

Thousands of Ambitious Carpenters are ordering "Radford's Cyclopedia" as a Christmas Gift either for themselves or for some other member of the family, for Home Study these long Winter nights, and it is helping them to Increase their Earning Powers.

> See Insert following Page 142 for Special Holiday Premium Offer. Order Today so that we may send you a Set at this Reduced Price.



Now is the time to sweeten up your saw kit. Get some new saws for Christmas. Would you rather have a lot of jimcracks in your Christmas stocking or a really fine

ATKINS SILVER SAW

Then show this advertisement to your wife or sweetheart. Tell her "That's what I want." Then you'll have something to gladden your heart every hour in the day.

You really need saws like these, that will save your time and strength and make the day's work easier for you throughout the whole year. You need a saw that runs fast and easy, even in wet lumber. So get some ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS for Christmas. They'll make good.

Your dealer has them—or will get them for you from his wholesale house. Try Atkins this Christmas. Take no other, for there are none "just as good" as Atkins. Insist on the Genuine, with our name on the blade. Then you will have a Merry Christmas for sure.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Ltd.

The Silver Steel Saw People

Home Office and Factory, Indianapalis, Ind. Canadian Factory - Hamilton, Ontario

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks in the Following Cities Address E., C. ATKINS & CO.

Atlanta	Memphis	New Orleans	Portland	Seattle	Sydney, N. S. W	
Chicago	Minneapolis	New York City	San Francisco	Vancouver, B. C.		
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JOHN W. SHAW & SONS, Wolverhampton, Ltd., Agents for Great Britain 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, France 52 Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse, Hamburg, Germany

HERE Is a. **PRODUCT** of **BRAINS** and **EXPERIENCE**

THE "EVEREADY" SAW RIG is the result of carefully matured thought - the successful outcome of intelligent "team work" by an organization of highly skilled technical men who have proved by every practical test the correctness of the principle embodied in their masterpiece, the



with the Effective

'4-way" Mix

Stenm

EVEREADY SAW RIG Practical -- Durable -- Reliable

Wonderfully powerful, easy-running and economical in operation. The "EVEREADY" RIG saves time consumed in hand sawing and ripping, and by cutting out exorbitant mill charges should save you hundreds of dollars. Write for our SPECIAL 6-DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER. And don't forget the

OSHKOSH MIXER

Here is the PERFECT Mixer. Its "4-way" mixing principle is orig-inal-different-better than anything ever before thought out. It is a mixer "made by men of brains for men of brains." Write for prices on our full line, guarantee, etc.

OSHKOSH MANUFACTURING CO. 316 SOUTH MAIN ST., OSHKOSH, WIS.

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PHILADELPHIA, Dodge & Dodge, 118 Maplewood St., Eastern Sales

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SAW RIGS EXCLUSIVELY ST. PAUL, MINN., Raymer Hardware Co., 373 Roberts St. OMAHA, NEB., Sunderland Mchy. & Supply Co.

> MIXERS EXCLUSIVELY NEW YORK, Dodge & Dodge, 1133 Broadway, Eastern Sales Agents.

Live Agents Wanted in Open Territory

You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder.

Complete Set of Attachments FREE

4

[December, 1913





<u>\$.04 a Minute</u> <u>\$ 2.40 an Hour</u> <u>\$19.20 a Day</u>

Not "Just Figures" But the Actual Earnings of a

TRIPLE "A" FLOORSMOOTHER

In the Hands of An Experienced Workman.



We have proved by six months' actual test that the average earning of the TRIPLE "A" FLOOR-SMOOTHER is \$20.00 a day. Floor finishing nets from 1 to 3 cents a square foot. The TRIPLE "A" will easily finish 18 squares a day. That means your profits over and above your wages, will be \$15 or more a day.

SPRING DRIVEN

The TRIPLE "A" is the only floorsmoother that has the SPRING DRIVE. It lessens the work fully two-thirds. Works quickly and never tires the operator. Push the machine forward; it stops automatically and the spring starts it back on the cutting stroke. Takes off a shaving as wide as your hand and of uniform thickness. Leaves the floor as smooth as satin—without wave or chatter.

COMPLETE MACHINE NO EXTRAS TO BUY

NO EARKAS TO BUT When you buy the TRIPLE "A" you've got all the equipment you need to start in finishing floors as well as it can be done. No extra fixings to buy; no power attachments. The TRIPLE "A" is a hand machine—the easiest running machine made. Everything goes with the machine —adjustable weights, sander, 6 blades (12 cutting edges), and a FREE KIT OF TOOLS, nicely packed in a neat wooden box.

SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS

Mail the COUPON today. Let us tell you more about the TRIPLE "A" and how you can buy it at a LOW PRICE on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Don't hesitate. You can make more money with the TRIPLE "A" than you ever thought was possible. Ask us how.

TRIPLE "A" MACHINE CO., Room 309–300 W. Indiana Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

TRIPLE "A" MACHINE CO., Room 309, 300 W. Indiana Street, Chicago, Ill.

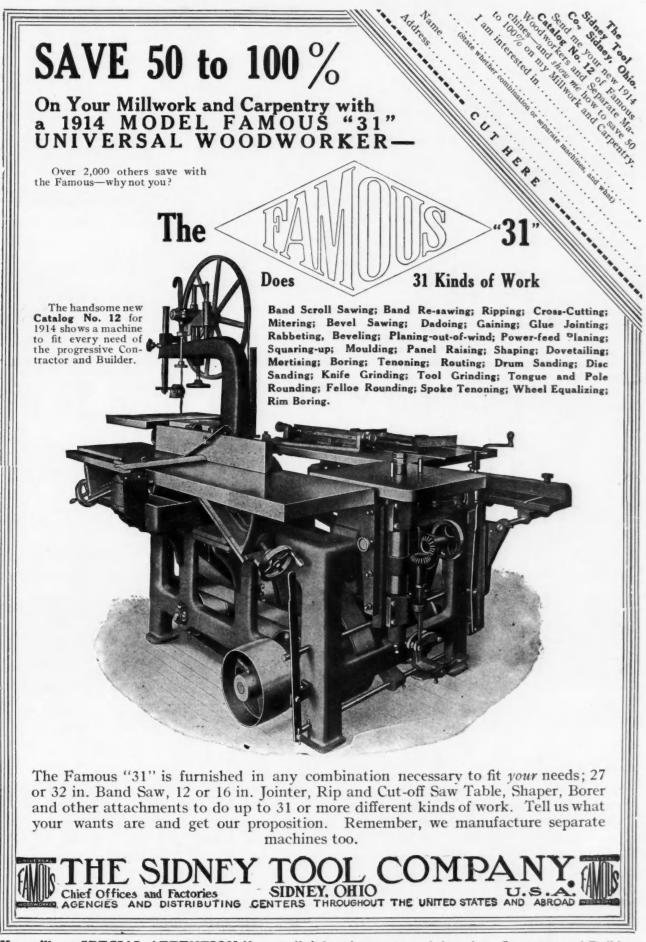
If your machine is all that you claim for it, please send me full particulars. I do not obligate myself in any way to buy.

