price list, etc. Write now.

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLE CO., 102 Erie St., Camden, N.J.





18-20-23 and 27 ft. boats at proportionate prices. All launches tested and fitted with Detroit two-cycle reversible engines with speed controlling lever—simplest engine maked—starts without crank-able—needs no boathouse. All boats fitted with air-tight compartments—cannot sink. leak or rust. We are sole owners of the patents for the manufacture of rolled steel, locked-seamed, steel boats. Orders filled the day they are received. Boats shipped to every part of the world. FREE CATALOG. (83)
 MICHIGAN STEEL BOAT CO., 1239 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich., U.S. A.

omplete With Engine, Ready to Run

Striking Effects in Concrete Blocks

Several innovations of a remarkable character are claimed for the improved concrete block machine that is being introduced by the Hobbs Concrete Machine Company, of Detroit, Mich. Developments in machines for making concrete blocks have been made rapidly during the past five years, and machines that were once thought the acme of perfection are already regarded as out of date.

The Hobbs machine is described as having as few parts as any similar machine in the market, and yet possessing a possible range of over 2,000 sizes of concrete blocks in any style of face. It is claimed that most of the changes can be made



Hobbs Natural Blocks Laid in Real Broken Ashlar

with the bare hands, and that in no instance is more than five minutes required for any change.

What is described as probably the most valuable improvements involved in the Hobbs concrete block machine are the face plates, made of iron-stone composition. An extremely hard and durable composition is used in making these plates, which are protected on the edges by iron frames. The plates are casts taken directly from a selected pattern stone. The

Combines lathing, fireproofing, soundproofing, heat

and coldproofing in one simple, inexpensive operation. In the construction of plastered walls and ceilings

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT —the Ideal Lathing Material. It is modern—progressive —efficient Avoids buckling, plaster cracks, stains, future repair bills and other defects common to ordinary lath

Sackett plaster board is a

11

construction.

NEW YORK

concrete block with a fine facing is tamped face down on this cast, and the result is said to be a revelation in concrete block manufacture, the grain and sharp outlines of the pattern stone being reproduced in all their natural beauty. The natural face of the block thus produced is said to be entirely different from the result obtained from using the cast iron plates employed on other machines to produce rock-faced blocks.

Readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER will do well to write at once and look into this proposition for themselves.

Porter Weatherproof Screens

It is the boast of the Porter Screen Company, Burlington, Vt., that their door and window screens are not only substantially made but are architecturally right. They make a speciality of furnishing made-to-order window, door and porch screens; and their method of construction, which is the full mortise and tenon with interlocking corner joint, is approved by architects and is considered the strongest and most durable obtainable. Since their factories are located near abundant lumber supplies, and where experienced labor is had at reasonable cost, they are able to offer exceptional values. Since their factories are fully equipped with modern woodworking machinery, having a great capacity, they are able to turn out the largest or smallest order in the minimum time.

If you have any special screening to do, or if you want to secure the best in both construction and material in screens, it would be well for you to get in touch with these people. We understand that they are glad to submit estimates on any job without obligation to you. They have a new book, and a very interesting one it is, on "screens," which will be mailed free on request, to all those interested. Address the Porter Screen Manufacturing Company, Burlington, Vt.

USE Sackett Plaster Board INSTEAD OF LATH By right of superior merit the logical successor of wood and metal lath. Fire - proof Sound - proof Cold - proof Heat-proof and Avoids Lath Troubles

SAVES TIME-SAVES PLASTER

and makes walls and ceilings as they should be — safe, sanitary, comfortable and durable.

SACKETT Plaster Board is handled by up-to-date dealers. Our mills have a capacity of over one million square feet per day, and being located at widely separated points enable us to supply this material promptly and economically at any point in this country and Canada.

The advantages gained by the use of SACKETT Plaster Board are of vital interest to every contractor and builder. We want you to know its merits and will gladly send full information on request—ask for booklet "A."

UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO.

The World's Leading Producers of Modern Wall Plasters and Fireproof Products CLEVELAND :: MINNEAPOLIS :: KANSAS CITY ::

SAN FRANCISCO

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Push the Doors That Pay the Profit You can build your bank account

and increase your local prestige if you stock up with, and recommend

Chehalis Fir Doors

Eventually you will *have* to use Fir Doors because compared to Fir other woods are *getting scarce*. No other wood can compare with Fir in its adaptability to the various finishes often required.

It not only takes the splendid finishes of oak, mahogany and walnut, but it matches yellow pine trim better even than does white pine.

Chehalis Fir Doors are the only doors the panels of which are *picked for similarity of grain*. Built with vertical stiles and rails and slash grain panels. Possess other features that put them in a class by themselves. Let us tell you more about them. Send for catalog (F). It's free. Better still, let us send you samples of Fir done in hardwood finishes. Enclose 10 cents to pay postage.

Chehalis Fir Door Co. Chehalis, Washington





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Cheatres

Plaster Relief Decorations

Theatres Designed Everywhere

New Richards-Wilcox Calalog

A catalog of more than usual interest has been received from the Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, Aurora, Ill. It illustrates and describes the door hangers and other hardware specialties made at the Wilcox plant.

As many of our readers know, the Richards Manufacturing Company, and the Wilcox Manufacturing Company, both from Aurora, joined forces some time ago, consolidating under the name of the Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Company. By reason of the consolidation of these two large concerns, the trade is now offered the exceptional advantages of the wide range of selections from their line, which is now one of the most complete on the market.

The present catalog shows the Wilcox line and supplements the Richards catalog number 11, which was recently issued. Ever reader of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER should write at once for copies.

An Improved Clothes Dryer

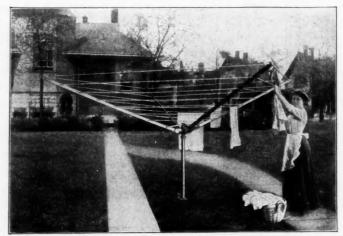
Readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER will be interested in an improved clothes dryer that has been perfected by the Chicago Dryer Co., 383 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago. The accompanying illustration will show what this dryer is and how it is used. It is strongly constructed, with a steel post, which goes down into a metal lined socket in the lawn. The post is removable so that the dryer can be. taken down and put away when not in use, if desired.

Those who have used the "Chicago-Sun" clothes dryer, which is the name of this dryer, say that it is exceptionally convenient, since each arm operates independently of the rest. It holds 165 feet of clothes line. When opened the arms lock in position and stretch the lines taut. They are also locked automatically when closed, making the device convenient to handle.

