THE WORLD'S GREATEST BUILDING PAPER

US HELP YOU Make These Win-ter Months Pay

E are making a special offer to readers of the American Carpenter and Builder-an offer never before equaled. You are our friends-You know We know you; we are willing to send you Free for examination the Best US and Most Reliable set of home study reference cyclopedia for Builders.

We want *every* builder, young or old, to *invest* some of his spare time during the next three months in reading and studying "Radford's Cyclopedia." We want you to fit yourselves this winter you are not more than satisfied return them at our for bigger wages and better contracts next spring. expense. We pay all carrying charges.

We know that "Radford's Cyclopedia" will give you a clearer, broader grasp of your work. These wonderful—useful—interesting books will increase your earnings. We know this for we have seen it proved in the experience of thousands of builders during the past two years.

What these books have done for others they will do for you. Remember that now for a short time only they are yours for free examination in them over carefully from beginning to end. If Editor-in-Chief, American Carpenter Construction."

expense. We pay all carrying charges.

Don't be without these helpful books any longer. See page 153 for full particulars of this special offer to members of the "Big Family" and write us today to send you your set.

Sincerely yours,



Don't Deceive Yourself

Don't say "the old Saw is good enough for me." It really never was good enough. It did very well in the days when there was nothing better. It was "a good Saw" before the old ATKINS Company invented SILVER STEEL—before the days of the Perfection Handle, Taper Grinding and other exclusive ATKINS

improvements. But the really intelligent mechanic—who appreciates fine tools—can do better now.

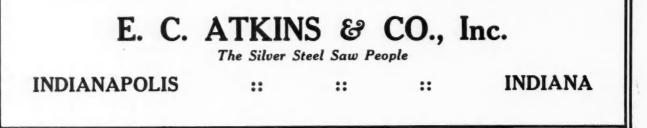
ATKINS Silver SAWS

They are in advance—just as the newest types of braces, planes, screw drivers and other tools are in advance of former patterns. The ATKINS Company has grown—has improved its methods of manufacture and processes of saw making, until to-day every mechanic can truthfully say to his brother workman —"Its the kind of Saw you ought to use."

How to Get Them

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS are now for sale in nearly every hardware store throughout the country. Those dealers who do not happen to carry the particular Saw you wish will be very glad to order for you from their wholesale house. Pick out the Saw you wish and tell your dealer to get it for you. If he won't do this, then write to us and we will see that you are taken care of.

OUR FREE OFFER. We are compiling a list of high class mechanics. We want your name. If you will write us enclosing ten cents for postage, we will send you a fine carpenter's apron. Look in the pocket and you will find a little surprise with our compliments. Write to-day—now, while you think of it.



3

BEATS A SEWING MACHINE

Marion, Ind., Sept. 9, 1912.

The portable saw rig is surely a wonder. I don't see how I got along without it. It takes the place of a carpenter, as a sewing machine does in a household.

M. G. Pepple & Co.

THE C. H. & E. No. 3 Portable Saw Rig can be wheeled to any part of your work in a minute. A turn of the Fly Wheel and the engine is started. Total weight of rig 697 lbs. Will rip 2 inch and cross cut 3 inch lumber. With the 12 different attachments you can do your own millwork.

> C. H. & E. Manufacturing Co., Inc. Manufacturers of Contractors' Equipment 322 Mineral St., - MILWAUKEE, WIS.



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1912]



IS NO EXFERIMENT. Its work since 1903 has established a standard for finely surfaced and polished soors. 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 wail 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 pro-pells the machine at the same ratio of speed. It has surfaced and polished millions of square feet of the inset 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. Don't be fooled with an imitation.

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

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

The Myers New-Way Adjustable Tandem Door Hanger Is adjustable to and from buildings and permits the door to be raised or lowered as desired. This is a very important feature in cold weather when the ground is frozen and heaved up. It is abso-lutely dust proof and can be adjusted to keep out all snow and rain. Owing to its construction it all snow and rain. Owing to its construction it will carry a heavier load than any other style tubular track. Another very important feature is its flexibility which permits the door to pass over

ven surfaces. Write us for information and catalog.

F. E. MYERS & BRO.

OHIO ASHLAND,

"It Works Like a Plane" The Boss Floor Scraper The "Boss" is the only Floor Scraper made that will plane a floor without leaving a square cut where knife first starts cutting. Why? where knife first starts cutting. Why? Because the "Boss" is made with a gauge

[November

THE BOSS

> Mnfd, also in Canada

on front, to which is attached a pear-shaped wheel which raises when machine is pulled and lets the knife down gradually. The "Boss" can be set for any thickness of shaving, it also can be set for any shearing cut right or left up or down to suit the kind

of Lumber. It is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. **G. J. KEPPLINGER**

Main Office: DWIGHT, ILL. -

WHY THE ACME IS THE BEST FLOOR SCRAPING OUTFIT ON THE MARKET



BECAUSE-

The floor scraper works automatically.

The blade cannot butt into the flooring.

The handle is adjustable.

The blade can be set at various angles.

There are removable and extra weight attachments.

There is no stooping or lifting while operating.

The blade sharpener puts a perfect edge on each blade.

The sander puts on the finishing touches.

The extra tools are the very best made and

It enables one man to do the work of four men using hand scrapers.

If these reasons appeal to you and you have any flooring that requires scraping, then let me send you this outfit on **one week's free** trial. You can then give the machines a thorough tryout and if the same do not come up to your expectations and don't do your floor scraping better than it has ever been done before, you can pack up the outfit and send it back to me at my expense.

This is absolutely a FREE TRIAL OFFER. No strings to it, just a matter of letting you try before you buy.

I will gladly send you further particulars and catalog on request.

JOS. MIOTKE, 247 Lake Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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The CRESCENT Universal **WOOD WORKER**



Here Is a Woodworking **Machine Every Contractor** --Builder--Carpenter Can Put Profitably to Work-and Keep It Working **Every Day, Too**

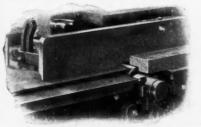
You should thoroughly investigate the CRESCENT Universal wood worker.

Contractors-Builders-Carpenters-Supply and Lumber Yards-can make money using the CRESCENT Universal wood worker every day in the year. Installed in your shop, it will prove a money saver and a profit maker on all your work.

With it you and your men can do more and better work and in less time than you can without The CRESCENT Universal wood worker gives you all the facilities and advantages of a fully equipped planing mill. It is more than a mere combination wood worker. It is more than the incomplete equipment of machines the small shop is accustomed to have.



A good view of the disk grind-er. The disk is 14 inches in diameter. Table can be raised and lowered to suit the work being done.



This shows how to do rabbeting on the jointer. You can't do this on every joint-er. How it is done on a CRESCENT is fully explained in our latest catalog.



Poles and shafts can easily be rounded on the shaper spindle. This feature will appeal to the wagon and carriage builder. All you need to do this work are the special knives.

There are five separate units to the machine-a band saw, jointer, shaper, saw table and borer. Various attachments may be added, making it adapted for panel raising, tenoning, mortising, tool grinding, knife grinding, sanding, dadoing, resawing, making mouding, rounding poles so that in fact it is really fifteen machines combined in one.

Four men can work on it at one time, each independent of the other. Each can start and stop his machine at will, and it isn't necessary to run more than one machine at a time if you don't want to. The machine is compact,

convenient and is particularly adapted for the kind of work you have to do. It is easily operated—you don't have to be a practical machine man to understand it. Any ordinary mechanic of average ability can handle the machine to good advantage

The machine is neatly designed, substantially constructed and is al-ways ready for work. We can equip the machine with either a 26-in. or 32-in. band saw, 8-in., 12-in. or 16-in. jointer. Or if you already have a band saw we can furnish the machine

band saw we can furnish the m without the band saw. Get our new 128 page catalog. It illustrates and describes in detail the CRESCENT Universal wood worker. It will also tell you about our complete line of band saws, jointers, saw tables, planers, shapers, swing saws, disk grinder, planers and match-ers and borers. The catalog is free for the ask-ing. Get it. Read it carefully and be sure that you thoroughly investigate the merits of the CRESCENT Universal wood worker.

worker. Drop us a line—TODAY—NOW for YOUR copy of this new

for YC catalog THE CRESCENT MACHINE CO.

224 Main Street



This attachment converts the borer into a hollow chisel mortiser, suitable for cutting mortises up to 5% inch square.



emery wheel may be attached to borer spindle and is very conveni-

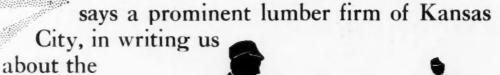
It is a very easy matter to work quarter round or moulding on the shaper spindle. The pressure spring holds the work securely up against the fence LEETONIA, OHIO

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[November

"SAVED US \$22 IN ONE DAY



Eveready "Guaranteed for Life"

Lots of others praise it just as strongly. So would you if you realized what it will do to facilitate your work, save time and cut your labor costs. It's strong and rigidly built from the ground up— "guaranteed for life." Portable—take it anywhere. Keep it for shop-work or have it "on the job" when you get a big contract. It's self-contained—claways ready to run—no setting up or connections to contained-always ready to run-no setting up or connections to make. Instant-starting gasoline engine furnishes abundance of power always. And the beauty of this machine is you can do almost any-thing with it, for it has every attachment the contractor and builder needs. It's a complete "mill" in itself.

All These Attachments Free

Jointer Head-This works on exactly

8

Jointer Head.—This works on exactly the same principle as an up-to-date planer. Produces a smooth, even job, with no deep cut as the material leaves the jointer head; 2½ inches in size. Saw Gauge and Miter Device—Saw gauge of the best gray iron, 18 inches long, adjustable to any bevel. Miter device adjustable to any angle and can be used as a cross-cut gauge.

Sander—The best one yet—a great time and money saver over old methods in change and economy of paper. Our method of holding paper will not blister as do many others; 10 inches in diameter

Jig Saw—Not a cheap one, but the best 12-inch jig we can make. All joints reinforced with steel, equipped with brass bushings. Once use it and you won't part with it.

Boring Attachment—A high class attachment. Guaranteed absolutely accurate. Extra long boxes insure easy, long

Here is the letter from The Deallbrage Lumber Co., of Kansas City.

"The saving in time and the utilization of what would, without the use of the machine, be waste or low grade material, has been a source of constant satisfaction and profit to us.

In One Day It Saved Us the Net Amount of \$22.00

"It has been operated throughout by the regular yard force, among whom there is not one making any pretension of mechanical knowledge."

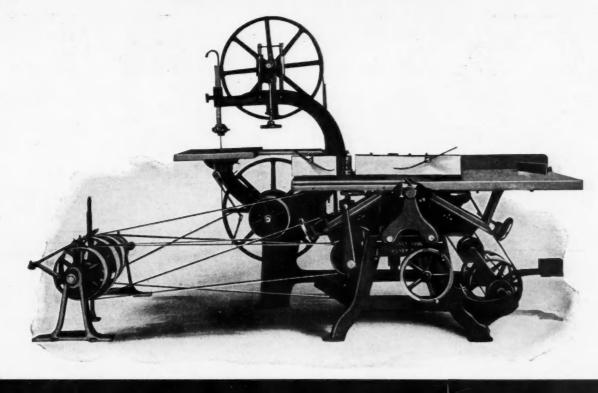
running qualities on the guides. Bits, standard sizes. Dado Head—Our own special de-

bad head—our own special de-sign. Does smooth even work with or across the grain. Makes window frames, dados, etc. Emery Wheel—A 6-inch wheel made for grinding tools is also furnished with this rig.

Try It A Week At Our Risk Work it hard - use all the Attachments. Keep track of its time and fuel and compare with hand labor. Then if

you think you can get along without it, we'll take it away, making no charge whatever. Write for details today-the risk is all ours.

> Oshkosh Mfg. Co. **316 South Main Street** OSHKOSH, WIS.



Sixteen machines are embodied in the FAMOUS Universal Woodworker; here they are:

27" Band Saw, 12" Jointer

- 3 Saw Table, with aising and
- lowering arbor Single Spindle Shaper
- Boring Attachment, arranged on special boring spindle.

PROBABLY YOU CANNOT afford sixteen woodworking machines, although you have sixteen different kinds of work to do! MAYBE YOU HAVEN'T THE floor space to spare for more than one machine-yet you would sooner do the work in your own shop than give it out to planing mills!

BIGGER PROFITS YOU want as a matter of course, and no doubt you realize that you can do your own millwork cheaper than a planing mill can!

- 6 Pony Planer
- 7 **Tongue and Pole Rounder**
- 8 Hollow Chiser Mortiser
- 9 Single End Tenoner
- 10 Drum Sander
- 11 Disc Sander

THE ANSWER TO ALL THIS is the Famous Universal Woodworker, which does sixteen different kinds of millwork, but is only one machine, occupying very little floor space, and low enough in price to be within the reach of every carpenter, builder and contractor.

THE FAMOUS HAS REVOlutionized the woodworking machinery business during the past three years. Over 1,400 Carpenters and Builders have bought Famous Universal Woodworkers,

12 Knife Grinder

- 13 Emery Grinder
- 14 Band Re-Saw

::

- 15 Spoke Tenoner, Rim Rorer and Wheel Equalizer
- 16 Adjustable Felloe Rounder

showed them the way to get out millwork cheaper and quicker than ever before-the way to bigger profits.

WHAT'S THE USE OF DElaying the matter? Why don't you investigate it further? It costs you nothing to make us get down to brass tacks and show you thoroughly why a FAMOUS will make your business more profitable.

Drop us a line today. Ask for our catalog and terms.

Sidney, O.

THE SIDNEY TOOL CO.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.

simply because the FAMOUS

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Our Expert Service Department

The American Carpenter and Builder receives many requests daily for information from its readers. Some of them want help on work that is new or unusual. Others want to buy machinery, tools, equipment, supplies, and materials and ask us to recommend what is best suited for the purpose and to give them advice where to buy it. In short, many thousands of our readers rely upon the Editorial and Business Departments of the American Carpenter and Builder in helping them to solve problems of various kinds and on all sorts of subjects.

Free Information for Our Readers

It is a pleasure for us to render this assistance to our readers. We welcome every opportunity to help them in any way. We have a splendidly organized Information Department which takes care of these matters. This department is called "Radford's Expert Service," and is composed of a staff of practical builders, engineers, architects, draftsmen, and writers, able to take care of all matters relating to construction.

Brings Buyers and Sellers Together

This "Expert Service" has a completely indexed reference department, consisting of the names and addresses of manufacturers and dealers in everything that is bought or used by contractors, builders, carpenters, architects, draftsmen, engineers, or any one engaged in any branch of the building industry.

Market Place of the Building Field

Immediately upon receipt of a communication asking where the writer can obtain a certain tool, machine, equipment, materials, supplies or any article, whether it is or is not advertised in our magazine, we write to manufacturers or sellers whom we know to be reliable and can furnish goods promptly. Letters are sent out the same day the request is received and in each case care is taken to write to firms nearest the location of the intending buyer, so as to make carrying charges as light as possible should a sale be made.

Our Complete Equipment

We want more of our readers to avail themselves of this "Expert Service." It is absolutely free to those who use it. Our facilities for gathering and furnishing information are unequalled by any other publication in the building field. The American Carpenter and Builder is affiliated with the Cement World and the Dealers Building Material Record, the three magazines comprising the Radford Publications. The Radford Publications have their own drafting rooms, architectural department, blue printing machinery, and a large staff of experienced, practical writers and artists. It has a reference library (second to none in the world) of books, pamphlets, periodicals and catalogues covering the entire construction field.

Prompt and Practical Help

Expense is not considered and the most painstaking care and attention is given to any request sent to our **Expert Service Department**. We most cordially invite our readers to make full use of it at any and all times.

If you want to get expert service on any problem of building, engineering, or paving, or if you want information about work that you do not understand, state such particulars as will help us to give you an intelligent answer to your questions.

If you want to buy anything, or if you want more information about something that is not advertised in the American Carpenter and Builder, or if you want to know more about something that is advertised, fill out the coupon below. We will place you in touch with manufacturers or dealers who will furnish you with just what you want and at the best prices.

Lxper	t Service Department	
AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDE 178 West Jackson Boul., C		
Gentlemen: We are in the market for th you know to be reliable and can furnish good		touch with manufacturers whom ruly,
ITEMS:	Name	
	Street and No.	
	Post Office	State

The Master Slide Rule

1912]

Quick and Easy to Useand Always Accurate

¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰⁰

This Master Slide Rule (shown here) is a new measuring rule particularly intended for taking inside door, window trim, etc., measurements. It is made of select boxwood—trimmed with brass plated

It is made of select boxwood-trimmed with brass plated steel. When extended it is kept in place rigidly by strong steel springs. It opens and closes instantly. One side is marked for inside measuring-the reverse side is marked the same as standard rule. This rule measures 8 inches when closed. By extending lower slide you get exact measurement from point to point. The Master Slide Bule is made to be the state of the state.

The Master Slide Rule is made in lengths of 2 to 6 feet. The price is only 15 cents per lineal foot for either a 4, 5 or 6-foot rule. You need a rule of this sort—get one now.

> Write for our circulars, detailed particulars and agents proposition for you. Don't delay.

► Dahl Manufacturing Co. Childs Bldg.—1 East 42nd St. NEW YORK CITY



We sell direct to carpenters—giving you the benefit of the middle man's profit. We have other bargains in tools. Send for catalogue. CROWN TOOL MFG. CO. :-: Ottumwa, Iowa

How to Make a Good Profit on Fancy Sash

Whittling the joints of fancy sash with a jack knife and chisel is slow and tedious work, and the profits from it are small.

The American Sash Trimmer

makes the work of fitting curved and straight sash bar equally easy, and with this machine a man can fit up more fancy sash in one hour than he can in from three to five hours by hand, also producing better work.

Here Is the Proof

The Heald Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. Gentlemen:—We have been using one of your "American Sash Trimmers" constantly for the last two and a half years, and are perfectly satisfied with its work. It is a great labor saver, doing five times as much work as could be done in the old way, and doing it cheaper and better. Yours very truly, Mohawk Valley Lbr. Co., Fultonville, N. Y.

Here's How We Do It

Two or three downward strokes of that cutter will cut a piece of bar to the exact length required and shape the end to a perfect fit in a very small part of the time required to do a poor job by hand.



Better Work Less Cost More Profit

Res

We guarantee the enormous saving of at least 75 per cent in cost over the old way of fitting up this work and the price of the machine being small, it soon pays for itself.

Can you not see how this machine would increase the profits from your sash department?

> Machines sent on approval to responsible concerns.

The Heald Machine Company 2 New Bond Street, Worcester, Mass.

November



The Carpenter says: The Master Brace

is his idea of what a brace ought to be.

Its general appearance delights the lover of fine tools. The metal parts are handsomely nickeled and the head and handle are of finely finished cocobola.

The chuck securely holds straight shanks from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and all sizes and styles of bits, tapers and irregular shaped shanks. The milled jaws have eight sharp holding points of contact with the shank giving unusual tenacity of grip.

Jaws adjust themselves exactly to the shape to be held. Our patent cup washer prevents chuck from working loose.

A Distinct Masterpiece in its every Function

The effective and positive ratchet device is concealed, protecting the parts from dust. Has ball bearing head and center handle, the latter being adjustable. The sleeve is of a new pattern just fitting the hand, and is reinforced at the lip to meet the strain at that point. The tail socket is made from solid bar steel, unbreakable under the severest usage. The jaws are so hinged upon a spring as to transmit any strain to the stout sleeve. The Master Brace is made in 4 sizes—8, 10, 12 and 14 inch sweep.

Send for our FREE book "Tool Practice"





Here's What the Russell Jennings Bits Will Do

1912

They will bore the cleanest hole. They will bore faster than any other bit. They will clear the hole of chips.

Here's What They Won't Do

They won't choke with chips. They won't "run off" if they strike a knot. They won't cut over or under the size stamped on them. That is about all you need to know concerning these bits. You can get them at your hardware dealer's.

Russell Jennings Mfg. Co. CHESTER, CONN. 21-99



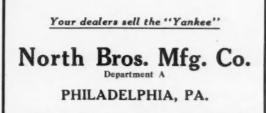
"YANKEE" DRILL No. 50

is the quickest Hand Drill made for small holes in wood or metal up to 3-16 inch.

The double (Backward and Forward) action of the Driving Handle is light and quick, and gives it a speed that cannot be matched by any geared drill.

A great convenienceto any mechanic who has a large number of holes to drill in awkward places. The price, \$2.50 from the factory if you cannot get it from your dealer.

Send for "Yankee" Tool Book telling you about a number of "Yankee" Tools.







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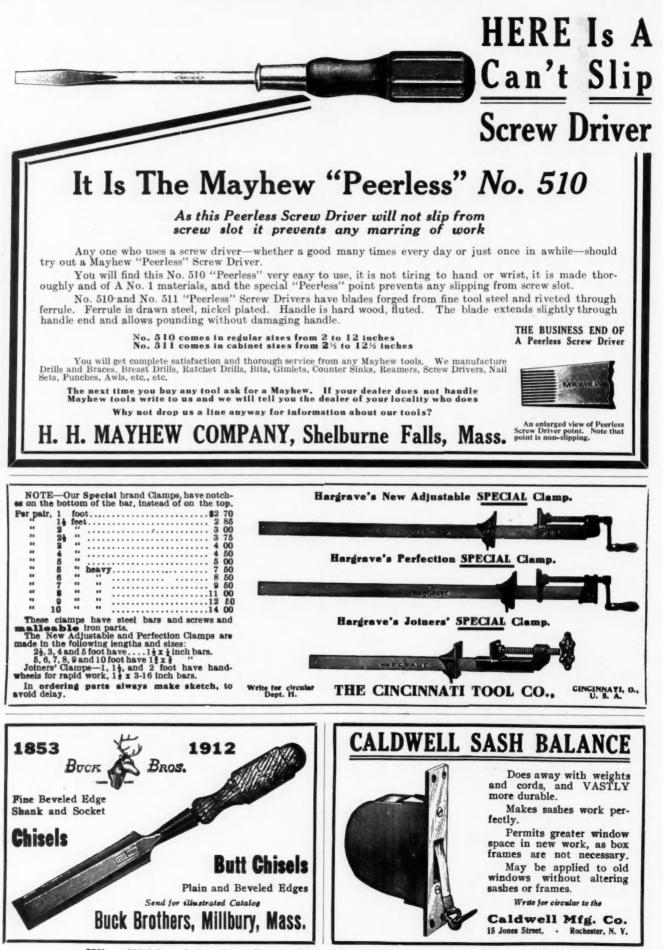




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This fasten-ing is more se-cure than any number of screws or nails could make it. Baves about 15

American Level & Grade Finder Co., RAILROAD, PA.

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BCREWS COSTMONEY

Grand Rapids Hardware Co. Manufacturers

158 11th Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

24

THE FIRST AMERICAN SAW STEEL

HE great and powerful place which American steel has assumed in the world is all the more remarkable when it is considered how hard was the early struggle to give it standing. Yet in the face of every adverse condition the industry has developed and grown and today it cannot be successfully

contradicted that America is not only the largest and most critical consumer of steel in the world, but also the greatest producer as well, and this, despite the fact that some years ago the entire country sent abroad for all its steel.

This is true, not only of rails, plates, structural steel, wire and the commoner grades of steel, but also of the higher grades of steel, such as Tool steel and Alloy steels.

At the present time Henry Disston & Sons use a greater quantity of tool steel annually, for saw-making purposes, than any other single American manufacturer, and all of it is produced in their own plant. The history of this plant is unique because it is the first successful crucible steel melting plant in America to make saw steel.

The fact that saw manufacturers were forced to secure all their steel plates from abroad, and these sel-dom free from flaws, led Henry Disston, 1855, to establish his plant for producing special saw steel. His extensive and careful study of the problem, together with much costly experimenting, resulted in the production, not only of the first saw steel made in America, but the first really perfect saw steel made anywhere.

So great was the prejudice, however, against American steel that Henry Disston was compelled to con-ceal for a time the fact that he made his own steel, but it was not long before its good quality became known.

Demand on the part of the lumber manufacturers for increased output caused untold difficulties for the saw manufacturer. Forcing results in the sawmill necessitated the making of a steel which would withstand the much greater strains and at the same time possess a longer life. Since its inception, Disston Saw Steel has kept pace with the increasing requirements of the lumber manufacturer so that it possesses, today, all the qualities necessary to make it the best steel for saws produced anywhere in the world.

Disston not only made the first American saw steel, but to Disston steel is due the present high standing of American Saws throughout the world.

Reprinted from The Disston Crucible of March, 1912

Clellar Incorporated **KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS** PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS

MACHINE BIT

BRACE BIT

ARCHITECT

25

WS MINNEAPOLIS SCA 1288 Heating Bldg.,

Bend 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 into 6, 10, 12, 16, 20 and 40 parts. Also free catalog on request. Mention this paper. Andrews Heating Co., Minneapolis, Minn.



Bit of U

Guided by its circular rim-instead of its centre-the Forstner Labor-Saving Auger Bit will bore any arc of a circle, and can be guided in any direction.

Doesn't matter how hard the wood is, no consequence whether it is full of knots, or the grain awkward to negotiate. The Forstner Bit works with equal smoothness under any condition and leaves a true polished surface on every job.

Unequaled for Delicate Work

Supersedes chisels, gauges, scroll-saws, or lath tools combined, for all kinds of delicate work. Cabinet and pattern makers and carpenters are enthusiastic because they do more work than other bits and cost no more.

We can offer something special in the matter of price on sets packed in a sensible box. Send today for particulars and catalog.

The Progressive Mfg.

Torrington, Conn.

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CO

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Don't Lose Money by Hand Mixing this Winter

When the snow begins to fly, don't go back to the old method of hand mixing-But get "The Standard" mixer and turn out twice the work with less expense and in half the time.

"The Standard" mixers mounted on trucks are especially adapted for concrete floor construction as the simplicity of this mixer allows the outfit to be moved anywhere on the job.

The Low Charging platform only 2 feet high-The Semi-Automatic discharge simplest and quickest on the market-The Open Drum allowing the inspection of the entire batch while mixing -The low first cost and low operating cost, assures you of many advantages over hand mixing.

"The Standard" CHARGING Mixer Mounted on Skids is especially adapted for inside work and can be used to a great advantage in mixing concrete, cement mortar, plaster, etc. Can

be moved by two men. Furnished with any kind of power or without power, as is desired. If you have any winter work, it is to your advantage to write for our catalog No. 144.



The Standard Scale & Supply Company CHICAGO 1345-1347 Wabash Ave.

PITTSBURGH 243-245 Water St

Lay Your Own Concrete Why Not The

PHILADELPHIA 35 So. Fourth S

BLYSTONE

BATCH MIXER?

NEW YORK 136 W. Broadway

27

A^S the forests are cut, builders turn to concrete. Concrete construction is not difficult. It pays liberal profits. Hundreds of contractors are going into concrete every year. You can start with a small investmentsome wheelbarrows, shovels, small tools and a

Smith Hand Mixer

I^T is a *batch mixer*, guaranteed to mix a perfect batch in three slow, easy turns of the drum. Cranks easily—popular with the men. Batch capacity, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. Output, 25 to 30 cu. yards per day. Weight, 1000 lbs. Guaranteed fully by the biggest and oldest mixer concern in the United States.

TheT.L.SmithCo. 1333 Majestic Building Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Let us send you our guarantee and booklet No. 17

This Blystone Batch Mixer can mix mortar and plaster just as well as it can mix concrete. It It will give a per-fect and thorough mix regardless of material used.

The Blystone Mixer operates very easily. It is filled while in motion and material is discharged while machine It is filled is in motion. The Blystone Mixer mixes material in full view—this insures an absolutely accurate mix.

The Blystone Mixer is durable—it is simple in construc-tion and well built throughout. It can be easily cleaned. The reverse spiral paddle system of the Blystone mixes rapidly, turning material over forty times in one minute.

Blystone Mixers are furnished with gasoline engine, power equipment or for belt driving. Mounted on skids or portable hand trucks.

USE THE BLYSTONE MIXERS-BUILDERS

The Blystone is the practical mixer for your use. It is thoroughly adaptable to just the sort of work you want a mixer for. Let us tell you fully about the Blystone. Get our catalogue and circular matter. Write today for full particulars.

THE BLYSTONE MACHINERY CO. 19 Carpenter St., CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA

[November

Mullins Metal Tile Roofing

has won widespread and lasting favor because of its many superior qualities. Beauty, simplicity, durability—these are its salient characteristics. Absolutely storm-proof and water tight. When put on according to directions, Mullins Metal Tile Roofing is guaranteed to keep in perfect

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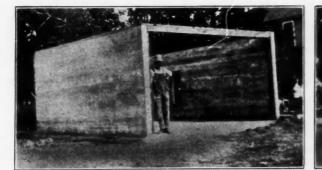




Chicken House, 18-inch Walls

Barn 40 ft. x 120 ft., 10-inch Reinforced Walls

29



Automobile Shed, 18-inch Walls

Milk House 18-inch Walls

Yuma, Colo., Sept. 14, 1912.

"Have Now Used My Coltrin Three Seasons and Have Not Yet Spent Anything for Repairs"

The Knickerbocker Co., Jackson, Mich.

Gentlemen:-Here are pictures of reinforced concrete buildings I put up for Mr. Dodd on his ranch at Brush. The barn is 40x120 ft., 10-in. wall reinforced with 1/4-in. rods. The chicken house, auto shed and milk house have 18-in. walls and all the buildings cement floored. Put up all of them in 15 days, three men, myself and Mixer. Have now used my Coltrin for three seasons and have not yet spent anything for repairs. Without a Coltrin would not feel I could get along. Yours truly,

EDWARD SELANDER.

The Coltrin Continuous Batch Mixers

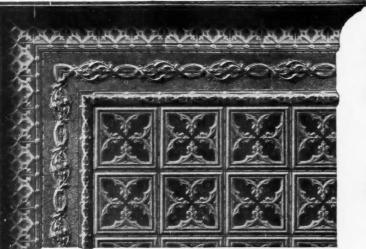
Shipped Anywhere on Trial-Built in Ten Styles

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The Knickerbocker Company :: Jackson, Michigan WRITE FOR CATALOG

[November



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Edwards Metal Ceilings and Walls

Carpenters Contractors and Builders

Here is a chance for you to build up an independent, profitable business for yourself right at home. Many agents are now devoting their entire time to selling our Metal Ceilings. Others have made big profits simply devoting part of their time to selling and applying our Metal Ceilings and Walls. Write us to-day about your territory. Our business is growing so rapidly that it is necessary to have an agent in every community. The territory is going fast. One day's delay may mean that some one else will be given your territory. Don't delay. Write today for our special agents' proposition and large handsome catalog of attractive designs.

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Largest Manufacturers of Metal Ceilings, Metal Shingles, Steel Roofing and Siding in the World Eastern Representatives: The W. H. Daycock, Jr. Co., 81-83 Fulton Street, New York Branch Office and Warehouse: 1625-1627 Pacific Avenue, Dallas, Texas. J. F. Agnew, Manager



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When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.

1912]

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[November





Bright Prospects Ahead

HERE never was a time when things looked any brighter than now for carpenters and builders. Big crops, good wages, general prosperity. Even the every-fourth-year political bugaboo has quieted down and doesn't scare folks the way it used to.

There will be considerable building work to attend to this winter, and the few days of enforced idleness will probably be all too short for the real needs of enterprising builders.

There is no time like the winter time to investigate new things, to get posted. New building materials are on the market. New methods of construction are being introduced. New tools, machinery and builders' equipment are offered. as being wonderfully superior to anything heretofore known.

And maybe some of them are, at that! The wise builder gives the man with the new thing the benefit of the doubt. He is willing to investigate and find out. What he doesn't have time to look into during the busy building season he studies into during these winter months. Not all builders realize it, but there is money in keeping posted. The best work always goes to the man who knows.

Winter "Wolf Chasers"

IN this issue of your magazine you will find an astonishing number of sensible ideas for winter work for builders. It is always interesting and valuable to know how "the other fellow" manages it. From making "antique" Grandfather clocks with wooden works, all along the line to making up door sash and window screens, the actual experiences of other carpenters and builders are offered. Take your pick.

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Will These Ideas Work?

A FAIR question which, like the motion to adjourn, is always in order is "Will it work?" In this case it seems certain that these ideas will work, at least they have worked for others. Why not for you just as well? Perhaps better?

We have seen suggestions made, based on theory-ideas some writer thought ought to work.

But these ideas are different. Nothing theoretical about them. They all bear the stamp of genuineness. They have been sawed out, and hammered out, and chiseled out by your brother builders. Pick out what is best for you and go to it.

What of Your Own Experiences?

THE subject of winter work is so interesting and so important that we will gladly give more space to it next month, also. You practical men who haven't written yet about this,— here is your chance to go these fellows one better.

Do any of you build boats in the winter time?

Do any of you make cedar chests? Do any of you specialize in attic

remodeling, using wall boards?

Do any of you draw plans and clean up the architectural end of your work during the winter?

The December AMERICAN CARPEN-TER AND BUILDER is yours to tell us about these and a dozen other things we ought to hear about. Some worth while prizes will be given, too.

Big Special Christmas Number

THE next will be our Christmas AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER. It doesn't seem possible that Christmas is almost here again; does it? We are going to celebrate properly this year. WE ARE GOING TO CELEBRATE WITH THE BIG-GEST AND BEST NUMBER OF THIS BUILDING MAGAZINE YET ISSUED. It would take many pages to tell you all that is to be in it, and as you see we haven't much space left.

But you can take our word for it, that it is going to be a dandy. Don't miss this big special Christmas number. Fraternally Yours, Editor, American Carpenter and

BUILDER.

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November



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Important Notice

The World's Greatest Building Paper

When your subscription expires, renew at once, using the blank enclosed in your final copy. If it expires with this issue your renewal must reach us before November 25 to avoid missing the December number. Use P. O. or Express Money Order if possible, but bills or 2-cent stamps may be sent at our risk.

No. 2

Che World's Greatest Building Paper

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

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

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NOVEMBER, 1912.

New York Office, 178 Fulton Street

E. B. WOLFROM, EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE

VOL. XIV.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; payable always in advance, Single Copies, 20 cents. Canadian Subscriptions, \$2.50. Foreign Subscriptions, \$3.00.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. Advertisements, to insure insertion should reach our Chicago office not later than the 20th of the month preceding date of publication.

Sure-Send Them In

 $E_{\rm this:}^{\rm VERY}$ little while some subscriber writes like

To the Editor:

Inclosed I hand you Chicago draft for \$2.00, renewing my subscription to your valued publication for another year.

I get so many good pointers from the book that I do not think I could do without it very well.

Now, if I should send you a few pictures of the houses I have built, will you print them to show my brother contractors what is being done out in this "wild and woolly West"? M. D. SMOCK,

Contractor and Builder.

Vinton, Iowa.

We want to say publicly again—and it's evident we can't say it too often—our latch, string always hangs out for our readers; we are interested in what you are doing; we want to see pictures of your work. Other builders like to see them, too. Send them in.

Official Statement

The following statement is a copy of the one required by the United States Government for all publications to make under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 24, 1912. The law requires that two copies of this statement shall be deposited in the Post Office where the publication is mailed and further requires that the statement shall be printed in the newspaper, magazine or other periodical making the same. The following is a copy of the statement made by the American Carpenter and Builder Co. and filed at the Post Office at Chicago on Oct. 1, 1912:

COPY

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., of the American Carpenter and Builder, published monthly at Chicago, Ill., required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912.

Editor-in-Chief-Wm. A. Radford,

4552 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill. Managing Editor-Bernard L. Johnson

Managing Editor-Bernard L. Johnson, 5422 Ridgewood Court, Chicago, Ill. Business Manager-E. L. Hatfield,

1255 Thorndale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Publisher—American Carpenter and Builder Co., 178 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Stockholders owning 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock:

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[Seal]

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Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

There are no bonds, mortgages or other securities outstanding against the American Carpenter and Builder Co.

(Signed) E. L. HATFIELD,

Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1912.

BENJAMIN ROSENBERG,

Notary Public. Commission expires February 8, 1916.

[November



If the Old Grey Wolf isn't kept away from the Door this winter it will not be the fault of the 100 subscribers (practical carpenters and builders) who have came forward with these frank, sensible, helpful letters. These schemes for winter work have been tested; they have proved successful for others—some of them may be just the thing for you. We are grateful to these subscribers for their loyalty and brotherly spirit.

How goes the Winter Work Problem with YOU? What do you think of these solutions? and

what have you to offer? Write to us now; the discussion in the December American Carpenter and Builder will be lively.—Editor.

First Prize—How I Turn My Spare Time to Profit

OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED IN MAKING KITCHEN CABINETS, MISSION FURNITURE, GRAIN , SPROUTERS, HANDKERCHIEF AND NECKWEAR BOXES, AND PHONOGRAPH CASES

By J. C. Barnard Carpenter and Builder, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

I WISH to help out the discussion of work for winter months. I think the first thing to do is to ascertain in each locality what the demand is for, whether for useful articles or articles that can only be bought by rich people, and may be considered luxuries. Under the head of useful articles I have made the following articles : Kitchen cabinets, grain sprouters, all kinds of mission furniture.

One winter I made by hand six kitchen cabinets out of yellow pine that I sold for \$25.00 apiece. I made good wages on these (photo enclosed). There is good money in different pieces of mission furniture. If the locality in which a person lives is a good one for chickens, good money can be made making grain sprouters; any chicken man will buy one when it is demonstrated to him.

Last winter I made a great number of ladies' handkerchief and neckwear boxes. These were about 12 inches long, 8 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, all veneered with curly walnut and piano finished, lined inside with satin, very tastefully, and small mirror in lid. I could place these faster than I could make them. They make a splendid present. Making them is like play. One can have half a dozen on the way at one time and it fills in so well while doing other work. The satin work can be done by a good fire on a cold winter's night and the good wife can help, too.

I have also been very successful making grafotola tables, the same as the Columbia people put out. The difference is I can cut their price a hundred dollars and then make good money. I obtain the material



"One Winter I Made Six Kitchen Cabinets (like this) out of Pine—Sold Them for \$25.00 Apiece



1912

View of Kitchen Cabinet When Closed

from the American Veneer Co. (advertised in your paper) and the graphophone I buy from the Columbia people. I can build one in two weeks, the finishing takes two weeks' time, but only about two days' actual labor. They are good sellers, if you are in a



Grafonola Table with Instrument (Sells Regularly for \$200.) Can be Made and Sold at a Good Profit for \$100. locality where people can afford a piece of furniture like this.

Now, I do not know what else to say, without it is that it depends a good deal on the man; if he will use his powers of observation and his brains he will soon find out what there is a demand for, and in many cases he can help to make a demand for his work.

> J. C. BARNARD, Oklahoma City, Okla.

<u>Second Prize</u>—Many Suggestions for Keeping the Money Coming In During the Winter

By John Freeman

Carpenter and Builder, Rock Island, Ill.

HOW to keep busy during the winter is no doubt the question with many carpenters, especially in small towns, where it is seldom that there is enough inside work to keep a force busy. However, the man who wants work will be agreeably surprised if he will look around, as there are many ways in which he can "keep the money coming" and at very agreeable work, too. Here are a few pointers:

(1) There is hardly a housekeeper but would like an attractive *plate rail* around the dining-room, and the carpenter can buy this cheap, and can make it still cheaper yet. The mission designs are easily executed and always attractive. Let the people know that you are in position to make designs to order, and that you will put same in place, and if handy with the brush, it can easily be stained and finished to match the rest of the finish.

(2) Screens. Take orders for screens during the winter. Buy screen wire by the roll (you can do this at a saving of about 50%), and let your trade know that they can save money in placing their screen or-

ders with you during the winter, and that you will fit and hang them.

(3) Shirt-Waist Boxes, Flower Stands, Porch Seats, Swings, etc., are always in demand, and a call among your friends and neighbors suggesting that you are in position to make up anything in this line will undoubtedly result in many an odd job with a neat profit. Designs for many kinds of porch furniture have appeared in the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, and you might take a few designs of different articles along, and they are almost sure to take the eye of some one.

(4) Cupboards and China Closets. There is many a house that could use a cupboard to advantage that does not have one now or maybe the lady of the house wants another. It might be that the old one has panel doors and glass doors are preferred. You can easily cut out the panels and put in lights of glass. Maybe there is a nook in the dining room not the right size for a china closet one would buy from the dealer—if so, one could be made to order and finished and more attractive perhaps than one taken from the store.

(5) Attics. Maybe the walls and floor have never been finished, and it is now desired to have same for store room or play room for the children. Cheap flooring and wall board will soon fix the room up, and attics are not half bad places to work in during the bad weather.

(6) *Mirror Doors*. Nearly every house, built at least five years ago, has a place for a long mirror door. Very well, you can purchase same any size, and a little work and moulding will fix up the old door.

(7) *Picture Moulding*. Maybe the house is to be repapered, and if so, new picture mould would add to

the attractiveness. You can supply this.

(8) *Beam Ceilings*. These are not so hard to put up and make a very attractive room, and are very much in style at the present time.

I have named over just a few of the many different ways to keep busy during the winter. It will be found worth while to have a telephone so people can call you up, and also in making calls to leave a business card with address and phone number.

I hope some of the suggestions offered will be of value and help "keep the money coming in during the winter," and I will read with interest the letters from others. JOHN FREEMAN.

Rock Island, Ill.