Name			*****	*******		
Address						
Town and	State	****			********	

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[December, 1913





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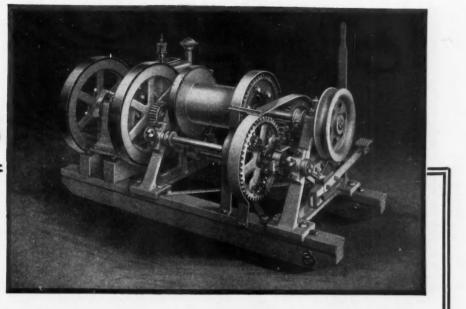
[December, 1913



BUILDERS'-HOIST

PORTABLE SAW RIGS, PUMPS, ENGINES, MIXERS, ETC.

WRITE US



C. H. & E. MANUFACTURING CO., INC. 322 MINERAL ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Section of Main Floor Exhibit and Salesrooms

Machines of Quality FOR THE CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER



[December, 1913

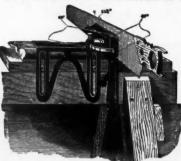
One of the Most Acceptable and Practical Gifts

"RED-DEVIL" SEAVEY MITRE BOX

10

It's an appliance he has daily use for and is something he will always appreciate.

"RED DEVIL" Mitre Boxes are sold by hardware dealers everywhere.



With a"RED DEVIL"

Mitre Box and any saw you can cut any angle any place.

It's all metal. Weighs but 2 lbs. Folds up and can be carried in the tool chest. It's the only perfect mitre box made.

If your local dealer cannot supply the "Red Devil," send us his name and \$2.00 and one only mitre box will be sent you prepaid



The DOLLARS are there. Go after them with a CRESCENT NIVERSAL WOOD-WORKER

Only one thing stands be-tween you and more con-tracts. That is close figuring. The closer you can figure on a contract, the sooner you can complete it, the more cance you have of getting it.

Getting right down to "brass tacks," you'll find the Cres-cent Universal Woodworker will get you more contracts; will help you finish them in tip-top shape, and will save you a great deal of money on each job.

What You Can Do on the CRESCENT

Re-Sawing Cutting Off Tenoning Moulding **Panel Raising Knife Grinding** Mortising **Pole Rounding Disc** Grinding Rabbetting Boring Greeving Dadoing Jointing **Band Sawing** Ripping

Sanding

Do Your Own Mill Work

There's no use handing half your profits to the planing mill. The Crescent is so complete that you can make all your interior trim, grille work, stair rails and spindles, window and door frames, etc., right in your own shop. In the winter you can prepare your material for the busy summer season.

WHAT THE CRESCENT IS

The base of the Crescent Universal Woodworker is one single casting. This forms a steady, solid mounting for the various parts. The machine has five units,—a band saw, a jointer, a shaper, a saw table and a borer. Each unit is a separate machine aud can be run inde-pendently or in combination with the others. Other attachments can be added to make

the Crescent adaptable as a re-saw, hand-feed molder, tenoner, panel-raiser, pole-rounder, disk-grinder, knife-grinder, plain grinder, and hollow chisel mortiser.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

The price of the Crescent is within reach of all. Whether you are a carpenter, builder, con-tractor, or a general repair man, you can use the Crescent to increase your capacity and enlarge your business and profits.

Send for our fine

Poles and shafts can easily be rounded on the Shaper Spindle. This feature will appeal to the wagon and carriage builder. All you n eed to do this work are the special knives.

224 Main Street

125 page Cata-log. We want you to read it. It con-tains some fine information on woodworking machinery. The illustrations and descriptions of our line of woodworkers will interest you.

LEETONIA, OHIO



Our Catalog is FREE. Write for it TODAY.

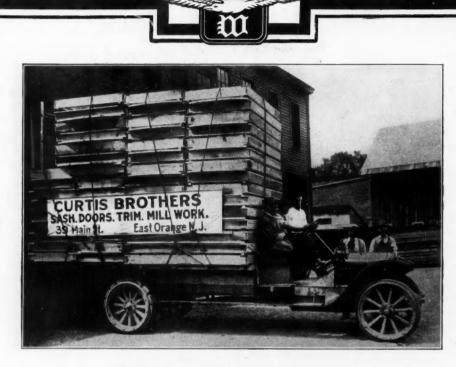
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The CRESCENT MACHINE CO.

A good view of the Disc Grinder. Tha disk is 14 inches in diameter. Table can be raised or lowered to suit the work being done.



[December, 1913



A WHITE TRUCK Is Your Best Advertisement

YOUR ownership of a White guarantees to your customers the most prompt and efficient delivery system money can buy. A White Truck will cost you a little more to begin with, because it is built a little better, but it will cost so much less to operate and maintain that it is by far the best investment in the end. Always ready to run, good twenty-four hours of the day in all seasons, in a White Truck the dependability of your service to your customers is always assured.

What Lumber Companies Say

"We are satisfied with the White Truck because it has given us good results considering the hills we must climb with it. We have been able to take orders from people living in other towns which we could not do before we had the truck."

Clark Brothers & Company Plymouth, Pa. "We purchased a three-ton White Truck from you on Nov. 13, 1912, which has been in continual service since, and up to this writing have had no expense for repairs connected therewith, and is giving entire satisfaction."

> West Lumber and Manufacturing Co. Plymouth, Pa.



Manufacturers of Gasoline Motor Cars, Trucks and Taxicabs CLEVELAND

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[December, 1913







1360 Hudson Terminal

NEW YORK CITY

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[December, 1913

Bishops Refined "Greyhound" Steel Saw—A Masterpiece

Of the Saw Maker's Art. We are proud of its quality and guarantee it to cut faster and run easier in all kinds of wood, to hold its sharpness and set longer than any other good saws,

It's the Your-Money-Back-If-Not-Satisfied Saw

30 Days' Trial Will Prove Our Guarantee

18

The "Greyhound" is the result of years of experimenting to originate a purity of steel with fine grain and tough body.

 Made in both Straight_and Skew Back

 Length
 18
 20
 22
 24
 26
 28
 1730
 inches

 Each
 \$2.35
 \$2.65
 \$2.80
 \$3.00
 \$3.30
 \$3.65
 net

 Packed One in a Box

GEO. H. BISHOP & COMPANY LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

Guided by its circling Auger Bit will be Doesn't matter h knots, or the grain as smoothness under an

ROOF SLA

STRUCTURAL SLATE BLACKBOARD

"A Bit of Utility"

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

Supercedes 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



BRACE BIT

JOHNSON

38 Park Row New York Quarry Operator BLACK, GREEN, PURPLE, RED

Bookiet, Samples and Prices on Application



You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder.