147 CEDAR ST.

Sebco Bolt

Certainly when a neat, durable clothes dryer like the "Chicago-Sun" can be obtained at such a low price at this is sold for, there is no longer any good reason for going to the trouble and inconvenience of building one of the old-style wooden clothes reels. Those having new homes built this



"Chicago-Sun" Clothes Dryer

season will want their drying yard equipped with this convenience and many others will want it to take the place of the old antiquated contraption that has been serving the purpose of a clothes dryer.

Readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER will do well to write at once to the Chicago Dryer Company for their interesting booklet describing the "Chicago-Sun" clothes dryer and their laundry dryers. They have a special proposition that will interest you.



IF YOU HAVE WORK TO DO

that entails the fastening of fixtures to walls where ordinary screws will not hold, use the SEBCO EXPANSION BOLTS for heavy work and the SEBCO SCREW ANCHORS for lighter work.

You should let us send you some free working samples and our catalog 5R. We illustrate and describe many uses for our Expansion Shields and other products that will interest you and show you a way to do better work at no additional cost for labor or material.

Tell us the work you are doing; we will offer suggestions and send you free working samples. *Send a Postal Now*.

STAR EXPANSION BOLT CO.



Sebco Anchor

NEW YORK

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Cat. Dept., 5-R



Your Interest in "Jewel" Advertising

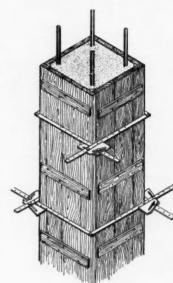
The furnace advertising camapign of the Detroit Stove Works, which has been carried on for the past few months in the leading magazines and periodicals of the country, has attracted the attention of all practical warm air furnace men. The style of copy is new in the warm air furnace field, and it's broad comprehensive outlook will find wide sympathy among those interested in the cause of warm air heating.

As the largest manufacturers of cooking and heating appliances in the world, the Detroit Stove Works felt that it was up to them to take the lead in a fight against the untruthful claims put forth by manufacturers of other appliances.

Replies from magazine advertisements have been numerous and indicate the keenest interest on the part of the public in general. These inquiries are, of course, valuable to every seller of Jewel furnaces. The factory turns all inquiries to the dealer in the territory covered, and because the nature of the advertisements is not such as to attract curiosity seekers, the inquiries are proving very valuable assets to every seller of Jewel furnaces. Astonishing as it may seem in view of the efforts put forth by other lines of heating appliances the sale of the warm air furnace is increasing by leaps and bounds, and especially is the sale of quality apparatus growing; people are beginning to realize as they have never perhaps realized before, that the great features in this warm air apparatus are—durability, efficiency and responsibility.

To be durable a furnace must, of necessity, be properly designed and made of high quality materials. Efficiency naturally follows correct design and proper manufacturing. Responsibility of the manufacturer is the other important factor. And in this respect purchasers of Jewel Furnaces are very fortunate in having back of their selection one of the strongest and best known concerns in the business—a company whose product has been on the market continuously—giving satisfaction for over half a century. Jewel Furnaces are not only guaranteed from the standpoint of service and efficiency, but the policy of the company in handling the business has always been extremely liberal and broad-minded, and this is one of the features that has helped to increase the already large army of Jewel boosters.

Dealers selling the Jewel Furnaces find the 50-year-old reputation of Jewel stoves a good asset. This, in connection



with the high quality goods and the vigorous advertising campaign, makes the Jewel proposition an exceedingly attractive one to every hustling merchant. Complete outline of the Jewel proposition is well worth having, and if you are interested it would pay you to write the Detroit Stove Works, Detroit, Michigan, mentioning the AMER-ICAN CARPENTER AND BUILD-ER with a request for information.

The Carroll Column Clamp

This is an ingenious time, labor and material saver for form building for concrete work. The illustration shows what the clamp

Forms with Carroll Clamps.

is and how it is used. It is claimed that Carroll clamps pay for themselves on a single job. They never wear out. For full information address the Carroll Column Clamp Co., Kansas City, Mo.



AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

ASBESTOS "CENTURY" SHINGLES

"The Roof that Outlives the Building"

Look into the service record of Asbestos "Century" Shingles for vourself. You'll find that you can depend absolutely on their integrity.

They give the client a roof that Asbestos "Century" Shingle Roof – Residence of Dr. Thomas H. Bowman, Harrisburg, Pa.; Harry B. Shoop, Harrisburg, Architect; James M. Bowman, Harrisburg, Contractor needs no repairing or painting-no expense bills that arouse his illwill and make him question the value of every other feature of the building.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are the first practical lightweight roofing of reinforced concretemade of hydraulic cement reinforced with interlacing asbestos fibres.



These shingles are weatherproof-fireproof-timeproof. Cannot rot, rust, crack, split or blister. They literally outlive the building-without repairs or painting.

You can get Asbestos "Century" Shingles in shapes and sizes to fit any architectural scheme. Three colors—Newport gray (silver gray), Slate (blue black), and Indian Red. Ask your Roofer for new quotations. Write for Booklet "Everlasting 1911"



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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James Swan Co. Tools

just issued a new loose-leaf catalog which shows up to advantage the many lines of carpenters'

tools which they manufacture.

The present location of their factory has been devoted to the making of bits and augers for over one hundred years. Their line consists of augers, auger bits and chisels of all kinds, drawing knives, screw drivers, nail sets, boring machines, gimlets, gouges, expansive

bits, ice picks, plug cutters and hollow augers, all of which are fully warranted. Two of their leading lines are illustrated herewith.

Concrete Machinery Specialists

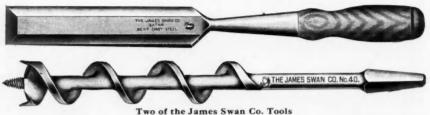
The first essential of successful concrete machinery is the equipment that makes it

Raber and Lang, Kendallville, Indiana, owe their ever increasing business largely to this fact, inasmuch as they have equipped themselves thoroughly with everything that was needed to turn out an absolutely perfect product. They are concrete machinery specialists.

Adopting the name "Crescent," when they first started in the machinery business, they have built so well that today the word "Crescent," appearing on any concrete machine, is a pledge of satisfaction. Their line consists of The Crescent continuous mixer, with automatic side loader; Crescent pipe and tile molds; Crescent power drain tile machinery; Crescent brick machine; Crescent elevators and conveyors, revolving sand screens for every purpose, power tampers for large tile. trucks and cars for block, brick and tile makers, culvert

1. VOKS6505 1. SSUSSESS

forms in any size, wet process fence posts molds, tapering or The James Swan Company, Seymour, Connecticut, have round porch column molds any diameter at top or bottom, and any special molds which will be made to order.