Prize Letter-Money in Screens and Screening

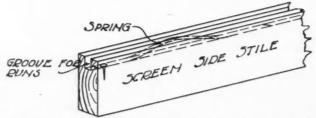
HOW I HAVE WORKED UP A WINTER SPECIALTY THAT KEEPS MY WOODWORKING MACHINERY BUSY AND THE PROFITS COMING IN

By Floyd L. McCollom Carpenter and Builder, Pontiac, Mich.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

W INDOW screens and screen doors will be found a money making business for winter months. I do not say this without knowing it, for I believe I am in a position to know, having been making this my winter work for a number of years. It is one of the easiest things in the world to get people interested in screening their own residences, and often you can secure the job of screening the tenant house. Just try the screening business, my brother, and you will surprise yourself to see how easy it is. There is no argument against good fly screens; the day has now come when everybody wants their houses screened.

There was a time back in the misty foggy days of our forefathers when people thought but little of picking flies out of the butter and milk and tea, etc., but that day is past and people are looking for more sanitary conditions, and surely a house filled with pure, well screened fresh air is to be much desired, and no one with an ounce of wisdom will argue against it.



Screenman McCollom Makes His Window Screens Thus With Spring Slides

Our leading doctors of today are crying in loud tones for screens, screens and more screens. Keep out the flies and you keep out four-fifths of all fevers.

Now, my brother, I will tell you how you can build a very nice line of screens, and if you have a power woodworker you have all you could ask for in the way of machinery. Your stock for window screens should be $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{13}{4}$ inches for sides and top of frame and $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{23}{4}$ inches for the bottom rail; $\frac{11}{8}$ inches is often used where a heavier frame is required. However, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch usually is used. Cut the sides in between the top and bottom, by so doing the top forms a water shed for the ends of the side stiles and the lower end of the side stiles being held up from the window sill by the bottom rail prevents the ends from taking up moisture as it otherwise would do.

After the frame has been bored for $\frac{3}{8}$ by 3-inch dowells and assembled put on your grooving saw 5-16 inch thick and groove one edge of the frame 9-16 inch deep and the other about 3-16 inch deep. Use a spring in the deep groove at top and bottom of the side stile. Get out hardwood slide strips $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to nail on your blind stops for runs.

This will make you a sliding screen that will please. In making the slide screen, however, it should always be made $\frac{5}{8}$ inch narrower than the opening between blind stops. This allows for the slides and when sprung in place will work freely and yet firm. If a stationary or hinged screen is desired do not make the $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch allowance.

Doors. Stock used for doors is usually $3\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ or $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches for side stiles and cross rails, with a $5\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bottom rail. For doors I use 7-16-inch dowells.

If you have a shaper in connection with your woodworker you can add beauty by shaping the inner edges of both doors and window screens.

You can make good money from this work at a charge of from 9 to 15 cents per square foot, according to wire work used and number of coats of paint applied.

Hoping I have inspired some brother to the screen business and wishing you all bigger and better business during the winter before us.

> F. L. McCollom, Pontiac, Mich.

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Prize Letter—Keeping Busy in the Power Woodworking Shop

NECESSARY TO ENLARGE SHOP TWICE IN SIX YEARS-METHODS USED-MACHINERY EQUIPMENT-OUTPUT THAT KEEPS THE MONEY COMING IN

By W. C. Marsh

Contractor and Builder, Fort Madison, Iowa

Editor AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER:

N reply to your request, will herein give my experience.

Six years ago this Fall I took my first contract to build a five-room dwelling, and employed a young man who wanted to learn the trade.

My shop was 20 by 24 feet, with 14foot studding. That winter I built a saw frame for hand use, but soon added shaft with pulley, and when I had much ripping, I used my small auto for power;

in this way got out all my frames. Had several small saws for plowing, for parting stops and other work.

The second year I built my shop longer, to 50 feet; put in a 2 H. P. gasoline engine, 10-foot line shaft and several hand made machines and cutter heads. These helped very much and did good work; have run a week at a time, ripping out material for other parties; employed four men during the summer and two during the winter months.

Three years, and I saw that I was not in shape to handle the work to the best advantage, although what I had was a big help and saving. Late in the Fall I enlarged my shop to 35 by 50 feet, with cement floor. I purchased a combination wood worker, but had changes made for my wants; a double adjustable table jointer in the center, on left arber for saws, and on right for all kinds of cutter head and moulding bits. I built an adjustable frame above table, so there were no obstructions on saw table. This frame fastened to the joist above, and by lowering same for guides and springs, holds the material on planer and



W. C. MARSH

other heads, and when not in use pushes up out of the way. Also put in a heavy mortiser and boring machine for all classes of mortising and boring. I use quadruple bit for sash pulleys, window frames, etc. Built a 4-foot sand drum, which is used mostly for smoothing up screens, windows, and doors after they are put together.

A reversible spindle for circle sash; also a 22-inch band saw, although small, does my work nicely. Also a wood lathe which has done lots of work; grind

stones, emery wheels, 22 feet of line shaft and 6 H. P. gasoline engine.

On the second floor I have a large screening table for stretching wire on frames. My first saw rig is also on jobs where there is much sawing and ripping.

The Question—To Keep the Dollars Coming in During the Winter

Necessity forced me to provide a place for winter work, and tools to work with, to compete with any factory. My winter work increased, my help had to increase; while providing a place for myself, it was for others, and last winter I had six men working nearly every day.

"What is the Line of Work?"

Any and everything in the wood line, all kinds of furniture (at odd times), broken sash to be replaced with new, kitchen cabinets, china closets, ironing boards, custom ripping, etc. I have run a week for one party, ripping. Make window and door frames for other parties which would have to go to a planing mill. I have taken many jobs of shop work away from the regular mills and made money. There is always

Three Views of Interior of Contractor Marsh's Machine Woodworking Shop Where he Makes Good on his Slogan—"Wood Specialties."

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something in the shop waiting to be done.

My slogan, "Wood Specialties."

My winter work will be to the largest extent, window screens and screen doors and storm sash.

Orders are taken in the fall and winter for window screens, and make up standard sizes for stock if we have the time. We were making storm sash, off and on, all last winter, and at times could not get them out fast enough.

I save all my rippings, and when I get the time, run them into screen moulding, parting stops and lattice, 1¹/₈-inch blocks into rosettes.

Last Winter a railroad contractor wanted some turning done. The regular planing mill was not running and he came to me. "Can you turn some 4" Rollers?" "Yes," said I. He had a half car of poplar to cross

cut and turn.

Another party had a patent folding chicken crate, which consumed lots of time. I have 500 to 1000 to make this winter. I have orders for several kitchen cabinets to be made this winter.

Laying hardwood floors in the winter can be worked at to good advantage.

I have this to say, be able to do all classes of work that may be offered, and you will not have to solicit work. I have never asked for five cents (5ϕ) in work and have all I can attend too, and no contracts have been over seven thousand, five hundred dollars, (\$7500). I employ ten to fourteen carpenters.

W. C. Marsh.

Contractor and Builder and Manufacturer of Wood Specialties, Fort Madison, Iowa.

Prize Letter—Adventures in Rescuing Antique Furniture (and the Money that's in It)

WINTER WORK THAT 1S THREE-FOURTHS PLAY

By Robert A. Heim Carpenter and Builder, Lockport, N. Y

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

T HE Editor has asked a very simple question and a most difficult one to answer, and a very vital one withal.

To begin with, the answer depends on the man who has to work it out, and nearly every one has to do it along certain individual lines. The writer has



"I Found a Rosewood Settee in the Basement of a Junk Shop"

found that good profit can be made picking up odd pieces of used furniture and carefully restoring and refinishing them.

On one occasion a rosewood settee was found in the basement of a junk shop. About two days' work and the outlay of seven dollars for materials for finishing and upholstering netted a clear sum of twentyfive dollars, and secured an appreciative customer who gladly helps to place every piece that spare time is found to make or repair.

An old cherry bureau reposed for years in a lumber room in the attic in the house of an old family. Tradition gave it an age of 150 years and its construction shows a master's skill. It was given the writer, to make room for a more modern piece of furniture. It was dingy and scratched and had the remains of three coats of paint--paint, mind you, on as fine a piece of wood as ever grew. The front had an overhang of about 4 inches, which was supported by engaged Doric columns. Below the overhang are three full width drawers, above is one extra deep drawer and above it three narrow drawers, making in all a very pleasing as well as convenient elevation. Two columns gotten out to three-fourths scale of those on the front were set on top, flanking the frame of a bevel plate mirror, which is pivoted between the caps of these columns.

The old paint was cleaned off and the piece refinished with clear rubbing varnish, and from an outlay of less than ten dollars, beside the time, a standing offer of seventy-five is on the piece.

I know a carpenter who puts in every spare minute at furniture making. He built all the furniture for a prominent attorney's house in a neighboring city and got his pay for it, too—but so many will say, I don't know how to do finishing or staining; no more did I until after I was thirtyeight years old-nor very little of the carpenter trade either, having spent my working years in train service on railroads, so I know that any man who wills can do as well. Good, reliable information on any subject relating to the building trade can always be had, and very reasonable at that.

On pages 50 and 51 of the October issue Mr. Clausen presents a side of the problem, and I know that it sometimes does happen that contractors keep some men employed even when their work barely keeps their wages clear, simply because they cannot afford to lose the services of such men when they have a rush of work on. Moral: Be one of the men whose work makes him invaluable and you will be kept busy.

I think that which most carpenters and every other class of building mechanics needs is a good course of study; and the winter affords the best time for that. If the lessons are well learned and applied as they are



"An Antique Cherry Bureau, that had been Painted was Rescued, Repaired and Refinished and is now Worth \$75.00'

presented in this and kindred trade journals they will help at least the major portion of building mechanics to a better paid and therefore a more independent and happier footing. ROBT. A. HEIM,

Lockport, N. Y.

Prize Letter-Home Study Winters; and What it has Done for Me

By J. R. Polk

Contractor and Builder, Greenville, Texas

Some may not think

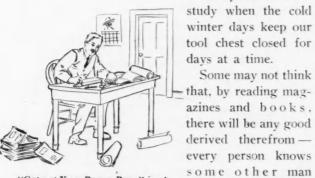
knows some things

he does not; and how

Editor AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER:

WILL try to give you one answer to your question, although I am sure you will get your thousand answers without my few lines.

As you give us plenty of timber to convert to shavings, I'll take my stick and try to hew out my thoughts on study and what to



Get out Your Paper, Pencil, and Square, and Your Old Building Journals'

are we to learn if we do not read?

I've not been at the trade very long and have found that by reading an hour I learn more than I can do in twice the same length of time--for instance, I take "our own" AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER; every issue is all new and will never get old and stale.

First we will take the house plans, they are good and very reliable, you can't question that, and in every plan you get a goodly bunch of ideas you can readily

give your customers, because they are correct, up to date, simple, neat and as substantial as are wanted by anyone, and a host of more things to learn from that one plan of a modern residence.

There is a school, over further in the book, a plain, modest, roomy structure. There you get the best ideas on ventilation, light and sanitary equipment that an expert can give-that will be several dollars to you after a while.

Then we read of a church; you see the floor plan; you study it; you learn from another expert how to build from his plan or make one of your own for your customers and will not be afraid of the job because you learned from men who know; maybe a pocketful of dollars here.

Now we find a garage. Have you ever erected one? If not, how are you going about it? Why you have several plans in the building journal that just tickle your customer and he wants the one like that in the AMERI-CAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER; you



"You Build a Novel Feature for One Customer and at once Others Want it too'

that worth money, or do you do it for fun?

Some of your lady friends want a built-in kitchen

cabinet or china closet. You run to your AMERICAN CAR-PENTER AND BUILDER, find details of construction and find the very one she wants. You did not know just how to build it; but you knew the magazine would tell you so plain that you had no fears. Of course, when one lady has such a beautiful, useful, ornamental and practical installment others will follow, and that means more dollars to follow. "Oh! those lovely and novel partitions for living and dining rooms! Mr. So and So has one and I'm going to have one, too! I'll call up Mr. A. C. and B. right now, because he is the



only first-class carpenter in town." He studies all the spare winter hours and don't get many dollars during cold weather, but he knows how to get it later on, and gets it, too.

When you finish up a nice piece of interior work you know how to have stained and varnished, because you read it in your journal last winter; and it read so plain it was just like watching a man put it on.

Where the real profit starts is right on the heels of hard study.

Get you a supply of paper, a pencil, a good framing square, pull the table out in the middle of the room; then get your oldest copy of AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, then look for Mr. Wm. C. Jasbury's little bunch of "Shop Kinks," then lay out every thing just like he says to, and see if he knows all he says he does. Work him good; he may fly out of gear, but he needs working out.

build; he tells his friends and you build theirs. Is so make him tell it. He wants someone to listen to his little spiel and it's worth hearing, too.

Well, everybody knows that man A. W. Woods

and his little steel square. I'll not say anything about him because he would take his square and prove that I told lies in a circle.

I know how to lay off a foundation of any kind of a house or residence, how to frame it with any kind of roof of any pitch.

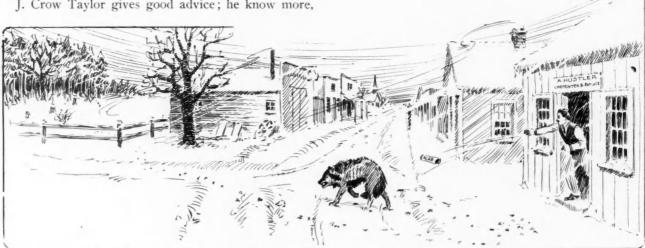
I know how to use the square for more than a dozen things, besides making straight lines, in framing the roof of a common residence. I know the square is one of the most innocent looking things made and can get you into more trouble, then out of the same trouble, than anything made.

I can make any interior trim that is commonly used.

I know how to lay out any cut in most any kind of a residence with the steel square, where the proper place is for lighting for convenience to the house owner as well as heating and ventilation-know how a building should be painted and finished, exterior and interior, and know a good job when I see it. As I have not been at the trade very long, you all know I learned it by studying as well as working, and I think any person following the trade should study half as many hours as he works.

It does not cost very much to keep busy three or four hours per day studying after some writer that knows what he is talking about.

Any person who subscribes for a good building jour-



Away From My Door, Mr. Wolf!-Back to the Tall Timber With You!

J. Crow Taylor gives good advice; he know more,

nal and will devote a few hours each day to study will, even if I had not thought they were for me. in a short time, be a man worth while.

TER AND BUILDER and I try to stay right with our Mr. Woods and the Boss Carpenter in his noon-hour talks.

The Correspondence Columns are worth the price of the paper every month.

I've read several different magazines, but when I found this AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER I just dropped them all and put this one under my arm and there it stays, for it has brought the dollars to me and it has got to roll some more my way, and any time a few of them roll my way it shows how to take 'em in,

It's worth while and worth the price; it's easy if you I do not want anything but the AMERICAN CARPEN- listen to the horde of advices the AMERICAN CARPEN-TER AND BUILDER places before you each issue. Greatest contractors and builders everywhere continue to study; they cannot afford to quit unless they wish to quit the business or become "has beens."

> You get advice from architects, builders, contractors, painters, and even the working man. Every one can tell someone else something new; so lets study and learn all they will tell us while it is so cheap.

> > J. R. POLK, Contractor and Builder.

A Thousand and One Winter Income Helpers Methods Used Successfully by Other Builders

"Lays Away" Jobs For Winter

Colon, Mich.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder: I keep an eye out constantly for a winter job, and when I land one I make a note of it, for whom and what the job is, so I am next all of the time in that respect.

So in the winter I dig up these jobs and always see how well I can do them; and quite frequently I bump up against something I don't quite understand. Then I get busy and try to find out the cause, and in this way I educate myself considerably, and I figure that this is time well spent.

Then, there is the reading and studying of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, the best trade magazine. Get out your drafting board, give that a twist, and before you hardly know it, the good old spring time will be here.

WM. E. WARE.

"Grandfathers" Clocks with Wooden Works -at \$300.00 Each

Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

Here is how one can turn his spare time in winter or summer to profit, if he has a little shop where he can do cabinet-work. I have made six "Grandfather" clocks, the old hall clocks you read about that stand 7 feet in heighthave wooden works-no metal about them only the weights and hands

If the reader can get hold of an old clock somewhere to copy from, and make himself a little foot lathe and jig saw, and make his knives for cutting out the cog wheels. These knives will have to be made true, as this is one of the fine points to get the wheels true so the clock will keep good time.

Beech is the wood used for the works. Make plaster of Paris forms for casting weights and hands-hands bronze, weights lead. The frame is made of oak; and finish in antique old oak. These clocks, if well made, will keep good time and sell for \$150.00 to \$300.00. A good mechanic can make one in three weeks; and they readily sell to people looking for old relics.

I guarantee the ones I have made to keep as good time as any clock,

In this way the carpenter that is idle in winter can work up a good business for himself; and for a side line to go with it there is always a good demand for repairing furniture. JAMES A. WASHER.

Wood Mantels Offer Good Field

Seattle, Wash.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder: Replying to your request for hints as to how a carpenter and builder can keep busy during the winter months, I think a few of them could help to keep busy by designing and making over-mantles, either plain, carved or fretwork, as the demand may call for. Nearly all bungalows are now being equipped with fireplaces, and there is consequently a demand for attractive mantels. The market is amongst the owners of the houses being erected, and a line on the same can be had from the permits issued, or any of the local building records. JNO. J. MATTHEWS.

Winter Jobs and Winter Overhauling

Ithaca, N. Y.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder: Answering your question "How to keep the dollars coming during the winter months," I will give you my plan, but will say at beginning that location has much to do to keep them coming. Not every carpenter or builder is fortunate enough to live in a live, hustling city or university town, but I have found out by experience that the man who hustles can get business enough and in such shape that he can keep his best men busy through the winter at a profit.

I always tried to load up with work about September and get on my roof by December, and then with getting ready for and plastering, and then the finishing, we would lose but little time, and I never had to take any work so low that I did not make a profit.

For our shops we would run the trim and flooring for our winter work, build special furniture and equipment for the university, and with storm sash in early winter, skees and toboggans for the snow season, odd sash and doors for the builders' hardware dealers, we were busy nearly all winter. Latter February and early March were our dull times, and during these periods we would run our stock mouldings, flooring, ceiling, siding, etc.; make our shop alterations and repairs and repair machines, etc., and while but few dollars came in during these few weeks, we were getting ready to take in more of them when they did begin to come.

We could always buy to better advantage in February and March, and so we used our slack season for sorting up and rearranging stock, and filling our sheds with salable material for spring trade. I have never felt that the dull month used in this way was lost time, and while we would usually run

Winter Work Methods Used Successfully by Other Builders

behind financially from \$100 to \$200 during the dull period, we were always in enough better condition for the rush when it came with the warm spring weather.

Not all builders are fortunate enough to have mill and shops, and before I had these I used to figure for one or two 8-room houses for winter, beginning them about October 1st, and with a helper or two, according to the amount of work on hand, I would build these houses, do my small repair jobs and so keep going until spring.

In my 20 years as a builder I have always had enough work for myself and one or more men for the winter season.

I learned early in business that the manager of the business must be alive and watching out all the time for future business. He must know just when he can commence and finish each job. He must try to do exactly as he agrees, and when once his customers find that he does this he will always have business; and satisfied customers are his best advertisement. EDWARD SPRIGG.

Wholesale Lumber.

Brains with Silver Lining McCook, Neb.

Editor AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER:

Never a great deed was done but some knocked.

Never a great word spoken but some mocked.

The knockers are ever with us, eternal as the ocean which flows on forever.

When you plant potatoes, no matter if there has never



"Hitch up that Loose Suspender-Sharpen up Your 2H'

knock will be only a groan of envy to his ears.

So my brother builders, the only way to keep the money coming in all the months of the year is to turn your spare minutes into profit by study. Be a master, it's as easy to answer questions as it is to ask them, so why be only a spoke when you can the whole wheel? The path to the ladder of practical men is wide and the grass untramped in many lines, so why hesitate. Now is the time; not tomorrow. Man is never too old to learn. Hitch up that loose suspender. sharpen up your 2H, then figure up how much valuable time you have thrown away during the past year. Then multiply that by dreams of the past. Surprised? Sure you are; we all are when it comes to facts.

The scoring of success is merely a matter of having an ambition, planning intelligently, and sticking. When a man makes up his mind to what he wants, maps out the way to get it, and sticks, the end is never in doubt. That man will win. P. M. BELL,

Architect and Engineer (Civil).

Makes Wagon Boxes and Racks Stacy, Minn.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

For keeping busy in the winter I find that building hay racks and wagon boxes, and making screens for porches-that is, taking the measurements and making the screens in my shop -keep me just about going. JOHN MALONEY.

Both Inside and Outside Work for Winter-**Inside for Worst Days**

Osage City, Kans.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder: During late summer we always have tried to get as much

work enclosed as possible, so as to have much inside work for cold and bad weather. Last winter we had several good contracts-buildings enclosed-and did our interior work during cold and wet weather; at the same time working out doors at every opportunity when weather would permit.

After completing all finish work, except shop work, I started a 6-room house for myself, working outside every day that was favorable. When too severe, we would do shop work, such as frames, ripping, casing, etc.

Early in spring we had a demand for making window screens and screen doors. This took our time in the rainy and bad weather that spring always gives us. So we did not lose one minute of our time more than necessary.

I am intending to do the same this winter-if the weather is too severe to do shop work. I can devote my time to studying the Radford Cyclopedia and our valuable AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER. I don't believe that any carpenter or contractor really can say that he has nothing to do. At least I have always been busy.

Nowadays if a young man wants to become a mechanicor anything else-he cannot afford to be idle. He must take interest in what he intends to do. The new methods and theories, especially in the building line, make a man get to looking up; he must dive into it if he intends to stay with it Your time is limited then, for you have no time to lose. D. LARSON.

Advertises for Jobbing Work

Elwood, Ind.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

Sirs: In answer to your question: How can I turn my spare time to profit, several years ago that question came to me and I set myself to thinking and I soon found out that there were several things could be made with a very small cost that would have ready sale with large profit. When the winter days come and I have nothing to do at carpentering, at a cost of 25 cents, I put an ad. in the local paper for one week, for furniture to repair; and have lots of this kind of work. I frame pictures; make ironing boards, plate racks and plate rails.

So you see with all of the different things to make and do, I come out in the spring quite a bit ahead. I suppose that such work could be had in almost any city or town. JOHN KURTZ.

Makes Plain Furniture

New York, N. Y.

Editor AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER:

I am a practical carpenter, but can't get work in the winter at my trade; so, I tell you how I manage to make ends meet. I noticed the men that put up the room mouldings have a lot of buildings to finish in the winter, so I applied to them for work and I got some work at \$2.75 per day.

Then I started in making plain furniture at home (not mission furniture), regular kitchen and bedroom furniture. I made it out of white pine and when I worked 44 hours per week, I could clear \$5 per week; but when I did not mind the hours I could make \$7.50. Of course it was not much, but it kept me busy and my mind occupied; and it was better than slopping around in the snow, looking for work.

Hoping some of my fellow workmen will profit by my GEORGE SPENCE. experience.

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utes' time to good solid study

each day is the man that will stand on a pedestal so solid and high that the knocker's

been a potato plant within 5,000 miles, the potato bug will appear; even so, whenever the brain of the under man begins to expand; the knocker, like satan, comes along. But the old, old saying, "Our worst enemy is the best friend we have," is true to the last letter and the man who devotes thirty min-

To Keep the Dollars Coming in During the Next Few Months

Makes and Sells Trim at Factory Prices Wilburton, Okla.

Editor AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER:

As to how I utilize the winter months, will say that I have a comfortable shop and am usually kept pretty busy with job work. When not employed in that way, I get out window and door frames; that is, I do the jointing, plowing and dado the top end; get out the inside trim, clamp it, and tack strips across the edges and form in bundles. If it is sand papered stuff I wrap with paper. I find by having this stock in this condition I sell a lot to out-of-town customers. It gives me customers I wouldn't have otherwise.

I have power equipment, and I sell at factory prices. It takes some capital to handle it in this way; but often a deal can be made with the lumber yard to furnish the lumber and they will take frames in payment for same.

Expect to make a few dozen porch swings this winter.

First equip yourself to compete with the factory, if possible. Study your locality and see what is in demand or what you can create a demand for. But go slow on patent rights. And if you don't succeed, try again. Be cheerful; be optimistic. Don't get involved in controversies nor too enthusiastic in politics. Make all the friends you can. Keep in close touch with the business element.

Take care of your health and your money and my experience is, you will have fairly smooth sailing.

J. P. McLARTY, Contractor and Builder.

Keeping Busy in the Carpenter's Shop Silver Creek, Nebr.

Editor AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER:

I have been taking AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER for almost a year now and always glad to get it. I read it from the front pages of advertising to the back; and then study all the most useful subjects.

I work with my father. We have a small shop, handy to the lumber yard. As the fall months grow close we look ahead for any buildings that are liable to be built. We get all of them that we can and get them enclosed as fast as possible and then do the inside work. After we get what buildings we have started, all completed, we then get all the orders for window and door screens that we can. We make most of our moulding out of strips that have been ripped off.

We make library tables, jardinier stands, plate racks, book racks, and other little articles that can be sold at a little profit.

As it gets near spring we get what building jobs we can and get the frames all out for them. Last spring, when work opened up we had window and door frames made for four houses. These we commenced as soon as it was warm enough. We burn the saw dust, shavings and blocks in the stove at the shop as it doesn't take much fire after a person gets to work.

We have a small circular cutoff and rip saw run by hand, which is a little hard, but are going to get a power saw F. L. SANDERS. as soon as we can.

Upholstering and Furniture Repairing

McMinnville, Ore. Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

"Now you have completed all your contracts, with winter coming on, what are you going to do?" "Oh, I am going into a shop again; you know I always run a shop through the winter months. It pays better than holding down store boxes. Besides, it keeps me out of mischief."

And thus it goes; my slate is quite full ahead waiting for the shop to open for the winter work; for I have run a shop the past three years, doing upholstering and general furniture repairing. I also mix in new mission and odd pieces, on special orders-both in upholstered and general furniture.

Furniture repairing pays well, and specially built pieces always bring good prices, while nearly every household has some old keepsakes which they prize highly and most of these need repairing, and pay well.

You see there are very few repair men in this line. But you say, you don't know how to do the work. Neither did I when I commenced. Did you know how to build a house when you commenced work? I had watched an upholsterer at work, and studied his methods and then moved to a western city where the field was practically free from competition; and, looking around for winter employment, concluded to thoroughly master the trade, and fill in the long and otherwise idle months. Am now able to repair any and all pieces brought to my shop, both in leather and cloth goods; and I wish to say right here that 95 per cent of my upholstering work is either leather or imitation of leather, but under no circumstances do I allow poor material to go on my work, for it would soon ruin my business.

I live in a small western city of 3,000 population, surrounded by a wealthy farming community, and here we have five large furniture stores with which I keep in touch, getting most of their repair work; for they know if it comes to my shop it will be repaired in the neatest manner possible. They also send me the customers for special or freak pieces which they cannot furnish.

But under no conditions will I accept orders for shoddy made goods, as some of my customers make the request that I "just put it up in any old way," but I kindly inform such a one he has made a mistake in the shop and the man, it is the other fellow he should see, for my time is too valuable for poor work; for shoddy work is poor advertising. Therefore, I would rather lose the work than to get the name of a poor workman. Years ago my father taught me that work that was worth doing at all was worth doing well. This maxim I am trying to teach my sons; and whether on a building contract or in the shop, it is quite out of the question for poor work to pass my inspection.

Now, if these few lines may be of any benefit to any brother builders that are up against the same problem that I was stuck on, I shall feel well repaid for this effort; for I certainly appreciate the way the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER is getting under the loads of the craftsman.

May success crown your efforts is the wish of

F. D. CULVER.

Helped by Portable Woodworker and Gas Engine

Westboro, Mo.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

In regard to the problem of spare time during the winter months, I have a portable woodworker for use with a fourhorsepower gasoline engine, which is detachable. During the pleasant days of the winter months I use this engine to saw wood and poles. When the weather is bad the engine runs the machinery in the shop and I find plenty of shop work, such as cabinet making and repairing, either furniture or farm implements, to keep the men and myself busy.

I find it pays to keep a good man and this can not be done unless work can be guaranteed. Also a boss is a poor stick who cannot or does not find work for a good man.

On the other hand these two methods furnish advertisement and a good chance to talk better building both in construction and material to be used.

WM. M. JOHNSON, Carpenter and Builder.

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ders

1912

How Other Builders "Keep The Wolf Away" in the Winter

Makes Small Furniture for Sale

Editor American' Carpenter and Builder:

I have a few ideas for making spare time pay. I made library tables, about the same as in your March issue, and found a good sale for them.

I also made music stands, 41 inches high, 18 inches wide, and 9 inches deep, with four shelves, and four posts, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, screwed to the ends of shelves. Keep shelves 3 inches down from top of posts, and up same from bottom; also put slats $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch between posts. These are very simple to make, and I found that I could sell them as fast as I could make them.

I also had a lot of maple flooring that I made use of in making bread boards. I made them 12 inches square, glued them together and then screwed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch battens on the bottom, and rounded the edge. These are handy in any pantry to cut bread, cake or meat on. They also find a ready sale.

I also made a desk the same as in your June issue; but I find that the small things are what sell the best.

O. S. BOWLBY.

Hudson, Mass.

Overhauls WorkingGear

Blackfoot, Idaho. Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

By your request, I send in my experience in keeping busy during the winter months at a profitable margin. When I

have finished up all the contracts on hand, I return to the shop, look up in the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER plans and details of furniture, and get busy making them. I find them a ready sale and at a good price.

I also find that each year I need some new tools to work with, such as a new bench, tressels, ladders and boxes, so to be equipped upon the opening of the next season. The balance of my time is devoted to my drawing and reading, which I find very beneficial; making plans for the coming season. HENRY SPANI,

Contractor and Builder.

Three Rules for Success in Winter Work Lyman, Wash,

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

As I have just come from the city some few months ago and have had quite a lot of experience in rustling work during the winter months and been successful in keeping busy, I will give my idea of how to keep the dollars coming in during the winter months.

I succeeded, I think, because I adopted the following mottoes and rules:

Motto No. 1. "Never sit around and wait for something to turn up, but go to work and turn up something."

Some people (Bro. carpenters) seem to sit down and fold their arms and say "there's no use."

Just as soon as the busy season is over, they seem to wait the time when someone will call them to some job. This I never did, but no sooner than I found myself running out of work I would commence to work up something for the future, and the promise of one job did not suffice; I kept right on until enough promises had been obtained to keep me busy for several months.

Motto No. 2. (The Golden Rule). There are always, even during the busiest season, those who are out of work, and you can find a place for them easy enough, for which kindness they are looking to your interest and may call you to some unexpected job when work is not so plentiful.

Drawing elevations of prospective buildings and additions to buildings and submitting plans of same is an excellent way to work up something during the dull season; and if they become interested, which they almost invariably do, and should not be able to build, you can assist them by helping them to borrow the money from some party who is anxious to make the loan.

I remember one very hard winter, to get employment, a fellow worker and myself had all we could possibly do by this method alone and everybody was well pleased and benefitted.

Motto No. 3. Keep well posted on the latest fads in bungalows and built-in work and make your knowledge known; and you will then welcome every moment you get off during the dull season, for reading and study.

Yours for steady employment,

W. M. SPURLING, Contractor and Builder.

Investing the Winter Months

Donnellson, Iowa.

Editor AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER: As a young member of our "Big" family I feel more the need of advice and help, than the confidence of giving any suggestions.

I have, from time to time, picked up an interest for drawing and planing, which increased as I studied it and obtained better instruments, and more knowledge.

I began to study plans, which were seldom used here until recently. I remember sending for information to the corresponding schools simply to get hold of blue prints and plans, which I would study and copy, thus gaining (though very little) yet some knowledge of plans and drafting.

I finally decided to take a course in estimating, contracting and drawing with a Chicago school, which has been an invaluable recourse to me.

I always have the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER on the job, and I never skip a page, not even the advertisements, but in winter time when one is not so tired, I go through each number, study each article thoroughly, and work out each problem, also get acquainted with some of the firms advertised.

I have books on framing, details, stair building, and others, which are most valuable to make one forget the bad weather. Several winters ago I started a note book system, putting down such things as I thought I could make use of the coming season. This book I revise every winter, taking away and adding to suit my needs. I would miss this book, as a carpenter would miss his saw.

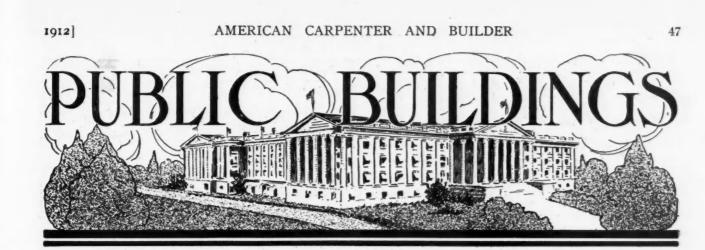
If I have ahead any work for the following summer which is not quite clear to me, I dig into the problem, and draw sketches and plans of it until I know what I am about; then, when I get on the job, there won't be so many "wonderhow-to-do-its." I can show the foreman, or show the contractor, or more correctly show the owner, as I started contracting on "my own hook" last spring; thus, feeling well satisfied that the dollars are coming in during those studious winter months. A brother workman,

P. G. HIRSCHLER.

Makes Furniture and Cupboards

Berlin, Ohio.

Editor AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER: I made a start at building furniture; my first undertaking was to build plant stands of all sorts, which I sold just as fast as I could turn them out. This gave me a start and also advertised my business. Then I began with larger pieces, such as sinks, cupboards and cabinets. I have all I can do for this coming winter, which will make me a nice little bunch of money, and not only that—it will keep me in practice and teach me a few things. W. F. PENROD.



Planned for Future Growth

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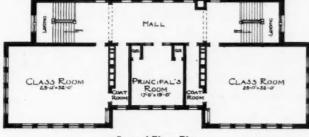
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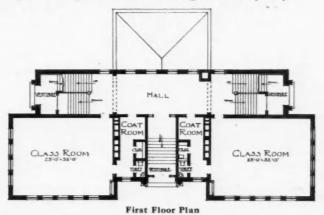
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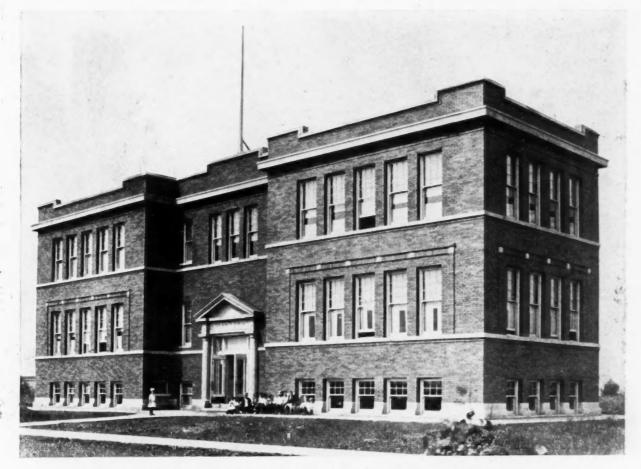
Note that this school building—it is the Hiawatha school of Berwyn, Ill., and was designed by the well known Chicago architect, G. W. Ashby—has been planned and constructed so as to permit of the addition upon the rear of present structure of four rooms.



Second Floor Plan

A particular feature of this one-half of the future eight-room grade school building is its simplicity.

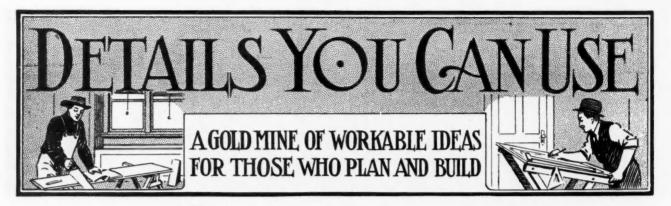




Hiawatha School, Berwyn, Ill., Noted for its Simplicity and Strength-Nothing to Become Dilapidated

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

[November



Colonnade Opening with Built-in Cases

COMPLETE WORKING DETAILS OF NOVEL INTERIOR TRIM FEATURES ILLUSTRATED IN PHOTO-CUSTOMERS PLEASED

H OW many times has a Mrs. About-to-build said to you, "Now, I want something stylish, —and different from the ordinary house. Can't you put in something *uneck?*"

48

You just bet your T square you can! And it will be in good taste, too. Here it is, all fully detailed for you; and the photo shows just how *individual* and attractive it is when all complete and the new house furnished. It is a broad opening between dining and

living rooms; designed in the straight line "modern" style by one of the foremost architects of the Chicago School.

The cases at each side of the broad opening are shoulder height; open above. Living room side of cases is paneled. Suitable woods for standing trim in house with this feature are oak, birch, cypress or yellow pine. The 10-foot span is supported by three 2 by 8's spiked together.



A Special Feature of Interior Trim Designed by a Prominent Architect in the Most Extreme "Modern" Styles—Working Details on Opposite Page

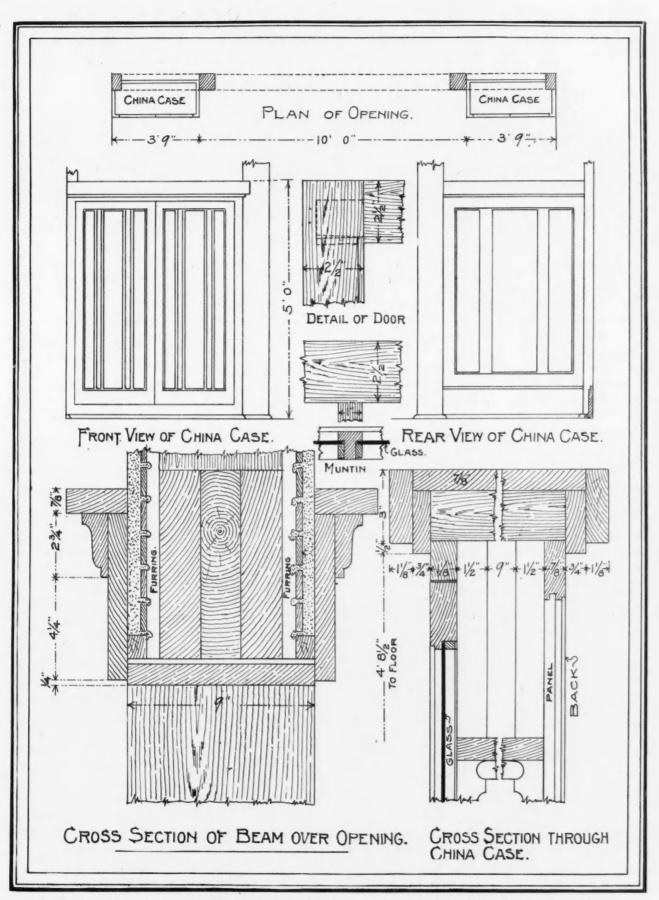
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DIMENSIONED DRAWINGS OF USIQUE "MODERN" STYLE COLONNADE AND CASES ESHOWN IN PHOTO OPPOSITE :

49

BETTER BUILDING WHY HOW

Warmer Walls—or a Larger Heater and More Coal?

NE of the foremost questions confronting the owner and builder of dwellings, whether they intend to live therein themselves or rent them, is that of heating. This is especially the case in northern climates.

50

It is not the purpose of this article to deal with the comparative efficiency of various makes of boilers and radiators, nor with the relative value of the several systems of heating under the differing conditions of residence construction; but we intend to confine ourselves to the effect of wall construction on the heating problem.

In a climate like this our dwellings must be built in such a way that sudden changes of temperature outside will affect the inside with sufficient slowness that the walls of the heating plant may properly take care of the change without too much of a shock to the inhabitants. This is not so much a question of the make of the boiler or the system of the heating as it is of the construction of the outside walls. No matter how efficient the heating plant may be, if the walls are not constructed in the most approved manner that plant cannot satisfactorily do the work that is put upon it.

Save Half the Fuel Bill

There is only one way to overcome once and for all the many heating difficulties. That is to erect what are known as "insulated" or "heat-proof" walls. Many architects appreciate this fact and specify some efficient insulation to be used in the construction. The chief trouble seems to be that the owners and builders do not feel the importance of this feature of the building, regarding it as a frill of unnecessary expense. Yet the house that is properly insulated in its outside wall construction will require the consumption of little more than half the fuel to keep it at the same temperature constantly as the house built and furnished in exactly the same manner, except for the insulation. Naturally the better advised owners are endeavoring to build "heat-proof" walls. Let us see how this is accomplished.

For years no building paper was ever used, but as the science of building advanced red rosins and tarred felts came into more or less general use. Their object is to keep the house warmer by covering cracks, thus protecting against cold winds. Evidently they will accomplish such object if they remain intact and completely cover the walls.

[November

It is only natural that the more advanced architects, engineers, contractors and owners, are turning their attention to thorough insulation as a solution of the problem of maintaining an even temperature on the inside of the dwellings with a minimum consumption of fuel. They appreciate the worth of building papers and back-plaster, especially for preventing cold winds blowing into the house; and, taking their lesson from the stability of temperature of refrigerator railway cars, they argue that the walls and floors of residences should be *insulated* with special care.

Such insulation pays.

An interesting test was recently made in Minneapolis to determine the saving in fuel of heating insulated dwellings. Several houses were built under as nearly the same conditions as possible except that in their wall construction some had the same insulating quilts that are used in the cold-storage trade, and the others the usual tarred felts. Careful records were kept of the fuel consumption. The difference betwen the insulated houses and the uninsulated ran all the way from 25 per cent to 40 per cent in fuel consumption, maintaining the same temperature on the inside of each.