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

[December, 1913



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[December, 1913





For Mantel as illustrated with trimmings

Mantel is made of solid oak with 18x36 bevel mirror at price quoted we include any shade enameled tiling for facing and hearth, with recess grate and plated grate frame and front-Tile Facing 42x39 inches. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION

MOORMANN & OTTEN



611-613 Main Street

Write for our Large Illustrated Catalogue of Fire Places in Tile, Wood, and Brick Andirons, Gas Logs, Consoles and Colonnades Sent Free on Request.

Write For Discounts to Carpenters and Builders

CHAS. F. LORENZEN & CO. REAPER BLOCK Cor. Clark & Washington Sts., CHICAGO





CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Majestic coal chute for foundation walls.

Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., Inc. 51 E. Beekman Street New York



This COLONNADE consists of Columns, Pedestals and Beam Brackets. The workmanship and materi-als are first class in every respect. We offer this colonnade for \$20 for a limited time only. Send your order today, give ex-act width and height of opening. Stat what kind of wood. State F.O.B. Your Station.

Chicago Grille Works 828-838 Wells Street

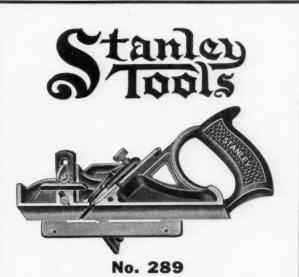
Chicago, Ill.











Stanley Skew Cutter Filletster and Rabbet Plane

A Plane that is fast finding its way into the "kit" of every lover of good tools.

It has an extra wide cutter (1³/₄ inches) which is set on a **skew**.

It is provided with a *Fence* and a *Depth Gauge* which can be attached to either side, so that the Plane can be used equally well for right or left hand work.

Furthermore, the Fence is so hung that it slides under the bottom, enabling the user to regulate the width of the cut.

It has two adjustable spurs, one on each side, a valuable feature. By removing the Fence and Arm a very superior Rabbet Plane is obtained.

8¹/₂ inches long, weighs 3³/₄ pounds.

List price, \$1.75.

Ask your Hardware Dealer to let you see it.

Made by

STANLEY RULE & LEVEL CO. New Britain, Conn. U.S.A.

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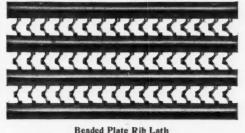


HY-RIB Does Away With Channels and Wiring in Partitions and Ceilings

Partitions built of HY-RIB save space and are easily and quickly erected. HY-RIB combines both lath and studs. Merely fasten at floor and ceiling and Plaster both sides.



HY-RIB Partitions (no studs required.) Note Grounds for baseboard and chair-rail.



In Ceilings HY-RIB does away with the small stiffening channels required with metal lath; saving expensive wiring. HY-RIB Ceilings are easy to plaster and do not crack or streak.



HY-RIB eliminates steel studding and wiring in Walls and Sidings. Does away with forms and rigidly reinforces Concrete Roofs and Floors. Low cost—light weight—saves space—monolithic. More economical than all other constructions of brick concrete masonry, corrugated iron or wood.

RIB LATH is exceptionally stiff and rigid because of beaded ribs that span between studs. Provides a perfect clinch for the plaster. Saves time, labor and material in erection. Furnished in three types and nine different weights. Also Detroit Diamond Lath, Rib Studs for Hollow Partitions, and Corner Beads for protection of plaster corners.

VALUABLE HAND BOOKS, containing details, specifications, tables, illustrations, etc., furnished FREE to those interested in building.

Trussed Concrete Steel Company

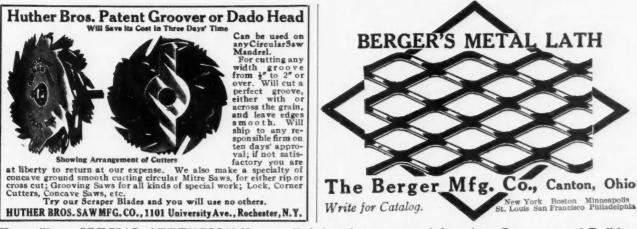
644 Trussed Concrete Building

Detroit, Michigan Reinforcing, Hy-Rib and Lath, Steel Sash, Etc.



THE IVES PATENT WINDOW STOP ADJUSTER Prevents dust, drafts SOLID RIB, Solid RIB, Send for Sample and Catalogue Free I piece of metal, will not cup, bend or turn in tightening screw.

THE H. B. IVES CO., Sole Mfrs. New Haven, Conn. U.S.A.



[December, 1913





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[December, 1913



Cutting Concrete Costs

Several years ago brick and lumber was the cheapest building material but now concrete has replaced them. It is not only the cheapest, but it is the best in the long run, as concrete will outlast any other building material, but yet there is still room for cutting the labor cost required for mixing high grade concrete.

Labor is the chief cost in mixing concrete and it is to this end that concrete mixers are used in cutting labor cost. It is a known fact that more and better concrete can be mixed by machine than can be mixed by hand, and for this very reason do we say that with "The STANDARD" simple Low Charging Mixers contractors are able to mix more concrete in less time, with less labor and less power.

You only have to figure it out to see that this is logical. Why relay your material thru loading arrangements when you can charge directly from the barrows. We therefore claim that

"The STANDARD" CHARGING CONCRETE Mixer

has four features for cutting concrete cost. Low Charging is the first feature because

it eliminates the loading devices and allows the charging of the mixers directly from the barrows. It also eliminates the extra power and labor that is required to operate complicated loading machinery. By cutting out the loader you cut out one third the purchase price of the mixers, and threethirds of the repair bills and delays.

Semi - Automatic

Discharge can be operated from either side of the drum and eliminates the extra man which is required on tilting or other complicated discharge methods.

Open Drum allows the entire batch to be seen during it's mixing, assuring uniform high grade mix each batch. Many contractors have to give their mixer a few extra turns per batch before discharging so they can be sure of securing a uniform mix. With "The STANDARD" this is not necessary.

Simplicity of construction and operation eliminates the necessity of skilled labor or extra power.

"The STANDARD" is built sturdy but not complicated and is adapted to all classes of work. Will mix besides Concrete, Cement Mortar, Plaster, Tarvia, Westrumite, etc.