Among this large line they have two especially attractive propositions that will appeal to the readers of this paper, namely, the Crescent mixer and the Crescent brick machine. It is not the purpose of this article to go into detail relative to either of these machines, but the writer knows that they are good machines, machines that will pay you to investigate thoroughly. Their literature is attractive and is of great interest. A letter or card addressed to Raber and Lang Co., Kendallville, Indiana, will bring this to you.

"X L" Metal Shingles

The latest addition to the immense lines of sheet metal products of the Canton Art Metal Company, Canton, Ohio, is the "XL" metal shingle. This is a heavily embossed shingle of beautiful design, and is provided with their improved side lock construction, which is doubtless already well known to many of the readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILD-ER. It makes allowance for the necessary expansion and contraction and at the same time makes an absolutely tight fitting side lock. These shingles are made in 10 by 14 inch size and are furnished in both galvanized steel and painted tin.



AN you afford to figure a job of Metal Ceiling unless you are sure the cost of erecting will not exceed your estimate? Your success is our necessity because you will not buy our ceilings unless there is profit in them for you and satisfaction for your customers. Most of your success depends upon the fit.

We Have Solved the Problem

Our Double Bead Lap produces a thoroughly dust-proof and invisible joint. It is simplicity itself. Easy to fit, therefore cheapest to erect. This means profit and satisfied customers to you.

Another Secret

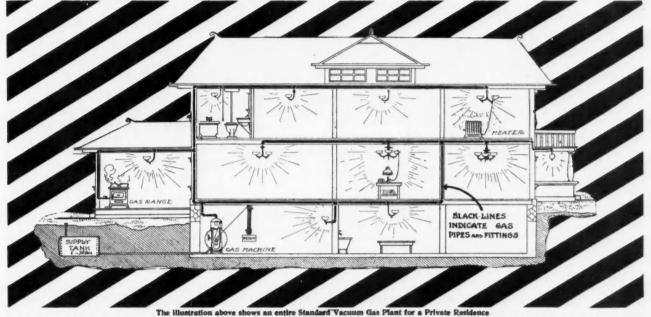
The great variety and high character of our Art Metal Ceilings and Sidewall Designs insure the customer's preference when shown our catalogue. Send us plans with all measurements and we will prepare drawings of appropriate ceilings, without charge, and name you low price on all material, F O. B. your station. Get our catalog right away.

Tiffin, Ohio 2nd & Broad Ave. The Tiffin Art Metal Co.,

Headquarters Sash, Door and Blind Makers' Supplies and Special Machines WINDOW PULLEYS (Cast and Sheet Steel). All sizes and finishes. Write for Catalogue. ENTERPRISE PULLEY MORTISER. Equipped with Four Bits. Cuts Full Stile in same time required for single mortise ENTERPRISE POCKET CUTTER. Makes a Pocket both wind and water tight. PIONEER MOULDING SANDER. Finishes Mouldings and Interior Trim equally as well as handwork, and at one-tenth the cost. Sash Cord and Chain, Glazier's Points (Standard and Machine), Blind Staples, Wood Screws, Wire Nails and Dowels. 125 Broad St., Boston, Mass. AUSTIN & EDDY 805 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago, III.

AIRGAS --- LATEST INVENTION NOT EXPLOSIVE. NOT ASPHYXIATING. ACME OF SIMPLICITY AND ECONOMY (1,000 Candie Power for One Hour for One Cont)

ACME OF SIMPLICITY AND ECONOMY (1,000 Candle rower for One Hour for One Genty) The Standard Vacuum Gas Machine has revolutionized Gas Production by means of a Vacuum Cold Process. Airgas can be used for Lighting, Heating, Cooking and Industrial Purposes. Airgas is made without the application of any heat and consists of 97 per cent of air that you breather and 3 per cent of Gas. Machines are made in different sizes, for small homes, big residences, large buildings, or can be made to supply gas for entire twrns up to 20,000 people. Gas made automatically throughout. No cleaning. No work filling machine. It runs itself. Uses Gasoline, Bensies or Naptha, also called Petrol, or Motorspirits of any grade. "Standard Vacuum Airgas can be made for 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. 32 times cheaper than electricity, 25 times cheaper than acetylene. 12 times cheaper than common kerosene oil lamps and 10 times cheaper than Coal or City Gas. Machine make gas only when needed, otherwise stands idle. It is alwavs ready. Gas produced instantly. No waiting. All conveniences of city gas, with none of its dangers and its disadvantages.



Agents Wanted: We want a representative in each town or community. Agents will be fully protected. No experience of any kind required. Plants can be delivered ready for any location and for any country or climate. Systems will last a lifetime. Always satisfactory. No trouble. No worry. Contractors & Builders visiting the coming Gement Show in Chicago are cordially invited to call on us where we have a Machine on demonstration.



ALL STYLES OF METAL ROOFING.

Catalog Dc for Ceiling. Catalog Gc, Roofing. THE KANNEBERG ROOFING & CEILING CO.

1002 Robin Street, CANTON, OHIO

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Colonial Plate 7004E.

[1101

Weber Wax Polisher and Sander

There is a great demand for a small wax polisher and sander, if it is handy and effective.

Knowing this, Mr. John F. Weber, who has made almost a life study of contractors' needs, has perfected a polisher on an entirely new principle.



It is composed of three castings, three screws and a handle. The weight is separate and, when a thumb screw is loosened, the sandpaper block can be set at any angle. This gives as many different scraping surfaces as there are angles, and nearly doubles the life of the sandpaper. When the

sandpaper does become worn out, a new sheet can be set in place in an instant.

When used as a wax polisher, a tough bristle brush of best quality fits into the place of the sandpaper block. The polisher is then ready for use. Special care has been taken to provide a weight just heavy enough to impart a fine finish without being hard to transport.

Both the sandpaper block and the brush fit into a clamping arrangement in such a way as to bring them flat and even on the floor. This care has resulted in producing a true "lineless" finish all over the floor.

Besides using this polisher themselves, contractors find a ready sale for them. After finishing up a house, it is a simple matter to sell one to the owner, because its utter simplicity and handiness—with its superior work—speaks for itself. Contractors are asked to write to Weber Mfg. Co., 670 71st Ave., West Allis, Wis., for complete particulars and prices on this polisher and on a number of other modern money-saving devices, including the famous Weber Double Acting Floor Scraper.

Hints on Boat Building*

BY AN AMATEUR.

Like most carpenters, there are seasons of the year when I have considerable idle time, and in looking around trying to find some way of profitably occupying this time, I ran across the proposition of building ones own boat.