Insulation Cost Insignificant

The next question was that of expense. To the great surprise of the investigators, it was found that the additional cost of insulating quilt over red rosin or tarred felts was less than \$50 on the ordinary house, and rarely over \$100 in the largest residences. The saving in the fuel was, however, so great that this additional expense was recovered in two ways; first, the heating plant could be materially reduced in size and cost without in any way jeopardizing its ability

to properly warm the house; secondly, the saving in fuel, even if the plant were not reduced in size, would cover this additional cost of insulation in from two to four years, depending upon material used and the climate in which the house stood.

In climates where we have rather long winters and comparatively low temperatures, it is safe to say that cost of insulation is recovered in from two or three years, if the size of the heating plant is not reduced. Yet the heating plant can be reduced safely 15 per cent to 20 per cent, thus at the outset saving almost the entire cost of the extra insulation. Indeed, the smaller plant in the insulated house will furnish the heat necessary with a good deal greater facility than the larger plant in the uninsulated house, for the sudden changes in temperature will leak through to the inside so very slowly that the plant is taxed not at all to counteract the scarcely preceptible, slowly leaking-in cold.

No mention is made above of the cold that comes through the windows. At first this was thought to be the greater part of the total cold coming through the walls. But careful tests made by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and since substantiated by the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, shows that in the ordinary residence constructed without insulating quilt, but with a windtight wall, only about 40 per cent of the heat is lost through the windows if single windows are used, the balance, or 60 per cent being lost through the rest of the walls, although wind-tight. As this 60 per cent is the portion that is reduced by the use of insulating quilt, the majority of the heat lost through the walls of the insulated house is lost through the windows. In fact, if a quarter-inch insulating quilt of the most efficient character is used in the ordinary frame or plaster-veneer residence, so very little heat will be lost through the rest of the walls that the total is reduced from 100 units to, probably, 50 units; or 50 per cent saving.

Houses Sell or Rent Better

It will pay every carpenter and builder, whether he builds for his own use or for others, to insist on some form of insulatioin in his wall construction. Such a house is naturally a more desirable renting property or selling propositon than the residence unprotected against summer heat or winter cold and requiring a much larger consumption of fuel to keep it warm in winter. As it costs so little to employ the insulated construction, there seems no excuse for any owner failing to do so. In fact, as far as cost is concerned, the price of the material can be safely saved in the smaller heating plant required, or in the less fuel consumed. And after the first year or two the fuel saving is clear profit. Indeed, the largest speculative builder in the country, John Corbin, of Brooklyn, insulates every house he erects. The total cost of the completed house is no more, and the buyer is

better satisfied. To the owner or the occupant this matter of insulation really means another reduction in the cost of living—and, with coal prices higher each year, a very welcome, a very substantial reduction.

We know of no better method of making a house "heat-proof" than by the use of the quilts, felts, or boards that are used in the cold storage and refrigerator trade. Back-plaster is better than nothing, but is not permanent, nor at any time as efficient. A number of contractors have told us that it costs no more to quilt a house than to back-plaster it, and it certainly is a good many times warmer. It is, of course, evident that the insulating quilt, made as it is with two sheets of red rosin, or waterproof paper, with the material that is used sewed between these sheets, is as efficient a wind break as is the tarred felt or red rosin generally used, and has the additional value of real heat insulation.

With every effort being made by the building trades to make our dwellings more comfortable, more economical of operation, more attractive from every standpoint, this really very important feature of construction should not be overlooked. And we venture to say that in the course of a very few years the building which is not heat-proofed or insulated will be regarded as second class; that it will be as undesirable as is the house to-day without a bathroom, or electric light fixtures, or heating plant.

Concrete Garden Shelter

With the return of the Colonial style residences, gardens more or less formal are increasing in number. A simple little shelter canopy, like this shown, will add much to the beauty and utility of any garden. This is built entirely of concrete. Its back is a



Concrete Canopy Against Concrete Garden Wall

concrete garden wall and the seat is poured concrete. This shelter will not soon tumble down nor get that dilapidated look. It will invite to the garden and give protection from sun and rain for generations.

[November

The "Garden Cities" of England

A FIRST HAND VIEW OF THIS REVOLUTIONARY IDEA IN TOWN PLANNING-WHEN THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT COLLABORATES IN A PRACTICAL WAY WITH THE BUILDERS OF HOMES

By C. R. W. Edgecumbe

W HILE the "Garden City" idea is in England practically a new one, so much interest, however, has been created in the principles upon which it was founded and the ideals which it attempts to put into practice that there is today a very wide application of these principles in almost all the larger cities of England. This "Garden City" idea has also been put into use right here at home in the United States, but it has not been my pleasure to look into it here.

The "First Garden City" was constructed at Letchworth, England, by a company known as the First Garden City, Ltd. The object of this company was to build a new industrial, residential and agricultural town in which some of the more glaring evils of city life (and of rural life) might be avoided, a city in which the public well-being could be more effectively secured.

Overcrowding is the most terrible evil of city life.

more complete than others that have been brought into being at other points throughout England. In this case the company has gone very deeply into the industrial end of it, and have secured factories for the employment of their tenants; which is very desirable for the workmen as they can reach their work in a few minutes' walk.

I was particularly interested in one of Manchester's Garden City schemes. I had the pleasure of looking into this and also of examining the houses. These I found to be very desirable. Most of them consist of five and six rooms, are very substantially built and are rented at a very reasonable amount. You would be surprised at the low rental. I went into one particularly desirable little home in this Garden City. It had five rooms and bath, and with the exception of a heating plant was absolutely modern. It had a beautiful yard in front and a larger one in the rear. This



Architect's Perspective of a Typical Portion of an English "Garden City" Planned Residence Section

This evil is entirely overcome by the Garden City Idea. Each tenant, who is also a stockholder in the company, has a house of his own, with his own garden in the back and lawn in the front, and consequently can obtain practically all the economic advantages which would arise from the ownership of his own house. rented for \$2.25 per week (\$9.75 per month). A corresponding house in America, in a city of the same size, would easily have brought a rental of \$30.00 per month and possibly more. Of course you have to take into consideration that the tenant does not work for nearly as high a wage as does his American cousin.

The Garden City at Letchworth is possibly much

Manchester has several of these Garden Cities. It

seems that wherever there is an extensive urban area lying near a large city this has been bought up and the Garden City Idea instituted. England is rather a small country; I think that it could be entirely hidden could it be dropped into Lake Superior, the greatest of our Great Lakes. Consider, if you will, that on this island there are at least 30,000,000 (thirty millions) of population. Think further of the congestion that must arise, especially in the crowded cities. It is this congestion that has demanded these Garden Cities.

England has long felt the need for housing reform and at last the solution is before them. It is going to take years before the real merit of these Garden Cities will be felt by the masses, but each one that is built will help materially.

The English government has lent itself and its tremendous power to this movement. It has framed bills that are solely for the benefit of the tenant. It has, in other words, given the masses an absolutely "square deal," and the masses seem to like it. They take to these Garden Cities like a duck takes to water. It is what they have been looking for for many generations. I think that I am safe in saying that were you to go through any one of them-either finished or in process of construction-you would be totally unable to rent a place. They are deservedly popular.

Some of these "Garden Cities" are garden cities in name only, however. For an instance, several men who have plenty of the "filthy lucre" will form a company and buy up a tract of land that lies within a reasonable distance of a certain city. These men will construct houses along the lines of "Garden City" houses, but will make them more elaborate, so that they will bring in a much higher rental, and those who can afford to pay more rent will grab them so quickly that it almost makes one dizzy.

Of course this is a mere money-making proposition; and while it, in a manner, lends to better housing reform it does not embody the true Garden City Idea, which is good houses, well planned, with plenty of light and fresh air, at a reasonable price that the masses can afford to pay.

In a recent article Henry R. Albridge, Esq., secretary of the National Reform Housing Council, of England, says: "In practically all of our great cities there are to be found insanitary or overcrowded houses, in which the death rate is year by year more than 20 per thousand, and the infant mortality rarely falls below 200 per 1,000 born. Each year the lives of 40,-000 infant children are wasted as a result of the bad conditions under which they are born and live. Amongst the adverse conditions responsible for this terrible waste of infant life, bad housing takes a prominent part.

"The average workman's house is badly designed and poorly built. The skill of the architect has been devoted to the designing of great public buildings and better class houses. The designing of better homes for the people has been neglected, and, as a result, monotony reigns supreme in working class conditions."

This is an English expert's statement. This man knows of what he is talking. It is such things as this that have created the demand for housing reformin other words, Garden Cities.

English Cottage Planning for the "First Garden City" (Letchworth, Eng.)

SMALL HOME PLANNING "ACROSS THE WATER," BRINGING OUT SOME ADVANCED IDEAS IN HOUSE DESIGN AND ARRANGEMENT THAT CAN BE USED BY AMERICAN BUILDERS-INTIMATE GLIMPSES OF ENGLISH HOME LIFE

By Raymond Unwin

Consulting Architect to First Garden City Ltd., England T the opening of a second Cottage Exhibition at Letchworth, we may well try to estimate the spoils of victories already gained, and survey the territory still to be conquered. During recent years the united efforts of some enthusiastic homebuilders have produced such marked effect that we may already regard as doomed the typical nineteenth century type of cottage home, with its living-room window looking out on a tiny back-yard, and the view from it bounded by its ashpit and privy. It is only necessary to compare Bournville, Port Sunlight, Earswick, Letchworth, and many other less well-known places now springing into being up and down the country, with the artisan districts of our great towns built during the last century, to realize what a stride has already been taken.

What, then, may we count as already gained? First a general acceptance of the necessity for the proper planning of new building areas. Already a bill giving powers to local authorities to control such planning is promised by the Government. Then, a greater land space-a less number of houses built on each acre of ground. We may look forward at no very distant date to seeing a limit prescribed by law of something like twenty houses to the acre, and in the more advanced schemes there is a general tendency to regard twelve houses to the acre as a sufficient number for suburban areas. Following on this again, it is now recognized that a sufficient frontage should be given to each cotage to secure ample light, air, and outlook to all the rooms. And so the long straggling projections, with narrow alleys in between, which are such an objectionable and unhealthy feature in the old type of house, are disappearing, and with them are disappearing the ugly and dreary back yards. Other ways are being found of meeting the requirements of

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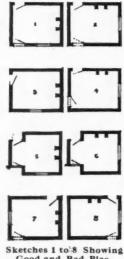
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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



Good and Bad Placing of Room Doors privacy without sacrificing more important matters. Some space in the rear of cottage can be paved and enclosed with hedge, or screened with trellis covered with creepers, sufficient to secure essential privacy, while not obstructing the outlook from the windows; better still, some roofed but open yard space may be provided as part of the house itself. (See Sketches 11, 12, 14, 15, and 16.)

The importance of sunlight is also established; and here, again, ways are being found of meeting the difficulties which

Doors necessarily arise when cottages have to be designed with the front to the north, and yet planned to give sunny aspects to the living-rooms. (See Sketch II.) These are, indeed gains, but there is still much room for improvement, particularly in the planning of cottages, so that the rooms themselves shall be suitable in size and comfortable in shape and arrangement. A few years ago such matters appear to have received little thought in cottage planning, and there can be no doubt that the Letchworth Cottage Exhibition, and the other exhibitions which are following it, have done much good in turning attention to the planning of small cottages. But, even in ing doors on each side of the fireplace, doors opening directly across the fire, or across the window, or rooms having the lines of main traffic from door to door across the fire side or across the window, two parts of a room in which people should be able to sit undisturbed, must be considered as lacking the essentials of comfort.

Of the sketches given, Nos. 1 and 2 show the most

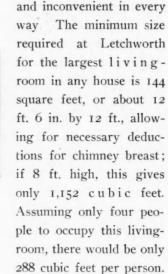
comfortable arrangements for simple shaped rooms, and show also by dotted lines the positions where second doors may best be placed; Nos. 3 and 4, are also sufficiently good; and where rooms are not square,



Sketches 9 and 10 Showing Square Bedrooms less Economical than Oblong

Nos. 5 and 6 show comfortable arrangements; but Nos. 7 and 8 show thoroughly uncomfortable plans, both the window side and the fire side being spoiled. In a small room a square shape is by no means always the best; it looks smaller, gives less wall space, and is sooner all filled than a room oblong in shape. In the sketches, which show rooms of equal area, notice how, in the square room (No. 9), the bed seems to fill it, while in the oblong one (No. 10), there is a good square space at the end free for dressing or sitting in.

There is still much too great a tendency to cut up all cottages into a greater number of rooms than the size of the cottage will adequately allow. Extremely small rooms are unwholesome, difficult to ventilate,



 Ober Ran
 Ober Ran

 Sketch II
 Sketch II

 Ober Ran
 Sketch II

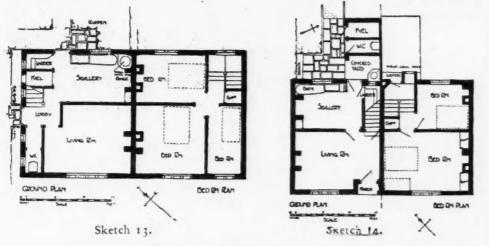
 Sketch II
 Sketch II

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 Sketch II

the last Letchworth Cottage Exhibition, among those to which prizes were awarded, was one having five doors in the living-room fairly well distributed round it! Evidently the element of comfort did not count for much in this case.

There will always be special cases of difficult sites, cramped frontage, indequate funds, etc., which will lead to special sacrifices; but, speaking generally, we ought to attain to such improvement in the planning of cottages, that certain elementary demands of health and comfort shall be generally secured. Rooms havThe minimum space allowed for living-rooms in common lodging-houses in the province is 350 cubic feet per person. The New York Sanitary Board requires 600 cubic feet per person, and this is, I believe, the amount required in prisons and barracks. Surely what is deemed essential for the inhabitants of prisons and common lodging-houses is not too generous a provision for the inhabitants of Garden City, which seeks to set an example to the country of what the home of the people should be like. I believe myself that for those people—and they are the vast majority—who live



Pair of 5-Room and 4-Room English Houses of the "Living Room" Type

mainly in one room, a living-room of about 220 square feet is needed if their family life is to be carried on with decent comfort and convenience; many people, I am aware, think this too large, but there can be no doubt that a room 12 ft. by 12 ft. is not large enough to be a healthy or decently comfortable living-room for a family. This is becoming increasingly realized, and in a short time, as compared with the life of a well built cottage, I am convinced that houses which have not one living-room at least equal to 15 ft. by 12 ft. will depreciate rapidly in value. Those who have to build cottages may be driven by the prejudice of the tenants to cut up into rooms a house so small that it is impossible to have even the largest of the rooms more than 144 sq. ft. area. If so, it is clear that to escape present difficulty, they are but running the risk of more serious future depreciation. I am sure that all cottage builders would be wise to set their faces against building houses without one living-room about 15 ft. by 12 ft. at least, and when another room is added, let it be in addition to this, not partly at the expense of it. The second room may be small, better very small indeed, rather than sacrifice the living-room.

necessarily be the kitchen. The scullery may easily be enlarged enough to provide for the cooking, and become the room for all dirty work. In these days of gas stoves, and sitting-room fires combined with ovens, there are many ways of making the one livingroom type of house suitable for people who do not want to live in their working kitchen. (See Sketches 13 and 14.) The danger of this plan of house is that if it falls into the hands of those

There may, of course, be many types of cottages to suit different habits of life. The living-room need not who do want to live in their working kitchen, they will infallibly crowd into the small scullery with the range, and leave the large living-room to be exclusively enjoyed by the plush suite and the chimnev ornaments! Hence, it is only wise to build this type of house when the class of tenants for whose habits of life it is adapted can be relied upon to occupy it.

There is still another type of house which may

be built for those who live in the working kitchen, and must have a parlour as well, for some special purpose, such as a daughter's dressmaking or a son's studies. In this case the scullery is expanded until it becomes the living room, and in place of a scullery a little parlour is added. (See Sketch 15.) These two types may help to bridge the gulf between the Living-room house and the Parlour house proper. The first is exactly suited to certain classes of tenants, and the only serious objection to the second type can at least be rectified at any future time by providing a wash-house. Some day one may hope that the spirit of co-operation among the cottage dwellers may allow the washing to be done in one small, well-appointed laundry, to be shared by a group of cottages, the only way at once practicable and rational of arranging this piece of domestic work.

Though there are a considerable number of families for whom two bedrooms suffice, it is probably unwise to build a large number of cottages having less than three. The difficulty of sorting the tenants and removing them when their families increase, and the growing desires to be able to provide for a visitor, will probably lead to a depreciation in the value of such cottages if more than a small number are built.

It is probably true that the ideal cottage should in-



ICT ICT Sketch 16. Group of Four English Houses

clude besides a scullery for dirty work and livingroom for the family life, some third room for the purpose of study, or to entertain occasional visitors whom it is not desired to bring into the family lifeand, one may add, for indoor courting. All I urge is that this third room must not be given until a sufficiently large house can be afforded, so that it may be provided without sacrificing the living-room, which is in reality-and always has been for the vast majority of all classes of society-far and away the most essential and important room in any house. For the sake of not obstructing light and air, it is generally desirable-and when the same space can effectively be used on both floors it is also economical-to keep the whole of a cottage building within the main walls and under the main roof, as in Sketches 12 and 13; but, under certain circumstances, undoubtedly, projections of a limited extent may not only be justifiable, but may be actually advantageous. In some cases, as in Sketch II, the screening of a small amount of sunlight from the main building, would be a matter of no importance, and generally, if the projection is kept on the north side of the adjacent window, no sunlight can be screened from it; but on the south, the south-east, or south-west of a window, it is quite possible for a comparatively small projection to screen most of the sunlight that would otherwise reach it. In the group of cottages shown in Sketch 16, for example, two of them are shown having projections on the north side of their scullery windows. Were these projections repeated in the other two cottages, they would be distinctly detrimental. They may at times be useful in forming sheltered corners for seats overlooking the garden, and may, as in Sketch II, make it possible to give a more sunny aspect to the scullery, or some other room than could otherwise be obtained; so that while, as a general rule, it is wise to discourage projections, like other general rules, it must be subject to considerable exceptions.

There are a few smaller matters which should be regarded as essential in any good cottage. A larder having direct light and ventilation, and large enough to hold all food stuffs, is essential, and no dark cupboard or inside place ventilated by long, dusty shafts can be considered an allowable substitute.

In cottage building, as, indeed, in all else, we need to provide first for essential needs for the everyday life of the family, apportioning every foot of space where it will most avail, and avail most often; only after this has been well done should the demands of luxury or the aspirations of prejudice be considered. Now and then, no doubt, prejudice will be so strong that it must first be met; but let cottage builders at least realize that in so far as they sacrifice real needs to fashion or prejudice, they are sacrificing the permanent to the merely temporary and are building on an unstable foundation, risking the future value of their property.



E XTRACT from a pessimist's ten hints to beginners-"Don't Begin."

Slicing It

Potash-"Cohen can nefer make a goot goluf blayer."

Perlmutter-"For vy not?"

Potash—"He nefer hollers fore—always he yell dree ninedyeight.—Wisconsin Sphinx.

Life Eternal

"The elm lives for 200 years, the linden for 300, the oak lives for 500 years-"

"And the chestnut," interrupted the other half of the sketch, "lives forever."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Going One Better

"Bang!" went the rifles at the maneuvers. "Oo-oo," screamed the pretty girl—a nice, decorous, surprized little scream. She stepped backward into the surprized arms of a young man.

"Oh," said she blushing. "I was frightened by the rifles. I beg your pardon."

"Not at all," said the young man. "Let's go over and watch the artillery."—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.

Muckrake Cabinet

"There is some talk of abolishing the cabinet." "What would take its place?"

magazine."-Kansas City Journal.

"They might let each department be conducted by some

Real "Fan"

Edith—"That Mr. Phan is conversationally impossible." Ethel—"Why so?"

Edith—"We were talking about the theater, and when I inquired what was his favorite play he said if he had any favorite it was seeing a man steal second."—*Boston Transcript.*

Following Edison

Gabbleton—"Edison declares that four hours' sleep per night is enough for any man."

Kidder—"By Jove! That is exactly what my baby thinks!" -Judge.

The Wiser Way

"No use locking the stable door after the horse is stolen." "I should say that was the very time to lock it. They might come back after the automobile."—*Washington Herald*.

Saw Him Too

"Is Miss Browne in?"

Maid-"No, Professor."

"But I just saw her at the window."

"Yes, and she saw you."-Fliegende Blaetter.

Fond Wish

"There's one thing I want to see while I am in Europe." "And that is?"

"The Hungarian goulash in session."-Washington Herald.

A Tested and Proved Poultry House

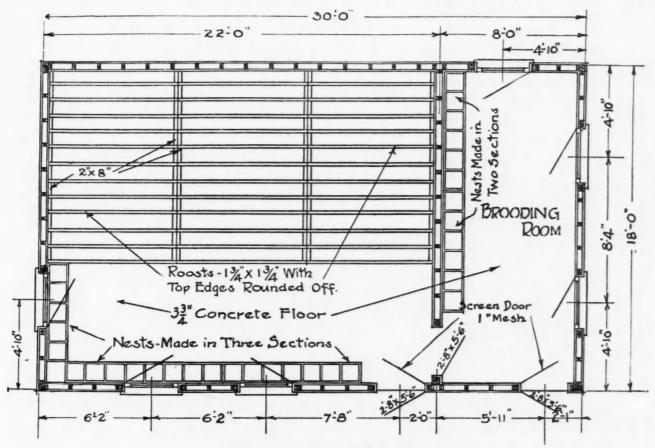
By G. J. Haney, Of I H C Service Bureau

T is not necessary to have expensive hen houses and give poultry one's entire attention, but there are certain things in the way of buildings and attention which are essential to successful poultry business. The modern poultry house should be a compromise between two extremes in poultry house construction, between the open shed shelter on one hand, which is too open, and the large, double-boarded, tight house, which is too close.

In the former the fowls suffer from cold, in the latter they suffer from the lack of fresh air. The modern house is the composite of the successes of centuries and the result of the elimination of many mistakes. The house must be first of all, the larger house is proportionally cheaper to construct. The amount of space required per hen is a disputed question, and depends upon a number of things; such as the location; as to whether it is protected or exposed to strong winds; as to whether the fowls are allowed to run out on range a large part of the time, and also as to the size of the breed. It is, however, now generally considered that each fowl should have four to five feet of floor space.

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The location of the poultry house is very important and the following factors must be considered. It should face the south if possible to get the largest benefit from the sun; be protected from prevailing winds by hills, trees, or other buildings; should be



Floor Plan for a Convenient Poultry House

cheerful, healthful, comfortable, convenient, inexpensive and durable. In order to meet these requirements it must be built to meet the conditions of climate. That is, it would not do to build the same in the southern states as in the northern, for the reason of the difference in climate.

The size of the flock would determine the size of the poultry house. The modern tendency seems toward larger flocks, and therefore larger houses. This is because the labor required to attend to large flocks is relatively less than with a small flock, and also located on well-drained soil so as to insure dryness; should be so placed as would be possible to have trees for shade and good pasturage during the summer months.

It should not be placed in a low place where the cold air settles. Such locations are often colder than high and more exposed places. As to the shape and construction of the house, there is almost an endless variety to select from. This is only important in so far as it enables the including of the essential principles of construction.

[November



How to Do Work Fast

FOURTH PAPER-THE SECRET OF RAPID CARPENTRY CONSTRUCTION-PREVIOUS ARTICLES ON THIS SUBJECT APPEARED IN THE APRIL, MAY AND OCTOBER ISSUES.

By I. P. Hicks

Speed on Hip Roofs

A T this time we want to say a few words about sheathing and shingling roofs. The roof sheathing is generally left to the mechanics on the job who are more or less lacking in their mechanical abilities. It may be true that almost anybody can nail sheathing on a roof, but not everybody can put it on fast. There is a know-how if you want to push the work; and unless you know how the work does not get pushed along very much.

Roof Sheathing in Quick Time

It requires at least two men to make any headway at roof sheathing, and many times three men can work to good advantage. First from the scaffold nail on a few boards, as high up as you can reach handily. Then put some short pieces in the cracks and lay up 8 to 12 boards so you can reach them handily from the roof. Both men should now mount the roof, each with hammer and saw and commence laying up the boards, one man at each end, and whichever one is in the handiest position to use the saw, let that one do most of the cutting. Usually the right hand end of the board is the handiest to cut, but the men must learn to cut at either end when it becomes necessary. Break joints back and forth, but if it is necessary to piece out somewhere, let the piecing go till toward the last; you will probably have some pieces then and you can both work at the filling in without one having to wait on the other. At first just put in enough nails to make it safe to walk around over and then afterwards do the nailing. If you have a third man let this man follow up with the nailing and also hand boards up to the other two, when the boards get out of their reach. As soon as one pile of boards is used up, get up another batch of 8 to 12; don't stop at one board at a time. To hand them up, cut and nail one board at a time is a losing game, and the one who sheaths a roof that way will be nearly twice as long doing it. The men should train themselves to work together so that each man is "Johnny on the spot" when one needs the assistance of the other.

In sheathing hip roofs, many can't make the cut unless they have something to mark the boards by. Some mark boards by laying the back of their saw across the board to mark by, then if they happen to have a swayback saw they are up against it for you can't mark anything by the back of a swayback saw. In this case most men will look for a piece of a board to mark by. All this takes time and the handy man with a mechanical eye would have the board cut off while the other fellow would perhaps only have it marked. The quickest way is to put a mark at the center of the hip at the top and bottom edge of the board, then saw right through from one mark to the other. A good man with the saw can do this just as well as if the board was marked all the way across. This is one point in favor of the swayback saw, it teaches amateurs to be mechanical because they can't use their saw to mark by and they have to learn to saw straight without a mark. They have to learn to saw straight by their optics and it is surely fine business, and it makes the swayback saw a real time saver. Few people have ever looked at it in this light, but it is the most valuable feature of the swayback brand of saws. I never take a square on the roof to mark sheathing by, all I use is my saw and a pencil to mark with. I carry the pencil in my mouth, not in an apron pocket where you have to look for it every time you use it, thus losing time, and as likely as not keeping the man at the other end waiting too.

Use Heavy Hammer for Rough Framing

Now I want to say a few words in regard to hammers. Nine out of ten of all the carpenters make the fatal mistake of using too light a hammer on framing and all rough work. The heaviest carpenter's hammer that the manufacturers make is the hammer for all framing and rough sheathing work. Get used to the heavy hammer on rough work and you won't want to use any other. The heavy hammer will save from two to three blows on almost every nail and on spikes it will often save as many as five blows. Why use a hammer that will hardly have any effect toward driving a nail? You are very careful to select a saw that is suitable to your work. A heavy hammer is just as essential for heavy work as a big saw is for big timber. Try the big hammer on your next job of rough work and you will have a pleasant surprise. You will find that you can drive three nails to the other fellows two right along and it will be the other fellow that will do all the worrying. You may notice the weight a little at first, but this won't tire you as much as it will the fellow who tries to keep up with a light weight hammer.

Let Whole Gang Shingle

When it comes to shingling I think it pays for every man in the gang to get on the roof and either lay or nail. My experience has shown that this is best. I use the straight edge and let the men work in pairs, one to lay and one to nail. Men seem to get more enthusiastic about the work when all hands are at it. No one likes to see his side of the roof lag or run behind and the consequence is that every man voluntarily speeds up a little. If there were but two on the roof they would almost without knowing it voluntarily fall into a happy go easy gait and the cost of shingling that roof would be at least one-third more in dollars and cents than when there are four or six on the roof. If it is a hip roof saw all the hip shingles before you start, so that you can finish as you go for it will take twice as long to fill them in afterwards. Do not let any one make you believe that they can shingle a hip and pare them down with a sharp chisel one at a time and make any speed for they can't do it. They may cut one shingle that way quicker than you can saw it, but they can't cut five or seven singly as quick as you can saw five or seven in a bunch. Put the hip shingles together and saw five to seven at a time. That is the way to do it for speed. Have your saw in good order, and a fairly heavy, coarse saw is best for this work, say a 24 or 26 inch saw, 8 teeth to the inch, set and filed to cut. Nothing like having a tool adapted to just the work you have to do and the man behind it who knows just how to use it. These are the essentials for speedy work, and they can be acquired by all mechanics who have a desire to be progressive in their work.

The Planning of a House

FIRST PAPER-HELPS AND HINTS TO THE BUILDER-SOME ADVICES BASED ON RESULTS AND OB-SERVATIONS OF LONG EXPERIENCE

By Harold L. Alt

With Alton Construction Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

T is hoped in these articles to help the carpenter and builder look ahead and see in imagination his finished work as it will appear, and to aid him is avoiding many pitfalls by pointing out the mistakes and errors often made by other construction men even of long experience. If, after the suggestions and criticisms here offered have been carefully considered, the reader finds that he has been aided in solving any one of the multitude of detail problems which constitute a large part of the contractor's and builder's daily life, the purpose of the writer will have been achieved.

It is assumed in the first place that the carpenter or builder—be he building to sell or under an architect's specifications and plans—wants to produce a piece of work that he may be proud of and one that he may use as a permanent recommendation for himself in the future, at the same time keeping the cost down to the lowest possible point. Therefore, it will be endeavored to confine the suggestions in the following within the limits of improvements that the writer considers well worth the cost of making and to mistakes that it would have been just as cheap to avoid. Likewise, theoretical and visionary ideas which would prove impractical and which would result in a freak structure will not be considered.

The builder working under an architect with his plans all laid out may not have so much to work out as he goes along, as does the man who builds to sell, and likewise he has not the interest in the general arrangement that the man has who is forced to put his house on the "For Sale" market in competition with others. Still we all may do a little development work sometime and naturally the thing of prime importance and first to be considered is the layout or arrangement of the house.

At about this point many builders will say "Oh, yes, that is easy; why I can build a house without any plans and with my eyes shut!" Quite likely they can, but it is ventured to state here that such a house will have many faults for, if not, why is it that there are so few perfect structures today when the builders are

supposed to have their eyes open?

Suppose you take the arrangement of the ordinary house and look at it more from the purchaser's point of view. The purchaser wants the house for convenience, use, and a ppearances (some purchasers even put appear-

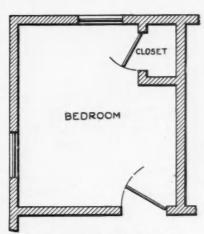
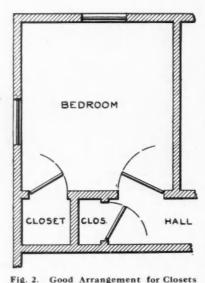


Fig. 1. Projecting Closet Spoils Otherwise Good Room

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



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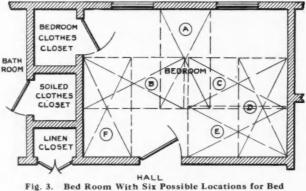
ance first!) Let us take some bad points to be avoided and some good points to be worked in, if possible.

One of the most important things in a house is the closet room - ask any voman-and a reasonable amount should always be provided; don't provide closets. however, where they spoil the appearance of an otherwise nicely

laid out bed room. This error is illustrated in Fig. I and is a very, very common mistake that a little thought will generally suggest a way out of. Figs. 2 and 3 show how a closet should always be set back flush with the room wall; and speaking of bed rooms reminds the writer of a house which he was in where the bed rooms had absolutely no wall space anywhere around the room where a bed could be set without interfering with a doorway, window, or register outlet.

It is a very nice thing to get an arrangement so that a bed can be placed in at least two positions in a room without obstructing anything else. This sounds simple (and is simple) and Fig. 3 shows a bedroom with 6 different locations for a bed; nevertheless this is a small point that is often overlooked.

Another little point in room arrangement is to keep the bath room and sleeping rooms as widely separated from the living and cooking rooms as possible. This applies especially to bungalow and two-family or apartment construction and has been well taken care of in some cases by arranging the sleeping rooms and bath



on one side of a structure and the other rooms on the opposite side with a connecting hall between. This avoids the bathroom or bed rooms opening direct from any of the living rooms, and places the bed rooms in a much quieter location than otherwise.

DON'T think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday.-Abraham Lincoln.

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Jointer Accidents Reported and What They Teach

URING the year ending September 1, 1912, sixty jointer accidents were reported to the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. No single machine on which any number of accidents occurred, caused such a great amount of permanent disability. Of the sixty accidents reported, thirty-six, or 60 per cent, caused permanent disability, either by the loss of one or of several fingers. In all a total of sixty-three fingers or parts of fingers were cut off by these machines. In four case, four fingers were cut off; in two cases, three fingers; in eleven cases, two fingers, and in nineteen cases, one finger.

These facts clearly show the great danger to which the operators of these machines are constantly subjected. It is evident that rigid inspections should be made of all jointers, to see that the safety orders requiring safety cylinder heads and guards over the knives, are complied with. That there is a real need of special inspections on this class of machine, is further evident from the accident reports themselves. In thirty-six of the sixty cases reported, it was stated by the employer that the machine was not guarded in any way at the time of the accident. In twelve of these thirty-six cases the machine was equipped with a guard, but it had been removed for some reason or other at the time of the accident.

It is further evident from the reports, that not all employers are familiar with the safety orders on jointers. In two cases, the reports stated that it was impossible to provide a suitable guard.

No further comments are necessary on the ungarded jointer accidents. The facts stated above show the great need of effective guards on these machines. Accidents on this class of machine, when equipped with guards, in compliance with the safety orders, ought to be eliminated, almost entirely. The safety cylinder head makes it impossible for an operator to have his fingers cut off.

The facts in the table seem to show that guards when provided and used, do not prevent accidents entirely. In fact, in ten cases, fingers were cut off on supposedly guarded machines. A closer study, however, reveals the following facts. In only one case was the machine equipped with a safety cylinder head. This case resulted in a slight cut at the tips of the fingers. In eleven cases, the reports merely stated that the machine was guarded, giving no description whatever of the guard. In the remaining twelve cases, the guard was described as a movable slide covering the exposed knives.

In only one case, therefore, out of the sixty reported, was the machine equipped as provided by the orders.



Concrete Hot-Beds and Cold-Frames

MEANS FOR GROWING WINTER VEGETABLES AND EARLY SPRING PLANTS

much as delicacies out of season. As for vegetables, such delicacies are not costly luxuries and are within the means of anyone who will take the time to build and run a hot-bed or a cold-frame. Such a bed will make possible home-grown lettuce and radishes (and even violets) for the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. Moreover, by this means, one can depend on having good hardy plants for spring planting in the garden.

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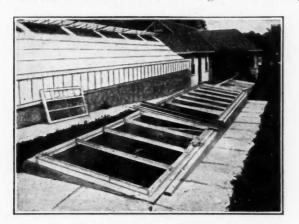
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Proper Time to Build Hot-Bed

The fall is the time to prepare the hot-bed. To avoid annual repairs, and to secure the best results build it of concrete. Locate the bed on the sunny, wind-protected side of a building. A four-sash bed is usually large enough except for commercial purposes. A standard hot-bed sash is 3 feet by 6 feet. Lay out the bed 6 feet 8 inches wide by 12 feet 10 inches long. The concrete walls are 6 inches thick. Dig the foundation trenches 2 feet 6 inches deep within the lines given above. Make forms of 1-inch lumber to carry the south (front) wall 6 inches and the north (back) wall 14 inches above ground. Forms are not required below ground level. The tops of the end walls slope to the others. Before filling the forms with concrete, test the dimensions of the bed by means of the sash. See that the sash lap the forms 2 inches on all sides.

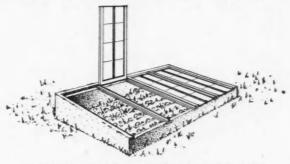
Mixing and Placing the Concrete

Mix the concrete mushy wet in the proportion of 1 bag of Portland cement to 21/2 cubic feet of sand to 5 cubic feet of crushed rock, or 1 bag of cement to 5



Neat, Clean, Durable Hot-Beds

HERE is nothing which pleases the appetite so cubic feet of bank-run gravel. Fill the forms without stopping for anything. Tie the walls together at the corners by laying in them old iron rods bent to right angles. While placing the concrete set 1/2-inch bolts about 2 feet apart to hold the wooden top-framing of the bed to the concrete; or make grooves in the top of the concrete for counter-sinking the sash to the level of the walls with an allowance of one-quarter inch for clearance. This can be done by temporarily imbedding in the concrete wooden strips of the necessary dimensions. During this operation, by means of blocks nailed to the strips, make provision for the center-bars described below. Remove the strips as soon as the concrete stiffens. Take down the forms after five



Hot-Bed or Cold-Frame Easily Made of Concrete

days. The extra 25% inches in length of the bed is allowance for the three center-bars between the sash. These sash-supports are of dressed 1-inch stuff, shaped like a capital "T" turned upside down. The length of the stem of the "T" is equal to the thickness of the sash and the top is 3 inches wide. Sufficient materials for the concrete will be supplied by 14 bags of Portland cement, 11/4 cubic yards of sand and 21/2 cubic yards of crushed rock; or 14 bags of cement and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of pit gravel at a cost of \$10.00.

Preparation and Care of Hot-Bed

If the bed is to be used as a cold-frame, it is finished when covered with glass. For a hot-bed, dig out the dirt to the depth of 2 feet, tramp in 18 inches of fresh horse manure well mixed with leaves or bedding and cover it with 4 to 8 inches of rich soil. Bank the excavated earth around the outside of the bed. Put the sash in place, hang a thermometer on the inside and allow the bed to heat up. After a couple of days, when the temperature has dropped to 85 or 90 degrees,

planting may be safety done. Seed catalogues contain valuable information as to the length of time necessary to produce the different kinds of plants.

During the midday, in bright weather, the bed will become too hot and must be ventilated for a short period by raising the sash on the side away from the wind. Water the plants in the morning only and ventilate later to remove the moisture from the foliage. On winter nights it will often be necessary to cover the bed with old carpets and boards.

It is a genuine pleasure to grow winter vegetables and flowers for home use. If the supply exceeds the needs, there is always a profitable market for such products.

Built-in Furniture—Some Interesting Designs By John S. Edmund

NE of the charms of the interior of any home is the furniture which is built into it. The dressers, seats, bookcases more than half solve the problem of furnishing it. Furniture that is built to fit the place it is in, is far more decorative and more comfortable than detached pieces could be in the appear between the two high cabinets. With an abundance of drawers which fill an everlasting want for being able to keep the kitchen table utensils separated, this cupboard is a favorite in any home. The cabinet in Fig. 3 is much more simple in construction. It is an easy matter, however, to modify or change the con-

> struction to suit. In Fig. 2 the window might be left out and two or three shelves substituted which would be curtained off and a panel placed underneath, or a third closet might be placed in this space recessed

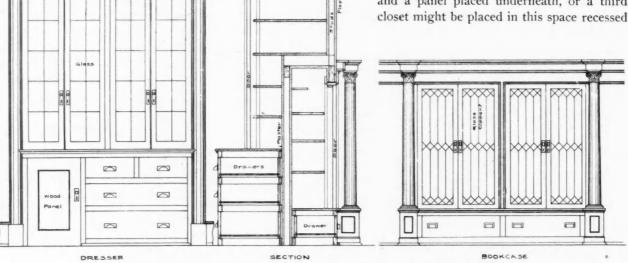


Fig. 1. Kitchen Dresser on One Side of Partition, Library Book Case on Other

same place. Not only is space saved by this means, but a keynote is given for the rest of the fittings in the home, which, unless it is utterly disregarded, will tend to keep the furnishings of the room in harmony.

The scale illustrations, Fig. 1, show a design for a combination kitchen dresser and library book case. This design is to be built in a residence at Paterson, N. J. The dresser contains a china closet in the upper part, and four drawers, and a closet for pans, etc., in the lower part. The upper doors are to have wood muntins. This is to be finished in cypress to correspond with the kitchen trim. The bookcase contains shelves in the upper part and two drawers in the lower part. The doors are to have clear glass with copper muntins. This is to be finished off in oak to match the rest of the library trim.

A large kitchen cupboard which is part of the construction of the house is shown in Fig. 2, as is evidenced by the casement window and wall section that about eight inches. In Fig. 3 the lower side-closets might be left off and drawers arranged to fill this space. The upper doors could be made sliding and a shelf put underneath recessed. These are only sug-



Fig. 2. Large Kitchen Cupboard, Lighted at Center by Casement Window

gestions however, and the cupboards would be built to fit the space they have to occupy, which if large or small would change them considerably.

Figs. 4 and 5 are designs for dressers for the dining or living rooms. Fig. 4 is quite distinctive in character, there being two large china closets in the center and a small one at each side, with a recess which extends the whole length. In the lower part are arranged four drawers and two cupboards. The lower part of this dresser projects beyond the wall about twelve



Fig. 3. Kitchen Cupboard of Generous Dimensions

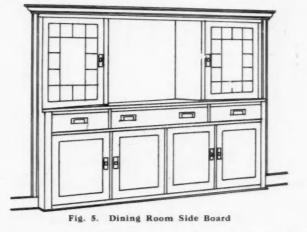
inches while the top part is flush with the wall. Fig. 5 is a dresser flush with the wall. This has two high china closets and one or two shelves could be arranged in the recess if desired. There are three drawers beneath to hold the silver and table linen, below are four cupboards. The lavish use of panels form a chief decorative feature and helps to set the



Fig. 4. Dining Room Buffet

furniture off. The glass in the doors might be made as shown to help carry out the idea of the windows or may be left plain as shown in Fig. 4. These can also be changed to suit the taste, and many suggestions can be derived from them.

The book case shown in Fig. 6 is a feature by itself. With its leaded glass doors both swinging and sliding



and exposed shelves, it is very desirable for many things, other than books. It is a very neat design, helps to express home life, and would harmonize with the most carefully planned surroundings.