The Standard Scale & Supply Co. □Scales □DumpWagons Derricks DElevators Manufacturers High Grade Contractors' Equipment PITTSBURGH PHILADELPHIA **NEW YORK** CHICAGO Na 35 So. Fourth St. 136 W. Broadway 1345-47 Wab. Ave. 243-5 Water St. Address Write for our New Catalogue No. 44 City Do It Now! State

You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder.

Send Catalo

on "The STANDARD" Mixer

□Cars□Cart

Gasoline Engines

□Steam Engines

□ Wheelbarrows

Hoists Pumps

Trucks Crushers

[December, 1913

On One Month's Run Differed Only 2 Bags Cement From Estimate

Winfield Junction, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1913.

The New York Purchasing Agency, Inc., 76 Pine Street New York City. Mr. H. H. Neals, Pres., Dear Sir:-With no solicitation on your part, we beg to offer a few words of recommendation for the Coltrin Mixer No. 12 purchased from you some time ago.

you some time ago. This Mixer was used continuously for six months every day, excepting Sundays, on sidewalk, curb and sewer work. No delays due to broken or worn parts were experienced, and a uniform mixture was obtained at all times. From observation of one month run, the proportion of materials used through the mechanical feeding device as compared to the theoretical, differed by only two bags of cement. The cost as compared to hand labor was about 30% less.

For simplicity of operation, its equal is not to be had.

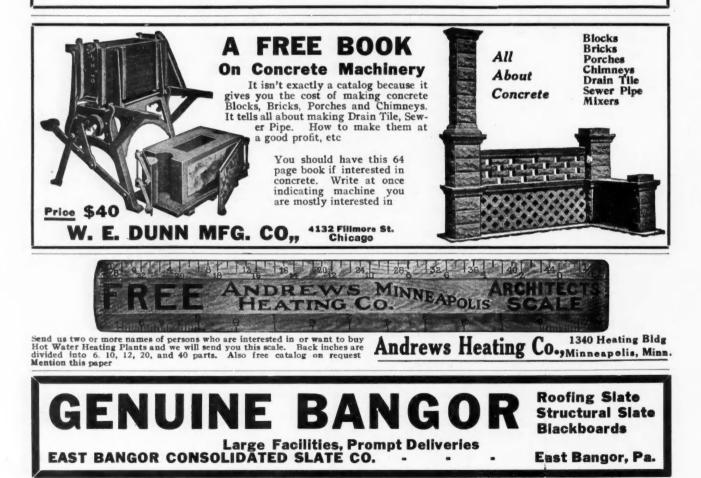
Yours very truly, THE COURTNEY DEVELOPMENT CO. (Signed) Per J. F. Courtney.

It is the Ability to Save Money

that is proving to users of mixers the greater economy of the Coltrin.

THE KNICKERBOCKER COMPANY

Jackson, Michigan





These reinforced concrete standards are handsome, durable, artistic and inexpensive. They do not rust like cast iron, becomedented like sheet metal, or rot like wood. They require neither painting nor repairs, and are not affected by weather conditions.

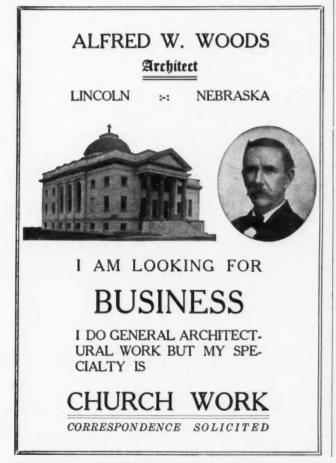
CONCRETE LIGHTING STANDARDS



We have numerous beautiful designs, and make the standards of different kinds of concrete. Our sparkling granite concrete rivals natural granite in its beauty.

Write for booklet on "Ornamental Illumination." FREE.

THE PETTYJOHN COMPANY 534 No. Sixth Street TERRE HAUTE, IND.





A Smile of Satisfaction

comes to every contractor who has a "Big-an-Litle" mixer on the job. They know the value of this labor-saving machine. It helps build the bank account.

If you employ labor to mix concrete on a mixing board, a "Big-an-Litle" mixer will interest you. This mixer w:Il fit in any job—big or little.

Labor is expensive. Compare its cost with the operation of a "Big-an-Litle" mixer. Who wants to mix concrete by hand, when a trifle like 30 cents a day will do it and give a bigger and better output.

You can't afford to do without a "Big-an-Litle" mixer, that's clear. We guarantee satisfaction. We guarantee the mixer. You gain by getting a "Big-an-Litle" mixer to work for you.

"A MIX A MINUTE"

is a safe average. Capacity 4 to 6 cu. ft. per batch or two wheelbarrow loads -50 yards per day. Saves \$3.00 to \$20.00 per day over hand mixing.

Eight real advantages make the "Big-an-Litle" mixer a money-maker. Write for them,

You'll find its aid worth more than the money invested.



[December, 1913

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A Full Thanksgiving and a Merry Christmas

B UILDERS are seldom troubled with a lack of appetite. So what we hope is, that every one of Our Folks had his share of light and dark meat, of stuffin' and cranberry sauce at the recent Thanksgiving festivities.

13

All of us have lots to be thankful for; -good health and friends and honest work to do. There is nothing finer in life than to feel really thankful for all of the good things that are ours to enjoy in such abundance.

A merry Christmas season is almost on us. We wish you all the heartiest good cheer. May every one of Our Folks have someone near and dear to whom he can play Santa Claus. It's lots more fun to give than to get; and gifts that are really useful and not costly are always most enjoyed.

The AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER wishes every one of its readers and friends the merriest of merry Christmases.

Home Study Pays

WE can remember back to the time, a long while ago, when folks were skeptical about home study.

It was a new idea and so, of course, it was no good.

But home study has more than proven itself. The achievements that have been made by correspondence school students and the remarkable upward progress of those who have worked over standard home study books and cyclopedias, have fully converted the doubting-thomases.

Tens of thousands of ambitious men in all lines of work and especially in the building trades, owe their success to home study.

Probably the greatest help to carpenters and builders has been "Radford's Cyclopedia of Construction," a new, upto-date work, especially written and illustrated for home study by expert authorities. This practical set of books has played the part of technical high school and college for thousands of a m bit i o us carpenters, builders and draftsmen. It is made up of twelve big volumes, and covers the entire field of modern building construction: carpentry work, masonry, concrete construction, steel construction, heating and ventilating, plumbing, electric wiring, painting and decorating, paper h a n g in g, builders' hardware, builders' contracts and legal forms, estimating. One entire volume is devoted to drafting, draftingroom practice and the drawing of plans. Specification writing is fully covered. There is a big advantage in having all of these subjects included in a single set of books in that the general index makes it easy to quickly locate the explanation of any subject connected with modern building. For quick and ready reference,

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this is a great help, much better than having to hunt through half a dozen different books in order to find what you are after.