I have always wanted a boat but the cost of the completed article has been beyond my means. When one of my friends suggested that I could at a comparatively small expense build myself a boat that would be entirely satisfactory, I was a little skeptical, as I had always thought that while I am thoroughly familiar with ordinary carpenter's tools, that the building of a boat required the technical skill of an experienced boat builder.

However, I decided to make the venture, and so purchased a knock-down frame from a boat factory for a 20-foot launch, who sold the goods at a remarkably low price. On receipt of the frame I started to set it up and after considerable difficulty, occupying several days time, I succeeded in accomplishing this part of the work after a fashion. When the frame was set up, one of our local boat builders dropped in to look it over, and I must say that I was somewhat discouraged by his criticisms.

First he said "There is not a single floor timber in the whole boat. What do you suppose is going to hold her together? There is nothing to hold the ribs to the keel but a couple of wire nails. You can never make her tight with "For further information on Boat Building, address the Pioneer Boat and Pattern Co., Wharf 25, Bay City, Mich. Ask for "Pioneer Boat Book."





We Want a Builder In Every Town

We Have An Attractive Proposition For One Carpenter Or Builder In Every Community To Take Orders For Our Widely Advertised

111

Edwards' Metal Spanish Tile

ARE EASILY SOLD BY OUR AGENTS Home Owners Everywhere Are Reading Our Advetisements In The Leading Magazines

Edwards' Interlocking Metal Spanish Tile

Edwards' Metal Tile are stamped out of the highest quality Worcester Grade Terne Plate, size 10 x 14 inches, furnished either painted or heavily galvanized. They are provided with our patented interlocking device, which conceals all nails, makes it possible to get a perfectly moisture proof roof without soldering and without danger of having the tile crack open in extremely cold or hot weather. Edwards Metal Spanish Tile looks exactly like the best Terra Cotta Tile. They have the decided advantage of being much lighter, easier to apply, longer lived and cost much less.

Write us today about your territory. Here's an opportunity you should not miss. Many carpenters and builders have been so successful taking orders and laying out Metal Spanish Tile that they now devote their entire time to this business. Others have made big profits selling and laying our metal tile roofing "between jobs." We show you how to build up an independent, profitable business in your own community. Write for our proposition today. The territory is going fast. Don't be too late. Send a postal right now.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company

"THE SHEET METAL FOLKS" 401-417 Eggleston Avenue **Cincinnati**. Ohlo THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF METAL ROOFING, METAL SHINGLES AND METAL CEILINGS CONSOLES "We Save the Children" **Columns and Grilles** By using our In quality and Ventilating price our work is School not surpassed Room You will make no mistake in writing Heater us before ordering elsewhere. For CHURCHES, Send for 36-SCHOOLS page Catalog and RESIDENCES == No. 16= Any Size It contains many fine designs of mod-Send Plans ern Grilles, Columns for Estimates and Consoles. CHAS. SMITH Northwestern Grille Works 102 Lake Street, Chicago Incorporated CHRISTENSEN BROS., Managers. 1820-26 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago

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that kind of construction, and the clamps and stringers are not large enough for a row boat."

However, as I started I determined to finish the boat up, which I did in about two months time, working nights and all other spare time I could get. I spent a great deal of time calking the seams, as I wanted to show my friend, the boat builder, that this boat was going to be water tight.

After installing a 3 H. P. engine the boat was launched and did not leak a drop until I started the engine up. After running about a mile I soon found out that the boat was only tight went standing still, and I had to admit to myself that the boat builder was right, and that the plan of construction was not right, or the boat would not have begun leaking as soon as the boat started.

However, I used her all that season and had more real pleasure than I ever had before, although I think that I lowered the water in the river that summer by steady use of the pump. I sold her in the fall to a party who did a lot of work on her in the way of reinforcing the frame, and giving the boat additional strength throughout and he got along with her fairly well.

After my season's experience I had the boating fever worse than ever, and decided to build a larger boat during the coming winter, but this time I decided that instead of taking merely the question of price into consideration I would investigate the reputation of the Company from whom I bought the material, and be sure that I was getting what I should get in the way of quality and workmanship in the frames of the boat; the technical part of the work which should be made by the experienced boat builder.

I decided on a 25-foot extension cabin cruiser, which I had often seen and admired very much on account of her trim appearance and fine accomodations and seaworthy qualities. On getting acquainted with the owner of the boat he

informed me that he purchased the frames and material in the knock-down the same as I had and finished her himself, but had none of the difficulties that presented themselves to me when I built my first small boat, as the material he had received had been satisfactory in every way.

He gave me the name of the company from whom he purchased and I immediately got busy and ordered material for a duplicate of my friend's boat, from the company he had bought of, and when the goods arrived and I got them uncrated I found them an entirely different proposition from the one that I had first tried. The frames came finished complete, with every possible part ready to re-assemble; with all the parts that might possibly be assembled incorrectly, permanently fastened, ready for the water. Every pair of ribs was fastened securely together with a good solid floor timber; the clamps and bilge stringers were heavy; each rib was bent to its exact shape and stayed, and a keelson was also furnished, and with the frame came complete instructions for re-assembling it, telling how to bolt the bilge stringers and clamps to each rib and how to bolt the keelson through the floor timbers to the keel, together with complete instructions for finishing the boat. The material was of the very best throughout and of the proper size to make a thoroughly seaworthy boat.

I was able to re-assemble this frame, although it was a very much larger boat than my first one, in less than three hours after uncrating it, and the boat was ready to plank. I worked at the boat through the winter, putting in only my spare time, and long before the season opened she was ready to launch. I have used her ever since and she is not for sale, but I have a pump that I would donate to any of my less fortunate boating friends.

From my second experience I found, as I had been told in the first place, that to build your own boat, no matter what

Carborundum Carpenters' Round Combination Bench Stone

You Can Use All of the Surface and Put a Clean Smooth Edge on Your Chisels, Plane Bits or Similar Tools—

Note the shape—round so as to give full play for rotary sharpening motion—There is no unused surface—The wear is uniform— Its use means a better edge in less time—Can be used dry or with Carborundum Temperoil, the oil that tempers the cut, smooths the edge, does not gum and has no acid.

Carborundum Round Combination Bench Stone

No. 107\$1.00With Quartered Oak Box Holder1.50Carborundum Pocket Stone in Case.35Carborundum Temperoil; 1½ ounce bottle10

All from your hardware dealer or by mail direct

The Carborundum Company Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



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EMPLOYER.....

CONTRACTOR \$ 3 000 A YEAR

Eclipse Concrete Mixers

This is the age of concrete; all other building materials are giving place to it.