* Tiger.proof House

The ordinary Malay house is built on posts from 5 to 7 feet high; but one which I came across, writes a traveler to the *Strand*, was perched high up in a





tree. It was the home of a man, his wife and family, and they informed me that it was placed in this unusual situation so as to be out of the way of the numerous tigers which then infested the neighborhood. As tigers have been known to jump 18 feet in vertical height, somewhere about 20 feet is considered to be the limit of safety.

The Malayan house is a frail and flimsy structure of sticks tied together with rattan, thatched with palm leaves, and walled with plaited bamboo, or, as in this case, with the bark of trees. It is, therefore, an easy matter for a tiger, with its great strength, to break into a house and attack the inhabitants. Many instances of this have been recorded in Malaya. In one well-known case a whole family were killed except one man, who, climbing up into the roof and thus escaping the notice of the tiger, was a horrified observer of the cruel mauling and ultimate slaughter and devouring of his relatives. AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



Evolution of Fashions in Hardware Trim

INTERESTING BUILDERS' HARDWARE HISTORY-THE VARIOUS STYLES OF FINISH AND HOW THEY ARE USED

By Our Hardware Expert

D URING the past twenty-five years, the manufacture of builders hardware in the United States has made greater strides than in the centuries before. Credit for this advance must be given to the inventive genius of the Connecticut Yankees. One of its greatest sons produced the pin tumbler cylinder lock, having the Yale type of key. The use of this key, has been the great influence in the manufacture of builders hardware in this country, and is the cause of its popularity and demand throughout the world.

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Connecticut is pre-eminent in the manufacture of hardware.

Thirty years ago "Schools of Design" were unknown; to-day every school of design may be had.

The first ornamental hardware produced in quantity was the Oriental. The reason for its popularity has never been satisfactorily explained. Why our hardware forefathers favored China and adopted the fan as the most beautiful for that era, can only be guessed at. Some good guessers say that Connecticut had a few artistic carpenters, who were handy with the hatchet and the chisel. This seems to be reasonable when you make a close examination of it.

This design was popular in all places except Boston and vicinity. Boston would not stand for it. Boston was the home of the glass knob industry. The glass knob in the old days represented culture and refinement.

The glass knob and the simple trimmings used with it have won the fight with Oriental and other schools of art; and is to-day much in vogue.

Hats off to Boston and The Glass Knob! Both have had a great refining influence on American home life.

The so-called art finishes on hardware trimmings, are to-day of interest to the architect, the owner and the decorator. Prior to the adoption of dark colored stains on the wood work, polished bronze, polished brass and Oriental design bronze goods were in great demand.

The wood knob and wood rose and wood key plate

to match the wood work, were also in demand. The mineral, the porcelain, and the jet knob were used on the lower grades of work.

[November

The antique copper finish was the forerunner of the art finishes. It became popular when schools of design of European influence were first adopted about twenty years ago.

Antique copper finish is still popular, because it is in demand on woods which are not stained.

Antique brass then entered the field. It is used on stained and unstained wood work.

Dull brass or so called lemon brass followed soon after. It will always be popular because it is a trimming which is a handsome and quiet contrast to the rich colored stains which are almost universally used.

Dull brass is extensively used on enameled or light colored painted wood work. When the owner's pocket book will stand the strain, use gold plated hardware.

Some architects and decorators are partial to chocolate finish hardware where a brown stain is used. They do not want the hardware to be a contrast to the wood work, but believe in a harmony of colors.

Nifty hardware trimmers sometimes use a light dull silver on ebonized wood work. This is a glaring but pleasing contrast, quite Japanese in fact.

The complex and great variety of articles of the builders hardware trade has shown the necessity of specializing in this line. Chicago the birthplace of the skyscrapper, was the first to use the cylinder locks in quantity. The old First National Bank Building, which was replaced by the present structure, was said to be the first building having this lock. The knob trimmings were polished bronze.

The Royal Insurance Building was trimmed with this lock; but knob trimmings had the hammered surface.

The Western Union Building was also equipped with cylinder locks, but the knob trimmings were the first trimmings showing a distinct school of design. This design is known as the Romanesque.

The Rookery Building also in Chicago, considered

by everyone who sees it to be a gem in architecture, is the first building in the country in which black iron Bower Barff trimmings were used.

Bower Barff is a finish on steel or cast iron. When made with care it is rustless and is much favored in office building work, because it is about the only finish which does not show wear.

The design used in this building is in keeping with the finish. It is made in cast iron but has the effect of being forged wrought iron.

Chicago is also the home of the pioneer hardware trimmer; he enjoys telling of his efforts in inducing the owners to adopt the lock having the Yale type of key. Mr. Oswald Lockett is his name. May he live long in good health and happiness.

This gentleman is known from coast to coast as having had the greatest influence on the manufacturers in the past, and to-day exercises great influence on the producers and users of high grade builders hardware.

The specialists who devote their time and efforts to builders hardware trimmings, should honor this pioneer who has done so much to introduce and to uphold goods of highest grade and quality.

Many of the builders hardware specialists jealously guard their hard won knowledge which is gained by the hard knocks of experience.

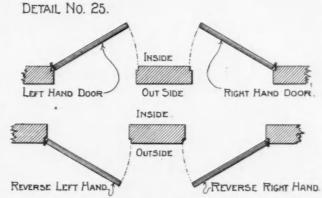
This pioneer in the art has been the teacher of scores of experts who now ply their vocation in all parts of the central, the middle west and the far west of this country.

The writer in the succeeding numbers of this publication will endeavor to emulate this pioneer and advise his readers what articles of hardware are best adapted to do the work designed for them.

The first building to be treated will be a typical residence. Scale details of doors and windows can be found in the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER from February to October inclusive.

These details are standard, they are in use by almost all of the millmen throughout the country.

Many of the architects have been criticised because they do not furnish the millmen and the hardware



Detail No. 25. Diagram Explaining Rules for Naming Doors

trimmer with these details. They should be shown in the original plans.

Usually the hardware is purchased before the full size details are drawn and the hardware man is forced to guess at what is wanted. This is the one great trouble of the hardware trimmer and is the cause of extras and returned goods.

On page 40 of the February number of the AMERI-CAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER are found half size details of front or outside doors for a residence building.

The hardware trimmer in making up his schedule of items, begins with the front door. We illustrate in the present issue a floor plan of these doors, designed to show the hand of the lock required on them.

This floor plan shows the single door. If the doors be double, the lock is invariably applied to the right hand leaf. Mr. Left-Handed man, this is done for your benefit, we right-handed men are not contrary, we want you to do as we do.

In the December issue will be found a complete schedule of items for a typical residence.

Many of these schedules of items are made out by the architect and the carpenter, and the hardware man is asked to make a price on them.

The hardware men cannot make a correct price unless he is given the proper information. By following this form, many errors can be avoided.

Important Door Hardware—Butt Hinges

A POORLY hung door, no matter how handsomely finished, which creaks and binds on its hinges, will always be a source of annoyance. and dissatisfaction to the owner of the building. The cause is usually to be found in the butts, which either are not of the proper size, or are of inferior quality, poorly manufactured of cheap materials.

A careful, conscientious contractor uses as much care in selecting the butts of a new building as in choosing the locks and knobs or the doors themselves.

Given butts of good quality and handsome finish, with screws of the proper size, the average carpenter can hang a well constructed door so that it will swing easily without friction or noise, and give permanent satisfaction.

The butts now in general use for ordinary doors of houses and other buildings, are known as "loose pin butts." This type of butts possesses two distinct advantages over the "loose joint butts" which were formerly in general use; first that of increased strength, owing to the larger number of bearing surfaces; and second that the butts can be used on either right or left hand doors as either leaf can be fastened to the door or jamb.

As the name implies, the pin of a loose pin butt can be removed, making it a simple matter to take down

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a door. One objection to loose pin butts has been that the pin has a tendency to work out of the joint, giving not only an ugly appearance, but also throwing the butt off center, so that the weight is unevenly distributed on the bearings. This objection has been overcome for one way by Stanley's new patented

> non-rising oin. This pin has two little wings which fit into corresponding slots in the joint, effectually preventing any upward action of the pin. This pin can however, be as easily taken out as an ordinary loose pin. The best grade of Stanley's loose pin butts are now equipped with these non-rising pins. They also have beveled joints to give a more closely fitting, neater looking joint.

Non-Rising Pin

Loose pin butts are made in sizes from 2x2 to 8x10 inches. The sizes from 3x3 to 6x6 are most frequently used. Sizes 3¹/₂x3¹/₂ and larger, have five knuckles in the joints, giving four bearing surfaces.

The sizes generally specified, as given in Kidders "Building Construction," are 31/2 x 31/2 butts for 13/8 inch doors, not over 2 feet 8 inches wide; 4x4 butts for 13/4 inch doors 7 feet high; and 41/2 to 6 inch butts for heavier doors. The best practice is to use three butts rather than two, to prevent the door from warping in the middle.

Formerly door butts were commonly made of cast iron, but this metal has been almost entirely replaced by wrought steel and bronze. Cast iron butts are

liable to crack and cannot be given the handsome finishes of wrought hardware.

Wrought bronze butts will not rust and are particularly suitable for exterior doors. For general purposes, however, cold rolled wrought steel is the ideal metal for butts and hinges. The process of cold rolling increases the strength of the steel and gives it a clean, bright surface, which adds to the beauty of the plated finishes.

The finest grade of wrought steel butts are highly polished and heavily plated in dull brass, bronze, antique copper, nickel, and many other finishes. The finish of the knobs, locks and other hardware can be accurately matched. There are several new finishes recently placed on the market, among which may be mentioned the sand finishes, in which the metal is treated by sand blast before plating, and the Sherardized finish, a new process which prevents rust effectively. Butts can be Sherardized and then plated, giving not only a handsome finish, but one which is very nearly as rust proof as solid bronze.

Butts for use in less expensive buildings are not polished before plating, but the surface of the cold rolled steel, known in the trade as "planished," readily permits plating in the various finishes, although the finished appearance is not quite equal to the "polished" butts.

There are a number of modifications of design of the loose pin butts designed to meet special conditions such as ball bearing butts, template butts, etc. These will be described in a succeeding article.

Laying a Solid Concrete Roof

A WATER-TIGHT CAP OVER EXPANSION JOINT ELIMINATES ALL IMPERFECTIONS

By C. W. Older

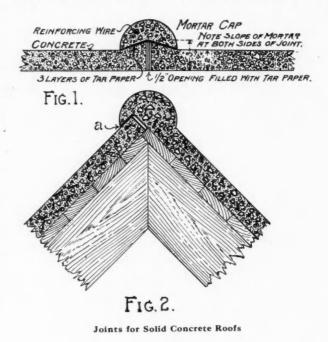
ROOF of cement mortar must be made from a very good grade of material to give satisfaction; but if care is taken it can be the most satisfactory roof made.

The ideal proportions are one part cement to three parts sand. This makes a very rich mixture, but if made weaker than this it wil be more difficult to make water-tight. For a roof of from I to 2 inches in thickness, these proportions must be used, but for a thicker roof, concrete mixed 1:2:4 is found to be satisfactory. In this the stone should be no bigger than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, but smaller is preferred.

It is impractical to install machinery for mixing as small an amount as would be required for any reasonably sized roof, so the labor is usually all done by hand, the raw material being hoisted to the roof and the operations performed up there.

The foundation for the roof must be of plank strong enough to sustain the dead weight, allowing a factor of safety of about four. The cracks between the boards should be as tight as for any other form work, to keep the wet mortar from running hollow on the under side.

Care must be taken not to put the mortar in too dry or too wet. It should be as moist as it can hold



without running. This precaution is conducive of the desired results, as a too dry mixture would not be absolutely water tight. A great deal depends also upon the surface finish, which can be best performed on the damp mixture.

Very little reinforcement is required. The only place where it is necessary is on one side of the expansion joint to connect into the water cap.

The roof, when finished, will be in huge slabs. To lay out the work, run a line through the middle of the roof lengthwise for an expansion joint. Then, along the side every 25 feet run a transverse line to cut clear across from gutter to gutter. Over these will be put the water caps.

One slab should be worked at a time, beginning at the middle and working toward the side. A strip of heavy wire netting must be laid all around within 2 inches of the edge of the slab, and bent up to be exposed above the concrete no less than 6 inches. At the edge the mortar should slope up about an inch. The rest finished smooth and the gutter shaped out. When the adjoining slab is to be placed, cut fine strips of tar paper and set along the edge. This will be the minimum tightness of the joint. When slabs are finished, cut three 6-inch strips of tar paper to lay lengthwise on the expansion joint. Then form a mortar ridge lengthwise on this paper and bend into it the reinforcing wire. Bear in mind this reinforcing wire is to be on only one side of the joint.

By having a joint every 25 feet, it will vary about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in a season. This opening and closing takes place entirely under this ridge, and because of the slope, water cannot back up under it. By reference to the drawing, Fig. 1, this theory can be easily understood.

This roof can reach the acme of perfection if there is a slight inclination toward the gutters. When all requirements are complied with, it will seldom, if ever, need repairing, and will not leak, besides being a great improvement in the overhead appearance of the building.

In applying this principle to a sloping roof, as on a house, the expansion joint must be located at the top, and if there are gables on the roof, a water cap must run from the ridge of the roof to the top of the gable, then follow down the gutter to the eaves. In this case the concrete roof must be secured strong enough at the eaves that the slab will not have an inclination to slide down the slope of the roof, or it will fracture the concrete water cap.

In making the concrete, use a good waterproofing compound. Then the mixture in this case must be applied quite dry and given a first class surface finish.

The water cap can be installed on a roof of this kind easier than on a flat roof as a plain slab can be put on one slope with a pad of tarred felt applied at the upper edge. The water cap will be formed in the slab that is on the opposite side of the same roof, as shown in sketch No. 2. Precaution must be taken to leave a loose joint at (a). In the expansion and contraction of the concrete by changes in temperature the variation will be entirely up and down the slope of the roof, and it is no disadvantage to have a quarter or a half inch clear opening at (a), as the water cannot back up into this joint. The greater the clearance the less likelihood there is of breaking the cap.

The three main things to watch in this type of concrete roof construction are the anchorage at the eaves, the surface finish and the expansion joint at the top. With proper attention paid to these features there is no reason for the roof not being perfectly satisfactory. —Chicago, Ill.

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Of Course, Have a Sleeping Porch

HEALTHFUL AND PLEASANT PORCHES CAN BE BUILT INTO DORMER WINDOWS

"Of course you will have a sleeping porch."

That is a remark which one sometimes hears when mention of a new house is made.

And in many cases the builder is interested in this new idea.

The sleeping porch may be a fad, but it looks very much like a fixture. In some of the suburban communities there are houses specially designed to accommodate sleeping porches and those who live within are not by any means tubercular.

A sleeping porch is a provision for sleeping outdoors in summer at least, and not a few open-air devotees cling to their outdoor sleeping quarters throughout the twelve months; from January to December.

Use a Dormer

The simplest method of constructing a real sleeping porch in a new house of modest proportions is to construct a generous dormer in the roof on the sheltered side, leaving it entirely open at the front except to a point about 2 feet above the floor, to which height it should be boarded up. In this way a room of adequate size is formed, without drafts, and requiring only a curtain in front to secure privacy.

A good plan is to shingle the roof and sides and to lay a heavy grade of prepared canvas on the floor. This roofing and deck canvas is waterproof, so strong that it may be walked on freely, comes in width of 30 and 36 inches, is lapped an inch and a half when it is put down, and it is fastened with tacks not more than an inch apart. It is best to give it a coat of paint at once and to keep it painted at intervals throughout the year. Make provision for draining off water which will surely be driven in when hard storms come.

Couch hammocks seem to belong naturally to sleeping porches and are as convenient and comfortable for an after dinner siesta as for the nightly repose. It is important to have a thick and well made mattress, both for comfort and to keep the cold from penetrating. Little else in the way of furnishings is needed except perhaps a rug on the floor.

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COMMON RAFTER LINE OF HIPS

FOR SQUARE

FIG.2

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other material, as the case may be. We are going to continue the subject, but will talk about another kind of scale, which we will call the miter scale, used for developing the corresponding hip for curved rods. The system applies to any angle,

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FIG.1.

In the upper part of the illustration is to

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be seen a circle divided in parts and surrounded by these words "We begin learning by degrees."

In saying that, we do not have reference to a little at a time, but more to the contrary; all at once;

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1) r for when the principle is once understood, applying to one polygonal angle it applies equally as well to any of the others; and the manipulator of the steel square can proceed knowing that his work will fit to its place when it is ready to be set up.

In the circle are shown the two angles in question and these, applied to the steel square, form the basis for the whole framework in and about the roof. It is here, too, that we get the angle for our subject,—Miter Scales, and in Fig. I are shown the proportional length of these scales in connection with the steel square as per the angles referred to.

In Fig. 2 is shown how to use these scales. First lay off the desired curve for the full size common rafter, then lay off a number of lines parallel to the run, as shown, letting them extend beyond the curve an indefinite length. Now measure these lines from the rise to the curve of the common rafter, as from A to B with the steel square, and then go over the same line again measuring the same amount but this time with the miter rule; and the length found will be as from A to C.

Go over all the lines in this way and then run an offhand curve through the measurement checks, and the proper curve will be established, from which the pattern in wood can be made. The illustration is shown for the square corner. If the octagon hip is wanted, proceed the same, but using the octagon scale.

Remember the figures that are shown on the steel square in Fig. 1 are to the same proportions that give the miter for a frame as per number of sides indicated by the scale.

Another point we wish to bring out is the backing of the hip. In a curved roof, the pitch is constantly changing and consequently the backing must vary from shallow where it is low pitch to sharp where it is more perpendicular.

Now notice in Fig. 1, 12 and 12 give the miter for the square corner; in other words, it is twelve-twelfths of the whole thing; and since the division line of the hip is at the center of its back, we set off twelvetwelfths of half its thickness (which in this case is all) back from the curve previously found for the hip's shape and by running another curve through these points, often the proper gauge line on the side of the hip from which to remove the wood to the center line of the back; and the backing will be true at all points.

In the case of the octagon, it is practically fivetwelfths; then set off that amount of half the hip's thickness. If it were a hexagon hip, the amount to set off would be seven-twelfths of half its thickness. The length of these scales here shown, are 17 and 13 inches for the square and octagon respectively and are divided in twelve equal parts. One of the end divisions should be divided into twelfths or sixteenths, as desired, for handling the fractional measurements.



Notes from World of Science

Grease stains can be taken out of carpets with fresh ox gall and warm water.

As a humane way of slaughtering cattle electrocution is being tried in France.

Some of Poland's salt mines have been worked uninterruptedly for more than 600 years.

Australia soon will have its first transcontinental railroad, a line about 3,000 miles long.

Zinc will be given a fine lustre if polished with one part sulphuric acid and twelve of water.

At the usual price of electricity a motor on a sewing machine will take 30,000 stitches for a cent.

Notwithstanding its many high mountain ranges, Asia has fewer large waterfalls than any other continent.

A teaspoonful of salt to a gill of milk makes a mixture which will remove most ink stains from clothing.

Because it is too light and slips through the fingers too easily the French government has decided against its proposed aluminum coinage.

In Frankfort, Germany, household waste is collected and burned in a plant that provides steam to dynamos that produce about 1,000 horse power.

To deceive the unauthorized, safes are built to resemble sideboards, tabourets, and other articles of furniture.

A Swiss street railway company is building its cars of aluminum because of its lightness and rust defying properties.

A capstan is built with a new block and tackle with which one man can handle loads of 1,000 pounds and two men, loads of 4,000 pounds.

The practically barren Hawaiian island of Lanai will be reclaimed by a water conservation scheme and devoted to sugar beet culture.

More than 410,000 passengers were carried on the electric railroad through the Simplon tunnel between Switzerland and Italy last year.

Practically 96 per cent of the coal output of West Virginia last year was mined by hand or with machines, without the use of explosives.

Experts have estimated the water power available in the streams of the United States all the way from 31,040,000 to 56,146,000 horse power.

Modern Construction in Old Building

The razing of an old four-story bank building in Providence, R. I., erected in 1823, shows that the skeleton frame principle, as employed in our steel skyscrapers, is not such a new thing as we have thought.

Steel construction was unknown in 1823, but John Holden Green, who erected this building, used wooden timbers instead of steel, in exactly the way steel is now used. He erected the building's skeleton of great logs of spruce, adding the brick front with its granite facing, and tying the latter to the frame with great bolts at each floor.

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More Shop Kinks

THE OLD EXPERIENCED WOODWORKING SHOP FOREMAN RELATES SOME PERSONAL ANECDOTES AND TELLS HOW SOME KINKISH THINGS ARE DONE

By Wm. C. Jasbury

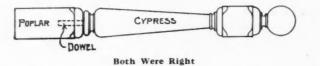
JUDGING THE KIND OF WOOD. I once knew a couple of wood turners working in a shop where repair and replace work made up the bulk of the work. One day the driver brought in a porch newel that was more or less decayed. A new one was wanted. One of the turners took a chisel and chipped off a piece of the bottom end and said:

"Poplar, Eh! Well poplar is not a lasting wood for exterior work."

The other turner chipped off a piece from the other end and remarked:

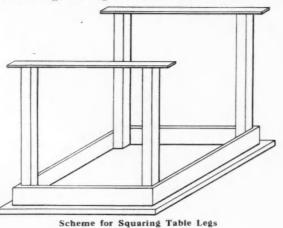
"Poplar nothing; that is cypress."

Enough said, a box of cigars was the bet. Here is



the proof. Evidently the original turner was shy on material, so he doweled it together between two beads, as shown.

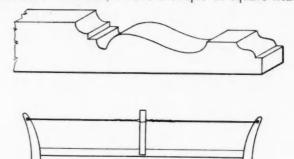
WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THIS? Here is a trick I saw done recently by a Hungarian cabinet maker; and to prove that no matter how much of a sap head a man may be, if you get the proper focus on him he will do "something" that is a new one. This fellow had a table with four legs, one or two of which were too long, causing the table to wabble like a sailor



on The Bowery. This man turned the table up-side down on the floor and put a stick from one leg to the opposite one and another stick on the other two legs, then sighted across the two sticks; this will give a good line on the long and short legs. This method, or scheme works well on a post such as a newel or column that is in wind. So much for Mr. Goulash (the Hungarian).

HEAT MAKES IT STRONGER. A steam boiler is stronger under heat pressure than under cold water pressure, because metal toughens up to 500 degrees Fahr.

A HANDY HOME MADE SAW. I have to shape the ends of many long rafters and pergola beams. Some of them so long I cannot swing them in the shop without butting a post, and some of them so heavy that they cannot be sawed very well on an ordinary band saw. For this, I have a couple of square head





Home Made Saw and the Work it Can Do

bench hands from which I have made a sort of elongated buck saw out of a piece of 3%-inch band saw; the blade is 3 feet long. One man gets on each side of the proposed pergola beam, which is marked on both sides the shape of the cut and by following the lines, a smooth cut will be the result.

A QUICK WAY TO MAKE DOWELS. In a small mill or carpenter shop where the regular 3 feet o inch dowel stock is not bought a very good way to make them is to take a piece of metal, iron or steel

in which various size holes, say $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, etc., have been drilled, then rip the waste pieces up and cut in 6 or 8 inch lengths; and drive them through the hole of desired size in the metal plate, which shapes them round and all to a uniform size. I have seen an ordinary bolt nut in a vise and used to drive the wood through.

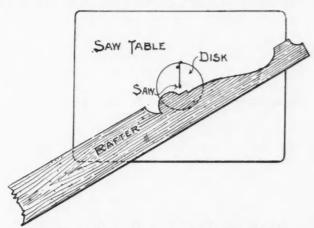
A HARDWOOD TRICK. I recently repaired an antique chair, the wood of which was poplar or white wood as some call it. Well, anyway I noticed at every place where 44<u>511</u>1114 screws were used, the maker had HICKORY PIN bored a 1/2-inch hole and plugged it with a hard wood hickory pin Solid Screw-Hold for Soft Wood

for the screws to enter, as shown in illustration.

BAND SAW A USEFUL ADJUNCT. The band saw for scroll sawing is a useful machine and I will treat on it at length.

How much time could be saved in the direction of large contracts if the contractor had a band saw set up on the premises run by electric or gasoline power. He could make all rafter cuts, stair horses, bridging, diagonal sheathing, porch rail, coping and numerous other work that is usually done by hand. This machine could be taken to the shop or to another job when the above mentioned work is completed. I know of two buildings now under construction, whose owners I could save many dollars by having a band saw on the job.

Now, as for a band saw in the mill, I mean the 36 inch regular 18 foot saw with which we cut heavy



Hardwood Disk Makes Slippery Bearing for Saw Table Top

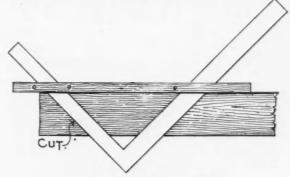
pergola beams, rafters, etc.; then we put on a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch scroll saw and cut scrolls.

In cutting heavy work, such as 8 by 10 inch yellow pine, or such, we put temporary uprights under the table top, because the top is cast iron and gets its support wholly from the center. We also oil the top in order that the timber will not adhere to the metal top by suction; and if the piece has any great length to it, we have more than one hold-up man (not of the "Deadwood" type), on the end. The hold-up man or men hold the timber so that it barely touches the top so that the sawyer can guide it at will. Then again yellow pine will gum up the saw; we keep a can of kerosene at hand, and now and then touch the saw blade with this, also squirt some machine oil on the saw where it goes down through the friction glides, this may not sound good to some on account of the rubber bands on the wheels, but that makes no difference.

Then again, on heavy timbers that have band saw cuts on the end, we build up a sort of a temporary fence to the same height as the table top, oil the top edge of board that carries the weight and the hold-up men only have to do the shoving.

I have seen band sawers cut out a disk about 6 inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, of some slippery hard wood, such as N. C. pine or birch, run the disk half way into the saw and fasten to the table top, as indicated.

A SQUARE TRICK. I saw a new one last week —A cabinet maker using a steel square for a miter





bevel, while putting together cabinet door trim. He had a fence piece clamped on at the 12 inch mark and on each arm. This is not new in a way, but I had never seen it applied in that way before.

A PECULIAR FIND. Sometime ago I had occasion to take down an old fashioned stair rail of the toad back pattern, at the starting newel. I could not

get the rail bolt loose, so I took a hand saw and cut off the rail so that I could take it to the shop where it could be worked at much easier. Well when one of the boys succeeded in getting the

"Oct. 15th, 1873.



easement off, he found a note in the nut hole under the wood plug, neatly folded, which evidently had been there a long time, for it read:

- "After to-day I am not supposed to be alive, for tomorrow is my wedding day. Yours truly,
 - Andrew C. Melville."

Say, I wonder what Andy thinks about it by this time?

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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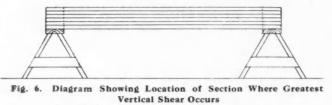
Noon Hour Talks by the Boss Carpenter Talk No. 4

THE BOSS TALKS ABOUT HORIZONTAL SHEAR IN BEAMS, WEIGHTS OF TIMBER, AND FLOOR LOADS

"N OW that the evenings are getting longer and as it is too cold to sit outdoors after supper, it seems to me that you fellows ought to liven up a bit in this work and get busy," said the Boss to the Calculating Squad. "Get out your back numbers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER and read over again the points that we have considered so far. Possibly some of the other men might like to come in with us now that they have the time to study a little. Here is a chance for you to learn something at home and not have to go out and leave the wife and youngsters in order to do it.

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"Let's see, we quit yesterday just as we were be-



Dotted Lines Mark Surfaces of Maximum Shear

ginning to talk about a second kind of shearing action in a beam. We had already referred to this quantity as *horizontal shear*."

The Boss then walked over to a pile of I-inch boards and began to pile one on top of another with the ends resting on two horses as shown in Fig. 6. As the boards were all of the same length, the ends of the pile were fairly straight and even as shown in the figure. By pushing downwards in the center of the pile, an effect similar to that shown in Fig. 6A was produced.

"You will notice," said the Boss, "that each board tends to slide on the one above or below it when the pile is bent. Now suppose that we have a single timber of the same size as the entire pile of boards. If we placed the single stick on the horses and loaded it, the stick would bend downward in the middle, but the ends would remain square just as they were before bending. This is due to the fact that the fibers of the single stick hold together as the stick bends, while in the case of the pile of boards there was nothing except the friction between the individual boards which would tend to hold them together. As we said yesterday, this action whereby one fiber or part of a beam tries to slide along another fiber or part in a direction parallel to the length of the beam is called *horizontal shear*. We refer to the resistance to sliding which is set up among the fibers as the strength of the material against failure by horizontal shear. You can readily see that some materials of a fibrous nature, such as timber and wrought iron, will be weaker in this respect than would a material which had no natural internal cleavage surfaces.

"Books on mechanics prove to us by a mathematical demonstration that the value of the unit horizontal shearing stress, or tendency to slide, is greatest at the center of gravity of the cross-section of the beam, and is zero at the top and bottom surfaces. We will see by our discussion that in a simple beam the greatest unit horizontal shear for the whole beam will occur where the total shear, J, is the greatest. You remember that we found this value at one of the supports.

"If we have a rule, we want one which is good for all kinds of cross-sections so that we can apply it to a built-up beam as well as to an ordinary rectangular beam. Our other discussions have led to perfectly

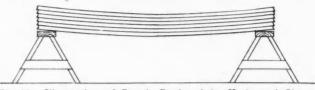


Fig. 6A. Illustration of Result Produced by Horizontal Shear Note Saw-Tooth Effect at Ends of Boards

general formulas. The only thing that we need to be careful about is to use correct quantities in our general formulas.

"The rule for finding the greatest value of the unit horizontal shear in a beam of any shape of crosssection is as follows—(Formula No. 4) multiply the total shear at the support (J) by the area of that part

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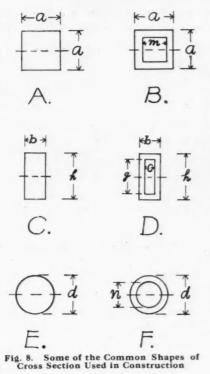
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it e of the cross-section of the beam which lies either above or below a horizontal line drawn through the center of gravity of the whole cross-section, and then multiply this answer by the distance of the center of gravity of this upper or lower area which you have used, from the line through the center of gravity of the whole cross-section. Fig. 7 shows the location of these quantities



for an ordinary beam for rectangular cross-section. Then divide this answer by the value of the moment of inertia (I) for the whole beam cross-section, and divide this answer again by the breadth or thickness of the beam material at the center of gravity of the whole cross-section.

"Applying this rule to our 2 inch by 10 inch yellow pine joists which were each to carry a total load of 800 pounds, we have, using J as $\frac{1}{2}$ the total load,

$$Z\left(\substack{\text{maximum unit hori-}\\\text{zontal shear in beam}}\right) = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \text{(area above)}\\\text{line}\\\text{(2 x 5)}\\\text{(2 x 5)}\\\text{$$

"If we look in our hand books we will see that the allowable working strength in horizontal shear along the grain for yellow pine is about 100 pounds per square inch. The value of 30 pounds per square inch gives us a high degree of safety."

"What would we do about this matter of center of gravity and moment of inertia for some other shape of beam?" asked one of the men.

"You would have to find the shape in your hand book and fill in the formulas for center of gravity and moment of inertia which are printed near the picture of the cross-section. In doing this, be sure that you use the right formulas, as sometimes two sets of formulas are given. One of these sets of formulas will be for a line through the center of gravity of the whole section as shown in Fig. 7, and the other set may be given with reference to a line extending up and down through the middle of the section, and perpendicular to the one we have used.

"For instance," said the Boss, "these figures and formulas will be similar to those found in your hand book."

The Boss then constructed figures like those shown in Fig. 8, and wrote out the following table:

Values of I	and e for	Use with Commo	n Structural	Shapes	Shown
		in Fig. 8			

	A	в	с.	D	E	F
T a ⁴	a4	a4-m4	bh ³	bh ³ -cg ³	d4	d4-n4
-	12	12	12	12	20	20
$e \frac{a}{2}$	a	h	h	d	d	
	2	. 2	2	2	2	2

He explained that these values of moment of inertia could be used in Formulas (1) and (2) as well as in the rule given above.

"As to the position of the center of gravity of each of these cross-sections," said the Boss, "you can see by inspection that it is in the middle of the section.

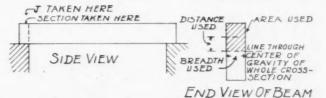


Fig. 7. Location of Quantities Used in Formula 4 for Rectangular Cross Section

The following table will give you values for the distance to the center of gravity of the part above the horizontal line shown in Fig. 7:"

Distance of Center of Gravity of Part Above Horizontal Line from Center of Gravity of Whole Section

A	В	с	D	E	F
A	a ² +am+m ²	h	bh ² -cg ²	1	d^2+dn+n^2
4	4(a+m)	4	4(bh-cg)	5	5(d+n)

The. Boss then made another table showing the values of area above the center of gravity of the whole cross-section and the breadth to use in each case.

Half Areas and Breatths for Use in Formula 4 for Determining Maximum Horizontal Shear

	A	в	с	D	E	F
Area a-	a ²	a ² —m ²	bh	bh-cg	11d ²	11(d ² -n ²)
bove hori- zontal line	2	2	2	2	28	28
Breadth of beam to use	a	(a—m)	b	(b—c)	d	(d—n)



After writing down these tables and seeing that the men understood how to insert the proper values in the general rule for unit horizontal shear which he had just given them, the Boss called attention to the weakening effects of season cracks which extend along the length of a beam. He showed them that cracks which run along the center of heavily loaded short, deep beams, especially when near ends of beam, may be the result of a shear failure rather than seasoning. At this point one of the men asked what the rule was which might aid in determining whether a beam was likely to fail by shear or by bending.

"Well," said the Boss, "it is commonly considered that, where 1000 pounds per square inch is used as the working bending strength of the timber, and 100 pounds per square inch as the working shearing strength, the rectangular beam will fail by horizontal shear if the depth required to hold the load is equal to 1/10 of the length of the beam. Where the length of the beam is greater than 10 times the depth, with good material, a bending failure or too great a deflection should be looked after. This is for a *uniformly loaded beam only*. Formulas (1) and (2) which we used on previous days would then govern the design of the beam."

"How are we going to judge as to what load a certain floor should stand in order that we may know how to find out what load to figure for our beam in any problem?" asked one of the men.

The Boss then wrote down a list of ordinary buildings and gave an average floor load which might be used in each kind.

Average Floor Loads to be Used in Calculations

Residences40	pounds	per	sq.	ft.
School rooms	pounds	per	sq.	ft.
Offices (upper stories)	pounds	per	sq.	ft.
Offices (first story)80	pounds	per	sq.	ft.
Stables and carriage houses	pounds	per	sq.	ft.
Banks, churches, and theatres80	pounds	per	sq.	ft.
Assembly halls and corridors of public				

"If you want to know how much of this load will be made up of the weight of the material in the floor itself, figure up the weight of the timber and flooring in a given section of floor and divide this weight by the area of the section. For instance, take the area of floor supported by *one* joist. Find the number of board feet of lumber in the section of floor and joist, and multiply this answer by the weight of I board foot of the material. Divide this result by the floor area supported by I joist. By subtracting your result from the uniformly distributed load which you used, you will have the load which may be figured to come upon the floor. I will tell you next time about dead, live, and suddenly applied loads and their effects. "It may be well for you to know the weights of various kinds of timber for use in the future:

Average Weights of Timber

			-	-		
Chestnut						lbs. per cu. ft.
Hemlock						lbs. per cu. ft.
Hickory						lbs. per cu. ft.
Maple						lbs. per cu. ft.
Oak						lbs. per cu. ft.
Pine, white .						lbs. per cu. ft.
Pine, yellow,	Nor	ther	1			lbs. per cu. ft.
Pine, yellow,	Sou	ther	1			lbs. per cu. ft.
Spruce						lbs. per cu. ft.
"To find	the	wei	ght	of a	board foot of	these mate-

rials, divide the weight given by 12."

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Oscar Wenderoth Successor to James Knox Taylor

The appointment of Oscar Wanderoth, of New York. as supervising architect, Treasury Department, to succeed James Knox Taylor, who recently resigned, was. it is stated, purely non-political.

Mr. Wenderoth was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1897 he received an appointment as a junior draughtsman in the office of the supervising architect, Treasury Department. In 1899 he was designated as superintendent of construction on the new Philadelphia mint.

In 1909 he became connected with the office of Carrere & Hastings, of New York, where he was still engaged at the time of his appointment.

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Costly Government Buildings

It has long been asserted by those familiar with the subject that government methods of designing and constructing public buildings are unbusinesslike and extravagant. The charge is renewed with details in the report recently made by the House committee on expenditures in public buildings.

In the last ten years 721 buildings have been erected by the federal government and there are now pending bills for 750 more to cost some \$70,000,000. As the committee says, members of Congress should be less zealous to get buildings in small towns, where rented quarters would serve every need at less expense. Since separate plans for each building are costly the committee recommends standardization of plans. Within certain limits this ought to be possible and economical.

Though the committee condemns the practice of employing outside architects, this should have little bearing on real economy. If such architects are employed they should be selected by competition and their employment should cut down the cost of the permanently employed force. The outside architects have improved government architecture. That the office of the supervising architect of the treasury costs \$3,000,-000 a year and has no definite policy is, as the committee says, a condition calling for reform.



An Attractive Five Room Bungalow

THE ARCHITECT'S PERSPECTIVE, FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATIONS OF A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL LITTLE HOME

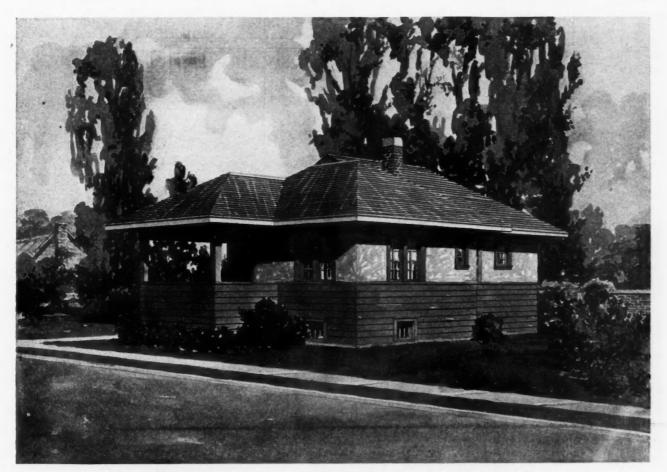
ARTICULARLY attractive to the prospective living room is a fairly large dining room. Leading small bungalow or cottage owner, should be this homey bungalow illustrated here. It represents in every particular the practical, convenient, comfortable arrangement so much desired in every home, whether large or small.

This bungalow was constructed for Mr. E. R. Puffer at Riverside, Ill. As reference to the floor plan will show, it is a five room affair.

Entrance is had from a comfortable size porch to vestibule. This latter is off a good size living room having brick fire place at further end. This room has ample window provisions. To the left of the

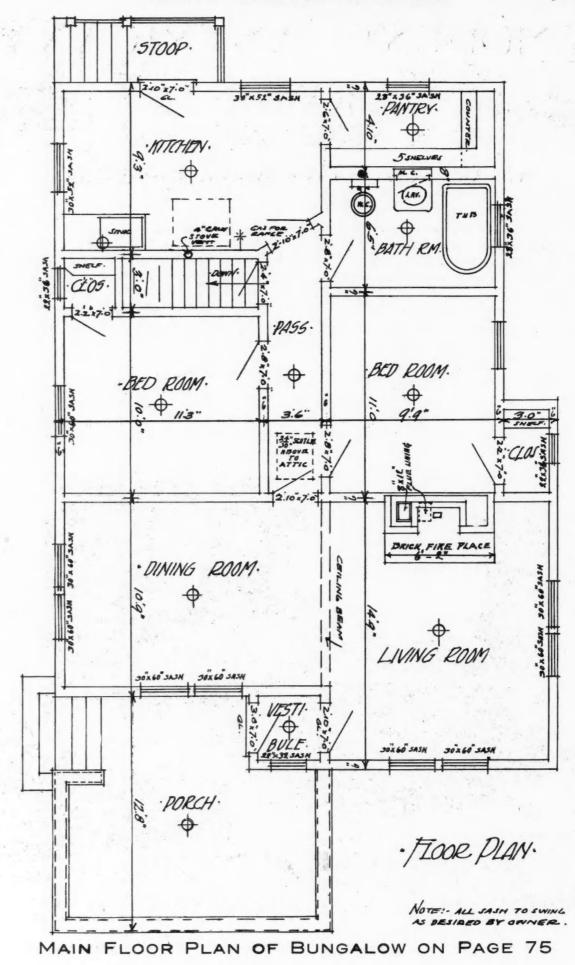
from the dining room to kitchen is a rear hall, off of which the two bedrooms and bathroom open, also stairs to basement. Both bedrooms have good closet space and light, and the kitchen is provided with every convenience and ample pantry and shelving room.

On the outside this bungalow is finished in rough board siding and stucco, with a shingle roof. The rough board siding is 10 inches in width, 7/8 of an inch thick, is not beveled and is laid 8 inches to weather. The stucco finish could be coated with a cream colored waterproofing paint. With the rough siding stained dark brown, and the shingles stained, either a dark green or brown, a most pleasing effect can be gained.