Turn these long winter evenings to your account by studying and learning more about your work. The man who knows is the man who gets the big money. Get ready, this winter, for better wages and bigger contracts next spring.

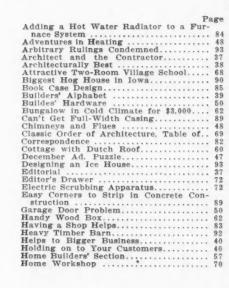
Hurry, Hurry—for the "A. C. & B." Convention!

THE Letter Convention of Our Folks, announced on page 39 of the November number, is evidently making a big hit. The delegates are arriving (through the good offices of Uncle Sam), at the rate of 40 and 50 a day, and it is a regular family reunion around the Editor's desk.

If you haven't already done so, turn now to your November AMERICAN CAR-PENTER AND BUILDER, page 39, and see if you don't want to help us along by sending in the information requested. You stand a chance of winning one of the fifty cash prizes. However, we appreciate the fact that that doesn't mean so much to our readers as the knowledge that they have been able to be of some assistance toward making their building magazine b ig g er and more practical. Turn to page 39, November issue, now. We do as much or more for you any time. Very cordially yours,

Editor American Carpenter and Builder.

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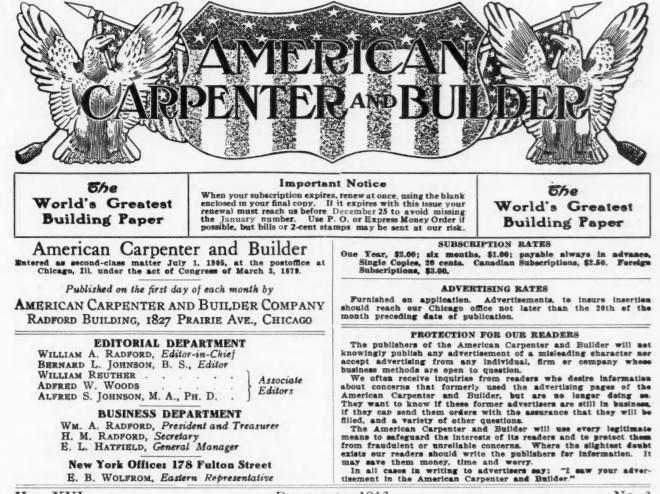
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[December, 1913



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VOL. XVI.

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DECEMBER, 1913.

No. 3

Preserve This Number

THERE are many good and cogent reasons why this number of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER should be carefully saved for future reference. Builders realize the permanent value of the material presented in these pages every month. Some value one feature most, some another. All unite in agreeing that this is a home study instruction book and an up-to-date trade directory for carpenters and builders, too valuable ever to throw away.

There is one special feature in this December number added to all the rest, which should not be overlooked or mislaid, namely, the 12-page Birch Announcement. Read this carefully and preserve it for future reference.

The association of birch producers have chosen this method of putting the complete "Story of Birch" in the hands of representative, wide-awake contractors, builders and carpenters. You will find this story worth while. You will find many occasions to use the information it contains.

The Architect and the Contractor

N one case where a number of local firms bid on a large building for an architect who was well known always to rule in favor of his client irrespective

of the merits of the case, the successful bidder, after figuring full measure on all quantities, added this item :--Humor architect. This item was 10 per cent of the contract. It is safe to presume that other bidders placed this contingency at a higher figure."

The above extract from a paper read by Leonard C. Wason before the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, calls for serious consideration. An architect or engineer who is handling a large job has to settle many questions regarding details, which are not made explicit in the specifications. It is in his power to make things run smoothly and with a minimum of expense, if he so wills it. He may, on the other hand, by lack of good judgment, so impede the smooth completion of the work as to cause serious loss to the contractor who has taken the job on a lump sum basis, or corresponding loss to the building owner where the contract is upon the cost-plus-percentage or cost-plusfixed-profit basis.

The example quoted above is by no means exceptional. Long experience in the work of various architects and engineers teaches a contractor just what can be expected from those men in given contingenciesestablishes their "personal equations," in other words. It is obvious that the best results can be obtained both in expense and in lack of friction where the guiding mind is an eminently impartial and judicial mind, and works for the best interest of the client, irrespective of the exigencies of the moment. It is quite apparent that deciding everything in favor of his client is not to the best interest of the latter, nor of his own reputation or business volume; this for the reason that his peculiarities become quickly known to contractors, and are always allowed for in the preparation of a bid.



A Quick Rise in "Architectural Building" By W. C. Kashner

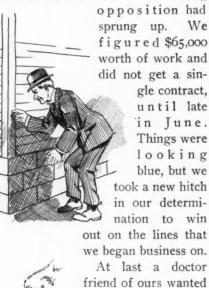
OUR years ago we took our first contract. It was remodelling an old, run-down house for an old skin-flint that was on the lookout for flaws to defer payment.

We pleased him so well that he was ready to tell anybody of our ability to do good work.

He had been used to letting work go to the low man-and getting stung in return. Our policy was, and still is, "Get our price and do work right."

Through his recommendations we landed another house to build. The next year we built four houses, agregating \$18,000.

The next year saw the crisis in our business. Strong



an \$8,000 residence built in the heart of

We

Looking for Flaws

the aristocratic section of the city. We drew the plans and built this house and made another good advertiser.

Through his recommendation, we secured the contract for a Christian Scientist Church. On the building committee was the richest man in the city, and he was contemplating the erection of a residence befitting his wealth.

He gave us to understand that the manner in which we executed our contract would determine whether we built his residence or not. Needless to say, he was well pleased, and gave us the contract on a percentage basis months before the plans were completed.

We now have arrived, and are figuring on \$200,000 worth of work for next year. In connection with the building business, we have established a lucrative architectural practice.

We have only this to say, that there are many temptations and pitfalls in the building business that may promise temporary gain, but in the end "murder will out" and the crooked contractor will go to the wall.

We are interested in the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER for several reasons. Mainly, because we can pass it around among our employees and create a broader conception of up-to-date work .- Lafayette, Ind.