The question that confronts contractors and builders no longer is, shall it be concrete; but what method, or machine, will produce concrete of best quality and at greatest economy? For this purpose the Eclipse concrete mixer is offered by its manufacturers, the Standard Scale and Supply Company,

of Chicago. It differs from all other standard batch mixers in the important feature of being built low and charged directly from barrows, requiring only slightly inclined run-ways, instead of being placed high above the ground, necessitating the use of some form of mechanical charging device.

Eclipse mixers come in all sizes to meet the requirements of both large and small work. An interesting catalog is issued by the Standard Scale and Supply Company, describing these mixers and their other contractors' equipment. It will be mailed free to our readers on request.

The Results of Indifference

In some factories where tools are made there is a spirit of indifference to results. From the head of the house down, the idea is to produce as much as possible and to sell it by one means or another; preferably by fixing the price a little under what really good tools should cost, and fixing the quality to match the price.

1810 1911 THE JAMES SWAN COMPANY SEYMOUR. CONN. Manufacturers of Mechanics' Tools, Augers, Auger Bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Hollow Augers, Gimlets, Boring Machines, Gouges, Screw Drivers, etc. SEND FOR When looking for CATALOG quality buy goods with the "Swan" trade mark. NEW BRITAIN NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO **RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO., Sale Agents,** CHICAGO

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the size, is a very simple and easy proposition if you get the proper material and proper foundation work from a reliable company. The rest is child's play, and while any amateur who can handle tools at all can make a successful boat, the average carpenter, being familiar with tools, can do it without the slightest difficulty of any kind.

Standard Scale & Supply Co's. Eclipse Mixer

ECLIPSE



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In the first place, the steel selected for these inferior tools must be bought at a price, and so must the wood for the handles. The work of shaping, hammering and adjusting is done quickly because time spent in careful work costs money. The tools are passed from one department to another in a rush, finished rapidly, stamped with a meaningless statement like "warranted all steel," or some other vague description, and shipped to dealers in all directions.

It was for the purpose of protecting the dealer, the mechanic or farmer, and themselves, from any chance of dissatisfaction that more than forty years ago the Simmons Hardware Company decided to stamp their line of tools with a trade mark that carried a genuine guarantee, that meant satisfaction, or money back, to both dealer and user. The idea met with a great response from all sorts of craftsmen, and today they recognize the Keen Kutter trade mark as the identifying mark of the finest tools and cutlery obtainable.

Good tools should be well housed; not in a chest, but in the handy way and in the way that will prevent contact, one tool with another. Tools kept in chests get nicked, scratched and spoiled by constant moving. The Keen Kutter tool cabinets do away with these accidental hurts, because every tool has its place and can be easily and quickly reached without disturbing its neighbor or spoiling its edge or surface. Everything is in plain sight, where the eye can immediately locate even the smallest bit.

These cabinets are made in all sizes to meet all needs. from the small household equipment to the complete set for the skilled carpenter.

You will find Keen Kutter equipped cabinets at your dealers, or he will order one for you if you ask him.

Build Your Own Boat

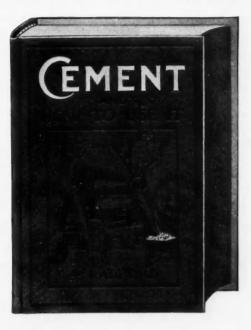


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for your home

Big, Practical, Up-to-the-Minute Book For Contractors, Builders, Cement Men

"Cement and How to Use It" is a big, practical, up-to-theminute book for the cement manufacturer, dealer and user, as well as the architect. draftsman, construction man, contractor, builder, carpenter and prospective home owner. This book contains the boiled-down essence of all the accurate information on the subject of "Cement and How to Use It" possible to obtain. It is indispensable to the man who in any way has anything to do with construction or the use of cement in any one of its multitude of applications.



"Cement and How to Use It" is the largest book of its kind ever published. It consists of 370 pages, 6x9 inches, and is printed from large, clear type on a highgrade book paper. It is illustrated with over 250 drawings, diagrams, details, etc., including many pages of full-page plates reproducing architects' original drawings and details of construction.

Two thousand topics relating to cement are discussed in this great, new book. No book attempting to treat this important subject has ever before so successfully covered the ground.

Pages-350 Illustrations-2,000 370 Topics

Every phase, part and use of this wonderful twentieth century building and paving material is treated fully and completely, with details showing each step to be taken.

This book contains only practical information. By practical is meant information that can be successfully applied to the every-day work of the average builder, contractor and cement user. The book presents and solves problems as they have been met and worked out by well known architects and the man on the job.

"Cement and How to Use It" is written so that any reader can understand every page, every term used and every detail shown. It is entirely free from technicalities and yet its pages are full of instructions for all classes of cement users. It shows the easiest and most common-sense way to do the work. Its methods, formulas and tables can be relied upon to be absolutely correct.



USE THIS COUPON-PIN \$1.00 TO IT-AND MAIL TODAY.

CEMENT WORLD CO., 241 So. 5th Ave., Chicago.

Gentlemen:-Enclosed find \$1.00 for which enter my subscription to the Cement World for one year, and send me, absolutely free, postage prepaid, one copy of the big, new 370 page book, "CEMENT AND HOW TO USE IT.

Name.....

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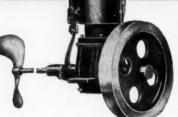
Years' Absolute Guaranty **On this Wonderful Detroit Marine Engine**

You Are the Only Judge of the engine and its merits. 25,000 satis-fied users. Material and workmanship guaranteed for five years.

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GREATEST ENGINE BARGAIN

GREATEST ENGINE BARGAIN EVER OFFERED! Fewest moving parts of any practical engine on the market. Nothing complicated or liable to get out of order. Only three moving parts. Extra long plastic white bronze bear-ings. Vanadium steel crank-shaft. Adjust-able steel connecting rod. All bearing sur-faces ground, French gray iron castings. Water-proof ignition system. Runs at any speed from trolling to racing.



Starts Without Cranking. Reversible While in Motion. Perfectly Counter-balanced. No Vibration.

30 DAYS' TRIAL Try the engine for 30 days. If you are not fully satisfied return it and we will promptly refund all money paid us.

[June

Perturn it and we will promptly related an modey paid us. Demonstrator Agents wanted in every boating community. Special wholesale price on first outfit sold. Single cylinder, 2-8 h. p. Double cylinder, 8-20 h. p. Four cylinder, 20-50 h. p. Thoroughly tested before shipment. Comes to you complete with boat fittings and ready to run. Write for free catalog, testimonials and details of the greatest protective guarantee ever offered. Suitable for any hoat from canoe to cruiser. Also railroad track car. All sizes in stock ready to ship. Write today for our wonderful demonstrator offer. (74)

DETROIT ENGINE WORKS 1239 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

Are You Ever in Need of a Large Number of PRINTS BLUE If so, write us sizes and quantity, and we will quote you prices that will surprise you!—Small orders at the rate of 2 cents sq. ft All orders filled same day as received. THE POWER WALLACE CO., 1219 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.