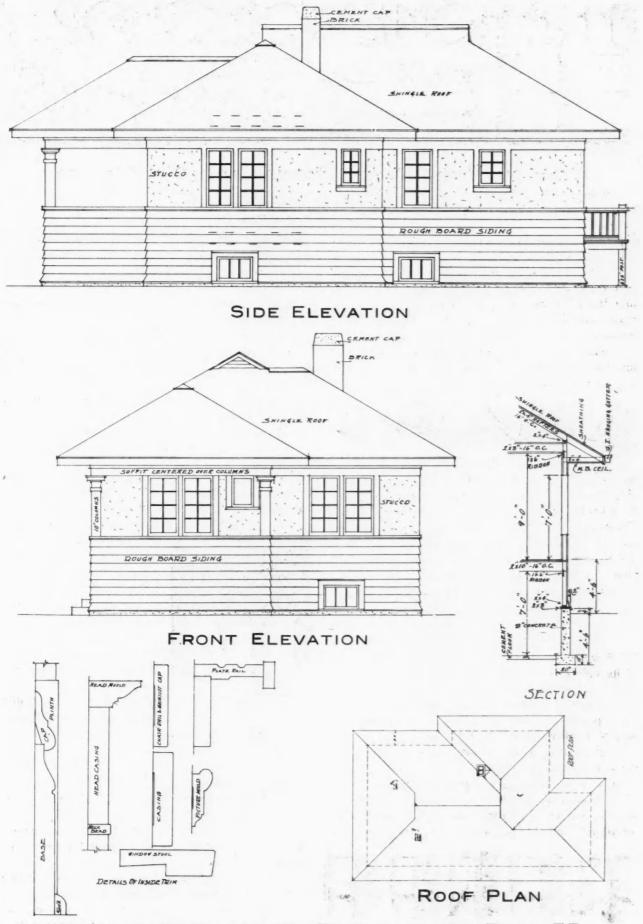


5-Room Bungalow of Pleasing Appearance Designed for Mr. E. R. Puffer, Riverside, Ill. WORKING DRAWINGS FOR THIS HOUSE ARE PRESENTED ON THE 2 PAGES FOLLOWING

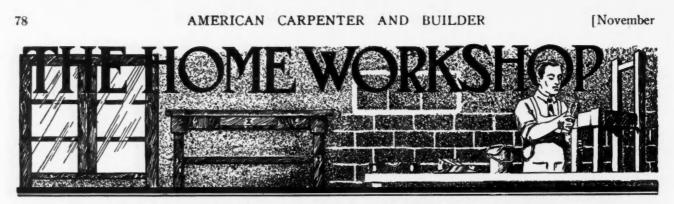
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WORKING DRAWINGS OF BUNGALOW ON PAGE 75



How to Make Some Small Salable Pieces

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING SEVERAL STYLES OF TABLE BOOK RACKS. ALSO JARDINIER OR PLANT STANDS-IDEAL HAND MADE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

By Ira S. Griffith

T HIS month are shown pictures of manual training projects which have proven satisfactory. The book racks and the three legged taborets were designed and constructed by boys of the Cleveland Industrial School. The square taboret was designed and constructed by J. R. Freeman, Tracey, Minnesota.

In manual training schools where large numbers of boys must be instructed it is not found possible to give individual instruction. Class instruction is the method



Four Table Book Racks Easily Made

used in presenting new principles. There are two ways of giving this instruction—one, to have every boy make exactly the same model in exactly the same way. The pupil has nothing to do with the designing of the problem, the instructor does that, or has it done. A second method is to give the class a project which will involve certain tool processes and joints, thus permitting the instructor to give class instruction in these as before, but allowing the boys to modify the forms of the parts. The three legged taborets and the book racks show what happens when this method of teaching is well done. Each taboret has in it the thought of its builder as evidenced by the variations in the structural and decorative design.

This second method requires more teaching and better teaching but the added interest which the boys take in their work and the reactions resulting from their giving some thought to the design of their problem amply repay the added effort on the teacher's part.

No working drawings are given for the book racks. Their construction is so simple that anyone can readily make up his own. The pictures suggest various ways of working out this problem. The ends of the base



Five Ornamented 3-Leg Taborets

should be housed into the verticals so as to make a neat and strong piece of work. Glue and flat head screws are used as fastenings, except in the one with the wooden keys or wedges. These screw heads are to be let in below the surface and covered with wood buttons with projecting ends rounded.

An examination of the picture of the three legged taborets will show several variations in tops and shelves as well as in the shape of the legs, and in the pierced ornamentation. The working drawing is for a blank form which is to be modified according to one's own notions. The following stock will be sufficient for any of the shapes shown in the picture:

STOCK BILL FOR THREE LEGGED TABORET

Top, 1 piece, 3⁄4 by 13½ by 13½ inches, S-2-S. Shelf, 1 piece. 3⁄4 by 13½ by 13½ inches, S-2-S. Legs, 3 pieces, 3⁄4 by 4¼ by 19½ inches, S-2-S.





only well seasoned stock should be used otherwise the warpage might cause trouble. A n y furniture wood will be suitable, such as quartered oak, walnut, etc.

There is nothing unusual in the construction—any manual training boy will understand it. The shelf and top are both let into the legs to a depth of one-

oquare rabbier

quarter inch each. The legs are shaped and the ornamentation laid out and cut after which they are fastened to the top and shelf by means of flat head screws whose tops are placed below the surface enough to permit their being covered with wooden plugs as in the book racks just described.

A suitable finish for this taboret and the book rack. if made of oak or other coarse grained wood, is obtained as follows:

Thoroughly sandpaper all the parts. This can best be done before the parts are fastened together. Apply a stain of a color somewhat lighter than is wanted for the final effect. Allow this to stand until dry then smooth with number oo paper. Upon this apply another coat of the same stain diluted this time by the addition of an equal volume of solvent. Sand lightly when dry and apply a very thin coat of shellac. This shellac is to keep the stain of the filler which follows from discoloring the highlights. Sandpaper the shellac lightly then apply a coat of paste filler colored darker than the stain just applied. Work it into the pores with a stiff bristled brush and, when it has flatted that is, when the gloss has disappeared, clean off the

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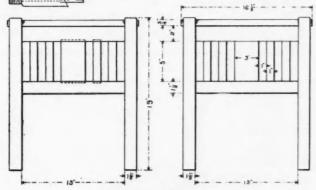
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surplus with excelsior then polish with old cloths. The time required for filler to flat varies according to the relative proportions of the constituent elements —five to ten minutes is not unusual.



SQUARE TABORET.

Allow the filler to stand over night then apply a coat of shellac. Successively apply two coats of some good rubbing varnish. Rub the first coats with curled hair and the last with powdered pumice stone and crude or raw linseed oil.

The resulting finish is one which will wear well and will maintain a good body appearance not found in the simpler finishes so common in manual training work.

The square taboret was designed for a low window. Every piece of furniture designed ought to take into account the place in the house it is to occupy. If the height given does not meet the situation in which the proposed taboret is to be placed, it should be changed of course.

The taboret shown was made of black walnut. The following stock is needed:

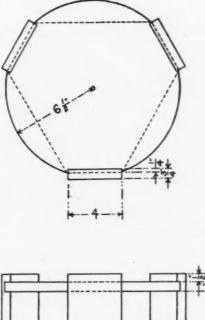
STOCK BILL FOR SQUARE TABORET Top, 1 piece, 3⁄4 by 17 by 17 inches, S-2-S. Posts, 4 pieces, 11⁄2 by 11⁄2 by 19/2 inches, S-4-S. Rails, 4 pieces, 3⁄4 by 21⁄4 by 16 inches, S-2-S. Rails, 4 pieces, 3⁄4 by 13⁄4 by 16 inches, S-2-S. Slats, 4 pieces, 3⁄8 by 31⁄4 by 6 inches, S-2-S. Slats, 16 pieces, 3⁄8 by 11⁄4 by 6 inches, S-2-S.

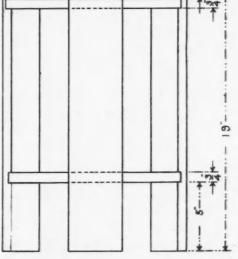
If the posts are got surfaced on four sides as specified, all that it is necessary to do with them is to cut them to correct length, chamfer the ends slightly, both top and bottom, and lay out and cut the mortises. The millmarks must, of course, be removed before the finish is applied. Some workmen prefer to scrape these off before assembling the parts; others prefer to allow them to remain until all the woodwork has been assembled. Undoubtedly considerable time may often be saved by doing certain parts of the scraping before the parts are assembled.

In placing the slats, do not shoulder the ends but plan to house them. A quarter of an inch will be deep enough. Glue up to opposite sides of the taboret taking pains to see that the rails make right angles with the surfaces of the posts and that the frame is out of wind.

When the glue on these parts has hardened the clamps may be removed and the other rails and slats inserted and clamped.

For a finish, apply a coat of boiled linseed oil this to bring out the color. After this has dried, sand lightly and apply a coat of thin shellac. Sand this lightly then apply successively several coats of black polishing wax. A wax finish is easily spoiled by water. It might be better to follow the shellac by several coats of varnish as was described by the finish of the pieces just preceding.





BLANK MODEL FOR TABORET WITH THREE LEGS.

November



Practical House Painting—Inside Work

Third Paper INSIDE PAINTING-METHODS OF MIXING AND APPLICATION-GLOSS AND FLAT COATS-COLD WATER PAINTS

By R. H. Forgrave N commencing this article, I want to bring to the attention of the reader an important feature of all kinds of painting and varnishing, gloss and flat coats should always alternate. That is, when one coat is flat, or without gloss, the next coat should be a gloss coat, and vice versa. This is particularly true of enamels, varnishes and all paints that have a high gloss. A gloss coat always gives the best result when applied over a flat surface. This is the reason why carriage painters and wood finishers always rub the gloss out of a coat of varnish before applying another. An experienced carriage painter would be discharged if he put on two coats of varnish without first rubbing the gloss out of the first coat. He would not do it, that's all; yet it is often done by house painters. It may be argued hat the house painter cannot do this on account of having so much surface to contend with. Instead of rubbing out the gloss, he can mix the paint so the coats will alternate gloss and flat; and if he is finishing with varnish he must rub out the gloss or finish with one coat, if he wants the best work.

There is some difference between exterior and interior painting, in so much as the former should always be left in the gloss, while the latter may be either gloss or flat. I will distinguish between oil and enamel paints by including enamels under the head of varnish finishes.

Inside finishing may be done with two coats of oil paint if fixed right, however I would advise using three coats. The job will be better in every way.

Mixing Paints for Inside Work

Oil paint for inside painting is mixed in the same proportion for priming as outside, except that turpentine instead of oil should be used for thinner. Never use more than a pint of turpentine to a gallon of oil paint under any conditions. Less is preferable. Mix the priming coat of such consistency as to cover the small grain of the wood so it cannot be seen. The larger grain should be slightly visible when well brushed out. The second coat should be mixed of about the same consistency as the priming. If the last coat is to be gloss, the second coat should be flat or rather what is known as an egg shell gloss,

which is as near as can be gotten with oil without using an excess of turpentine. On the other hand, when the last coat is to be flat, without the least gloss, it will be necessary to mix bees-wax in it. The wax is melted, and stirred up rather thin in turpentine, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound of wax to a pint of turpentine. Then to get it to mix well with the oil, a little oil must be added gradually as it is stirred until a sufficiency. Add this in the proportion of about a pint to a gallon of paint. Because there are so many good flat paints on the market, I would advise the prepared article. The painter will find them better than he can mix.

Signs of Skill

As to the method of application, all I can do is to advise the reader to brush it out well. Leave no fat edges, avoid brush marks and thick places; leave no holidays, not one as large as a pin-head, thinking that the next coat will catch them. It is important that enough paint is mixed to do a coat of the same consistency, so as to get every part of the coat of the same thickness.

Dexterity in handling the brush can be acquired only by practice. The excess paint on the brush, after dipping, should never be wiped off by drawing the brush over the edge of the bucket; instead, take all the paint the brush will carry, so as not to run off after it is tapped against the inside of the bucket to remove the excess paint. Do not acquire the habit of excessive dipping. Begin the lap by dabbing it along the board. Then draw i backwards and forward through the paint, and, as the brush becomes dry, the paint will work out level and of the same thickness. Avoid leaving any more laps than possible. A few, however, are unavoidable. They should be worked out so as to show the least. To do this, brush out the paint where you leave off as thin as possible, so when you begin the next lap the paint at that point will not be any thicker than the balance. Where the paint overlaps will show but little if you are careful in brushing. A coat of paint, vividly showing a large number of laps is always an indication of a coat of paint of uneven thickness.

To Paint Windows and Doors

In painting a window, the upper sash should be painted first. Be sure to paint the inside of the bottom part of the upper sash by drawing it down below the lower so you can do so. Then paint the upper part of the casing as far down as the upper sash reaches. Put the upper sash in its proper place, and paint the lower sash. Run it up out of the way and paint the remainder of the casing. Use what is known as a sash tool for painting the sash. This, of course, is when the sash is not removed. In new work, if the weather will admit, it is advisable to remove the sash to paint them. At least, they should be removed to prime them.

In painting a door the edges should be painted the same color as the outside casing. If the door is in two colors, do the panels first, then the stiles. Do not allow an excess of paint to remain in the hollow of the moulding at the bottom of the panels.

I have touched very little on the mixing of the paint and the arrangement of the colors. In view of prevailing conditions, this seems unnecessary. I could go on intermidably, describing the different mixtures and innumerable schemes. Enough is to say that white lead, with about 15 per cent of zinc white with linseed oil and turpentine and Japan drier, is the basis of all good oil paint. Some of the mixed paint people are said to add extenders in order to cheapen them, such as barytes, whiting, etc., and to use an emulsion instead of pure oil, which is made by mixing strong alkali water with linseed oil. Sal-soda is the alkali generally used for this purpose. Benzine is the thinner generally used in mixing paint. There are very few mixed paints that do not smell of benzine. If the reader desires to mix his own tints he may get a card showing the different proportions in which to mix the primary colors, which are only three in number: yellow, red and blue. All the tints are made with these colors. They are darkened or lightened with black and white. A card comprising forty or fifty different tints will be sufficient for all ordinary needs.

Water Paints

The so-called washable water paints are an improvement on the old fashioned calcimine or distemper colors. They are all made under the same patent, but sail under different names, such as, calcimo, duresco, muresco, onresco, alabastine, etc. They are all nearly alike. The old style kalsomine required lots of trouble to get it ready, and they were not noted for their durability. The patent article is an improvment over the old style, in as much as it may be mixed with cold water, and is washable to a certain extent. They will not stand washing with soap and water like oil paint, but may be cleaned with a damp rag or sponge. They are superior to oil paint for plastered walls, but are unfit to paint wood. In the hands of competent men some handsome work is possible of being done with them.

The most artistic decorative effects may be gotten with these prepared water paints. We shall allude only to the practical part of the work, as the makers furnish a variety of color schemes, arranged in sets to suit the tastes of the user.

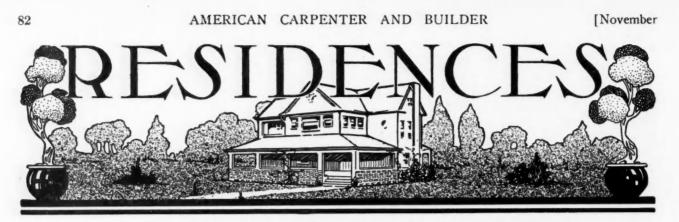
Preparing the Walls for Tinting

To prepare the walls to be finished with water colors; knock off all loose plaster, and patch the large places with mortar. The smaller places may be filled with plaster of Paris. It is better than plaster for small holes and cracks. Be sure to stop every little hole and crack. Cracks are liable to show through the finish if not well filled. The smallest cracks may be filled with the water color which should be mixed to the consistency of putty. If the stuff does not go into the cracks properly, take a heavy knife and cut them out in V shape, when they may be easily and securely filled. Really this is the proper way to fix cracks. Trim off, and sandpaper all rough places. Very coarse sandpaper is the best. In fixing a very rough wall, a piece of sand stone may be profitably used. A rasp set in a block of wood for a handhold is good, and a piece of tin punched full of holes close together, so as to give the roughest surface, and backed to a board is the best for large and very rough places as it cuts very rapidly. Some people object to using plaster of Paris because it sets so quickly as not to give time to do the work properly. To prevent it doing so add a little vinegar to the water with which you mix it. The greater the quantity of vinegar the slower the plaster will set. The quantity of vinegar may be gauged to suit the convenience. The plaster will eventually dry as when water alone is used.

Importance of Sizing

Never attempt to finish a wall with water paint, without it is well sized. This is of the utmost importance. There are several different sizes recommended. Each painter has his particular favorite among which the best are, linseed oil, linseed oil paint, varnish, shellac, wood filler, glue size and gloss oil. Of course there is nothing better than varnish or oil paint, for all purposes. Considering its cheapness, durability, and ease of application, there is nothing to compare with gloss oil. Use one coat, or more, but be sure that all liability of suction is removed before the water color is applied, which may be done in one coat if the sizing is properly done, which it should always be.

After selecting the tints—they always come in selected tints—mix them according to the direction on the package to about the consistency of oil paint, and allow them to stand over night, at least for several hours before using. Many makers value the fact of the claim that they may be mixed with cold water, when they are ready for immediate use. However, they work better, are less likely to be lumpy when mixed with warm (not hot) water.



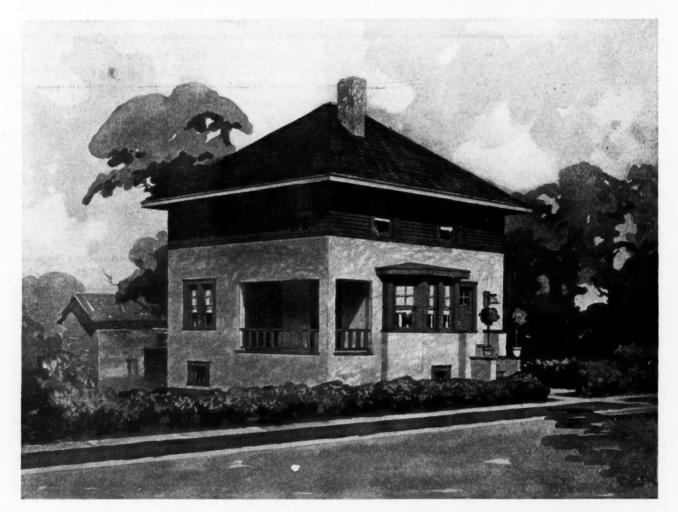
Plans for Up-to-Date Stucco House

ARCHITECT'S PERSPECTIVE AND COMPLETE WORKING DRAWINGS OF A PLEASING AND ECONOMICALLY CONSTRUCTED HOUSE

W HILE the high cost of living, and of everything else for that matter, is being so very generally acclaimed, it seems rather inconsistent to the times to learn that this most attractive and goodly sized home was built at Western Springs, Ill., for Mr. E. C. Patterson, vice-president and general manager of Collier's Weekly, at a cost of but \$3,500. This included also the hot water heating plant.

This square type residence represents the use of every inch of space, in a practical, pleasing manner. It is a dwelling which will undoubtedly appeal to the family desiring a thoroughly modern, comfortable and at the same time moderate cost place.

Upon each side of the front entrance porch have been placed convenient built-in seats. Entrance is direct into living room, which is quite large and has front bay window. Stairs leading to second floor rise from the right front corner of this room. Dining room opens to rear and from side of living room fireplace. A living porch is directly accessible from



7-Room Stucco House Designed for Mr. E. C. Patterson and Built at Western Springs, Ill., for Only \$3,500 COMPLETE WORKING DRAWINGS FOR THIS HOUSE ARE PRESENTED ON THE 5 PAGES FOLLOWING

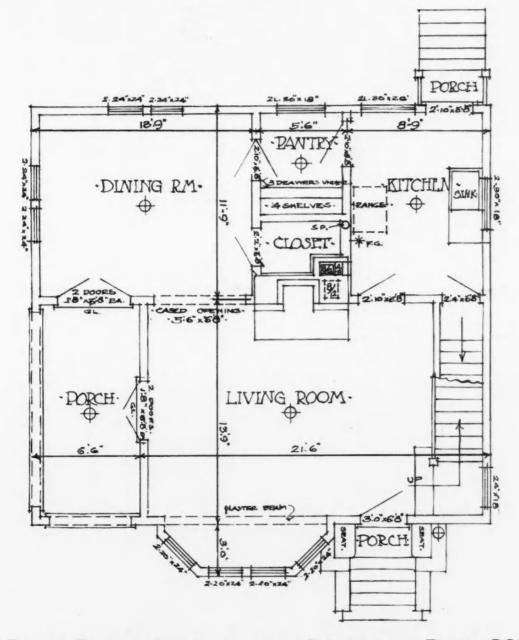
serves a double purpose in that the porch can be used as an outside dining room when desired, as well as the roof is shingle. affording general living porch comfort.

room through pantry, is the kitchen. The pantry has both drawer and shelving space; and a large closet

both living and dining rooms. This arrangement of interior trim used. The outside finish adopted is stucco for first story, while siding is used above; and

The stucco is of course waterproofed, and coated To rear of living room, and connected with dining a color to harmoniously blend with the staining and painting of both siding and shingles.

The house is wired throughout and each room has



FIRST FLOOR PLAN, HOUSE SHOWN ON PAGE 82

and convenient ample closet room.

necting hall. Each bedroom has closet space.

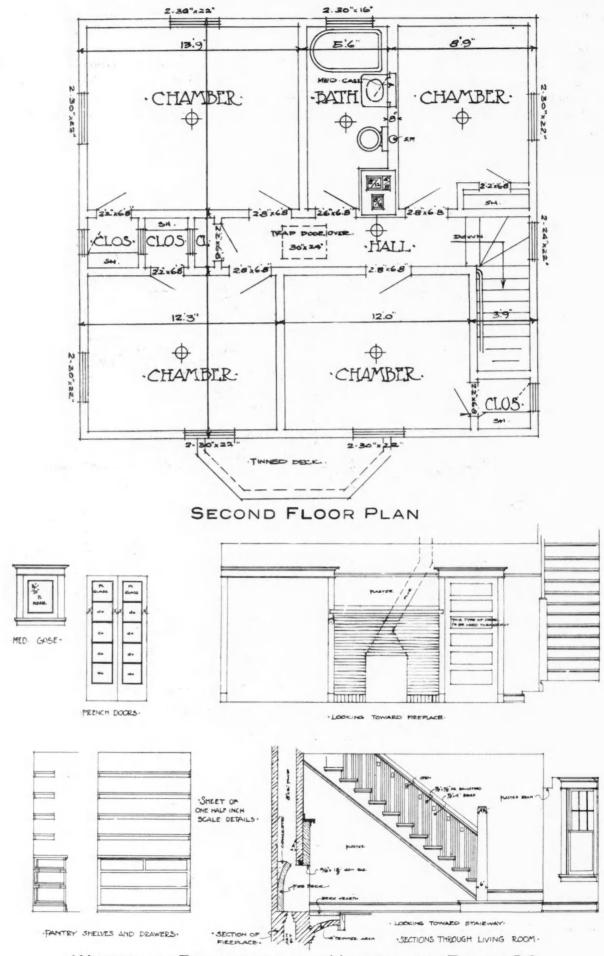
Reference to the sheet of details will show the style devoted to storage purposes.

off of dining room further provides the so necessary one or more electric light fixtures, those of the living and dining rooms being controlled from sidewall Upstairs are three bedrooms, a bathroom and con- switches. The basement, besides including both heating and laundry equipment, has space which can be

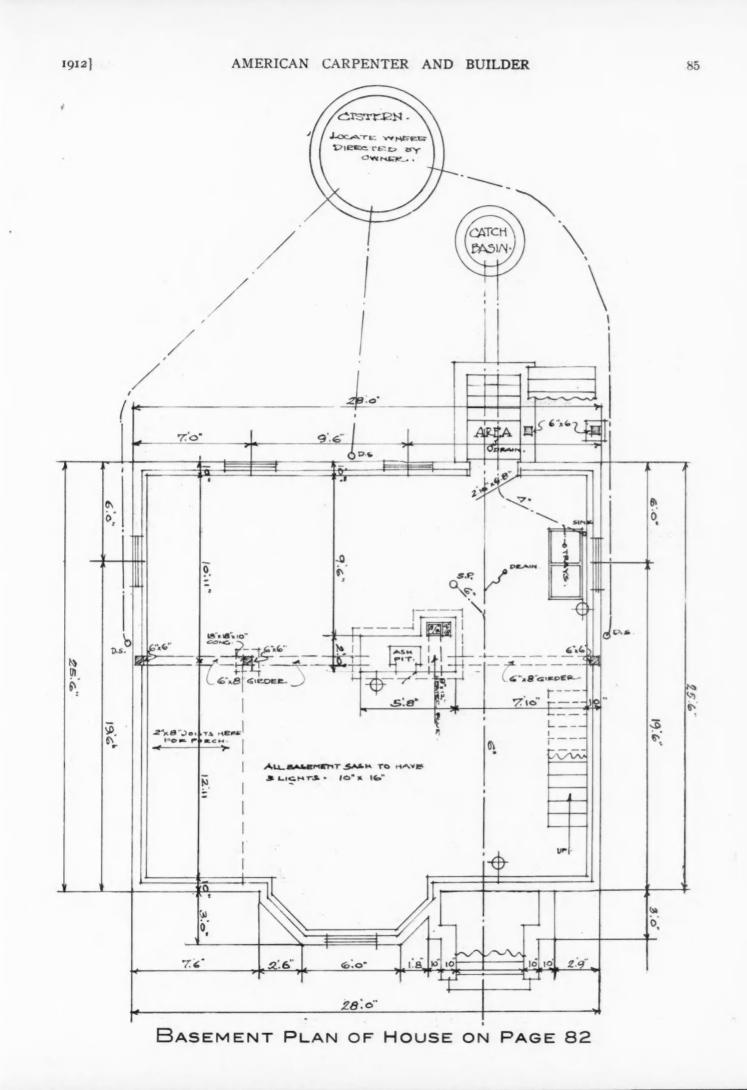
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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

[November



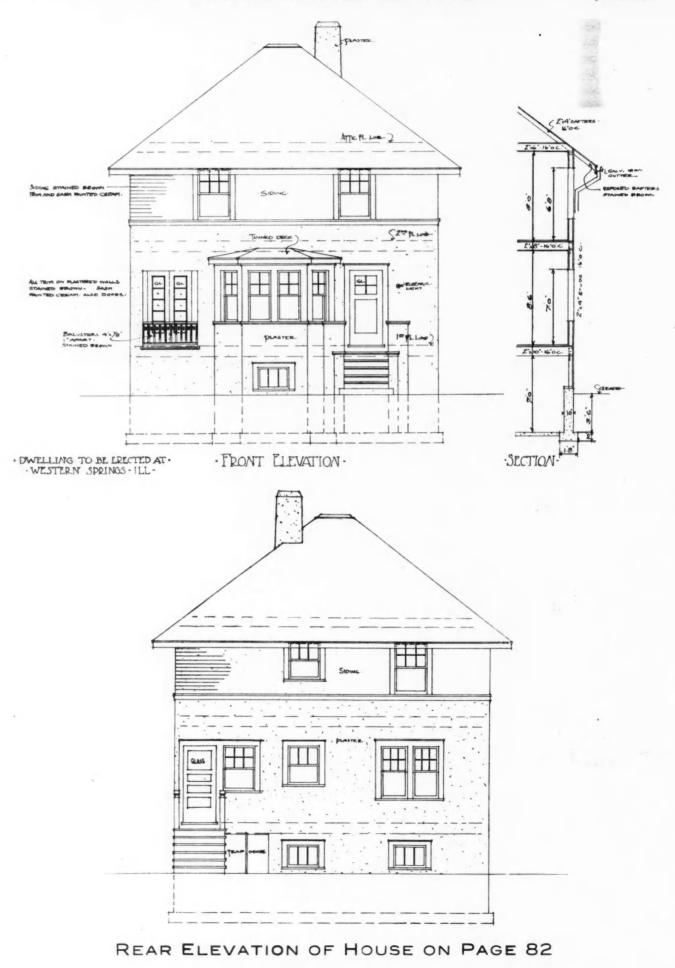
WORKING DRAWINGS OF HOUSE ON PAGE 82

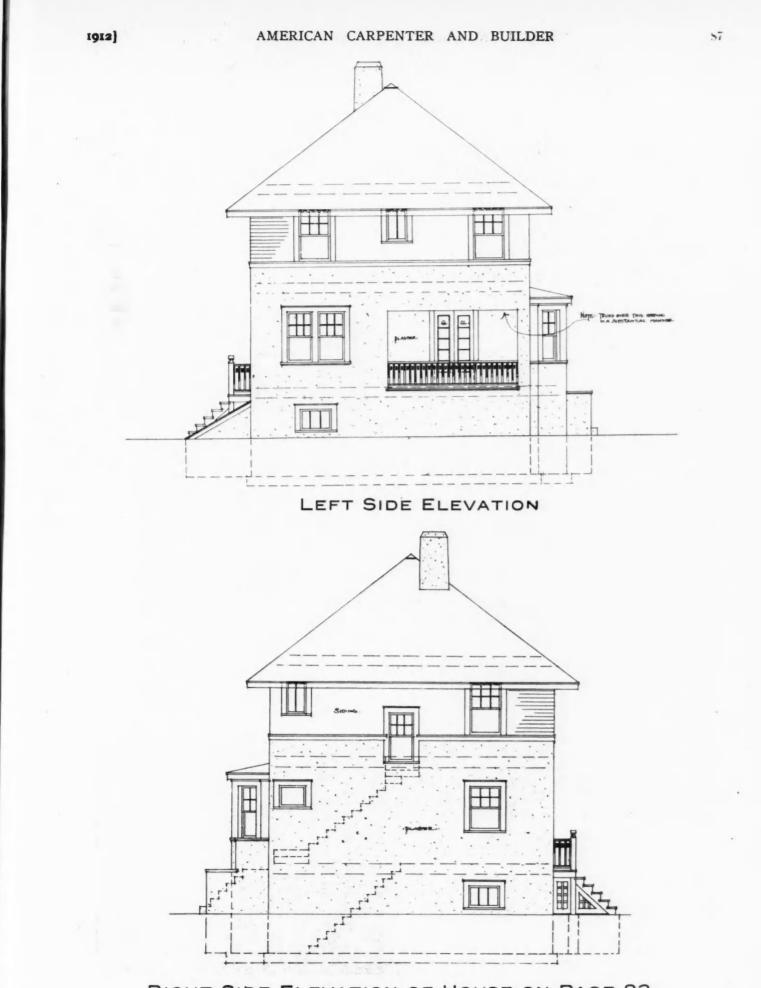




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RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION OF HOUSE ON PAGE 82

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

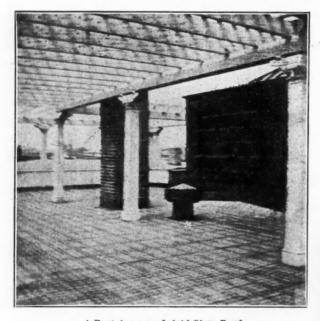


Inlaid Slate for Flat Roofs

The whole idea now is to live outdoors as much as possible. We have living porches and sleeping porches and balconies where the fresh air and sunshine can be enjoyed; and now roof gardens are the thing. The school authorities in the cities have lately discovered that their buildings have roofs flat roofs too, ideally suited for fixing up and using. The classes of children, having a tendency to consumption, assemble on the school house roof for study and play. In Chicago, at least, that is the program, and it holds good the year around.

Many apartment building owners are also discovering their roofs. They find that with very little outlay they can make them into attractive roof gardens—and so dare again to boost the rent.

To meet the demand for a roof material suitable for this new use, there has been developed what is known as inlaid



A Pergola on an Inlaid Slate Roof This^{*}cut Shows an Inlaid Slate Roof Being Used for a Roof Garden on an Apartment House in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

slate, genuine roofing slate sawed into small 3 by 6 inch tiles and mounted on a backing of roofing felt covered with a layer of high melting asphalt. Five of the small slate tiles are mounted together, making the unit 6 by 15 inches.

Builders will easily see that a roof of this kind offers many advantages in the way of cleanliness and durability. The cost is said to be very reasonable. For flat or semi-flat roofs (up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pitch) and for balcony and porch flooring, this material is certain to grow in popularity and use.

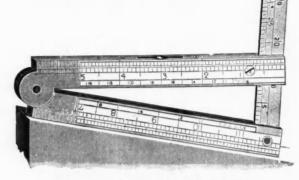
A Tool of Many Uses

November

The inventive genius of American rule manufacturers is well illustrated in this combination rule. When folded it is 6 inches long, 13% inches wide and 3% of an inch thick, and weighs the same as an ordinary broad-bound rule; yet it combines within itself a carpenter's rule, spirit level, square, plumb, bevel, inclinometer or slope level, brace scale, drafting scale, T-square, protractor, right-angled triangle, and numerous other important implements. The illustration shows the

rule in use as a slope level, in which it is represented as taking the angle or inclination of an inclined plane—as for determining roof pitch.

The steel blade folds like a knife blade into



Ingenious Rule Being Used as a Slope Level

the part which holds it. Draftsmen, engineers, carpenters and other mechanics will find many uses for an implement of this kind.

+ Outdoor Sleeping Berth

In many a home there is some one who would like to enjoy the benefits of outdoor sleeping, but there doesn't seem to be any porch or balcony suitable,—and to build a sleeping porch means too great an expense. These will be interested in a new outdoor sleeping berth which consists of a frame work of light steel angles hung outside a bedroom window. It can be easily attached to any frame or brick building, and provides a practical open-air sleeping arrangement at minimum cost.

The bed is made up on regular bed springs and mattress; heavy welded wire netting extends around the sides of the frame so that you can't fall out; and a canvas roof and adjustable side curtains protect it from high winds, rain or snow, yet without shutting out the fresh air. This is real com-



Looking out Into Outdoor Sleeping Berth

fortable out door sleeping. In the winter time you undress in a warm, comfortable room, and then open your window and get into bed, closing the window after you.

Those who are well can keep well by sleeping out doors; and those who are not well will quickly regain their health if they follow this custom. Out door sleeping is not a fad. Builders are often asked to supply some arrangement of this kind. This one is strong, easily erected and offers a novel solution to the problem of arranging a satisfactory, inexpensive out door sleeping balcony.

* Wire Trussed Ladders

A ladder of just *half the weight, yet stronger*, is what has been accomplished by wire trussing. The ladder made of the lightest stock, reinforced by hardened and galvanized steel

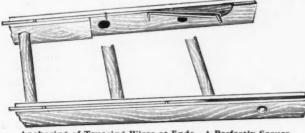


Light Weight, Wire Trussed Ladder in Severe Test

wires running the length of each riser or side rail, properly embedded in the material and securely and permanently fastened, makes the ladder stronger than one of twice the weight stock but without the wire truss.

Builders who have tried these wire trussed ladders are enthusiastic over them; even the very long ladders are so light that one man can easily carry them and place them in position.

The half-tone illustration shows a test made in one instance



Anchoring of Trussing Wires at Ends—A Perfectly Secure Fastening (Patented) of a ladder 20 feet long made of 15/16 by 2 inch stock. Five men, whose combined weight was 758 pounds, were easily supported by the ladder without weakening it in any way. As ladder equipment is a big item with builders, they will be glad to know about these wire trussed ladders.

* Built Like an Eagle's Claw

A wrench that will hold anything you want to hold, no matter what its shape—round, square, hexagon or oblong, would find a welcome place in the shop of 'most every mechanic. A wrench of very simple construction that is claimed will do this, is illustrated. The jaw points come together with three distinct bearings; and we all know that



A New Wrench That Will Grip and Hold Anything

a three-legged object will rest solid on any kind of a surface. With these three-point jaws, this wrench will hold pipe, bolts, nuts, and make itself generally useful about the shop. Mechanics will say it is just the tool they have been looking for. The jaws of this one illustrated are set at an angle of 45 degrees so as to get into places where it is impossible to reach with any other wrench or pliers. Jaws at the regular 90 degree or right angle are also supplied.

•

He Used Esperanto

From architecture to the International language would seem a far cry, but an event in connection with the recent competition for design of the Federal Capitol of Australia, shows very practical use of this language Esperanto. *The Age*, a Melbourne (Australia) newspaper, states the method used by Alfred Agache, the young Parisian architect, who won third place in the competition.

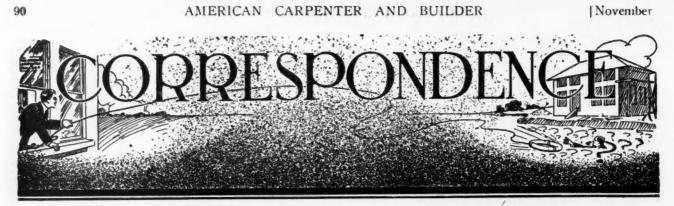
This architect is proficient in Esperanto and first noticed about the competition in one of the Esperanto magazines, to which he is a subscriber. The magazine gave a full translation of details of the competition, made by an Australian Esperantist, a full month before they were given any publicity in the ordinary national-language channels. That gave Mr. Agache a good start, and he also could communicate directly with Esperantists in Australia, who took far more interest in giving needed information than if they had merely been approached in English or French. The design submitted, for which he won a \$2500 prize, is simpler and cheaper than those awarded first and second prizes, and would have won first place except for the fact that he did not allow as wide streets for the suburbs as the judges deemed necessary.

At any rate this \$2500 ought to repay the Frenchman many times over for the little time and effort he spent in mastering Esperanto, and the affair may contain a hint for American architects to follow his example, and be prepared. A small pamphlet on Esperanto may be obtained free by an architect who will take the trouble to send name, address and stamp to the Esperanto Office, Washington, D. C., which is the headquarters of the Esperanto movement.

Death of Dixon Company Official

It is with regret the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER learns from the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company of the death of the company's honored vice-president, Mr. William Horace Corbin, on the twenty-fifth of last September at Jersey City, New Jersey.

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Our Readers are Requested and Urged to Make Free Use of These Columns for the Discussion of all Questions of Interest to Carpenters and Builders

Who Will Check This?

To the Editor:

Chicago, Ill.

I am going to ask for a few minutes of your time and for a little aid where it will be appreciated. I have been following the Noon Hour Talks closely, and believe that the Boss Carpenter is trying to do something for some of the fellows which is of true service to them.

I followed his suggestion in regard to trying a problem for myself, but believe that my results are doubtful. I will give my problem and the answer, thinking that some of the Brothers, or possibly the Boss himself, may be able to check me or set me right in the solution.

What size of yellow pine floor joist, 2 inches thick, would be needed in a stable floor where the joists were spaced 16 inches centers. Length of joist, 12 feet, and load to be carried including weight of floor is 75 pounds per square foot.

Using 1,000 pounds to the square inch as the strength of the timber, I got a 2 by 10 inch for my answer. As I am not sure of myself, will somebody please try this and check my results. ONE OF THE SQUAD.

Answer: We will leave this proposition to the rest of the Calculating Squad. If they cannot help you, the Boss will.

+

Not Sure of His Answer

To the Editor:

Rockland, Maine.

EDITOR.

As one of the Calculating Squad, I would like to have another member of the Squad check my results in the following problem.

What load could a porch floor, supported by 2 by 10 inch yellow pine joists placed 16-inch centers carry, if the joists are supported at points 10 feet apart and figured on a bending strength basis of 1,000 pounds per square inch of cross-section in the timber?

I solved this backward from the method given by the Boss and found that I could count on a load of 166 pounds per square foot of floor surface. Is not this too high? Will some of the Brothers who are interested check me if they can? SUBSCRIBER.

Answer: Would advise that you exchange work with the Squad member from Chicago, and then let the Boss settle any differences. EDITOR.

+

Sawing Concrete

To the Editor: Los Angeles, Calif. Have any of the carpenters ever cut a concrete wall with a saw?

I recently got a wall 6 inches inside the property line by mistake in measurements; and as the property was quite valuable, the owner wanted that 6 inches. This wall was 12 inches wide at the bottom, 8 inches wide at the top, 18 inches high, 48 feet long, and had been poured two days and two nights. We had an old cross-cut saw about 5 feet long. and I suggested using it to cut the wall in two.

Everybody laughed, but I got the saw and started. 1 cut a slot about an inch and a half wide and when we would strike a pebble too large for the saw to knock out, I took a cold chisel and hammer to it. We cut the wall in 12-foot lengths and as we had plenty of laborers in the lumber yard near by, I got eight of them to sit on the ground side by side inside of the wall with their feet against it. Then, by pushing against it with their feet and pulling the top to them and letting it back again in a kind of rocking motion we easily moved it out to the line.

We accomplished this work at a cost of about three dollars. whereas, if we had destroyed the wall, set forms and poured a new wall, the cost would have been near twenty dollars.

After the wall was in line and the joints repaired, everyone agreed it was a good job and the laugh was on the other side. Of course the teeth in that saw were *slightly* damaged, but we could afford to throw the saw away considering the amount we saved.

I did not like the noise that the saw made; it sounded too much like running a saw on a nail, but I said nothing and sawed concrete. W. E. HORNBECK

Grant or Lee?

To the Editor:

In your September issue, just received, I notice on page 34 a medallion cut of General Robert E. Lee, with the name of General Grant beneath.



Shades of Lincoln! Are your contributors so unacquainted with our greatest military men of the past that they cannot distinguish between the foremost Confederate general and the first Union general of their day?

> The terra cotta work shown in the beautiful cuts in the AMERICAN CAR-PENTER AND BUILDER is apparently equal in artistic merit with the best bronzes and will, we hope, be used more generally.

Pardon our criticism, but we could not resist the impulse to take a shot at the party responsible for the error.

world of its kind and we wish every

Your publication is the best in the

What Old Soldier Will Identify Him?

man of the trade might be a constant reader. Sincerely yours.

> W. H. MESSER, Contractor and Builder.