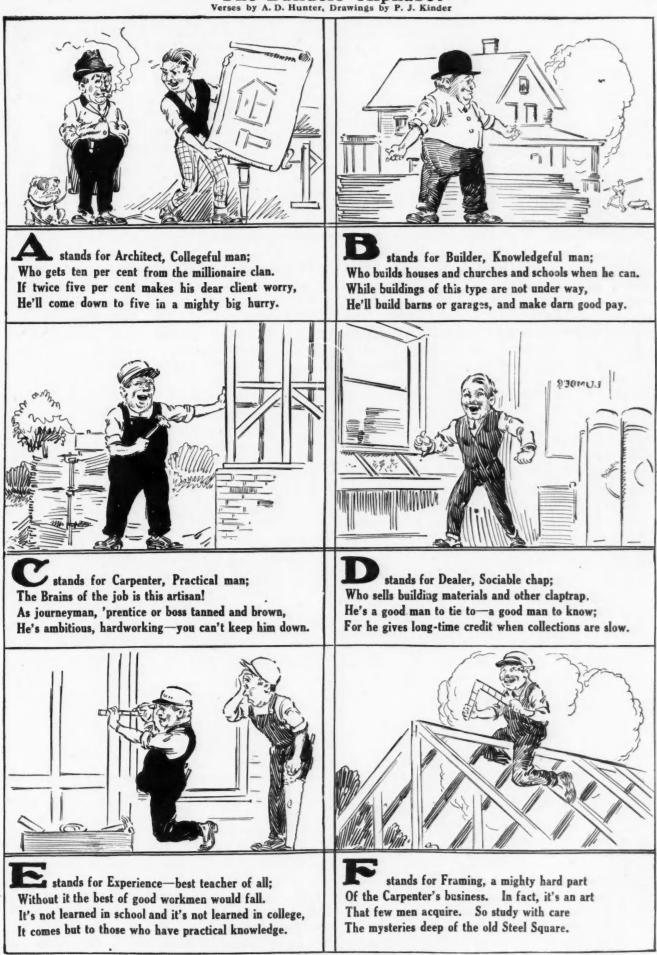
Architecturally Best

WENTY public buildings, pronounced the best examples of architecture in the United States, are listed below. The list comes from the American Federation of Arts, which conducted a canvass of its own members-artists, sculptors and others whose opinions are of importance in answering such a question:

Boston Public Library. Capitol at Washington. New York Public Library. Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York. Trinity Church, Boston. Columbia University Library. Congressional Library, Washington. J. P. Morgan's Art Museum, New York. Minnesota State House. Madison Square Garden. St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York. West Point Military Academy. White House, Washington. New York City Hall. University of Virginia. Toledo Art Museum. Union Station, Washington. W. K. Vanderbilt's House, New York. Pan-American Building, Washington.

Four which closely followed the leading twenty are: Metropolitan Tower, University Club and Trinity Church, N. Y., and Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

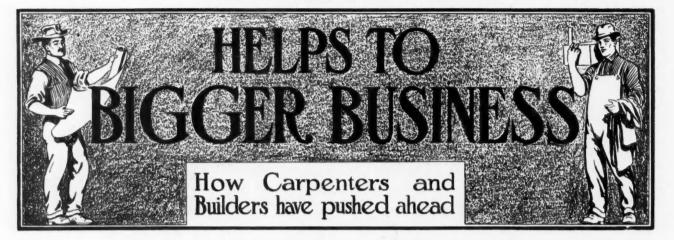
The Builders' Alphabet Verses by A. D. Hunter, Drawings by P. J. Kinder



-More Next Month; This is Going to be Good.

y

n.



Holding on to Your Customers

A BACK HANDED SWIPE AT THE CLOCK-WATCHERS AND A GOODLY HUNCH TO THE WAY OF BUILDING UP A LASTING TRADE

By H. J. Blacklidge

T seems to be the height of ambition with some carpenters to see how little they can do and still hold their jobs. Also, to see how quick they can get away from the job after the whistle blows. They sneak part of their tools to the box every time they get a chance after 3:33. I saw one stop planing midway in the length of a three foot board. Another left three turns of an escutcheon screw to be done next morning. But did you ever see one of these fellows on the job ready to start at the first "crack" of the whistle? You would think they would naturally be around with their aprons on and plane in hand or screwdriver uplifted so as to start as promptly as they left off. But, Oh, no! Not much! The fact is that nearly every one of this style men gets started just about five to ten minutes after eight or one.

But there is another peculiar thing about these same men. Did you ever notice that they never stay very long in one place? They lead a sort of butterfly life, apparently. No permanent, well-built business for



I saw one stop Planing in the Middle of a Three-Foot Board

them. No gradual, healthy growth from helper to apprentice, from apprentice to carpenter, joiner, mechanic, foreman, contractor, builder, and perhaps small "miller"; possibly, architect. No solid, wellearned reputation for A-I work; A-I material; A-I help; A-I designs; convenient plans with easy steps, well-lighted rooms, no smoky fireplace, lots of closet room, no waste space!

No, he hasn't all of these. For these are some of the things which hold customers. And he does not



Never mind the Kind! Tom will Know

hold his customers. In fact, all that *his* customers want is to get rid of him as soon as they can procure another man.

A carpenter should try to do his work so well and satisfactorily that the next time that person has any work to be done they will say, "Send down for Sawview or Timothy," or whatever your name happens to be, "and tell him to come up and fix it right away;" instead of, "Send for a carpenter to fix it." Let me illustrate with a little example that came under my observation. I was in a certain bank one day. The cashier was going to lunch. He knew that Contractor Eckerman (we'll call him), usually came in during the lunch hour. So he said to one of his assistants, "When Tom comes in, tell him to get us some signs for these windows. We want 'Paying,' 'Receiving,' 'Savings,' 'Coll. and Exch.' Tell him something *nice.*" "What kind or style shall I tell him?" The cashier was going out the door. He turned back, impatiently.



Wanted a Plate Glass Front in His Old Store Building

"Never mind the kind. Tom will know what kind. You just tell him something neat. He'll know."

The thought struck me, Tom has sure got a timber hitch on this bank's work. And he had. When they wanted anything, all they had to do was to tell him, and he got it for them. Now there were half a dozen carpenters and contractors who had accounts there at that time. But TOM WAS HOLDING HIS CUSTOMERS. They did not ask him what it would cost, because they knew he would secure the signs as reasonably as they could be gotten, considering quality. They said nothing about how long-they knew he was prompt. They knew he would not try to "graft," because he was sure of their work; that he was in a word dependable, reasonable, and had excellent taste. They were not afraid that he would furnish tin signs with japanned lettering, neither sterling silver with embossed monograms.

A couple of years ago my partner and I were called to do a small job for a man who had the reputation of never getting his work done to suit him. I told Jack that we had better put the price high because *I* did not care much whether we got the job or not. Jack said, "Look here, old man, I've known old Emerson for a longtime and I am not a bit afraid of him. I don't believe he is half as hard to get along with as they say he is. And you know he has a good deal of work in the course of a year. If we can land him and HOLD him it is worth while, because he has the renting and repairing of about thirty houses that I know of, besides his own." Well, somewhat doubtful, I consented to put in a reasonable figure. Emerson watched us like a hawk for the first two hours. I got so nervous that I had to go to the shop to file a saw (?). Then he went off and did not bother us any more. Two weeks later he came to us and said that he wanted to put a plate glass front in his old store building! Wanted US to do it, if you please! Talk about nearly fainting! Jack looked at me and said, "I told you so." Well, it was not long before a fire occurred in one of the houses he controlled. Ten minutes after the fire was out he was working the telephone to find us to come down and make an inspection and give an estimate on the cost of repair so that he could send it in to the insurance company.