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No Rubbing Needed for a Beautiful Flat Finish

plied with a brush, produces the soft, out a suggestion of gloss. velvety effect of the hand-rubbed finish at one-third the cost for labor. All Home Owners everywhere are enthusithat is necessary to obtain this beautiful astic over the results obtained with it flat finish on any woodwork, new or old and the big saving it makes possible.

Johnson's Flat is to brush on a coat of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish, ap- Wood Finish. It dries in an hour with-

[June

Architects, Contractors, Painters and

ohnson's Flat Wood

is a liquid - an easy spreading preparation, manufactured especially for finishing interior woodwork of new residences and buildings - as well as furniture - and

COUPON for free sam-ple of John-son's Flat Wood Finish and panels of wood finished with it.

Name

Address.....

Street and NumberACB-6.

equally valuable for refinishing old surfaces.

This flat wood finish opens a new field for the painter. He can now give his customers the beautiful, artistic, flat, handrubbed effects that have always been so high priced on account of the labor-at prices that are within the reach of everyone.

By the use of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish, vou can make figures on hand-rubbed effects that will land the contract every time-give your customer perfect satisfaction — and make you a good profit besides.

For giving this rubbed effect to new woodwork, apply Johnson's Flat Wood Finish over Wood Dye, Paste Wood Filler, or Varnish-for old woodwork or furniture having a gloss or varnish finish, simply apply a coat of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish. It is not necessary to remove the old finish before applying the newand one coat thoroughly brushed in is sufficient.

Prices of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish

Gallons	\$3.00)
Half Gallons	1.60)
Quarts		5
Pints)

One Gallon is sufficient for 500 square feet

Let us send you free a test can of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish and a copy of our Instruction Book. We want every painter - you - to know all about this most important development in wood finishing material. We will send you a free sample so you may try it yourself at our expense and be convinced. Write today or fill out coupon for sample of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish and panels of wood finished with it.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis. The Wood Finishing Authorities

Instruction Book On Wood Finishing and Generous Samples FREE To Painters

WE HAVE just gone to the expense of publishing a hand-book on Wood Finishing especially for our painters. This Instruction Book gives full infor-

mation about finishing all wood—soft or hard—old or new. There is no point it does not cover. It tells you just how much material you will need for any work so that you can easily figure out your estimates.

We want a copy of this Instruction Book in the hands of every progressive painter. Write today for your copy which we are holding here for you. Remember, we will send it absolutely free and postpaid. You are placed under no obligation whatever.

We will also send you FREE samples of JOHNSON'S WOOD FINISHES. After you have tried our brand we know that you will never use any other for our wood finishes will ALWAYS give your clients satisfaction—you will never have a dissatisfied customer if you finish all of your work with "Johnson's" standard finishes.

Johnson's Wood Dye

is made in 15 popular shades as follows:

No. 126 Light Oak No. 123 Dark Oak No. 125 Mission Oak No. 140 Early English or Manila Oak No. 110 Bog Oak

No. 128 Light Mahogany No. 129 Dark Mahogany No. 130 Weathered Oak No. 131 Brown Weathered Oak No. 132 Green Weathered Oak Gallons \$3.00—Half Gallons \$1.50

No. 121 Moss Green No. 122 Forest Green No. 172 Flemish Oak No. 178 Brown Flemish Oak No. 120 Fumed Oak 121

Johnson's Wood Dye penetrates deep into the wood, fixing a deep, rich, permanent color which will not fade or rub off. It never raises the grain of the wood, and is very easy to apply as it does not show laps and streaks even when used upon the softest woods.

Over the dye apply two coats of JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX with a cloth and polish with a dry cloth or weighted brush. Prepared Wax gives that beautiful, lasting, artistic polish about which all of your customers are asking you.

GO TO YOUR LEADING PAINT DEALER for free samples of Johnson's Wood Dye and Prepared Wax. If your dealer hasn't the samples, write us for them, mentioning your dealer's name and the shade of dye of which you wish a sample and we will see that you are immediately supplied, free and postpaid.

S. C. Johnson & Sons, Dept. ACB6, Racine, Wis. "The Wood Finishing Authorities"

We show here an illustration of our new gallon and half-gallon package of Wood Dye. Both sizes are packed in a carton which can be safely shipped by express to all points. This package is very easy to handle. Unused material may be kept absolutely airtight in it.

Be sure to write us for free samples and the Instruction Book if your dealer cannot supply you.



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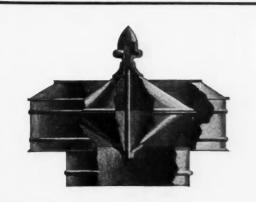
necessity for hook-and-eye, or other fastener.

<u>Sells at Sight</u> THE E. L. WATROUS MFG. CO., DES MOINES, IOWA

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Ventilators THAT VENTILATE

Improved Metal Ceilings with Punched Nail Holes and Repressed Beads

Those particular features that saves so much time in the erection and increases your profits. They produce a nicer job.

METAL SHINGLES

in two sizes. 10 x 14 inches and 19 x 26 inches.

Metal Hip Shingles Sheet Metal Goods

of all kinds for interior and exterior of buildings.



The Canton Art Metal Co. "Quality Products" CANTON, OHIO. ADDRESS FACTORY No. 1 EASTERN BRANCH WESTERN BRANCH Cor.11th Ave. & W. 25th St. New York No. 206 South 3rd Street Minnespolis

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You can't afford to be The Man Who Stood Still. You don't want to stick to the plane, the saw and the hammer all your life. You don't want to continue to work for the next twenty or thirty years just as you do now. You must want to advance, and you can advance by studying

Radford's Cyclopedia CARPENTRY, BUILDING AND ARCHITECTURE

Employer

Twelve great, big, massive volumes. More thorough, more complete, more exhaustive than anything before even attempted. Over four thousand pages, thousands of illustrations. diagrams, charts, plans and working drawings, made especially for this set of books, including three complete volumes on cement and concrete construction, the only thing of the kind in existence. Practical carpentry, steel square, framing, roof construction, and even manual training, painting, glazing and decorating are thoroughly treated in addition to the bigger work, such as masonry and steel construction, heating, ventilation and plumbing, reinforced concrete, contracts and specifications. And all this explained thoroughly without the use of a single square root sign or algebraic equation, or the use of anything but simple arithmetic. **Practical information from start to finish.**

Free Set of **Blue** Prints and Book of Plans

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ONE-QUARTER PRICE BARGAIN Delivered to you at bare cost of manufacture merely to introduce the set. Privilege of ex-amination free. We pay transportation both ways if you don't keep the books. One dollar with your order and two dollars a month pays for the books. Order on the coupon below and get all the benefits of the One-quarter Price Offer—\$23.80 instead of \$79.00.