Answer: Shades of Honest George! (who never told a lie). We solemnly swear it's General Grant. We have the sculptor's word for it. Remember, the pictures of the two great generals do look a great deal alike, only Grant's beard is a trifle blunter.

Barre, Vt.

Salon, Iowa, Builders

To the Editor:

Salon, Iowa. Please find enclosed \$2.00 for renewal for the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER and a postal card of a house which I am building for Geo. Rushek. I am standing in the bal-



Builder Hartman and his Crew

cony, and in the double window is F. J. Dvorak and J. E. Dvorak, carpenters that are working for me.

I am very well pleased with your paper.

J. W. HARTMAN, Carpenter and Builder.

Hardware for Accordion Doors

To the Editor:

Hackensack, N. J.

I am not a subscriber to your magazine, yet I get it every month from my news dealer, and have had it over two years now. Think it is the finest and best book printed for the mechanic to read and study. They all ought to read it and learn something every month. I know that I do.

I have a job on hand now to put in a set of accordion folding doors. That is something new in this town; and I had never seen any put up-or after they were put up-until I got my September AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, and read the article by your "Hardware Expert"; which was very good and to the point.

Do you leave the adjustable hanging strip loose, as shown? or is it screwed fast? Why not use doors wider than 3 feet? He says use not larger than 4 by 31/2 butts. Why not?

ALONZO MONROE. Carpenter and Builder.

Answer: I take it that the doors you have to supply are like detail No. 21, viz., four full and two half width doors. I suggest that the soffit be screwed or nailed in place as

the strikes or keepers are to be attached to same.

The writer suggested the use of the 4 by 31/2 butt because a 4 by 4 butt on the 13/4 doors makes the doors stand apart 1 inch. This does not make a perfect job.

I think that it is better to use 31/8 by 31/2 in place of 4 by 4 if you cannot readily get the 4 by 31/2.

I am glad to see that you are interested in these articles and hope that my meaning is clear to you. I have tried ever so hard to tell my story, so everyone of the readers will understand what I mean. OUR HARDWARE EXPERT.

Runs Belts Hair Side In

To the Editor: In answer to Joseph Fennell's letter in Sept. issue about cowhide: He seems to think when God made the cow he put the hair side out because that was the side that would have the most abuse or wear. But after the hide is taken off he thinks the flesh side ought to be put next to the wear or wheel.

Now this is all wrong. All belt manufacturers tell us to run hair side next to pulley for long life of belt. The flesh side is soft and spongy and the hair side the reverse.

The outside of a belt has to expand in going around the pulley as the circumference there is the greatest; this is what causes it to crack and weaken across the face.

By running the belt with hair side to pulley it does not crack and the life of it is prolonged. J. B. ROBERTSON.

Good Management of Winter Work

McPherson, Kans.

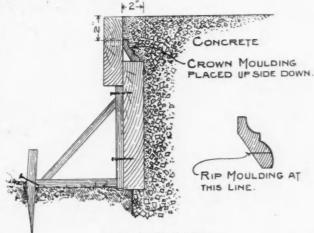
Editor American Carpenter and Builder: I have always tried to manage my work in the fall; before the cold weather sets in I have tried to have a house inclosed, so when cold weather comes I will be working on the inside. I have also kept back small buildings, like buggy sheds, chicken houses, etc.; also reshingle houses, make window screens, storm doors and do small jobs; so it keep me busy to New Years.

First of the year I always find out who intends to build next season, and go and see them, talking up new building projects for spring. I also make window frames for the coming jobs in the spring. Between times I study my building paper, looking up better ideas and better buildings.

OSCAR W. NORDSTROM, Carpenter and Builder.

How to Build a Neat Form

Elkland, Mo. To the Editor: As I have been reading the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER for some time and have never contributed anything to its columns, I will give my plan for a form suitable for



Form for Porch Floor

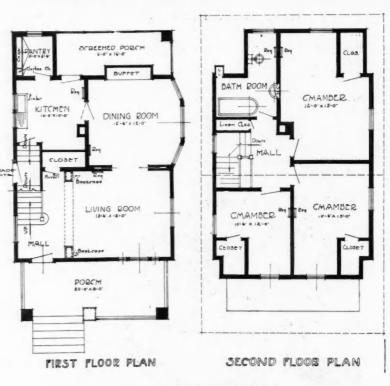
concrete porch floors. I use a large crown mouid and cut away a portion, as shown in the accompanying drawing, and turn it upside down in the form. Thus, I make a form for a crown mould in the concrete. The moulding should be well oiled and should be left in position for some time after FRANK M. COFER. the work is completed.

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Bushnell, Ill.

Built From "A. C. & B." Ideas

To the Editor: Morris, Ill. The cottage shown is an example of what can be done with views of houses-which have been published in the American Carpenter and BUILDER-in the issue of February, 1911, will be found a story and a half cottage designed by O. S. Lang, architect, from which I took my views for a home for myself. After changing the plans, I have built a house which is away from the ordinary. After building the frame and sheeting it all over outside, I put on lath from bottom to top-every one a foot apart; then put on No. 24 metal lath, all over the house; also covered my porch posts with metal lath. Then I put on a two coat work of cement. After troweling straight I scratched it lightly so as to receive the last coat. When first coat was dry I turned the hose on and wet it all over. Then put on my last coat of cement and followed up very close with a fine crushed granite or pebbles. I throw them into the cement while soft, being very careful to get the stone on very even all over the house. It then shows the color of any granite or pebbles used and will not require to be washed with an acid to clean off the cement, making one of the finest effects that can be put on the outside of a house.



Arrangement of 6-Room Taylor House



6-Room Dwelling Planned and Built by Contractor H. A. Taylor, Morris, Ill.

I have used on this house pebble stone taken from a gravel bed, but the color is a golden color and makes one of the finest effects in this part of the country. This cottage has been built four times this summer.

You can also see how I put in my furnace, with only three hot-air pipes. I cut two 2 by 12's and frame them in between the joist, making a cold-air pipe only 12 inches below the floor and only 4 inches below the joist. I run this from the wall over to the side of the furnace, then down straight with only one bend into my furnace. I have in this way a cold-air pipe, out of the way and will not be in the road of persons walking along below it.

I do know that the heat will work in three pipes, as I have tried it twice before this house; and last winter was a cold one to try a furnace; it worked well. I also have my water pan put into the cold air pipe instead of having it in the furnace; as it does not make so much moisture to keep the windows frozen up in the winter. And it also catches the dust as it circulates back through the cold air and comes back heated. H. A. TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder.

To Find the Length of Chord

To the Editor: Buffalo, N. Y. I wish to build a pulley 4 feet in diameter; to be built up in layers to the proper thickness or width. Suppose it to contain twelve pieces to complete the circumference. The miter of the segments would stand at 30 degrees, which is easy enough to get at; but what I would like to know, is how to get the chord or span?

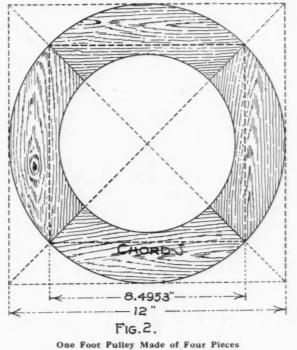
				M	Anna
PIE	CES.	CHORDS.	TANGENTS.		
3		10.3923	20.7840		
4		8.4953			-
5		7.0534	8.7184		_
6		6.0000	6.9282		
7		5.2070	5.7795		-
8 9		4.5921	4.9705		_
9		4.1042	4.3376		
10		3.7082	3.8990		-
11		3.3813	3.5230		
12		3.1058	3,2154		
14		2.6688	2.7373		-
16		2.3410	2.3869		
18		2.0838	2.1159		3.2154
20		1.8771	1.9005		3.1058
					1
		12			-
	11	LIL		1 1 1 1	11
		-			
		FIG.			

Table_of Circumference Pieces for Built-up Pulleys

Will you please publish a reliable rule by which the chord can be found; one that applies to any number of pieces used. ROBERT L. RAGUSE.

Answer: Why, yes,—and it can be done on the square, too. In Fig. 1 is shown the lengths of the tangent and chord from a circumference of 1 foot in diameter and running from three to twelve pieces and for even number of pieces up to twenty.

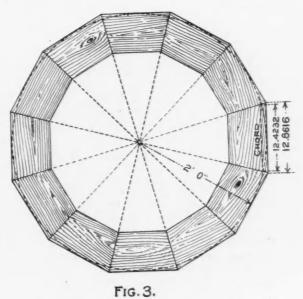
The first column gives the length of the cord, while the second column gives the length of the tangents. The latter represents the figures to use on the blade when 12 is used on the tongue to obtain the miter; the blade giving the cut. This has reference to the straight edge of the board and by cutting the desired number of pieces to the length designated in the table, the tangents will form a polygon with an inscribed diameter of 1 foot, as shown in Fig. 2. In this example the diameter is equal the sides, but the chord is only 8.4953 ($8\frac{1}{2}$) inches and represents the length of the



pieces to form a circle 1 foot in diameter and containing four pieces.

Now, suppose the sawyer in the mill is told to saw up all the waste boards into circular stuff for a 12-inch pulley; and the result is a mixed lot of length pieces. Then these are turned over to another workman to cut up into exact length pieces to build pulleys, say one each of the numbers given in Fig. 1. Naturally, the first thing he would do, would be to lay out a diagram for pattern for each one, but the boss says "Never mind, do it with the square." Now, how is he going to do it?

Here is where the use of the chord comes in. Simply lay off its length on one of the pieces and apply the steel square to this, with the figures (12 and the tangent) or their proportion as before described in the case of the polygon. Cut the number of pieces required for each and they will fit to their respective places. Having the length of chord for a 12inch diameter, it is an easy matter to find the length for any diameter.



Four Foot Pulley Made of Twelve Pieces

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A. W. WOODS.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Mr. Raguse's problem calls for a 4-foot diameter and for a pulley containing twelve pieces. (See Fig. 3.) Then, 4 times 3.1058 equals 12.4232 inches; and the figures that give the miter are 12 and 3.2154 (37/32) which remain so regardless of the diameter. If the diameter had been 49 inches, then 41/12 times 3.1058 would give the length of the chord.

So much for the pulley, but if the question had been for a roof containing the same number of sides, we would find the foundation work just the same as given above, except for the chords, which do not enter into the case.

2

A Board Problem

To the Editor: Elkland, Mo. I have a problem on which I would like to have a mathematical solution. Here it is:

A plank is 18 feet long; at one end it is 24 inches wide and at the other it is 7 inches wide. I wish to cut the



Where is the Middle of This Board?

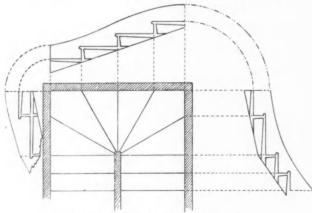
plank crosswise so that each end will contain the same area in square feet. How wide is the board where it is cut, and how long is each piece? FRANK M. COFER.

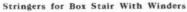
To Lay Out the Stair String

To the Editor:

I would like to ask this question. How is the length of the finished stringer found in a box stair of the winding style? ALBERT GAGNE.

Answer: Lay it out full size on the floor, or some other smooth surface, and get the measurements from that. The accompanying illustration shows how to proceed, though it is not necessary to execute all the work that is shown here; simply enough to get symmetrical curves to the string board, keeping at or near about the same height over the nosing of each tread. These curves will necessarily have to be run offhand; and this requires one with experience in that line of work to lay them out with graceful lines pleasing to the





eye. About all the instructions we can give in this is "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." In saying this, we have reference to laying out the diagram, and then if not sure that it is going to look alright, better call in one or more that might possibly have a better eye for the beautiful. When finally passed on as satisfactory, take accurate measurements and transfer to the wood, and go to it with saw and hatchet (and some other tools), judgment and elbow grease will do the rest. A. W. WOODS.

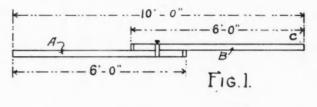
A Handy Measuring Pole

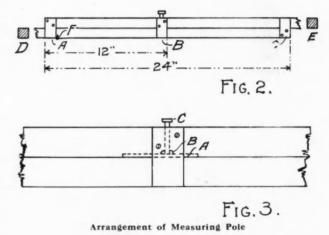
North Yakima, Wash. To the Editor: Enclosed find drawings of a sliding 10-foot pole, which I think very useful for carpenters and builders.

Fig. 1 shows a full length sketch. A and B are pieces 6 feet long by 1 inch square.

Fig. 2 shows how the pieces are fastened together. A, B and C are bands of tin 1 inch wide, the A and B bands are fastened to the lower piece. D and E are end views of the pole, F is a screw set in the lower piece to stop the slide when it is pulled out to the 10-foot mark.

Fig. 3 shows how to clamp the pole when the desired length is taken. A is a piece of file about 2 inches long, which is mortised in the under side of the top piece: B is





a nut which is mortised in over the file so as to fit tight; C is a set screw which is screwed in the nut from the top. When ready to clamp, turn set screw which presses the file against lower rod. Begin to number the feet from the C end of the pole, as shown in Fig. 1, and the last foot can be divided in inches.

I read the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER from the first to the last page. It surely is the carpenter's friend.

> HARRY E. ROSE. Architect and Builder

Fast Work with the Straight Edge

To the Editor :

Page, N. D. I note with much interest the letters in your paper regard-

ing fast shingling. We once had a professional shingler here, who would lay

and nail 13 thousand shingles in twelve hours, besides carrying up his own shingles and rolling and smoking a cigarette between each and every course.

And we are right up to date in swiftness, even if we use the same old straight edge our grandfathers or forefathers used.

I do not think throwing away the straight edge will improve our record in North Dakota even if it may at Attelbro. LINCOLN WOODBURY, Mass., or El Centro, Cal.

Contractor and Builder

Final Word on Fast Shindlind

To the Editor:

1912

Los Angeles, Calif.

I have been reading about fast shingling in the last two or three issues and some of the letters have been rather sarcastic. Maybe I can throw a little light on the subject for both parties. The California carpenter, as a rule, does not understand conditions in the east and the eastern carpenter does not understand conditions here. I have worked east and west.

In the east, where there is rain the year around, a good roof is required and shingles are put on with great care, generally laid to a chalk line or straight edge; four-penny nails used to fasten them on; and carpenters usually do the shingling. About three thousand shingles is an average for eight hours, and is called a fair day's work.

In California we have professional shinglers that do nothing but shingle; and it is very seldom the carpenter shingles a roof. The bungalow roof is very flat; no scaffolding is needed, and the shingles are put on without chalk line or straight edge. The shingler has a gauge on his hatchet, takes six or seven rows at a time and uses three-penny nails. They also have California count shingles (that is, two hundred to the bunch) and they call four bunches a thousand, just as they call 3 feet by 4 feet by 8 feet a cord of wood. Shinglers here often put on 10,000 shingles in a day from sun up to sun down; but California shingling would not pass in the east.

Now, with these few remarks about shingling, let us admit that both sides are right and forget it.

W. E. HORNBECK.

-Fasten Sash Pulleys with 20d Nail



El Centro, Calif. I wonder how many of the boys have trouble in fastening the sash pulleys in the pulley-style?

The next time you put the pulleys in a frame drive a 20d nail through the holes in the pulley and you have them securely fastened. Drive the nail from inside edge of pullevstyle and if any thing goes wrong with a pulley it can be easily removed. S. N. HARRIS,

Contractor and Builder.

----**Well Set for the Winter**

To the Editor: Atlantic, Iowa. I just finished reading the October number of the AMERI-CAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER and think it one of the best yet, although I have read them all since its start.

I think the article "How To Do Work Fast," by I. P. Hicks, is good, and agree with him when he says it is not the make of the square but in knowing how to use it-any old square, just so it is square and has figures so you can see them.

My advice to a man starting to learn roof framing would be to learn the principles involved and not to fool with a square with rafter cuts on it. Because there are times when your cuts are in odd inches and your patent square is no good to you at all. Whereas, if you know the principles involved it will make no difference what the pitch is or any thing else.

I also think article "Advantages of Fall Building" is good and wish we could get more people who intend to build in the spring to put in their foundations in the fall as by doing that we could add about a month or six weeks to the working year of the average carpenter.

I came to this city on the 1st of March, practically a stranger, but by advertising, hustling and doing first-class work, have had all I could do and am working 12 men

and have shop with gasoline engine for power.

At present I have three houses ready for millwork and contracts for four more which I am putting in foundations for. Here's hoping all readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER have all they can do and then some.

L. A. PETERMAN.

Contractor-Builder

----That Hood Rafter

To the Editor: De Witt, Iowa. I notice the answer to the hood rafter question in the August American Carpenter and Builder. Out here we always put the hood rafters in like a brace and in plane with the roof; and the distance down from the ridge on the gable rafter is always greater than from the gable out to the point.

Now, suppose we have a barn with 9-inch rise to 12-inch run, and it is 5 feet down to the hood rafter, and 4 feet out to the point. The side cut across the top would be the same as for a brace; but is there any easy way to get the plumb cut at the upper end without scribing it?

CHARLES HAMMONS.

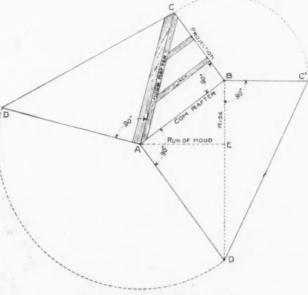


Diagram of Hood Rafter Framing

Answer: This question was fully answered in the September number for Mr. George M. of Gypsum, Kansas, and Mr. J. E. F. of Lamoille, Nevada. We have nothing to add to the September answer in the way of explanation to make the subject clearer, but thought we might simplify the illustration by making one that can be cut out and folded up so as to show the rafters in one-half of the hood in the actual position, using the same descriptive letters as shown in the September article.

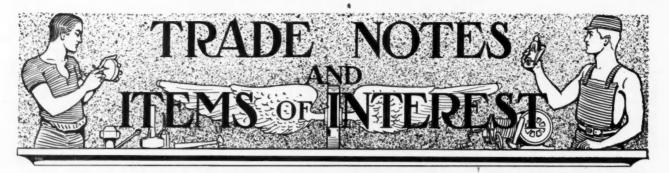
Now, trim to the solid lines and fold at right angles on lines A-B, B-C and B-D in such a way that the rafters will show on the outside of the model and they will show in their true position, clearly showing what parts the descriptive letters represent.

The proportions to take on the steel square to obtain the cut in question is A-D and A-C and the cut will be on the latter. The diagram is laid out for a 9-inch rise to the foot run, as called for by Mr. H. and the proportions are found in the angle bounded by A-B-E from which with the projection the other angles are developed.

Now, we hope no one will mutilate his copy of AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, trying to prove up this example : better copy it and gain experience in so doing.

A. W. Woods

November



The items in this department, like all the editorial contents of the American Carpenter and Builder, are written, illustrated and presented here for the information and benefit of our readers. Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, Paragraph 2, Section 467¹/₂, Postal Laws and Regulations, seems to require, however, that all news and reading matter pertaining to advertised goods shall be marked "Advertisement". Complying with this law, items in this department are so marked.

Electrical Equipment of Big Louisville, Ky., Mill

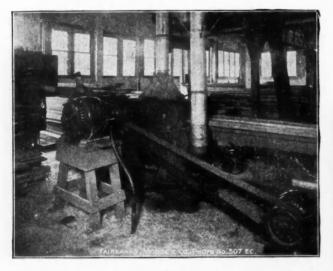
96

By W. G. Hesser

The Louisville Planing Mill & Hard Wood Flooring Co., is incorporated under the State laws of Kentucky, for the purpose of manufacturing interior and exterior millwork, sash, doors and high class stair work. The plant covers approximately 75,000 square feet, employes 90 men and uses about 500,000 feet of lumber annually, which is manufactured into various kinds of interior and exterior finish.

This plant formerly operated its own power plant, but after being destroyed by fire, installed entire new wood working machinery, operated by motors in the most up to date style of drive. Practically all the machines are direct connected.

All motors are of the Fairbanks-Morse manufacture, and are 3-phase, 440-volt, 60-cycle. The total horse-power of motors installed is 294 of which 246 H. P. operates on indi-



30x12 Double Surfacer, driven by 20 H. P. and 7½ H. P. Fairbanks-Morse Motor

vidual drive, and 48 H. P. on group drive as shown in schedule.

The principal points of interest in connection with the electrical equipment of this plant, is the extreme limit of speed, which is rather unusual for this class of motor. The planers have the motors directly attached to the cylinders, motors operating cylinders at a speed of 3,600 R. P. M. Motors being directly connected through flexible couplings.

The double surfacer shown in cut, is operated by a 20 H. P. motor at a speed of 3,600 R. P. M., direct connected to the upper cylinder through flexible coupling. The lower

cylinder of this machines belted to a 71/2 H. P. 1,750 R. P. M. motor.

While there are some few cases where the planer cylinders are operated by induction motors direct connected to cylinders, the direct connecting of motor to the cylinder of the double surfacer is entirely new in this territory, and is proving successful and is giving most excellent satisfaction.

The triple drum sander is driven by a 20 H. P. 570 R. P. M. motor, direct connected through flexible coupling to the countershaft on machine.

The 70-inch Sturtevant low power blower is operated by a 40 H. P. double end motor at 475 R. P. M., the shaft of motor being extended sufficiently for the fan blades to be directly mounted on each end of shaft. This blower serves readily all the machines given in the following schedule:

- readily all the machines given in the following schedule:
 SCHEDULE OF MOTORS.
 1-40 H. P. 1.150 R. P. M. motor, belted to Fig. 501 American 54-inch band resaw, with
 1-3 H. P. 1.750 R. P. M. motor, operating Fig. 511 double jointing attachment, which is direct connected to the cylinders by belt.
 1-40 H. P. 4.75 R. P. M. double end motor, operating a double 70-inch Sturtevant low power blower.
 1-25 H. P. 850 R. P. M. motor, direct connected through flexible coupling to countershaft of S. A. Wood No. 107 Inside moulder, This is a general purpose machine, combined planer, matcher and moulder for manufacturing flooring, interior finish, moulding, etc. The chief characteristics are ease of adjustment, large range in capacity, and quickness of operation.
 1-20 H. P. 3,600 R. P. M. motor direct connected through flexible coupling to the cylinder of a 30x12 double surfacer.
 1-20 H. P. 570 R. P. M. motor, direct connected through flexible coupling to countershaft of Fig. 1073 Columbia 48x10-inch triple drum sander.



S. A. Wood Inside Moulder, Driven by 25 H. P. Fairbanks-Morse Motor

- 1-15 H. P. 850 R. P. M. motor direct connected through flexible coupling to countershaft of Fig. 8441 No. 22, 10-inch four side moulder.
 1-15 H. P. 1,750 R. P. M. motor belted direct to mandrel on one figure 5701 No. 2 self-feed circular rip saw.
 1-10 H. P. 3,600 R. P. M. motor direct connected through Grundy patent flexible coupling to the cylinder of one Fig. 783 No. 4½, 24x7-inch single furniture planer with sectional feed rolls.

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97

Yellow Pine Base Moulding—Size 13/16x2¼ in., per 100 lineal feet, 83c. Lattice—Per 100 lineal feet, 30c.

Yellow Pine Cove Moulding—Per 100 lineal feet, 30c. Outside Window Frames—Complete, for 10x20—2 lt., each \$1.18.

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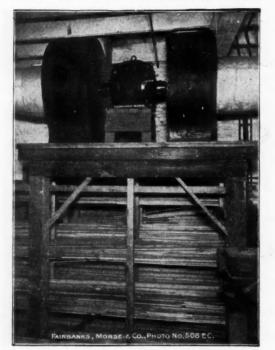
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1-7½ H. P. 3,600 R. P. M. motor direct connected through Grundy patent flexible coupling to the cylinder of one Fig. 7651 No. 5, 24x8-inch single surfacer.
1-7½ H. P. 850 R. P. M. motor direct connected through a flexible coupling to the countershaft of one Fig. 8601 No. 1, 6-inch side monther such as the countershaft of one Fig. 8601 No. 1, 6-inch side monther such as the countershaft of the flexible coupling to the coupling to the countershaft of the flexible coupling to the coupling to

1-7½ H. P. 850 R. P. M. motor direct connected through a period coupling to the countershaft of one Fig. 8601 No. 1, 6-inch side moulder.
3-5 H. P. 1,750 R. P. M. motors, each motor belted to the mandrel of a No. 11 John T. Towsley Mfg. Co, hand feed rip saw.
1-5 H. P. 1,750 R. P. M. motor belted direct to the mandrel of one Fig. 633 No. 1 variety saw with boring attachment.



70-inch Sturtevant Blower, driven by 40 H. P. Fairbanks-Morse Double End Motor

- 3-3 H. P. 1,750 R. P. M. motors, each motor belted to a new pattern swing cut-off saw, and each motor is belted to the iron frame of the swing cut-off saw which eliminates all counter shafting.
 2-3 H. P. 1,750 R. P. M. motors, each motor belted to the cylinders of one Fig. 801 No. 1, 12-inch hand jointer and one Fig. 802 No. 1, 16-inch hand jointer.
 1-15 H. P. 850 R. P. M. motor direct connected through flexible could for the color of the color of the color for the color of the color for the color of the c

- 1-15 H
- 802 No. 1, 16-inch hand jointer.
 H. P. 850 R. P. M. motor direct connected through flexible coupling to:
 1 15-16x20-foot line shaft running at the speed of the motor, having ring oiling bearings. To this shaft are belted the following machines:
 1 Smith & Phillips window frame machine.
 1 Figure 616 No. 7.42 combination saw.
 1 Figure 7651 No. 5, 24x4-inch single surfacer.
 1 Figure 7651 No. 5, 24x4-inch single surfacer.
 1 Figure 7651 No. 5, 24x4-inch single surfacer.
 1 Figure 618 No. 7.42 combination saw.
 1 Figure 7651 No. 5, 24x4-inch single surfacer.
 1 Figure 833 No. 1 variety saw with boring attachment.
 H. P. 850 R. P. M. motor direct connected through flexible coupling to:
 1 15-16x28-foot line shaft running at the speed of motor, having Sells' patent roller bearings. To this shaft are belted the following machines:
 1 Figure 9421 No. 1 Tenoner with double heads and two copes.
 1 Figure 8848 No. 3 hand feed panel raiser.
 1 Kew Britain No. 2 standard chain saw mortiser.
 1 Figure 1095 No. 9 column sander, Nichols pattern.
 1 J. A. Fay & Egan No. 88552, 24-inch drum sander.
 1 H. P. 850 R. P. M. motor direct connected to 1 15-16x28-foot line shaft running at the speed of motor, having sells' patent roller bearings. To this shaft are belted the following machine. 1-10 H. P. achines: Figure 878 No. 2½, four side sash sticker. Figure 1104 No. 2 universal sander. Figure 978 No. 9 post borer. Figure 898 No. 10 sash relisher and mortiser. Fay & Egan double end emery wheel stand. P. 850 R. P. M. motor direct connected through flexible
- 1-5 H.
- ring oiling bearings. To this shaft are belted the follow-
- 1 11:16x20-toot inte stat. ring oiling bearings. To this shaft are bener the state of t 1-3 H

All of It

Nurse (to young doctor)-"Your practice is waiting, sir. Shall I show him in?"-Judge.

Key to Steel Square

This is a convenient little instrument, suitable for carrying in the pocket. It is the work of Mr. A. W. Woods, the well known specialist on the use of the common steel square and whose writing on the subject in the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER is well known to thousands of carpenters throughout this and other countries. It does not matter how well one may be posted on handling the steel square, he needs this device as a ready reckoner, just the same as the accountant in the bank uses the interest table. In fact, everybody whose work deals in angles should have this instrument, for it is a great instructor and time saver. The retail price is \$1.50, postpaid and may be had from the AMERICAN CAR-PENTER AND BUILDER Co., 178 W. Jackson Boul., Chicago.

"Advertisement"

Cement Products at Shows This Year

Visitors at the Cement Shows of former years have frequently expressed disappointment at not being able to see interesting displays of articles actually made out of concrete. The exhibits of machinery, reinforcing, and concreting materials and equipment have been most interesting and instructive; but exhibits of purely cement products-examples of actual concrete work-have not been as numerous as they should.

This year, at both the Chicago and Pittsburgh Cement Shows, there will be no lack of this sort.

The management has set aside considerable space at both Shows for exhibits of actual examples of concrete work. All those interested are invited to display, entirely free of charge, anything they have, can produce or secure that is made of cement concrete and which would add to the variety, novelty or instructiveness of this exhibition.

We are informed that the management will attach a small, uniform, white placard to each article so exhibited which will give the name and address of the exhibitor and perhaps a few words of suitable description.

It is certain that this feature will be a welcome addition to the Cement Shows. It will accomplish much toward popularizing concrete construction among people who come to these shows to see actual examples of concrete work.

A Shot at the Draftsman

During an experience of nearly 40 years in many woodworking shops the writer necessarily has come in contact with lots of drawings for woodwork construction and, naturally, I find the methods of expressing various needs upon such drawings are as many as the draftsmen who made the pictures in question, says Peter Hanscom, writing in "Wood Craft." Some things the draftsmen might do which would greatly assist the shop man in executing the work, and some things the draftsman might not do to the sure pleasing of many more shop workers!

To begin with: Don't try to make a pretty picture-try to show the work the plainest way for the worker. The shop man doesn't care a continental if the section lines are all spaced like lines on a banknote, or whether they are put in with the stub of a match dipped in the ink bottle. In fact, the latter way does give section lines which are easier for the worker to read, than the best section lines laid off by a mechanical spacer. The irregular hand-sectioning appeals more to the worker, in showing broken off interior sections, than does the exact machine ruled lines.

Do not imagine that I want slouchy, carelessly made drawings; for the neater, more carefully the draftsman executes his work, the better it goes through the shop. But I do wish to protest against the making of shop drawings as though they were to be hung in the Paris Salon instead of worked to

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That's what good architectural draftsmen make right at the start. Many earn three, four and five thousand dollars a year. You can do the same-if you receive the proper practical instructions.

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way I am training my students. At this time I can accomodate a few more men (between the ages of 16 and 40) in my spare time. If you will write AT ONCE I will send you my book "Successful Drafting" with full particuin my spare time. lars—all FREE.

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by a mechanic in a busy machine-room.

In fact, the draftsman when making drawings from which work is to be done should be able to put himself in the place of the actual worker for the time being. Then, and only then, will the draftsman be able to appreciate the kind of drawing which enables the worker to obtain best work most quickly. But, in order to be able to do this, the draftsman must have had actual experience in the shop, at the several machines and at the bench.

Here is where the young technical man falls down and makes the drawings cause shop men to wish they had never been born—until after that draftsman died! The technical man, who has no idea of work in the shop, can not make as good drawing to work from as he could with a year's actual experience in the shop. And I earnestly advise each and every man who is taking or intends taking a technical course to take a year in the shop first.

If you don't know what line you intend to take up, and are just going to "Tech" for a general education, then, just as soon as you decide what line you will follow, right then and there, break away from school, go to work in overalls and jacket for one year, and your technical work will be ten times of as much value to you as though you had crammed first and then spent three years at sifting out the little acquired knowledge that is of use to you, and unlearning the rest!

Just a few hints of some of the things this leads to: The technical student with shop experience "knows what he doesn't know!" That is, he knows what things will be of value to him in his choosen work and he can specialize in these, passing over the other things as lightly as possible. But when a young man knows nothing of shop work or requirements he "must believe everything they tell him"—to quote a certain person, and cannot select the useful and reject the useless things placed before him. In making details, the man with shop experience places dimension figures where they will prove the handiest—where they are at hand just when the worker gets to need those dimensions. But the man who is not "shop-broken" will place dimensions in such out of the way places that a map and card index seems necessary to find the figures. When one is wanted it may be necessary to hunt the whole drawing over and finally drag the required dimensions out of some corner into which it had been hidden by some mental acrobatics known only to the tech-bred draftsman.

Some young draftsman—and some old ones too, I am sorry to say—work by the rule that no dimensions, under any consideration whatever, shall appear across the face of any drawing. Dimensions, their lines and witness marks, must all be located at the sides or ends of the several views, no matter whether it is convenient to find a certain dimension in a special part of the detail or otherwise.

The writer, in his work, places dimensions, in all cases. where they will be found most convenient, no matter whether they fall across the face of a drawing, or at the tail end of 6-inch work lines.

Another point is the "projection" of a drawing. Some men become so imbued with "third angle" or "first angle" that they will use no other projection angle, no matter how inconvenient that angle may prove in certain situations.

The generally accepted form of projection is the third angle. The shop works frequently call them "pick" (third angle) projection, and "roll" (first angle). The "roll" is where an object is simply laid upon the board, marked around. then rolled over upon another side or end, and marked around in that position. This is straight "first angle" projection and the side which was on top, before the roll, is the farthest from its plan view after the "roll" has been made.

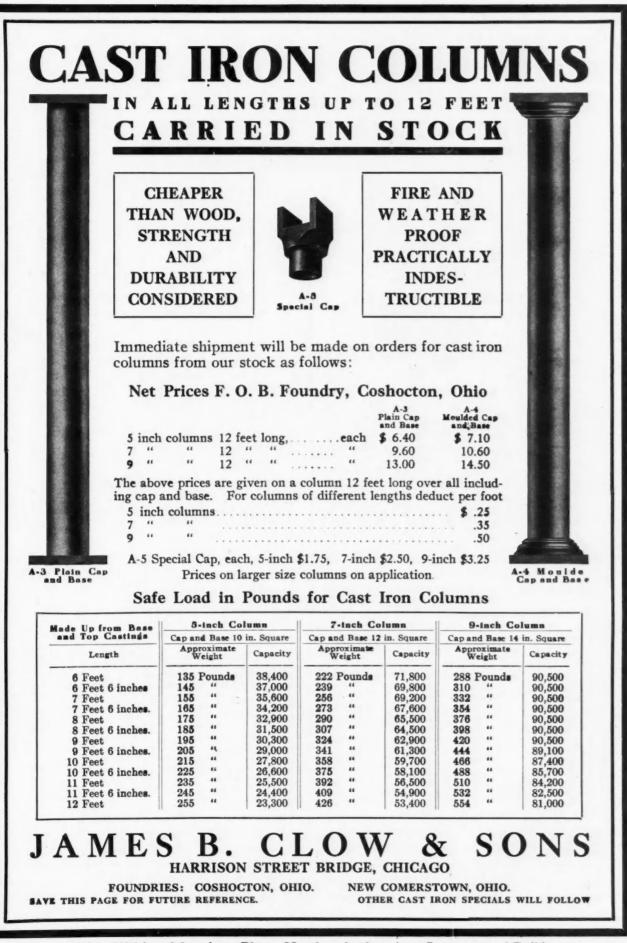
In the "pick" form, after a side has been "marked around" so to speak, it is picked up-hence the name "pick," carried



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Simonds Steel is made in a Simonds Steel Mill by an exclusive Simonds process for Simonds Saws. This patented process gives Simonds Steel an unequalled uniformity of temper and cutting power.

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to one side, turned over and laid down again with what before was the top side resting adjacent to the plan of that side. So much for the often discussed difference between first angle (roll) and third angle (pick) projection. But the point I wish to drive home, even if, Mr. Woodworker, it has to be placed in your chair, is that either or both forms of projection should be used when the most convenient or when either will show the work the best.

The writer often uses both forms of projection in the drawing of a single piece. I use third angle projection whenever it is convenient to do so, but, with one elevation of an object made at third angle, I may make the other elevation first angle. Whenever this is done I always tag such projection with a line reading: "First angle (roll) projection." This enables anybody to determine, without studying the matter out, whether or not the several views are first or third angle projections. This simple method is found to help things a whole lot, in actual practice, where hundreds of drawings are being continually made and used. As a last word. I wish to advise that in all cases, where dimensions depart from scale, the figures be underscored so a man will know whether he can trust the drawing as well as the figures. This is a very fine habit to get into.

The Red Cedar Shingle

That it has remained for the great Northwest, and particularly for the state of Washington, to furnish the major part of the shingles manufactured in this country is gathered from certain facts as set forth in the booklet issued by the Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers Association of Seattle, Washington, and which they have entitled "The Red Cedar Shingle."

In the year 1910 there were 11,824,475,000 shingles manu-



will do the work, and do it with economy and efficiency that will surprise you. No "hit-or-miss" methods. In the first place, the furnace, itself, is right—in the second place, every installation is backed up by the expert advice of the man who made it.

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BIRCH AMERICA'S FINEST WOOD

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B IRCH timber reaches its best development in Wisconsin and Michigan. The trees are large, symmetrical, clear and sound, yielding lumber of the highest quality. The wood is close-grained, with a fine figure, tough and strong. It does not mar easily, shrink or warp out of place.

The sapwood of BIRCH is nearly white, the heartwood light to dark reddish brown, from which comes the beautiful RED BIRCH that has no superior in even the costly imported woods. Both sapwood and heartwood take stains so easily and permanently that every effect from soft silver gray to the warmest red is readily produced. BIRCH gives especially good results with white enamel, while a finish in the natural color of the wood itself is very attractive:

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Although BIRCH is used for a great diversity of purposes—the Government Report lists over 150—it is above all a high-grade (but not expensive) furniture and finishing wood. The reception room, the living room, the dining room, the den, the cosy corner, the fireplace nook and the sleeping room can each be given an appropriate individual aspect by the use of BIRCH and yet all be in perfect harmony.

Our BIRCH BOOK shows by accurate sketches and illustrations how BIRCH can be artistically used in modern houses, apartments and office buildings. The book and a sample of BIRCH is stained and natural colors will be sent postpaid upon application to Department C.

NORTHERN HEMLOCK & HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION WAUSAU, WIS. factured in this country. Washington produced 8,333,639,000 of the total output.

The tree from which these shingles are manufactured attains its best development in the rich, moist soil of Western Washington, although Red Cedar is found all along the Pacific Coast from Cape Mendocino in Northern California to Sitka, Alaska, in altitudes from sea level to 7,000 feet.

The association's "Red Cedar Shingle" booklet contains, besides the detailed story of the red cedar and the red cedar shingle, many photographs of houses, bungalows, farm buildings, etc., showing, not only the beauty and durability of red cedar shingles as a permanent and satisfactory roof covering for every style of house having a roof slanting more than 30 degrees, but also to show the charm and elegance of houses covered from crest to foundation with shingles.

Eight pages of the booklet are devoted to bungalows, each page containing three photographs and the floor plans of each bungalow illustrated.

To obtain a copy of "The Red Cedar Shingle Booklet," readers should write to the Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' Association at Seattle, Washington. "Advertisement"

+

Harmony in Interior Decoration

Such is the title of a most interesting booklet which is credited to the Murphy Varnish Company of Newark, New Jersey.

The purpose of this little book is to put into the hands of the contractor, builder, home owner and housewife practical suggestions which will prove artistic and upon which they can rely.

Where a decision must be made in regard to the exterior trim and color for the residence, and the interior finish for

standing woodwork and floors, it is a matter which vitally interests the woman.

It is the housewife that builders must look to for a final answer, and it is to her, also, that the Murphy Varnish Company particularly appeal in their "Harmony in Interior Decoration" as to the selection of the finish for the wood trim of the several rooms of her home and the relative color treatment for sidewalls and ceilings.

Through description and illustration, "Harmony in Interior Decoration" details in special types of houses, viz., the Colonial house, the cement house, the medium size and the small house, the general requirements of finish for wood trim and floors, and also for the interior. The types are sufficiently elastic to cover the needs of many other houses more or less elaborate.

The Murphy Varnish Company issue many booklets on materials for house finishing work, and covering the many various products of their manufacture. For any of these, address either the company's Newark, N. J., or Chicago, Ill., offices. "Advertisement"

*

Merchant's Old Method Tin

All contractors, builders and carpenters fully realize that in the use of tin anywhere in the construction of **a** new building, whether for roofing purposes, eaves troughs, ventilators, etc., etc., or for general repair work, it is the-bestin-the-long-run policy to make use of only the best tin.

The Merchant and Evans Company of Philadelphia, Pa., are manufactures of an exceptionally high quality tin plate which is adaptable for general purpose uses. For complete particulars concerning the tin of their making, circulars. etc., write them—Merchant and Evans Company—at Philadelphia, Pa. "Advertisement"









In eleven months this 3-ton KisselKar covered in actual service 4,760 miles at a fuel cost of \$1.08 per day.

Manned by a driver and one helper, it replaced three teams of horses. The average daily burden was 37 17/20 tons.

It carried an average load of four tons—one ton overload—but in the entire period named was laid up only two and one half hours for repairs.

"We can recommend the KisselKar Truck and assure you that it lives up to its guarantee," writes Thomas E. Fleischer, manager of the Sheboygan Lime Works.



1500 lb. 1 2 3 4 and 5 Tons

Note these striking KisselKar Merits:-

Simple engine—easy to operate—reserve power excess capacity—differential lock, preventing one drive wheel absorbing all the power on slippery places, and stalling the truck—four speed transmission geared up—fourth speed permitting high speed without racing engine: 15% to 20% lower fuel consumption than average trucks—light spring suspension for power plant—heavy spring suspension for load—gauge that weighs load—greatest accessibility —easy control—larger brake drums, and extra powerful brakes—special bodies designed to meet every need.

At the disposal of KisselKar owners is the unrivaled KisselKar Service, consisting of completely equipped service buildings at leading centers, where the mechanical end of motor trucks is taken off your hands.

Ask us to analyze your present horse haulage as compared to motor haulage. The result will be interesting.

Send for free book showing KisselKar Trucks in actual use in yours and any other lines of business.

Kissel Motor Car Co., 546 Kissel Ave., Hartford, Wis. Branches: New York, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Dallas, Boston, St. Paul, Kansas City.