Right then and there I "took a tumble," and began to study the "Art of Holding Your Customers."

Builders, there is hardly anything of any more importance to you and your business than this holding of customers. Make it a point to find out why you do not get all of a man's work. Some business men will not give all their work to one man. But that is a different thing entirely. Their own *feelings* do not enter into the propositions—it is a case of *policy*. You want your customers to FEEL that YOU are THEIR CARPENTER AND BUILDER. See?

*

Smooth Cutting Saws

No matter whether it is a portable rig on the job or a bench saw in the shop, smooth cutting with machine saws is fully as important as smooth cutting with your hand saws, and not a bit harder to get. Take it as a labor saving proposition and it is worth while.

Suppose you rip something that you are to joint to a smooth, true edge. If there are deep saw marks left on it you have from two to three times the work to do you should have with the plane, whereas, if your saw is made to cut perfectly smooth, so that there is nothing but a fuzziness, it only takes a little work with the plane to joint it off. It is easy enough to make a power driven saw cut smooth; it is simply a matter of going over the teeth carefully and seeing that all the corners are out evenly-and avoid setting too wide. A saw set too wide, whether a cross-cut or a rip saw, will chatter and cut rough, just the same as with your hand saw. By using cross-cuts with fine teeth, carefully set, you should be able to square off stock in even better shape on the machine than you can do it with a hand saw.

In the planing mills they use machine saws to make the mitre joints, which every carpenter knows is a hard joint to make. You can do as good work with your saws if you will just take the pains to fit them for it. Make them cut smooth enough to square off siding as well as framing, and in this way they will save you lots of tedious hand work, and help reduce your cost in building.—J. CROW TAYLOR.

[December, 1913



Winter Work with Wall Board

SOME OF THE USES I HAVE PUT THIS HANDY MATERIAL TO

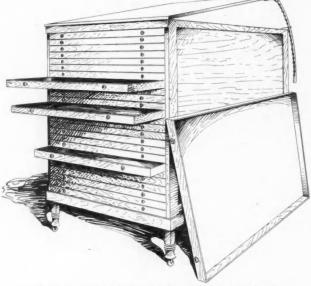
By Leonard Lytle

Lytle Construction Co., Sioux City, Iowa

HERE are many excellent kinds of wall board like to have a counter 42 inches high with a width of was a demand for a material, light, easily worked and cheap, that could be used in some places instead of wood and in other cases as a substitute for plaster.

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DRAWER BOTTOMS :-- Wall boards are a fine thing to use for drawer bottoms, especially the bottoms of very large drawers, such as are used in blue print files. The writer has such a file, 4 feet wide and 6 feet long, with 26 drawers, 2 inches deep. No other

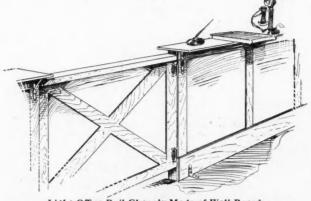


Wall Board Being Light and Strong is Ideal for Large Drawer Bottoms

material could have served the purpose at anywhere near the same price.

OFFICE COUNTERS:-There are a great many small concerns who need a cheap office counter. The writer has built many such counters for dray lines, lumber yards, etc., having the frame work of 2 by 4's and a facing of some good wall board. A base board can be run along the floor line and the front of the counter can be panelled with wood strips about four inches wide. The top of the counter can be made of wood as desired. The writer finds that most concerns

on the market, all of which are meeting with from 2 to 16 inches, where the counter is used merely the success that a good article deserves. There as a barrier to keep people from getting into the



Light Office Rail Cheaply Made of Wall Board

inner office. It may be necessary to make a portion of the counter wider than this wherever there is a money drawer and much writing to do. There is one great advantage to this counter, it is cheap and quickly installed. Most of the work can be done at the shop and the counter installed in a few hours' time.

LIGHT PAR-TITIONS: - The

writer has built a great many office partitions, telephone booths, stock rooms, dark rooms, etc., for different concerns, using a frame work of dressed 2 by 4's and wall board placed on one side only. At one time a large printing concern moved into a store room 50 by 150, and wanted a great many private



For Booths and Office Partitions Wal Board is the Stuff

Winter Work with Wall Board



The Material for Bulletin or Key Boards



To Send Drawings Safely, Wrap with Wall Board

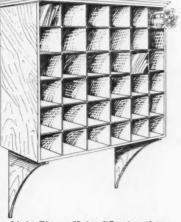
offices and partitions erected in a way to be economical and cause the least annoyance, and that at the same time could be easily removed without damaging the building. Wall board solved the problem.

NOTICE BOARDS: --Every carpenter shop

has calls for bulletin boards for club houses, etc., and a piece of wall board with a neat casing or moulding makes a cheap article. The wall board does not warp and it is easy to tack notices to it. Every hotel or office building must have a key board or a key rack, and wall board will be found excellent material for this purpose.

Another use for wall board is as a protection to photographs or drawings when mailing the same.

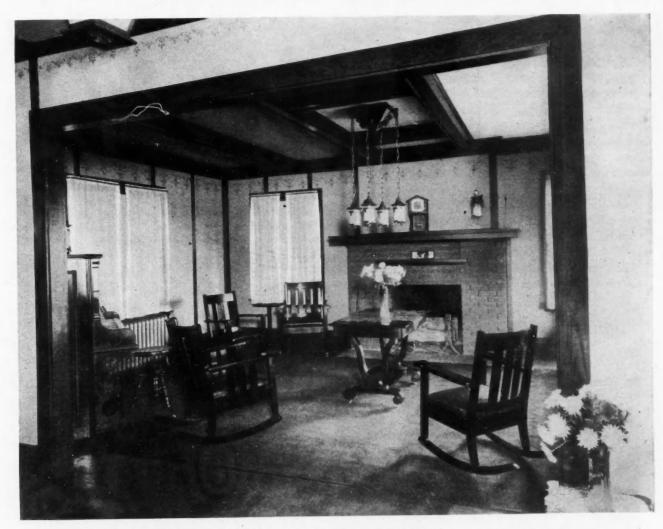
Architects often use a small piece of wall board to hold a pad of paper which is held in place by thumb tacks. This pad can be slipped into the pocket and is excellent to use when taking measurements or taking estimates of fire losses, etc. Some businesses re-



Light Pigeon Holes Offer Another Use for Wall Board

quire cabinets that have hundreds of pigeon holes. Where the material placed in the pigeon holes is not heavy, wall board will be found an excellent substitute for wood for the partitions.