Free Five-Day Offer Sent For Only \$1.00

June

Including year's subscription to the American Carpenter and Builder and one extra large Portfolio size volume of three hundred pages of all kinds of plans, perspective views and floor plans, selected for their excellence, economy of design and popularity among the building classes. SMALL LIST OF CONTENTS

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Framing	Concrete Block Systems	Railroad Work, Concrete	etc.	-
Roof Construction Strength of materials	Proportions-Sand, Stone, Gravel and Water	Concrete Dams	Free Hand and Perspec-	me
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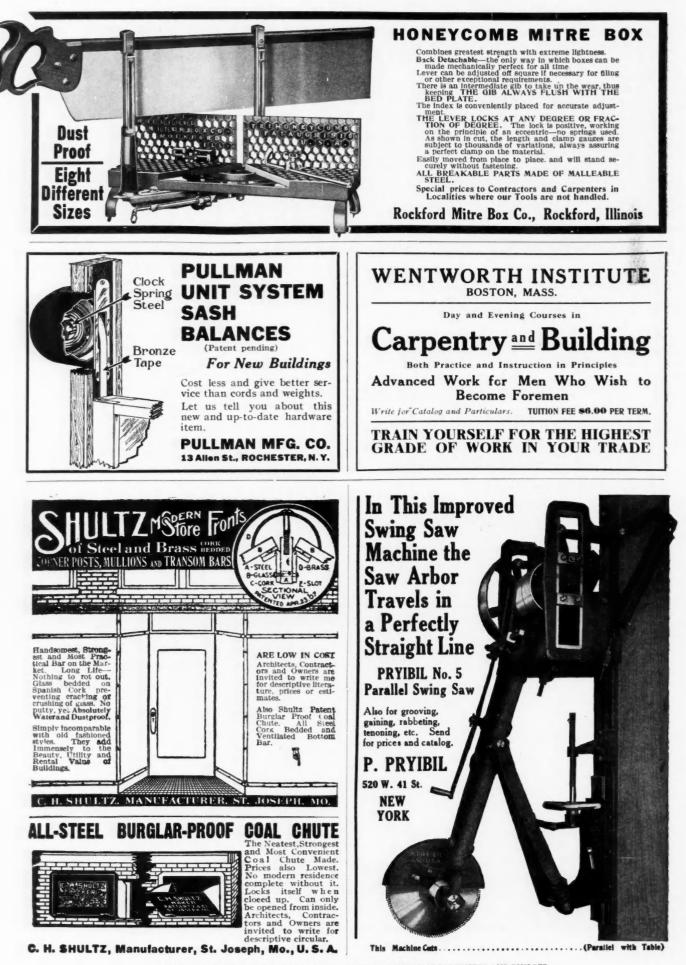
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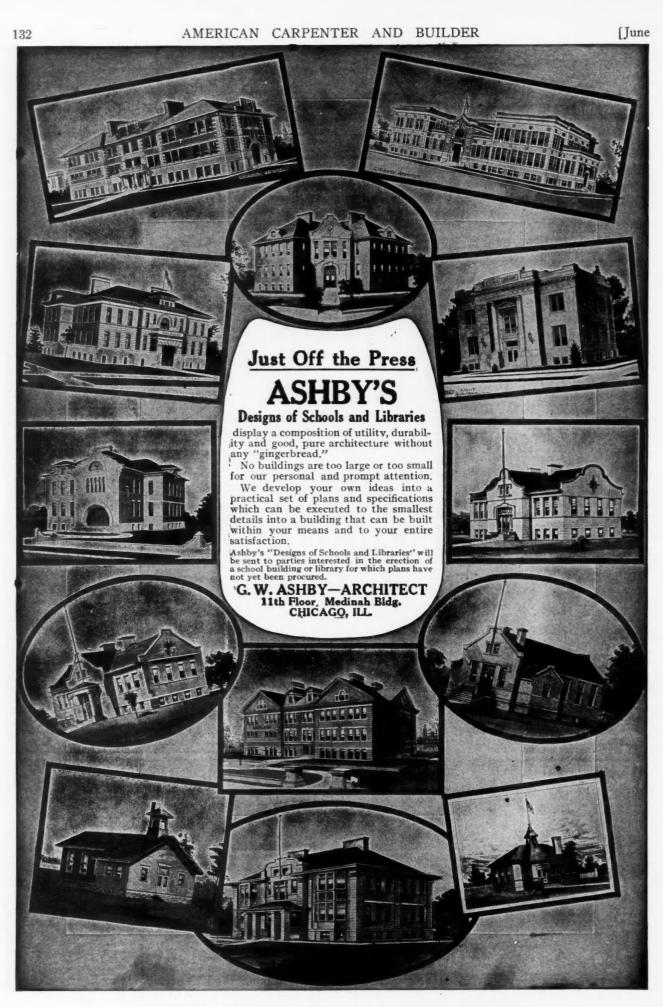
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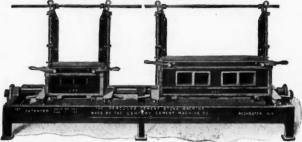
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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS Forms for the July number of the American Carpenter and Builder will close promptly on June 20. New Copy, changes and orders for omissions of advertisements must reach our business office. 178 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, not later han the above date to insure attention. AMERICAN CARPENTER & BUILDER CO.

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[June

Summer

BISHOPRIC BOARD AND SHEATH

NY WEATHER is "Good Building Weather" when you use Bishopric Wall Board as a substitute for lath and plaster. It is cheaper and better and does away with all delays in building. It is nailed to studding dry, ready for immediate application of paper, paint, burlap, or any other kind of decoration.

FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS

This substitute for lath and plaster is made of kiln-dried, dressed lath, imbedded in hot Asphalt Mastic surfaced with sized carboard and cut at the factory into 4x4 feet sheets, which are easily and quickly nailed to studding, ready for immediate application of wall paper, paint, burlap, or other decoration. The laths imbedded Applied Dry Winter or STARSON FOR TOLES STARS

in Bishopric Wall Board give it wall strength, a guarantee against warping.

It is applied dry, is guaranteed not to swell, shrink, warp, crack, flake or blister; is clean, sanitary and odorless; is proof against moisture, cold, heat, and vermin; saves fuel in winter and keeps out summer heat; also deadens sound.