Improved Breast Drills

The new line of breast drills recently-placed on the market by the Millers Falls Co., of Millers Falls, Mass., and 28 Warren St., New York, include some novel and highly valuable features.

The illustration, Fig. 1, shows breast drill No. 87, which is typical of the new series, for although other numbers have special features, all have the basic elements here shown. The breast plate is adjustable and can be set at the most

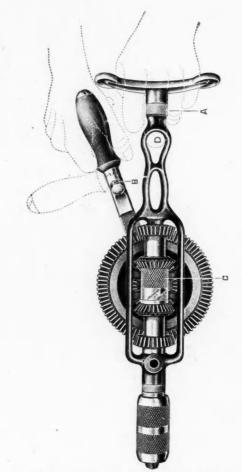


Fig. 1. Breast Drill No. 87, Millers Falls Co.

convenient angle by simply loosening the knurled nut A. When working in cramped or difficult positions, where the drill must be steadied by hand, the middle finger is slipped through the hole in D in the frame and as the breast plate is made to conform to the shape of the hand, it can be very firmly held. For ease and convenience in doing heavy work with breast pressure, an auxiliary breast plate, Fig. 2, is furnished, which clamps over the regular plate.

The crank handle can be set in line with the crank or



Handle



"32" Touring Car-\$975

F. O. B. Detroit, including windshield, mohair top with envelope Jiffy curtains, quick detachable rims, gas headlights. Prest-o-lite tank, oil lamps, tools and horn. Standard color, black. Trimmings, black and nickel. Roadster, fully equipped, **\$975**.

Trim "32" Delivery, fully equipped - \$950 "20" H. P. Runabout, fully equipped - \$750 F. O. B. Detroit

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An axle that is an axle

The Hupmobile rear axle is of the full-floating type, a type almost wholly restricted to cars of the highest price.

The chief advantage of this type is that no load whatever is carried on the axle shafts. They do nothing but drive the wheels.

The Hupmobile housing is built up of the two tapered steel tubes, I, I, the malleable iron central housings, 2 and 3; and the propeller shaft housing tube, 4—five pieces which form a case so strong and rigid that it does not require the support of truss rods.

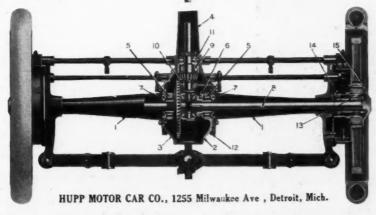
The tubes I, I, carry the weight of the car. Each wheel runs on two sets of roller bearings, I3 and I4—I3 takes the load—I4 takes care of the side strain.

Thus, the axle shafts, 8, are freed to do the driving, with flanges bolted to the wheels at 15.

The large bearings, 5, 5, take only the up and down loads from the differential, the end thrust bearing being taken by two ball bearings just outside the rollers. One of these is shown at 6.

In mounting the bevel driving pinion, we use two roller bearings, 9 and 10, instead of one, placing one on each side of the gear. They hold it in perfect and permanent alignment, while the ball bearings, 11, take the end thrust.

Two threaded adjusters, 7, 7, are used in our axle to set the bevel gear so that proper mesh with the driving pinion is secured and retained.



at right angles to it as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, by simply inserting the pin in the handle into the hole in screw B, where it acts as a wrench for loosening the screw. This has the advantage of giving the right angle position for ordinary work while in cramped quarters or where increased power is necessary, by putting the handle in line with the crank you get increased power and need less side room. Ordinarily, the handle is screwed into the main

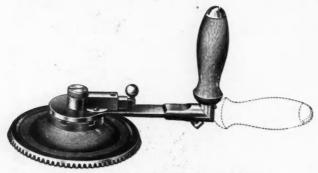


Fig. 3. Showing the Two Positions of Handle

frame between chuck and gears where it can be used for steadying the tool.

The chuck has three actions; a continuous action without ratchet and right-hand and left-hand ratchet motions, controlled by the ratchet action C. In both right- and left-hand actions, the chuck moves continuously to right or left, as the case may be, while the crank is moved alternately backward ward and forward.

There are two speeds. 23/4 to 1 and even, either one of which may be set by simply shifting the knob shown, without removing the drill from the work, the same knob being used

for locking the gears when the chuck is to be loosened or tightened.

Workmanship and finish are of the higher order throughout. It is double geared; cut gears are used and small gears are of steel. The thrust bearing is of the ball type and can be adjusted to take up wear. The chuck of the master pattern takes all sizes round shanks $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1 Morse Taper and all sizes of bit stock shanks.

The handles are of hard wood, stained, while the malleable frame is painted black; large gear and breast-plate French gray picked out in red; other metal parts handsomely nickeled and polished. "Advertisement"

Cedar Lined Closets the Latest

Doubtless every builder and carpenter appreciates just what a terror the moth is to the housewife. Camphor balls, tar paper, flaked tobacco and various other "sure deaths to moths" are from time to time utilized in every household and still the moths continue merrily on with their feasting upon overcoats, furs, suits, underwear, etc., etc.

What should interest every house builder and home owner. as well as the feminine portion of the house, is the Cedar Filmwood which is now being manufactured by the Cott-alap Company of Somerville, New Jersey, manufacturers of Filmwood, Cott-a-lap and various other wall fabrics, dyed burlap and wall specialties.

This Cedar Filmwood has been giving excellent results for the lining of clothes closets, clothes chests, etc., etc., and as it gives the cedar smell which is generally considered deadly to moth life, it is seemingly quite practical for the particular purposes it is being used for.

Cedar Filmwood gives a general decorative effect, as it is rich in color. When used for chest or closet lining purposes



The **ABC** of **BEAVER BOARD** Construction

The eleventh of a series of twelve monthly talks to carpenters about the practical use of *Beaver Board*, the pure-wood-fibre wall and ceiling material that is durable, economical, artistic; has none of the disadvantages of lath, plaster and wall paper; and is appropriate to any type of building new or old.*

Beaver Board is essentially a proposition for Carpenters and Builders.

CHAPTER XI

Stenciling Beaver Board

"Stencil your Beaver Board walls and ceilings." There's a suggestion that you can profitably make to your clients.

They can purchase inexpensive stock designs or, better still, they may have original stencils cut to suit their individual tastes.

The possibilities of the stencil in conjunction with Beaver Board are practically limitless.

You have a golden opportunity to be of genuine assistance to your man by suggesting this inexpensive and exceedingly decorative solution of the wall problem.

Original and Striking Effects Possible with Stenciled Beaver Board

Stencils are used effectively for frieze designs, border of panels, center decoration of wall or ceilings, either with or without border, as preferred.

Such conventional treatment as fruits, flowers, plants, geometric designs, trade-marks, monograms, coats-of-arms, etc., are easily obtained.

Also a subject appropriate to the individual tastes or to the busihave a stenciled design of tobacco plants; a florist's shop or a restaurant suggest a dozen subject stypical of the trade, that can be used with attractive results. In the residence, a centered initial or symbolical design is always in good taste.

In short, wherever Beaver Board is the wall-covering there is an unequalled opportunity for attractive and exclusive stenciled designs-whether the job be an office, a show room, a mansion, or a bungalow.

GENUINE BEAVER BOARD has our registered trade-mark on the back of each panel and sample. It has also a light cream color all the way through, that comes only by the use of sanitary, durable PURE - WOOD - FIBRE. Insist on seeing both trade-mark and color before buying.

Write for "Beaver Board and its Uses," if you want to have laid before you the entire possibilities of Beaver Board. Every Master Carpenter can turn the information given in this book into actual dividends. Sent free on request.

*This series began in the January issue. If you haven't seen the earlier chapters, write us and we'll send them to you.

The Beaver Companies

Address all correspondence to

UNITED STATES: - - 441 Beaver Road, Buffalo, New York CANADA: - - - 381 Wall Street, Beaverdale, Ottawa GREAT BRITAIN: 4 Southampton Row, London, W. C. Eng.

When Writing Advertisers Please Montion the American Carpenter and Builder.

Ste

You can see how effectively stencel treatment applies to a Beaver Board frieze from this glimpse into Mr. Roy Hammond's dining room at Santa Cruz, California.







The Beaver Board Walls and Ceiling of The U. S. Music Store at Chicago have attracted great attention. Many equally impressive designs can easily be worked out by any one.

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it, of course, requires no finishing, as this would shut in the cedar smell.

[November

Cedar Filmwood like the various other filmwoods, is a very thin veneer of the real wood backed with a suitable paper by a special process so that it can be hung just like any wall paper.

The Cott-a-lap Company will gladly furnish detailed particulars concerning their Filmwoods to all AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER readers. Address them at Somerville, New Jersey. "Advertisement"

Paper Vs. Cloth Sacks for Cement

When asked his opinion as to whether the best results were secured by buying cement in cloth sacks or in paper sacks. Leonard C. Wason, president of the Aberthaw Construction Co., Boston, stated that this is at the present time a much mooted question among the users of Portland cement. He then went on to say that he thought the time would never come when either form of package is entirely eliminated but that as time goes on and the bayers of cement 'analyse more carefully the methods of the question, the use of paper sacks would steadily increase. In bringing out the disadvantages of the cloth package as compared to the paper package Mr. Wason took a hypothetical case which clearly showed the situation. To quote Mr. Wason:

"Let us assume the price of bulk cement to be \$1.40 per bbl. "A" buys 1000 bbls, packed in cloth and is invoiced at \$1.80 per bbl., or \$1800. Of his invoice \$400 covers the cloth bags purchased at 10 cts. each from the cement manufacturer. It is part of the purchase contract that the cement company agree to buy back this \$400 worth of bags for \$400 provided they are all returned to the cement company's mill in good condition. The purchaser who does not carefully analyse the question therefore concludes that this cement cost is only \$1400 plus the item of freight in returning the bags.

"B" purchases 1000 bbls. of cement in paper bags and is charged \$1.50 per bbl. for same; \$1.40 being for bulk cement and 10 cts. for paper packages. His invoice is therefore \$1500.

"At first glance and before analysing the question it would appear that 'A' had acquired 1000 bbls. cement for \$100 less than 'B', a difference of 10 cts. per bbl. 'B', however, who possesses an analytical mind reasons to himself that he is better off than 'A' for the following reasons:

1, "A" has an item of expense for prepaying freight on the bags he returns. "B" has none.

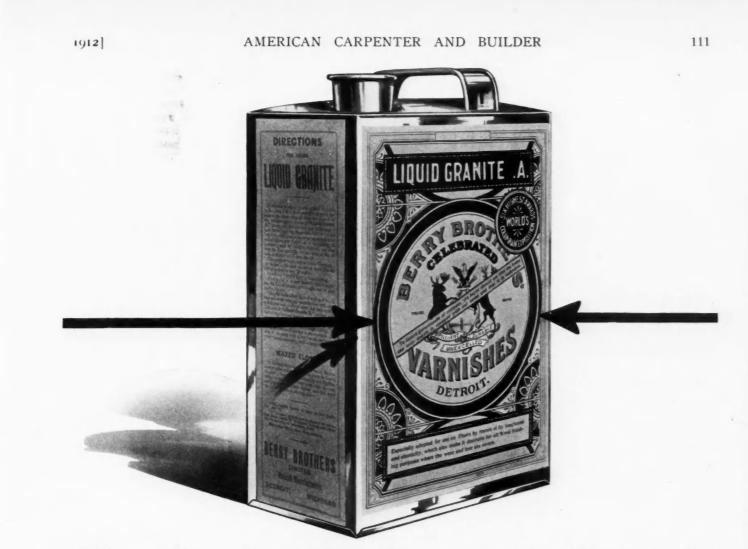
2. "A" has the time and labor expense of collecting, counting, storing, keeping tally, packing, carting, etc., of the cloth bags, which item is one of large proportions. "B" has none of this trouble or expense.

3. The cloth bags purchased by "A" require time to untie and time and care to empty thoroughly. "B's" paper sacks require little time to untie, can be handled easily, cut with a hoe, broken across a box or barrel and emptied instantly.

4. "A" sustained a loss of cement in transit, estimated at one lb. per sack or 4 lb. in a barrel, sifting through the bag in handling. "B" sustains no loss through sifting. He runs the risk of a possible loss in tearing, but the present good grade of Manila rope paper sacks turned out by the established bag manufacturers reduces this risk to a minimum. The quality of paper turned out today is better than any heretofore produced.

5. "A" sustains a loss in emptying his cloth bags. Laborers are often so careless as to leave from .5 to 1.5 per cent adhering to the sides of the bags. "B's" paper sacks empty easily; no sticking of cement to sides.

6. "A" is almost sure to suffer loss through theft and carelessness. A cotton sack is an attractive article to laborers. They use them for aprons, tool bags, clothes for the family and they are handy to have around the house for other purposes. They are also used to carry coal, brick and stone and



One Good Job Deserves Another

GOOD carpentry deserves good varnishing. From your point of view, as well as the customers', poor varnishing is a bad ending for a good job.

Help your customers avoid it.

Tell them about Berry Brothers' Varnishes. Tell them that good varnish is the first essential of good varnishing. Tell them to know the Berry Brothers' label and to be sure they get it, for all varnishing, on any of your work.

> Every carpenter should own a copy of "NATURAL WOODS AND HOW TO FINISH THEM". Free to all readers of "American Carpenter and Builder".

BERRY BROTHERS, Ltd., Detroit

every bag so used is damaged or destroyed. "B" suffers no loss through this channel.

7. "A" runs the risk of loss through dampness. Moisture is absorbed and easily penetrated the cloth bag, damaging the cement and causing it to stick to the bag. "B" suffers no loss from ordinary dampness, and, in fact, cement in paper bags frequently goes through short rain storms without damaging the cement.

8. "A" suffers a loss of 40 cts. or 2/7 the prices of a barrel of bulk cement for every four bags unreturned to the mill. If the bags are not carefully packed several are often lost in transportation. If not properly tagged, whole bundles are often lost. Add to this the number of bags not returned because stolen or not accepted because damaged and this item is surprisingly large. Fifteen to 20 per cent of bags purchased are lost or so damaged as to be worthless for credit. "B" suffers no loss of this character.

9. "A" runs the risk of, at least, a disagreeable dispute with the mill over the sacks he has returned both as to the condition of the bags and the count. Disputes take time and energy and are costly to both parties. Furthermore, the cement mills usually take their estimate of condition and count as final. "B" through the use of paper sacks, obviates this possible disagreeable feature in his business.

10. "A" runs the possible risk of not getting the brand of cement specified. Unscrupulous dealers have been known to pack poor cement in second hand bags bearing the lable of the brand supposedly purchased. "B" knows positively he is getting the brand he orders.

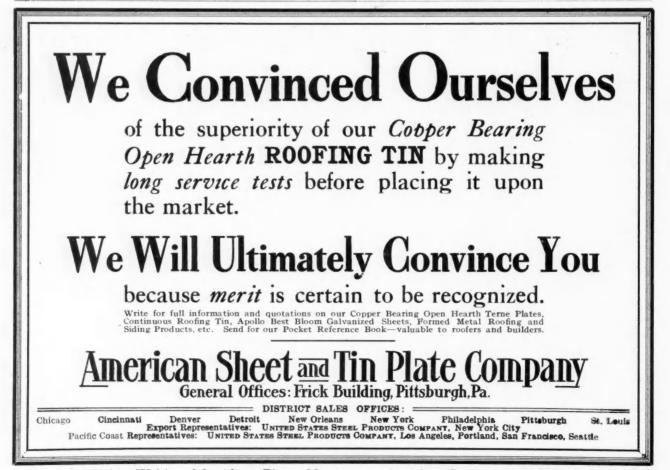
"A" pays the cement company a profit ranging from 10 per cent to 40 per cent on every cloth bag he is obliged to purchase from them at 10 cts. each, since the cement companies purchase the cloth cement sacks at from 7 to 9 cts. each, and their customers buy these bags after they have often had as many as five or six deliveries with them at 10 cts. each.

The buyer of cement, who, like "B", carefully analyses this problem will, in my opinion, come to the conclusion that a paper package when made of stout, tough paper gives a service which is well worth the apparent higher cost.

"B" estimates that the apparent differential of \$100 in favor of cloth on the 1000 bbl. order here referred to, is reduced 60 per cent through the item of lost and damaged bags alone. On good authority 15 per cent is a just estimate of the number of bags which are not returned or which are so damaged as to receive no credit. Applying this estimate to "A's" order he will fail to receive credit for 15 per cent of 4000 bags, or 600 bags, which he is obliged to buy from the cement company at 10 cts, each or for \$60. This reduces the differential on the 1000 bbl. order to \$40. Now, in addition to the tangible cash loss from uncredited cloth bags "A" also sustains a tangible loss of about 2 per cent from cement sifting through the cloth in transit and from sticking to the inside of the bags when emptied. This item would, therefore, amount to \$28, reducing the cash differential in favor of cloth bags to \$12.

"B" therefore figures that if the return freight charges, the time and labor of collecting, counting, storing, keeping tally, packing, cartage, etc., of the cloth bags, the lost time in emptying them, the risk of loss through dampness, the risk of a dispute with the cement company supplying the cement and the risk of not getting the brand of cement specified, is worth to him \$12 or more, he is a gainer through having purchased his cement in paper bags."

Undoubtedly the above opinion will appeal to accurate thinkers as being well founded on facts and they will prove interesting to those who have hitherto given it the careful analytical study which it merits.



When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.



It Doesn't Require "Book Knowledge"

for a good carpenter to know the values of WHITE (and Norway) PINE as compared with other woods. He knows by cold experience the easy working qualities of WHITE PINE and the excellent appearing jobs he secures from its use.

There are, however, a lot of people who think they can get "all wool" results with cotton.

They are the kind of persons who ignore the carpenter's advice when he recommends WHITE (and Norway) PINE.

Such people have to be educated. And good carpenters are telling them individually the same facts we are telling them with printer's ink, viz: that *SUPERIOR RESULTS* can only be obtained by the use of *SUPERIOR MATERIAL* and that there is *NO LUMBER SO UNIVERSALLY DEPENDABLE* as good

WHITE PINE

"The Wood America is mostly built of"

and that there is PLENTY OF WHITE (and Norway) PINE, at reasonable prices with prompt deliveries assured.

Buy your White and Norway Pine at your Local Yards.

(We do not sell it as an association)

(But we've got 2 Booklets-Good ones-Worth writing for. FREE. Send name.)

NORTHERN PINE MANUFACTURERS ASS'N. 1119 Lumber Exchange - Minneapolis, Minn. When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.



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"GOOD

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TRADE TRADE TOOOLS TOOO

> This trade-mark, "The MARK of the MAKER," is a guarantee of the highest known quality in handtools. Always look for it.

What Makes a P.S.&W.Chisel Hold Its Edge?

FIRST—It's the quality of the steel. The blades of these chisels are all forged from solid bars of the best English tool steel.

SECOND—It's the superior hardening and tempering, due to the P. S. & W. knowledge and experience that goes way back to 1819.

THIRD—It's a dozen different points of skill and care possible only to the largest chisel makers of America.

P. S. & W. Guaranteed Tools for Carpenters

Among many other items are Braces, Auger Bits, Chisels, Gouges, Draw Knives, Squares, Pliers, Callipers, Hatchets, Hammers, etc., etc.

> Write for a free copy of the "Mechanics' Handy List," a 170 page book, listing over 200 tools and including 35 pages of valuable information for daily use.

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co.

MFRS. of the Largest Line of Mechanics' Hand-Tools Offered by Any Maker SOUTHINGTON, CONN.

NEW YORK, N. Y. CLEVELAND, OHIO Address 22 Murray St., New York City

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.

Fox Company Announces Picture Contest

The Fox Supply Company of Brooklyn, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Fox floor scraper, want certain photographs of floor scrapers and floors finished with scrapers. To be sure not only to give every one an opportunity to submit photographs, but to thoroughly interest all as well, they are offering cash prizes of \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00 for the best photographs submitted to them before January 1st, 1913.

The contest will be an open one. The judges who will pass upon the photographs and decide the winners are men well known in the building world. Their presence on the judging committee assures a fair and impartial award.

All AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER readers can secure complete details regarding this contest by writing to Mr. R. J. Weckerman, secretary Fox Supply Company, Brooklyn, Wisconsin. "Advertisement"

The "Jacks" Practical Investment

When "Pa Jack" and his better half determined to put into a home a part of "Pa's" working cash they decided at the outset that they would in this construction of their home make an investment which, in case the place was ever offered for sale, would increase it's value at least 400 per cent.

What did they do? In "The House that Jack Built," a booklet but recently issued by the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, just what the "Jacks" did, and how and why they did it is fully explained.

This "House that Jack Built" or "the cost of hardwood versus softwood" booklet, analyzes and offers a comparison of the advantages of using hardwoods rather than softwoods. It details and illustrates why, in "The House that Jack Built" hardwood birch doors and trim for the first floor cost "Jack" but \$25.00 more than common yellow pine or other softwoods, and yet increased the value of his house \$100.00 or 400 per cent—it further details and illustrates why, in "The House that Jack Built" hardwood birch doors and trim for the entire house cost "Jack" \$50.00 more than common yellow pine or other softwoods, and yet increased the value of his house \$200.00 or 400 per cent.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER readers can obtain, by addressing the Paine Lumber Company at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, a copy of "The House that Jack Built." "Advertisement."

*

Canton Company's Interesting Catalog

One of the most interesting catalogs it has ever been our privilege to review is the new catalog number but recently issued by the Canton Art Metal Company, of Canton, Ohio, the large manufacturers of ornamental steel ceilings and sidewalls and various other art metal work.

This company's new catalog D is a 144-page affair, 10½ by 14 inches. The paper used is a very high quality and finish white enamel and on practically every page are halftone reproductions of photographs of the company's ceiling, sidewall and center piece designs. These photographs were made in the Canton company's own gallery.

The catalog illustrates many more designs than the company has ever before shown and one entirely new "order" (design), termed "Modern French" is given, as are also many new Louis XIV, Greek, Rococo, Colonial, Empire, Gothic, Romanesque and various combination designs. In addition to showing the numerous designs, the catalog also contains many illustrations of both interiors and exteriors of buildings in and upon which Canton art metal work has been used and the pleasing effects obtained are clearly detailed.

Ceilings and sidewalls of metal have many advantages as a covering and decoration. They have long since passed the experimental stage and are now considered of great value as a protection from both fire and water. They do not crack,

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This advertisement is directed at contractors who do not realize what our forty years of experience and tremendous buying power means to the man who uses

Contractors Tools and Supplies

In the first place, we carry the largest and most complete line of tools and supplies for carpenters, cement workers, wood workers, electrical workers, masons, etc., in the country. This means that contractors can buy anything needed for the whole job at our store and save time and expense of "shopping around" and placing scattered orders.

In the second place, we are not bound to a single line or brand of tools that vary in quality. We buy saws of the best saw maker, trowels of the leading trowel manufacturer. We seldom fill an order with one line of goods exclusively and the result is no weak link in our shipments anywhere.

The variety of our stock is shown by the fact that you can buy practically any tool advertised in this magazine at our store and find it on the shelves ready for you to take away with you. We can always ship your order at once and our forty years of success is your guarantee that our goods stand upon honor.

GIVE US YOUR NEXT ORDER FOR TOOLS AND SUPPLIES AND LET US SHOW YOU.



peel or fall; their durability is conceded and for decorating effects they admit of a high degree of ornamentation.

The one objectionable feature about steel ceilings has been the mechanical construction, as the effect of a large number of artistic designs has been spoiled by open joints.

The Canton company have always aimed to make construction first and design the second consideration in the manufacture of their ceilings. And in keeping with this they have now gone one step further by repressing the beads on steel upper and steel lower dies, making them accurate to the one-thousandth of an inch and at the same operation punching the nail holes in the plate at the nailing points and doing away with any nailing through the metal. A feature which is a saving of at least 20 per cent in the cost of the erection and makes it possible to have a perfect fitting ceiling in every respect.

Contractors, builders, carpenters and all those interested in the installation of metal ceilings, sidewalls, etc., etc., can, by addressing the Canton Art Metal Company of Canton, Ohio, obtain full particulars concerning their metal ceiling work. "Advertisement"

* The Van Expansion Bolt

Though expansion bolts are only details for the fastening of apparatus to concrete, brick, stone, marble, tile, etc., as much attention should be paid to the selection of the little things as to those of greater size and weight, because it is the little things that in combination are the big, important features.

Expansion bolts in certain types of buildings are as necessary as the foundation, and care should be taken in the selection of the particular expansion bolts to use, for one defective bolt may be the innocent means of causing untold damage. The Van expansion bolt is built to hold. The bolt consists of three parts—a flexible shell whose chemical composition is such, that it is rust proof and has great frictional resistance —a specially designed threaded cone of hard, tough metal, which fits exactly into the shell. "V" shaped grooves on the



Van Expansion Bolt in First and Extended Condition

exterior of the cone, prevent the cone from turning in the shell—a tin disc, which covers the bottom of the shell and makes the shell, cone and disc a one-piece affair, prevents dirt from clogging the cone threads and falls out of the shell only when the shell is expanded in the hole.

The perfect fitting of the cone, in the shell of the Van expansion bolt, acts as a wedge. The expanding power of this cone wedge is supplied by the action of the screw or bolt upon the wedge and screw principles. The shell is so designed that the greatest stress is placed at the bottom of the hole. Any style of U. S. standard thread machine bolt or screw can be used with the Van.

The Van expansion bolt is manufactured by the Van Expansion Bolt Manufacturing Company, whose offices are in the Fort Dearborn Building, Chicago, and a line to them will bring you an interesting little booklet, "Expansion Bolt Facts," which describes the Van in detail.

"Advertisement"

> **q** Hot Water is recognized as the very best system for heating any home. True, it costs a mere trifle more to install but it saves that extra cost very quickly in economy of fuel consumption. **q** Hot Water heat is steady, satisfying, clean—and it's healthful, too. **q** The Sterling System is unbelievably simple and this simplicity is a source of great economy to the purchaser.

Not an Expense but Real Economy

G Durability and up-keep considered, **The Sterling System** is really cheaper than any hot air or stove heat. That means much to your clients, Contractors and Builders. It means a great deal to and for you, too. **G** Heat economy and satisfaction are wanted in every home. You can be sure of true heat satisfaction in every building in which you install **The Sterling System**.

Easily Installed in New or Old Buildings

q Owing to its simple construction it can be readily installed in a building already built. It requires very little room indeed. Anyone, almost, who can handle tools can install the Sterling as we's send complete heating plans absolutely Free. These plans are made by competent heating engineers.

Contractors and Builders

THE STERLING SYSTEM is just what you have been looking for. Our book — "The House of Perpetual Summer"— is something you ought to have. It will pay you dividends. Send for it today. Don't neglect to find out about THE STERLING SYSTEM before installing any particular heating equipment.

CONSUMERS' HEATING COMPANY MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA



In building a new house— In repairing an old house— You'll find beauty, convenience and economy combined in

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UTILITY WALL BOARD

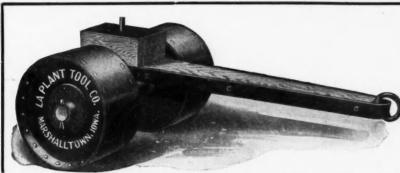
Put it right on over the studding—Do away with all the muss and dirt and uncertainty of lath and plaster—and you'll have walls and ceilings that will not crack or warp and that will last as long as the house stands.

Utility Wall Board is wonderfully convenient for making changes in an old house. You can turn a bare attic or basement into an attractive room—you can put in partitions or build closets at trifling expense—and you can do it all without any of the muss and dirt of lath and plaster. Utility Wall Board comes in sheets of convenient sizes up to 4 feet wide by 16 feet long. It is easily cut and is nailed direct to the studding. It can be decorated in any style desired.

We want to send a free sample to every carpenter and builder.

Write for yours.

THE HEPPES COMPANY, 4503 Fillmore Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



THE LA PLANT HEAVY HOUSE MOVING TRUCKS

When you get a job with an old building on the lot—move it with the La Plant Trucks to another place instead of wrecking it. There is more profit in it for you.

La Plant Heavy House Moving Trucks are made of steel—on scientific lines—are interchangeable so they can be worked singly, in pairs or in fours. day—and how little the cost is for La Plant

Write for catalogue O and see how easy it is to wheel a building a mile in a day—and how little the cost is for La Plant outfit compared with the profit to be made in moving houses instead of wrecking them.

LA PLANT TOOL CO.

Marshalltown, Iowa

¹¹⁰⁰ E. Nevada St.

A Little Thing May Get You The Order

A little thing may get you the contract to build that home-especially when the woman decides. Why rest your whole argument on price? Let the other fellow shave his figures to a point where his bid, if accepted, leaves no profit-but do not do that foolish thing yourself.

Make a price that leaves you something for yourself and then look for talking points to get the contract-especially when the woman decides.

Show That You Are Up-To-Date

Show that you are a live builder by offering advertised building materials. Look through a magazine like Good Housekeeping and find out what is being advertised. Then tell the man and his wife that you can furnish those things. You will discover that you have struck a new lead.

Here are some of the specialties advertised in Good Housekeeping, the magazine that absolutely guarantees all its advertisements, and which is read religiously by over 300,000 women heads of households of the home-buying class:

Standard Guaranteed Standard Guaranteed Plumbing Fixtures Tuec Stationary Air Cleaning System Monarch Metal Weather Strip Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes Vudor Porch Shades Maxwell's Lakeside Rug Border

Border

Border Tyler's Domestic Hot Water Generator Carpenter's Spring Shades Wild's Parquet Inlaid Linoleum Elastica Floor Finish and Kleartone Stains Brenlin Window Shades Unifed States Radiators Unifed States Radiators and Boilers

Sargent's Bullaers Land ware Siwelelo Noiseless Closet Utility Wall Board Sanitas Wall Covering Beaver Board Pratt & Lambert ''61'' Floor Varnish Vitralite White Enamel Minneapolis Heat Regu-lator lator Macbeth-Evan's Glass

Sargent's Builders Hard-

Macbeth-Evan's Glass Shades and Globes Alabastine Wall Tints Alabasco Fast Wall Paint Mellotone Wall Finish, High Standard Liquid Paint, Oil Stains (Lowe Brothers) Imperial Sanitary Floor-ing ing Valspar

Give The Public What It Wants It Wants Advertised Goods

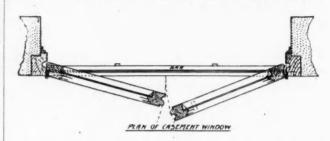
The magazine publishes GOOD STOREKEEPING, a The magazine publishes GOOD STOREKEEPING, a quarterly devoted to this question of cashing in on the wide demand for advertised products. A copy of it, and a copy of Good Housekeeping Magazine, will be sent free on request to any contractor or builder. Address Dealers Service Department, Good Housekeeping Magazine, 381-D. Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Casement Water Excluding Bar

For several months past the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER has published some interesting articles in its "Builder's Hardware" department, on the subject of casement windows. These articles showed various methods of properly installing casement windows and the best ways or placing the hardware, as well as descriptions of the different kinds of hardware for casement windows on the market.

Readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER should therefore be much interested in the Peters patent casement water excluding bar, now offered for sale by Mr. J. S. Gillespie, Room 1256, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City. This bar is designed for casement windows opening inward and can be applied to old as well as new sashes, and is guaranteed to make the sill joint absolutely waterproof. This device is illustrated herewith.

The water excluding bar proper is formed of a crescent shaped metal bar, which moves up or down when closing or



opening sashes. It is held in place by two sockets set into the frame and by small clips fixed to the sill. The right side sash is fitted with a special hook which catches and moves the water excluding bar into position. When the sashes are closed the bar goes up a full 3/8 of an inch underneath the sash, therefore preventing the water from coming in.

This bar has heretofore been used with great success in Canada, particularly in some of the best buildings in Quebec. it is simple in construction, cannot get out of order, low in price, lasts a life time and can be easily applied by any carpenter and builder. The bars are made in galvanized iron, bronze, copper or brass.

Further particulars and prices can be obtained by addressing J. S. Gillespie, Room 1256, 200 Fifth Ave., New York. Mr. Gillespie will be pleased to answer any inquiries. He is also looking for agents to handle this device in various parts parts of the United States. "Advertisement"

The Transfer Brand of Red Cedar Shingles

The Transfer Lumber and Shingle Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y., are now having manufactured for them a particular brand of red cedar shingles which they sell under the trade name of "Transfer Brand-16 inches extra clear.'

The company say that there will be at least 2,000 cars of "transfer brand" red cedar shingles used this year, and point in particular to certain features of these shingles which are making them so popular with both contractors and builders and home owners.

The transfer brand of red cedar shingles are cut 90 to 95 per cent vertical grain. They are thick and contain no sap. They are jointed to parallel widths, and they are 100 per cent clear of knot defects.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER readers having shingling work in hand, as well as those generally interested in shingles, can obtain complete particulars concerning the "transfer brand" of red cedar shingles by addressing the Transfer Lumber & Shingle Company at North Tonawanda, N. Y.

"Advertisement."

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.

November

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



The Wood That Lasts Shall Be First With Wise



1912

d

CONTRACTOR By honest and intelligent anvice 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 INDOOR AND OUTDOOR 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 CYPRESS SHINGLE HOUSE No 2. 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









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

Why not FIND OUT what CYPRESS can do for YOU, NOW? 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 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.

The Increasing Use of Beaver Board

One of the most interesting developments in recent years in the building field has been the rapidly increasing use of Beaver Board for walls and ceilings.

This fact coupled with the extensive advertising of the Beaver Company of Buffalo, has brought its merits prominently before carpenters and builders everywhere.

It is now generally well understood that this is a pure wood fibre product, forming—when put up and decorated—a complete wall in itself, permanently displacing lath, plaster, and wall-paper.

It is one of the most convenient of all materials to handle, inasmuch as it comes in sheets of convenient sizes, which



Dining Room Finished in Beaver Board

can be cut with a fine saw or knife, like wood, and put up with hammer and nails.

Although it is light in weight and about 3/16 inch thick. it forms a very rigid and durable wall, and can be applied directly to the studding of new rooms, or with equally satisfactory results, nailed right over the old lath and plaster.

This convenience is a very great advantage inasmuch as it means not only much quicker and cleaner construction in new buildings, but is one of the most economical and satisfactory means of remodeling any old building, besides doing away with all of the cracking, deterioration, repairs, repapering and other nuisances connected with lath and plaster.

No one who appreciates the advantages of Beaver Board will ever try to paper over it. Not simply because this makes an unsatisfactory job, but because the beautiful color effects produced by painting the unusual pebbled surface of the Board are far more pleasing and sanitary than anything that can be done with wall-paper.

This sanitary feature is jealously guarded by the Beaver Company who use only selected wood reduced to fibrous form and made up in panels of Beaver Board under tremendous pressure.

This use of new spruce wood entirely eliminates the danger dependent upon the unwholesome coloring matter, disease germs, and other injurious elements in boards that are worked up from old pulp, discarded paper, etc.

The carpenter has good reason for his interest in Beaver Board, inasmuch as it widely extends his field of work, and this is the more impressive in view of the fact that it is all inside work, and Beaver Board can be put up at any season of the year or in any climate.

The possibilities of its use seem to be almost without limit, for while it is undoubtedly an ideal material with which to remodel an attic, fix up a summer cottage, decorate a show window, and do a hundred other similar jobs where economy and quick construction is desirable, at the same time it is used in the finest residences throughout, and in a great variety of large public, semi-public, and commercial buildings.

Paneling is More in Demand than Ever

Our Circassian Walnut Appeals to the Homebuilders—Contractors and Builders— Because it is Both Beautiful and Distinctive

¶ Paneling is being used more and more. It is popular with home owners and home builders for it gives a clean cut, attractive, substantial appearance to any room that is finished with it. Paneling is especially suitable for use in offices, stores, etc., and it is being used extensively in such work.

¶ Paneling offers you—Contractors and Builders—a big field among both new and old buildings. You can secure business through our Built-Up-Veneers. They give your work a certain standing. People see them—admire them and want them.

¶ Paneling is not hard to install. It can be put into an old. or re-modeling home, as easy as into a new building. And considering the added worth and effect paneling produces, it is not expensive.

¶ You can buy our Circassian Walnut Built-Up-Veneers at a really moderate figure. Our Circassian Walnut Built-Up-Veneers give a dandy effect, too.

 \P Note the accompanying reproduction of a Circassian Walnut Built-Up-Veneer. Note the distinctiveness of this panel—the perfect and pleasing effect.

¶ Our Built-Up-Veneers are made in many highly figured, also domestic and foreign solid effect woods. They are essentially different in their appearance and make-up than any other paneling manufactured. They represent quality all the way through. They are up-to-date in all respects.

¶ We are the largest manufacturers of paneling and Built-Up-Veneers. We can turn out paneling of almost any size desired up to 17 feet in length. Longer lengths are easily spliced.

> ¶ Send us your specifications and details and we will be pleased to quote and give you any information you may desire.



The F. Eggers Veneer Seating Co., TWO RIVERS, When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.

A Tool Kit Necessity---A Workshop Need Carborundum Sharpening Stones

A carpenter's working outfit is not complete without a good Sharpening Stone. A Carborundum Sharpening Stone, a stone that will cut fast and clean, give a keen smooth edge, wear uniformly and not glaze when properly cared for, one that will last.

You will note the difference the instant you place the tool on a Carborundum Stone, it cuts while other stones merely rub the edge on.

> The Carborundum Round Combination Bench Stone is a great stone for all around work.

by mail



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Remarkable Offer

16

want to make BIG money, to act as my agents, salesmen, managers and handle the most sensational selling specialty on the market. New invention. Only device that hones and strops any razor-old

I want to hear from live hustlers who

style or safety blades —holding it on angle, giving true, scientific, correct barber's stroke.

THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

> AN HOUR GUARANTEED

Accurate, automatic, guaranteed for life. Each machine fitted with the celebrated Rubirundum honing strop. Quarter million satisfied users. Every man enthusiastic—delighted. Get ready for big Holiday trade. Women buy for sweethearts and husbands. Jenkine sold 170 in two weeks; Jewell over 500, Hampton cleaned up \$475 in first 5 weeks, Birley sold 3200 in spare time, still going. You do the same—make 100% to 150%. I'll supply the goods—the quick selling plan—you follow instructions, and pocket the profits. Never such an offer to make money fast—gain independence. Samples furnished to workers. Exclusive territory. Send name and address today and get the squarest offer ever made to agents. Do this NOW.





When price is a consideration, use

ROBERDS Ideal Wall Board

It costs much less than lath and plaster and it is easy to put on.

Your cheapest man can nail it right to the studding, saving time and money and preventing dirt and confusion.

It makes a beautiful finish which can be painted, kalsomined or papered.

It lasts forever and is proof against vermin, heat and cold, fire and water.

It will not crack, chip, sag, peel or warp.

For remodeling or repair work Roberds Ideal Wall Board is vastly better than plaster because it comes in sheets that can be cut to fit any space, and it completely covers all broken and uneven places in side walls and ceilings.

A saw and hammer are the only tools you need.

You will be delighted because it means a satisfied customer, a nice clean job and a good profit.

> Write for our catalog, samples and testimonials from other contractors

THE ROBERDS MFG. COMPANY 100 Railroad Street Marion, Ind. The illustrations shown illustrate how appropriate it is to modern residences where good taste and beauty are considered absolutely essential.

While Beaver Board construction is simple, it is not so easy that anyone can make a good job of it. In fact, an intelligent carpenter has here a great opportunity for working out a finely finished job that will reflect credit upon his reputation, and increase the satisfaction of the owner. The Beaver Company are always very glad to give exact instructions for the handling of any job, and as their long experience covers practically every condition under which Beaver Board is used, the carpenter who handles it should certainly avail himself of their assistance.

An interesting series of articles on Beaver Board construc-



Artistic Bungalow Finished Throughout With Beaver Board

tion has been running in our advertising pages since last January. The one on page 109 is the eleventh in the series, and those who have missed any of the earlier numbers can have them by applying either to us or to the Beaver Company, Beaver Road, Buffalo, N. Y. "Advertisement"

Hendrick's Commercial Register

The twenty-first annual Revised Edition of Hendrick's Commercial Register of the United States for Buyers and Sellers has just been issued by S. E. Hendricks Co., Publishers, 74 Lafayette street, New York. Established in 1891. It has been published annually since that time and is the most complete work of its kind in existence. Its aim is to furnish complete classified lists of manufacturers for the benefit of those who want to buy as well as for those who have something to sell. It covers very completely the architectural, engineering, electrical, mechanical, railroad, mining, manufacturing and kindred trades and professions. It is as necessary in the office as the rating books, typewriter or telephone. It establishes a direct link between the buyer and seller. The present is by far the most complete edition of this work so far published. The twentieth edition required 108 pages to index its contents, while the twenty-first edition requires 122 pages, or 14 additional pages. As there are upwards of four hundred classifications on each page, the fourteen additional pages represent the manufacturers of over 5,000 articles, none of which have appeared in any previous edition. The total number of classifications in its book is over 50,000, each representing the manufacturers or dealers of some machine, tool, specialty or material required in the architectural, engineering, mechanical, electrical, railroad, mine and kindred industries. The twentieth edition numbered 1,419 pages, while the twenty-first edition numbers 1,574 or 155 additional pages. Add to the latter about 230 pages of cancellations, errors, etc., omitted from the present edition, and you have a total of 385 pages of new matter, the whole representing upwards of 385,000 names and addresses. An important feature of the Commercial Register is the simplicity of its classifications. They are so arranged that the

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.

[November

1912



The rent agent calls attention to the Wolff Plumbing Fixtures as the best guarantee to the prospective tenant of the high grade of the plumbing system—indeed, the type of the whole building is many times inferred from the use of WOLFF material throughout.