Bishopric Wall Board Easily Applied

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It is suitable for dwellings, factories, new partitions in old buildings, finishing attics, porches, laundries, cellar ceilings, garages, etc.

PRICE OF WALL BOARD AND SHIPMENT—Crate of 16 sheets, covering 256 sq. ft. of surface, \$6.40 per crate, or \$2.50 per 100 sq. ft., f. o. b. New Orleans, Cincinnati, or Alma, Mich. We ship from nearest point. BISHOPRIC

Bishopric Sheathing is Cheaper than Lumber; saves 75% in Labor; does away with Building Paper

Bishopric Sheathing is made of same materials as Wall Board, but finish is not necessarily so fine, therefore costs less. It is of uniform thickness, insuring a perfectly even surface when applied.

Bishopric Sheathing is nailed to studs, with lath and asphalt side sposed. Over laths weather boards are nailed or cement applied.

Bishopric Sheathing makes a more solid and substantial wall than lumber. There are no gaping joints; no widening cracks due to shrinkage; no knot holes.

The Asphalt Mastic in Bishopric Sheathing is a non-conductor, moisture cannot penetrate it. It is proof against vermin. The pests cannot bore through the tough, gummy Asphalt Mastic. In applying weather-boards over laths, dead air space is left between the laths; formin^{*} splendid insulation. Does away with the expense of building paper and cost of its application.

One wagon load of Bishopric Sheathing covers an area from six to ten times as great as one load of lumber—a tremendous saving in hauling. Five thousand feet can be hauled in an ordinary wagon.

An Ideal Bishopric Home Щ

Ideal home showing Weather-boards over Bishopric Sheathing, lath side exposed, also Bishopric Roofing over Bishopric Sheathing. (smooth side of sheathing exposed)

The cost of applying Bishopric Sheathing is but \$2.50 per 1,000 feet—A SAVING OF ABOUT 75 PER CENT. Furthermore, 1,000 square feet of wood sheathing covers but 750 feet of surface, 20% less being due to tongue and groove. In Bishopric Sheathing 1000 sq. ft. covers 1000 square feet of space.

Shows Construction of Bishopric Wall Board

Ideal Material for Cement

Buildings or Stucco Ex-teriors. Proof against Dampness, Heat and Cold

Dampness, Heat and Cold In applying ordinary lumber, heavier scaffolding, more tools and greater scaffold floor space are required. In applying Bishopric Sheathing, one man drives a few nails in each sheet; a common laborer or boy can finish the nailing. Bishopric Sheathing insures comfort during the construction of the building. As soon as the building is closed in with Bishopric Sheath-ing, the men may work in comfort on the inside during bad weather, finishing the outside on suitable days. This insures continuous work, whou loss of time, enabling the constructor to hold his men and com-plete the work in the least possible time. Bishopric Sheathing is used with equally splendid results under dooring and as a substitute for roofing boards. Used under floors, it serves as a sound deadener and keeps out dampness; used under fooring the Sheathing is used with equally splendid results under the shingles, it keepsout cold and summer heat. ITS MANY USES—Bishopric Sheathing also is used with excellent results as a lining for dairy barns, ranch houses, poultry houses, driv-ing stables or any out-door building where protection from the elements. Summer or Winter is desired. Bishopric Sheathing is the ideal material for cement exterior or stucco work. Cement firmly adheres to the laths and Asphalt Mastic and makes a solid, smooth exterior. For factory or residence this form of concrete or stucce construction is the cheapest and best know. PRICE OF SHEATHING AND SHIPMENT-Crate of 16 sheets,

PRICE OF SHEATHING AND SHIPMENT—Crate of 16 sheets, covering 256 square feet of sur-face, \$6, or \$2.35 per square of 100 square feet, 1. o. b. New Orleans, La., Cincinnati, or Alma, Mich. We ship from nearest

BISHOPRIC ROOFING SELF-PROTECTING

SELF-PKOTECTING The materials used in Bishopric Roofing are self-protecting. Other roofings require protection. Other roofings require protection. The way out, cracking or rotting. Bishopric Roofing requires no paint. The Asphalt itself in this patented Roofing is touchened and perpetuated by an exclusive process. Carbonate of Lime is mixed with pure asphalt, making one homogeneous mixture, which stands a pressure of 500 pounds to the square luch. This is a positive guarantee against breaks and cracks. Asphalt Mastic may be exposed direct to the weather in any climate without dracking or crimbling. With ou free sample and literature. II Sont FREE. Dealers Write for



Write for Descriptive Bo klet'and Samples all Sent FREE. Dealers Write for Proposition. THE MASTIC WALL BOARD AND ROOFING MFG. CO., E. Third St. Cincinnati, O.

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No. K 3555. Size 3% 3 Blades. Gun Metal Handle. Price \$1.50 No. K 762, Price 75c. Size 3½ in. Two Large Blades, Cocobola Handle, German Silver Bolster, Cap and Name Shield. Full Brass Lined.

A Real Knife for Real Work

KEEN

KEEN Kutter knives are true in temper and of finest quality from point to heel of every blade. Ordinary knives balk, flinch and fail because the blades are soft in *spots* and the microscopic *teeth* that form the edge get bent and useless.

KEEN KUTTER

knives are uniformly hard. The workman who tempers Keen Kutter steel takes the same pride in his work that you do in yours, and that spirit prevails in every detail of manufacture. Keen Kutter blades hold their edge, and keep their spring, the handles stay on—and the whole knife *makes good*. If it doesn't, your dealer refunds the price. The guarantee is as real as the knife.

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten." Trademark Registered. –E. C. SIMMONS.

If not at your dealer's, write us. SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY, Inc.

St. Louis and New York, U.S.A.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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Time-Savers

of the time required to hang a door can be saved by using "**National**" Ornamental Butts. Some contractors say they can save more. Figure up the time spent in a year in hanging doors and you will see how much it is to your advantage to use them.

Another exclusive feature— The new false **tip** is **threaded** and screws into the butt. **The slot is for a screwdriver**, making it easy to remove the pin. Also shows which is the bottom of the butt.

STYLE No. 400

here illustrated can be furnished in any finish and in all sizes from $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inches inclusive.

Ask for Booklet, "Ornamental Ideas," and give us your dealer's name.

Directions—Attach butt part "A" to jamb first, then set and wedge door into position and attach Ornamental Leaf to surface of the door. Simple, isn't it?

Be sure to look for the flag—it's stamped on all "National" Butts.—It stands for quality.

National Manufacturing Co. Sterling, Ill.

CASING

DOOR

NATIONAL MFG.CO

Trade-Mark