The worries from "assembled" plumbing, contrasted with the perfect service of the all-built-by-one-house Wolff Plumbing, makes it easy for the architects to use Wolff specifications.

L. WOLFF MANUFACTURING COMPANY MANUFACTURERS OF PLUMBING GOODS EXCLUSIVELY

The Only Complete Line Made by Any One Firm

	General Offices 601-627 W. Lake St., Chicago Trenton, N. J.		Branch Offices:	Showrooms 111 N. Dearborn St., Chicago Denver, Colo.		
	Omaha, Neb	St. Louis, Mo.	Cleveland, Ohio	Kansas City Mo.	Buffalo, N. Y.	
	Minneapolis, Minn.	San Francisco, Cal.	Washington, D. C.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Dallas, Texas	
-						

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.

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book can be used for either purchasing or mailing purposes. As an illustration—they first classify all manufacturers of a particular trade under a general heading for mailing purposes, then sub-divide each firm or corporation under as many classifications as every variety of their products call for.

Again, the value of the Commercial Register for purchasing

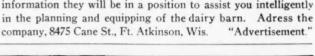
purpose is not confined to its complete classification alone, it also gives much information following the names of thousands of firms that is of great assistance to the buyer, and saves the expense of writing to a number of firms for the particular article required. This latter information is also not found in any other similar publication. It also includes the trade names of all articles classified as far as they can be secured. These trade names appear in parenthesis between the names and addresses under the classifications where they appear. The book is revised, improved and issued annually. "Advertisement." ---

James Mfg. Company in their New Plant

The accompanying illustration shows the new plant of the James Manufacturing Company, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., manufacturers of sanitary dairy barn equipment. This is a substantial three-

story brick building remarkably well lighted. The building will be used as factory and warehouse. It will give the James Manufacturing Company greatly enlarged facilities for taking care of their rapidly growing business.

New Plant of The James Mfg. Co., Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Idnumber of cows to be stabled, etc. By furnishing them this ive information they will be in a position to assist you intelligently iliin the planning and equipping of the dairy barn. Adress the





It is almost impossible to set fire to a roof that is covered with Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Shingles—and fire resistance is only one of their remarkable qualities.

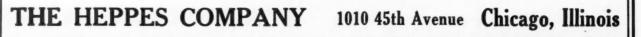
This Cut Shows the surface of Flex-A-Tile Shingles-Beautiful, Convenient, Durable.

FLEX-A-TILE ASPHALT SHINGLES

Are made of solid asphalt, into the surface of which is rolled, under heavy pressure, chipped slate or granite. This not only gives a rich, artistic surface to the shingle, but makes it impervious to weather and the elements. The chipped slate and granite are grayish green and deep red—natural color—hence time and weather have no effect on them.

FLEX-A-TILE Asphalt Shingles are 8 inches wide by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. They are laid in half the time required for wood shingles. They cost less than stained wood and they last much longer.

Send your name today. We want to send you a free sample



When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.

124

The James Manufacturing Company have prepared a very useful book entitled "Helpful Hints for Barn Builders," which they will send free of charge to any of our readers who have contracts for building or remodeling dairy barns.

In writing for your copy of this book, state for whom you are to build or remodel dairy barns,-when, size, giving

You get artistic effect combined with extreme durability, at low cost when you cover homes, barns, and other buildings with



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125

This is an Age of Specializing

The Specialist becomes an expert; does better

Fire-Lightning-and Storm Proof

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLES

work; does it in less time--makes better money

We specialize on Manufacturing Montross Metal Shingles, which have been in service 32 years, are still giving efficient service and are to all appearances good for as much longer. Made from special, triple, refined, high-grade plate, which can only be had in sheets up to 20 x 28 inches. Has three times the lasting qualities of large sheets, common iron, wood shingles, slate, or cement composition shingles. The safest side-lock and largest overlap of any metal shingle made Architectural beauty; storm, fire and lightning proof, with assured durability.

Why not YOU become a specialist, selling the goods, and taking contracts to put them on. Write today for designs and particulars.

Montross Metal Shingle Co., 2nd and Erie Sts., CAMDEN, N. J.

SECRETS

ARTIFICIAL MARBLE The Most Complete Book of FORMULAS and INSTRUCTIONS SANITARY Price \$2.50 Prepaid FLOORING

The money-making possibilities of this rapidly growing industry are unlimited. No machinery required; any carpenter can prepare the regular molds; any boy can compound and mix the ingredients. The process has been reduced to extreme simplicity.

We carry in stock at all times a fresh supply of the cementing materials, special fillers and can supply special molds, etc., on short notice. Write for price list. Sample Marbleized tile, 10 cents.

ART. MARBLE SUPPLY & EQUIPMENT CO., 374 Market St., Newark, N. J.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.

1912]

Every Architect, Contractor and Builder Should Have This RTFOLIO of

> Wood Finish, etc. In this Portfolio the Johnson Finishes are shown on oak, pine, cypress, birch, gum, chestnut, maple, etc. Panels of other woods sent on request.

The Portfolio also gives full specifications and instructions as well as covering Any good painter can successfully use Johnson's Artistic Wood Finishes. capacities. Secure one of these portfolios at once to show your clients-from it prospective builders can easily select the finish for their floors and woodwork.

1son'

is a dye in every sense of the word—it *penetrates* deeply—into the wood, bringing out its natural beauty without raising the grain. It dries in thirty minutes and Joes not smudge or rub off. It is made in sixteen beautiful shades, as follows:

No. 125 Light Oak No. 123 Dark Oak No. 125 Mission Oak No. 140 Early English No. 110 Bog Oak

Coupon

No. 128 Light Mahogany No. 129 Dark Mahogany No. 127 Ex. Dark Mahogany No. 130 Weathered Oak No. 131 Brown Weathered No. 132 Green Weathered

No. 121 Moss Green No. 122 Forest Green No. 172 Flemish Oak No. 178 Brown Flemish No. 120 Fumed Oak



OOD PANELS

Let Us Send You One FREE

With it you can show your clients just how their woodwork and floors will look

when finished with Johnson's Wood Dye, Prepared Wax, Under-Lac, Flat

[November

so Get This Book

Please send The 1913 edition ACB11 of our book "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and FREE Portfolio of Wood Panels and Furniture" is just off the press. Send for it today. It far surpasses all previous -1913 Book, Edition ACBI editions. It is full of valuable ideas and information for everyone interested in the proper finishing of wood. Its practical suggestions may mean money to you.

Name		0		30		
Address	· S.	C.	Johnson	& Son,	Racine,	Wis.
·····			"The Woo	od Finishing	Authorities"	
Business		=				

Generous Samples FREE To Builders, Architects, Contractors

LET us send you free samples of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish and Johnson's Wood Dye, also a copy of our Instruction Book Edition A. C. B. 11. Architects, Contractors, Painters and Home Owners are enthusiastic over the results obtained and the big saving made possible with them.

1912

Johnson's Under-Lac

is a superior substitute for shellac or varnish. It forms a thin, elastic, spirit finish which will not chip, mar or scratch. It dries hard in less than an hour. We recommend its use where a higher gloss is desired than the wax finish. It is unsurpassed for first-coater under varnish.

Johnson's Flat Wood Finish

is a liquid—an easy spreading preparation, manufactured especially for finishing interior woodwork of new residences and buildings—as well as furniture—and equally valuable for refinishing old surfaces.

This flat wood finish opens a new field for the contractor and builder. By the use of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish, you can make estimates on hand-rubbed effects that will land the contract every time—give your customer perfect satisfaction—and make you a good profit besides.

n make Please send every me free samples of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish and Wood Dye Shade No....... Also Instruction Book Edition A. C. B 11.

His Address...

My Name

Racine, Wis.

Don't fail to secure Instruction Book Edition No. A. C. B. 11 and samples at once. If your dealer isn't supplied, write us and we will send them direct on receipt of postal or coupon.

S.C.Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.

"The Wood Finishing Authorities"

FIGURE BIGGER PROFITS IN YOUR ESTIMATES

You Can Do It If You Buy Your LUMBER AND MILLWORK

direct from our mills-get better materials and save 40% to 60% on the prices you are paying the Dealer's Combine.

This margin of 40% to 60% below the prices you can get from your local dealers you can turn into profit for yourself. This big buying advantage insures you more contracts and bigger profit on your contracts. The high quality of the materials will mean satisfied customers and more business.

It costs the builders and contractors of the country too much to Get their materials. It is not the cost of the materials but the 40% to 60% which the wholesaler, the jobber, the commission man, the salesman and the profit-hungry retailer add to the cost of the materials. No matter how carefully you buy from your local dealers, from \$40 to \$60 of every \$100 you spend buys you nothing. It is wasted in paying the dealers profits. The prosperous builders have discovered this and have broken away from the control of the middlemen and retailers and buy The saving of these five profits will independently. help you to make every contract a profit-paying job.

Our six big modern mills are producing daily 20 to 30 carloads of the highest quality lumber, sash, doors, shingles and general millwork. We own our stand-ing timber, a hundred years' supply of fir, cedar, spruce, hemlock and western soft pine. We have no dealers, no salesmen. We are pioneers in the new era of distribution direct from the manufacturer to the user.

QUALITY GUARANTEED

Every bit of our material is absolutely guaranteed to be, grade for grade, better than the trust or combine standards. We will promptly refund your money if you are not entirely satisfied with the material shipped you.

Let Us Help You to Make More Profits

Send us your house bills or your material lists and let our estimators figure your material costs. There will be no forgotten items, no extras to trouble you later. Send in the coupon with stamps today for our big free freight-paid price list. Compare our figures with the best prices you can get at your local dealers and see how much more profit we can help you make. Remember our prices include freight paid to your station.

Our immense stocks and the seven trans-continental railroads available at our mills enable us to always make shipments just as promised.

(Coupon)

HEWITT-LEA-FUNCK CO.

623 First Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Address

Occupation

Name

Simmons Joins Allen Engineering Co.

Mr. G. W. Simmons of Vicksburg, Miss., has joined the Allen Engineering Company of Memphis, Tenn., as head of the machinery department of that concern. We are informed by the H. B. Smith Machine Co., Smithville, N. J., that the Allen company will act as the agents for their woodworking machinery in that part of the Middle South-west and terri-"Advertisement" tory adjacent thereto.

----**New Data on Pipe Insulation**

For the information of architects, builders and others interested in securing a cheap and efficient form of insulation for cold-water pipes, the following results obtained from tests recently made by Professor Charles L. Norton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, should prove valuable.

Professor Norton measured the heat transmitted through J-M Anti-Sweat Pipe Covering of 1 inch thickness and 11/2 inches thickness, respectively; also through 21/2 inch thick J-M Special Built-Up Frost-Proof Covering.

The heat transmission through the 1 inch J-M Anti-Sweat covering was found to be 0.008 B.T.U. per degree, per square foot, per minute. The transmission through the J-M Anti-Sweat covering 11/2 inches thick 0.007 B.T.U. per degree, per square foot, per minute, and through the J-M Special Built-Up Frost-Proof Covering 0.0037 B.T.U. per degree, per square foot, per minute.

These tests show that J-M Anti-Sweat Pipe Covering 1 inch thick is perfectly satisfactory for preventing outside coldwater pipes from sweating and for covering refrigerated drinking water lines; also that when these lines pass through heated rooms the 11/2-inch material will give excellent results. For protection from freezing in very low temperatures the results obtained from the J-M Special Built-Up Frost-Proof Covering prove that it possesses a high degree of efficiency with great economy of cost.

All of the pipe covering materials mentioned in this article are made by the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New York City.

"Advertisement"

Kissels Acquire Additional Plant

News is received of the purchase of an additional plant by the Kissel Motor Car Company, thus greatly multiplying the output capacity of this concern. Following close upon the heels of the announcement that additions have been completed adding 40,000 square feet to the Hartford, Wisconsin. plant of the company, this latest news causes the keenest interest.

The new plant of the Kissel Company is in Milwaukee. corner of Center and 32nd Streets. It is modern, completely equipped and contains some 200,000 square feet of working floor space. It was formerly occupied by the Romadka Trunk Company. The new tenants will take possession at once and expect to have the new plant in operation early in November.

The Kissel Company state that the new plant is ideally designed for its needs and that it is quite possible to turn out 10,000 cars a year there. At present it will be used only for assembling purposes, the manufacture of parts being continued at Hartford exclusively. The general offices of the company will be moved to Milwaukee.

The rapid expansion and progress of the Kissel Motor Car Company within the last few years has brought it into unusual prominence. Inside of six years it has risen from a \$50,000 corporation into a \$1,000,000 concern with a surplus of \$500,000 and subsidiary companies in ten states, each operating on additional capital. The entire stock is owned in the Kissel family, George A. Kissel being president and general manager, and William L. Kissel secretary and treas-"Advertisement" urer.

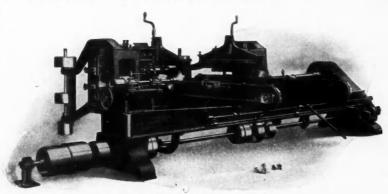


The Smith 200-Be Tenoner

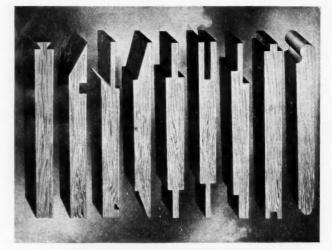
One of the pioneers in the manufacturing of automatic woodworking machinery was the H. B. Smith Co., of Smithville, N. J., known wherever woodworking machinery is used as "Smith of Smithville Woodworking Machinery."

The double-end tenoning machine No. 200-Be, illustration of which is shown here, was designed, patented and constructed by the Smith company as early as 1866, but at that time there was no demand for a machine of so great a capacity. However, H. B. Smith foresaw the signs of the times and gradually perfected this important machine.

One of the early machines was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, in 1876, where it attracted great attention, at is was the first public demonstration of a doubleend tenoner at any fair. This exhibition machine was fitted with double heads and double copes and also with double cut-off saws. It was sold during the exposition and was seen twenty-five years later, giving good satisfaction.



Smith Double-End Tenoning Machine



Some of the Tenons Made on This Machine

The machine illustrated here is an extra heavy machine, which will work as short as 45% inches and as long as 120 inches between shoulders, and feed stock as wide as 48 inches, hence the machine is of large capacity. It is also fitted with double-heads, double copes, double cut-off saws in front. It is likewise fitted with the Smith *patent scoring attachment* for working veneered stock without marring the shoulders of tenons.

This style of machine is usually made to work stock as short as 5 inches, as long as 78 inches between shoulder, and as wide as 28 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, hence it will be observed that these machines can be varied to suit various kinds



That, after all, no house is ever satisfactory unless it can be the most evenly, cleanly, perfectly and economically heated that is possible. Whether the heating be of Steam, Hot Water or Warm Air, it matters not. The very building of that house demands the best possible consistent with cost of installation, maintenance and operation.

You Can Burn Cheap Grades of Soft Coal or Screenings

as perfectly, cleanly, and easily, and at a much lower cost and with perfect satisfaction with

Warm Air Heaters } XXth Century Hard or Soft Coal

Steam and Hot Water Bollers

The remarkable design (our exclusive patent) of our Fire Pot in both Heaters and Boilers, guarantees absolute combustion, ease of operation, and the lowest possible fuel-cost. Examine one and see why.

Every Pound of Fuel is Made to Produce the Maximum Amount of Heat Units—No Heat Units Wasted

Builders: should ask for our catalogue and prices—the most sensible features ever embodied in heaters and boilers that have stood the test for years. Write us.

The XXth Century Heating and Ventilating Co.



Akron, Ohio

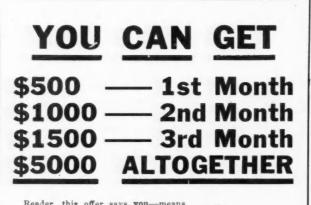
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Reader, this offer says you-means you-this money-the cold cash-can be yours. You and you alone by waiting too long can lose it. Be sure we hear from you first-send your name and address-but NO MONEYthis very minute.

YOU MAY BE IN-**EXPERIENCED** OR EMPLOYED OR WITHOUT CAPITAL



prosperity

other kind. Either we have the best thing that ever happened or we're colossal liars. Ask Schleicher, minister, whether it's true that he received

\$195 TWELVE HOURS AFTER APPOINTMENT

Langley, liveryman, \$115 first day; Rasp, carpenter, \$1685 in 73 days; Beem, solicitor, \$164,24 weekly for 12 weeks; Kor-stad, farmer, \$2212 in a few weeks; Zimmerman, farmer, \$3856 in 30 days; Stoneman, photographer, \$3841 in 60 days; Juell, clerk, \$6800; Hart, farmer, \$5000; Wilson, cashier, \$3000 in 30 days. Let us refer you to these men, to the U. S. govern-ment, to banks, business houses, noted people at home and abroad. Heed this caution from Chas. Starr, of Mich., who writes: "Sorry this field is closed. Should have acted sooner but was skeptical. Your local man's great success has set everybody talking and proves I was a chump. Wonderful what a man can do with a real opportunity." Then read this from Lodewick who acted quickly: "Lucky I answered ad. It's great. Money coming fast." Which will you be, Starr, a victim of 'ineglected opportunities' or Lodewick, the 'early worm." To escape Starr's fate, send your postal this very minute minute-

SPEND ONE CENT TO MAKE THOUSANDS

Ever hear of Allen's Wonderful Bath Apparatus? If not, listen. Gives every home that long-desired blessing, a modern bathroom with hot and cold running water facilities for only \$6.50. No plumbing—no water works—self heating. Only ten minutes to install. Gives cleansing plus friction, massage and shower baths in any room. Equivalent to any \$200 bathroom. Over 200,000 delighted users. Used by U. S. government.

More remarkable than this invention is our startling plan of universal distribution through special representatives who be-come virtually profit sharing partners in a business that's immense—exciting—fascinating—dignified—and above all, has enabled them, will enable you to get \$500 first month. \$5000 altogether. Asking to be shown doesn't obligate you one bit. Investigate today by all means. ALLEN MFG. CD. 3583 ALLEN Toledo, Ohio

and sizes of work. And the machines may be arranged with single or special heads and with as many attachments as are required to do the work.

Other styles of large automatic tenoners, and likewise smaller machines, are built on the same general plan for a great variety of purposes and concerning which special circulars and booklets can be obtained by AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER readers addressing the H. B. Smith Co., of Smithville, N. J., for complete information upon their many tenoning, also general woodworking machines.

"Advertisement"

Bishopric Makes Generous Offer

The perfecting of a reinforced wall board for the quick construction of substantial walls and ceilings is a big accomplishment in the field of new and better building materials. This ready-for-use material is said to cost half as much to apply as lath and plaster. It saves a month's time in building. It is nailed to the studding by carpenters, and is ready for decoration at once.

The reinforced wall board was perfected by Allison Bishopric after years of experiments and tests of scores of materials for interior wall and ceiling construction. Mr. Bishopric is general manager of the Mastic Wall Board and Roofing Mfg. Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The capacity of this plant has recently been doubled because of the big growth in the demand for its Bishopric wall board.

This wall board is made of toughened asphalt mastic in which are imbedded kiln-dried dressed lath. The asphalt mastic is a non-burning material, and the laths are pressed



Allison Bishopric Originator of the Reinforced Wall Board

into the hot material under a pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch. Over this is pressed a surface of heavy sized fiber-board. It is the lath which gives the permanent solidity to this wall board.

Any builder can cut in half the cost of walls and ceilings by having his carpenters apply Bishopric wall board. There



Our Hard Wall Plaster and Sackett Plaster Board. every plastering job. They produce far better results than

MARK

any heavy, cracky, lime mortar plasters can. They save you time and labor. They never need any re-fixing of any sort. With these books we will also send you our room measurement booklet-from it you can tell at a glance the number of square yards in a room.

HERCULES WALL PLASTER

TERCULES WALL FLASTER is a gypsum rock hair fiber plaster—we do not sand at the factory. It makes a wall that is dense, durable, hard, tough and economical. It is absolutely fire-proof. It dries guickly after applying. It spreads better and with less waste than any other wall plaster. We use only high grade hair in its manufacture and it contains no chemicals, acids or vegetable matter.

make more money - t our Hard Wall Plaster.

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Grand Rapids, GRAND RAPIDS PLASTER COMPANY GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN **Grand Rapids** "Remember the TRADE MARK" Plaster Company N. B. We solicit inquiries from Michigan, Ohio, Indi-ana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Vir-ginia, and Pittsburgh districts, Pa., only. Freight rates will not permit shipment to other territory.

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CLIMAX WOOD MORTAR

CLIMAX WOOD MORTAR is extensively used. It is a wood fiber plaster made of pure gyp-sum rock. It is the best plaster made. The fiber adds about one-third to the bulk of the plaster, making it cover a greater area with less weight and maximum solidity and tensile strength. It is absolutely fire-proof. Its density prevents vermin. It is not affected by water. It is durable, flexible and pliable. Plastic and very easy to spread—any plasterer can apply it. It is adhesive and permanent. It does not contain one particle of sand.

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Contractors and Builders—Write us NOW for iull particulars about G. R. Hard Wall Plasters—your set of books—and the name of your nearest G. R. dealer.

Let us show you just how you can give better plastering results — also make more money — through using



Bishopric Rooms are Artistic

is no expense for plasterers, lathers and laborers. There is no dampness, no dirt, no waiting for plaster to dry before decorators can do their work. The walls and ceiling of a room can be finished by any carpenter in a day, and they are then ready the same day for paint, paper, kalsomine, burlap or any other form of decoration Any carpenter can apply this material without help.

This new material is shipped in sheets of four feet square. Any quantity may be ordered. On large jobs the material is sent in crates of sixteen sheets to the crate, or 256 square feet of material. It is ready at once for use. The material is ideal for the interior work of new buildings, or for remodeling. With it waste space in attic or basement can be turned quickly into usable rooms.

The purchaser of Bishopric wall board is protected by the manufacturer by a "\$5,000 Anti-Warp Bond." Under this bond the material is guaranteed not to warp, shrink, buckle, crack or pull loose. It is moisture-proof, rat-proof and fire-resisting. It is unaffected by temperature, and remains solid and firm in any climate, winter or summer. Keeps out cold in winter and heat in summer. Insects cannot lodge or live in it. It lasts as long as the building.

Bishopric wall board lends itself to artistic interior decoration. Bishopric walls, whether paneled or plain, are of permanent beauty. The material contains no free chemical, and the most delicate tints can be used on its surface without the slightest change in color. It gives a solid surface which may be cleaned with a damp rag without harm to the decoration.

This material is now used for walls and ceilings in fine homes, country clubs, schools, churches, hospitals, bungalows, garages, stores and all kinds of buildings where walls of beauty and permanence are necessary. Once this material is used in a community, it becomes the accepted material of builders, carpenters, contractors and architects for miles about.



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A Free Book of Money Saving Ideas For Dairy Barn Builders



You will be interested in reading "Helpful Hints to Dairy Barn Builders." It tells many of the things learned by W. D. James-America's foremost dairy barn designer. It will help you make more money.

It tells about the new plank frame construction, the famous King system of ventilation, perfect lighting, proper width and arrangement. It tells about

stable floors, site, size, appearance, design, drainage and equipment. And it shows four floor plans of barns that have attracted wide-spread attention.

You can obtain a copy of this valuable, helpful book FREE. Merely answer these few questions and the book will come by return mail. For whom do you expect to build or remodel dairy barns? (Give name and addresses.) When? For how many cows? Address

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Mr. sames waits offer of complete working blue prints of modern dairy barns of different sizes and types. Also ask how to secure free help from our architectural department. Write today.



Because of the low cost of this material, it is used extensively by carpenters and farmers on small construction work. Any carpenter may take any sort of an interior job, and complete it quickly at small cost without the aid of lathers and plasterers. The money which would go to the plasterers is money in the carpenter's pocket. And the excellence of the job when Bishopric board is used leaves the carpenter's patron satisfied and pleased. This is the best advertisement that a carpenter can have. Farmers use Bishopric board for homes, rat-proof feed bins, weather-proof shelters and sanitary poultry buildings.

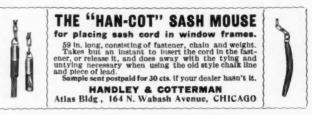
Mr. Bishopric is now conducting a big educational campaign to let carpenters, builders, contractors and home-owners know of the wonderful advantages of this splendid material. To introduce it in every community in the country, liberal samples and complete information are sent to every inquirer who writes for prices. The big Bishopric book, a sample of the Bishopric wall board, a duplicate of the \$5,000 Anti-Warp Bond guarantee, and blue print plans of a model home are sent to carpenters, contractors and dealers and to their patrons. The fact-story of Bishopric wall board is being told in large space in the best magazines and journals which go to home-makers, carpenters, farmers and builders.

This campaign of education in the advantages of Bishopric wall board has a direct benefit to carpenters and dealers in every community. It sends patrons to the dealer, and it gives additional work to the carpenters who apply the material. It is making better homes and satisfied home-owners everywhere.

Thousands of inquiries for prices and samples of Bishopric board are being received right now as a result of these announcements. These inquiries come from people who are about to build. This is assured by the condition under which the Bishopric sample, book and house plans are given out the interested party must pay the cost of postage to get this sample and the accompanying literature. Only men who are probable purchasers will pay the six cents necessary to secure this data.

So, when the name of an inquirer is sent to the dealer or to a carpenter or contractor who is using Bishopric board, the prospective buyer already has been told of the composition, qualities and advantages of Bishopric wall board. He has received a sample, and has examined its splendid construction. The sale is virtually completed when the local agent meets the enquirer. These names are being sent to agents all over the country by the Mastic Wall Board and Roofing Mfg. Company, and the sale of this wall board is increasing by leaps and bounds.

Many orders for Bishopric wall board are being received from builders in communities where there is no authorized agent of this company. In such cases it is often necessary to send the material to the purchaser direct from the factory. In these communities where there is an opening for an agency for Bishopric wall board, the Mastic Wall Board and Roofing Mfg. Company have an exclusive dealer proposition which means big and steady profits for the man who writes for it. If you are a dealer in building supplies, or a carpenter or contractor in a position to sell Bishopric wall board, write at once for this exclusive agency proposition. Address the Mastic Wall Board and Roofing Mfg. Company, Cincinnati. Ohio. "Advertisement"





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With Crescent Roofing Nails you can put on more roofing in less time than with the old style tin plate and nails—and Crescent Roofing Nails will last much longer.

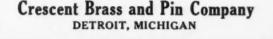
The stems of Crescent Roofing Nails are riveted both sides of head and they cannot leak as they are in one piece. The heads are thicker than the tin plates, this prevents their rusting out.

The heads of Crescent Roofing Nails are large-they have more bearing on the roofing and this prevents it from tearing off.

Crescent Roofing Nails have a good true point, which enables the roofer to make straight laps. Their large head prevents them from being driven through the roofing as is the case with the old style roofing nail or wire ringheads.

Crescent Roofing Nails are being extensively used. Be sure YOU use them on your next roofing job—they will save you time and they will give you better satisfaction. Crescent Roofing Nails are made 1 inch and 1% inches long.

You can get Crescent Roofing Nails from your supply man. If he should not have them write us for descriptive circular, samples and name of dealer in your locallty from whom you can get Crescent Roofing Nails.





The above cut shows a corner in a display room finished with

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It is not an imitation. It is made of natural wood of the best quality of both foreign and domestic timbers.

Panels furnished either finished or unfinished. Unfinished panels are sanded ready for the finish. For wainscoting and similar construction, pan-

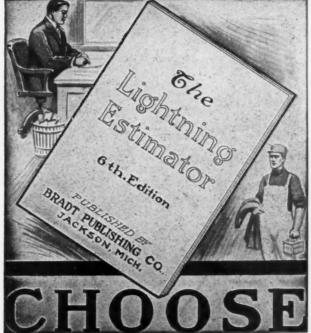
els with strips, caps and base are furnished ready for installation. No mill work necessary. Deco is used for wainscoting, window backgrounds, bank and bar fixtures, and all interior

grounds, bank and bar fixtures, and all interior decorations where ply veneers are used. Contractors and builders have found Deco a

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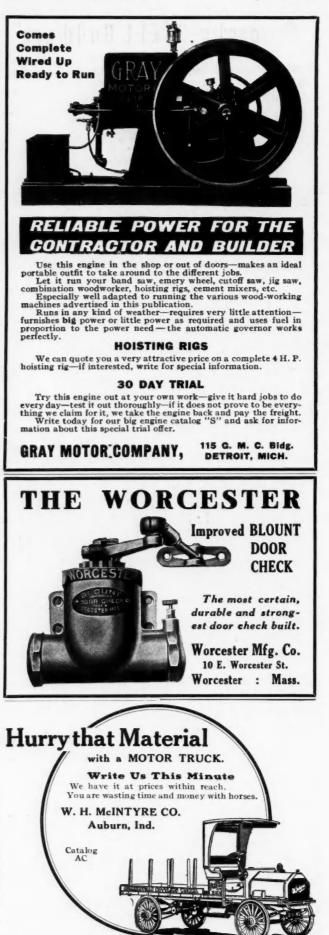


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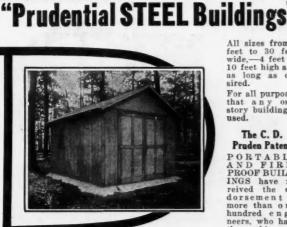
Now then, it's up to you to decide whether or not you want a hanger that stands head and shoulders above the kind you are specifying or installing at the present time. If you do, accept our offer now, today. Don't lay this ad aside and "study about it," for if you do, the chances are ten to one that it will slip your mind, and you'll never think of it again. Send today for sample Hanger.





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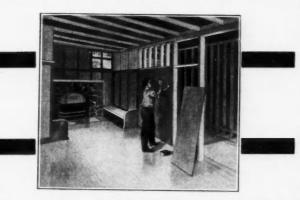
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are also Portable. We make them in **Telescoping Unit Sections** of No. 22 and No. 24 Galvanized Steel, either of single or double walls.

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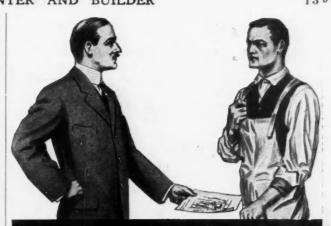


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Really efficient air cleaning depends upon the volume of air moved in a given time, and this requires piping of ample capacity. Therefore you should always use $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe if you want to be able to install the most efficient and economical system of cleaning.

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operating in connection with piping of this size does the most effective work at the lowest cost. Competitive tests prove conclusively that the TUEC is superior to all other vacuum cleaning systems in the following particulars:

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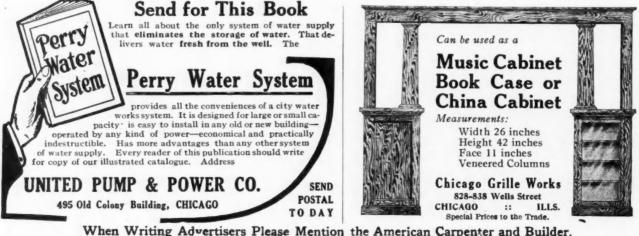
More than two thousand buildings were equipped with TUEC systems during the past year and a thousand more, now in course of construction, are being piped for TUEC installation.

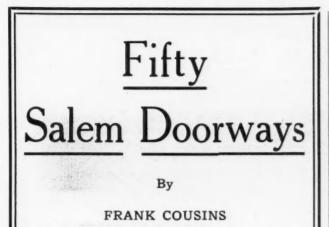
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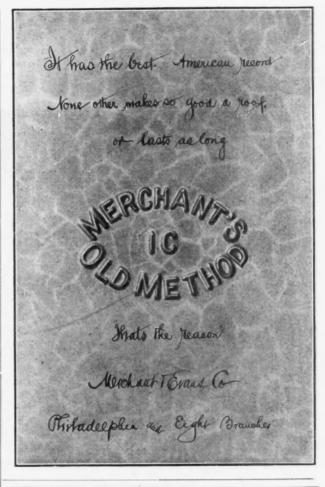
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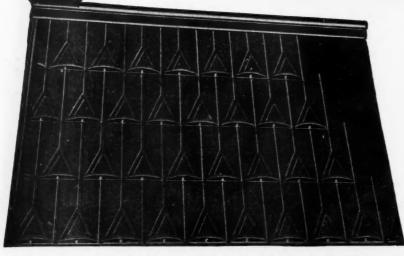
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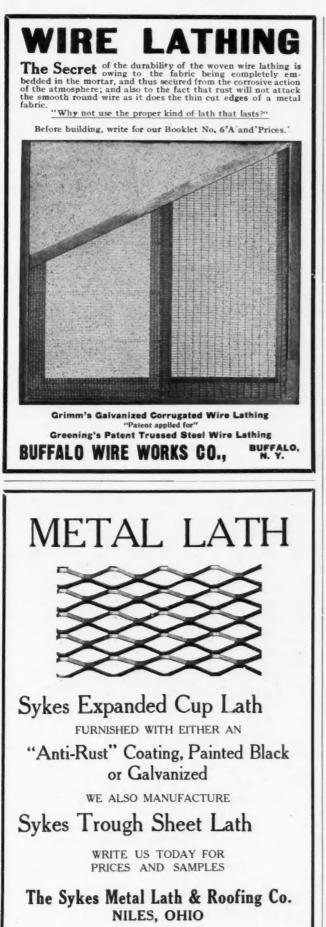
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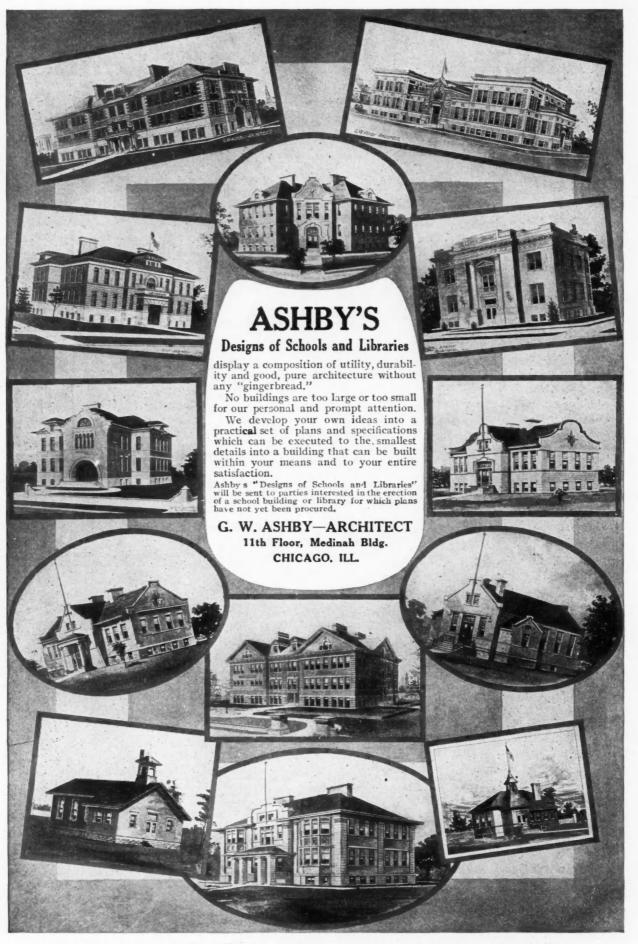
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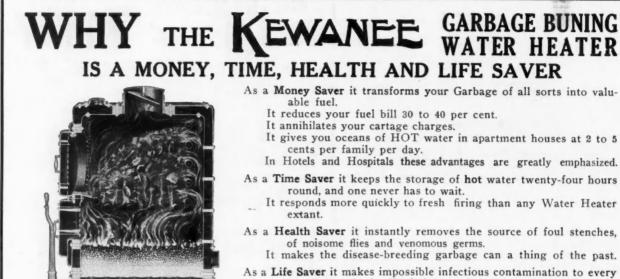
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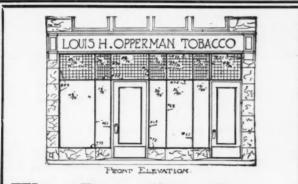
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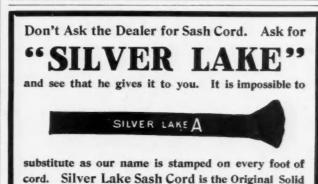
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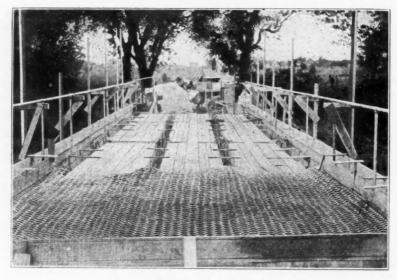


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Chop Off Half Plastering Cost —Get Better Walls and Ceilings and Build Right Through the Winter

Walls and ceilings made of Bishopric Wall Board cost half as much to apply as lath and plaster. These walls are durable, artistic, sanitary. They give lasting satisfaction.

You can have artistic interiors of this material without the dampness, dirt or delay of the old plastering method, and save money. Walls and ceilings of Bishopric Wall Board last as long as the building.

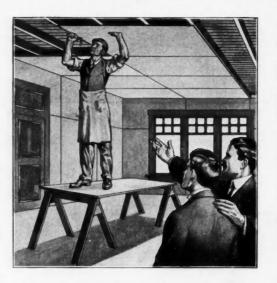
Save a Month's Time

You save a month's time on your building job when Bishopric Wall Board is used. Comes in sheets ready for use. Nail the sheets to studs, and walls and ceilings are ready at once for paint, paper, kalsomine, burlap or any other decoration.

kalsomine, burlap or any other decoration. Anyone who can drive nails can apply Bishopric Wall Board. Goes on dry. No waiting for plasterers. Any carpenter can apply this Wall Board quickly, and have a room ready for decorators the same day.

For New Buildings

Bishopric Wall Board is superseding lath and plaster for interior finishing of fine homes, bungalows, schools, churches, hospitals, public halls, stores and every sort of buildings.



Contractors, carpenters and home-builders are now using more than a million feet a month of this wonderful ready-made material. Gives a smooth, hard surface that lends itself to every form of artistic decoration.

For Remodeling

Carpenters who use Bishopric Wall Board can finish their interior jobs without the aid of lathers and plasterers. You can leave walls and ceilings ready for decorators and put the plasterer's profit in your pocket.

Ideal for building partitions, or for turning waste attic or basement space into splendid, usable rooms. Users everywhere are delighted with the beauty, economy and durability of Bishopric walls and ceilings.



\$5,000 Anti-Warp Bond

Bishopric Wall Board will not warp, crack, buckle or pull loose. Stays stiff winter and summer in any climate. Is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It acts as a fire-retardant, is sound-proof and sanitary. This claim is backed by a \$5,000 Anti-Warp bond. Every purchaser is protected by this bond.

This claim is backed by a \$5,000 Anti-Warp bond. Every purchaser is protected by this bond. Bishopric Wall Board is the only reinforced readyto-use material for walls and ceilings. Kiln-dried dressed lath are pressed into hot Asphalt Mastic under terrific pressure. The lath keep Bishopric Wall Board stiff. The Asphalt-Mastic is a toughened, non-burnable material. On this body is pressed a surface of heavy, sized fibre-board which gives the smooth, hard surface.

Costs Less to Apply

Bishopric Wall Board costs 50 per cent less to apply than lath and plaster. Comes in 4 ft. x 4 ft. sheets. Price \$2.50 for 100 square feet; \$6.40 for crate of 16 sheets, 256 square feet.

Book, Sample and House Plan Free

Send for Bishopric book with illustrations of interior work in colors, big sample of Wall Board,

complete Blue Print Plans of Model House, duplicate of \$5, 000 Anti-Warp Bond, letters from users, etc. Will give you new ideas for better interior work on all kinds of buildings. Enclose 6c in stamps for packing and mailing.



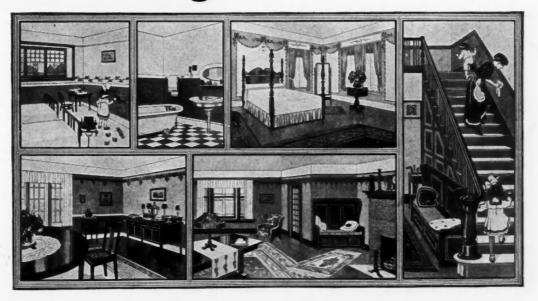
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The Mastic Wall Board and Roofing Mfg. Co. 360 Este Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

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[November

Every Architect, Builder and Contractor should get posted on this successful *Combination* for Interior Decorating----





The Beautiful Wall Tint

In dry powder, ready to mix with cold water, applied with a regular 7 or 8-inch wall brush; packed in full 5-lb. packages, in white, tints and colors—also in bulk for large jobs.

Alabastine may be easily washed, if desired, from any surface to which it has been applied.

Alabastine, after being mixed, will remain in working condition for days, does not harden nor set in the bucket.

Full 5-lb. packages; white 50c, regular tints 55c. Also in bulk for large jobs— Hotels, Offices, Schools and Public Buildings.



Alabasco is the highest grade, interior flat wall paint produced. It is washable and absolutely dependable. For homes we recommend the use of Alabasco in connection with Alabastine. At a little extra cost Alabasco can be used in places exposed to finger marks—along the stairs, nursery, lower part of bathroom and dining room, also kitchen and cupboards. These exposed places can then be washed with soap and water.



Alabasco comes in the same velvet-like water color tints as Alabastine. Is exquisitely soft and artistic on the walls and, properly applied, does not chip, peel or rub off. Comes in liquid form ready for use.

SEND FOR NEW SAMPLES Alabastine Company 748 ACB Grandville Road, - Grand Rapids, Mich. Desk 48 ACB 105 Water Street, - New York City