WALL BOARD FOR QUICK BUILDING:-In a much larger way wall board is used both for the finishing of attics or second stories, and also for taking the place of plaster all over the house. When a con-



A Typical Home Interior in Which Wall Board Has Been Used Throughout Instead of Lath and Plaster



Beautiful Living Room Finished with Flat Tone Oil Paints Applied Directly to Wall Board

tractor is called upon to build a farm house in the cold, winter months, and the work must be done quickly, he will be able to save a great deal of time and avoid waiting for plaster to dry, by using wall board. The writer has built many small farm houses in three weeks' time by using this material. These were cases where new houses were required to replace those burned down or a real estate agent had sold a farm on which there were no buildings.

NO NEED OF ROUGH FLOORS:—One of the chief reasons for using sheathing boards on joists in houses is to have something for the plasterers to walk on while they are applying the plaster to the walls and ceiling. After this part of the work is done the finished floor is laid which can then be scraped and finished. Now, if wall board is used the finished floor can be laid directly on to the joists, as there is no plastering done over the top of it. There being no dirt or sand about the wall board, it can be nailed onto the walls and ceiling without damaging the floors. They can then be scraped and finished.

FOR FINISHING ATTICS:-Builders are often called upon to finish up the attics of very fine homes for the use of servants or for billiard rooms, etc. The



Attic Room Finished off Easily and Cheaply with Wall Board

owner dislikes to have the dirty plastering mortar around, as it is almost sure to get over his lawn, and get tracked through the house, no matter how careful the builder might be. In a case like this the wall board can be carried up the front stairway. As it is perfectly clean, it will not damage anything that it touches. Enough can be taken up at one time to complete the job.

Money in Screen Work-NOW

To the Editor: Chicago, Ill. We have been reading with much interest the various suggestions for keeping the dollars coming in during the winter months, and have thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated the novel and ingenious methods used by some of the carpenters and builders to keep things humming while their usual work is at a standstill.

The winter income producer we want to urge—and we have seen it work out well for hundreds of carpenters and builders —is screen work. This is the time to make up window screens and door screens for use next summer.

With all the good work the "swat-the-fly" campaign has done, it is easier now than ever before to get every householder interested in screens. The growing love of outdoor air and use of open-air porches, both for sleeping and as

s u m m e r living-rooms, play right into the "mit" of the resourceful carpenter and builder. If h e is interested in screens he turns all these things to his own account.

Get around among the people this winter and find out what new screens they will need. Get them to place their orders now.



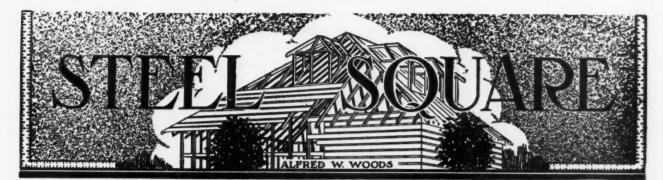
You can point out that the price is lower now, during the quiet season, than it will be along in the early summer when everybody is wanting their screens made up and hung all at once. We know of hundreds of men who are keeping busy practically all the latter part of the winter at this work.

To make up new screens and to re-wire old ones requires but little room and practically no investment whatever. The little money that is invested, comes back immediately and with big interest. Any carpenter or builder who has a shop big enough to lay out a door or full-length window screen is in a position to take up this work.

Here is one thing, too, that is nice about the screen business—it steadily grows; one satisfied customer this season, brings back two for next.

It is evident that a good many readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER have power wood-working machines in their shops. These can very profitably make up their own screens. Or the frames for door and window screens can be bought, ready made, cheaply, at any sash and door works. The screen cloth can be obtained from the hardware dealer; and, buying in quantities, builders usually get the advantage of close prices.

One thing we want to urge regarding screen cloth. Use good quality. If you want to build up a permanent, paying business you must build on quality and satisfaction. The best quality screen cloth costs only a little more and is decidedly worth while. GILBERT AND BENNETT MFG. Co.



Possibilities of the Steel Square

ILLUSTRATING THE USE OF THE STEEL SQUARE BY MENTAL CALCULATION FOR FINDING THE LENGTH AND CUTS OF JACK RAFTERS FOR SQUARE AND OCTAGON CORNERED BUILDINGS

By A. W. Woods

E are going to take for our subject this month mental calculation in connection with the use of the steel square. We are not going to cover a whole lot of ground, but stick close to one part of roof framing; that of finding the length and cuts of jack rafters.

It is surprising how few journeymen can readily handle the square in solving this part of roof framing. Yet, when we stop to think about it, it is not so strange either, since this part of the work is laid out by the boss carpenter who, as a class, is not very particular about showing the boys how he arrives at the calculations in obtaining correct results, and especially so when the same is found in connection with the steel square. Then again, the fellows that do the manual part of the work, too many are content to be sawyers of wood, doing just as they are told.

It is necessary that there should be a boss; we believe in bosses and we believe they should be responsible for their boss-ship, but the fellow who takes any pride in his work does not want to be always doing the same old grind—doing as he is told—he wants to be able to tell others. Too many are content to let the boss do all the thinking for them when they should be noting useful points, jotting the same down in memory's store-house ready to be drawn or when the occasion demands.

What we are going to say is not anything that requires a lot of figures to memorize, but rather a simple way of arriving at desired results without resorting to other than a mental calculation.

For example we will take the jacks for a square cornered building, since most all buildings are of that class. Suppose the roof has 9 inches rise to the foot. Then 12 and 9 on the square will give the seat and plumb cuts. This is simple enough. Everybody knows that; but right here is the beginning point of our subject that we wish to bring out—the finding of the length of the jack for different spacing.

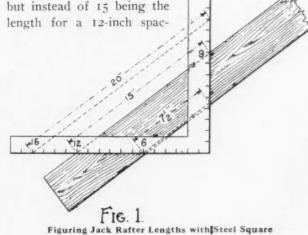
Now, while 12 and 9 taken on the square give the seat and plumb clits for the jack, the length of the diagonal (15 inches), that is, from 12 to 9 will represent its length for 12-inch spacing. We have now a perfect sliding scale, simply by placing the square on the timber at the figures that give the seat and plumb cuts. Why? Because if 12 on the tongue represents the spacing for 12 inches, the same ratio must hold good for any of the other markings on that member. That being the case, we lay off the seat cut and we are ready to operate the sliding scale. If the length is wanted for a 6-inch spacing, simply slide the tongue along the seat cut line until 6 rests at the edge, or working line of the rafter, and that part covered by the square will represent the required length. If the length is wanted for a 16-inch spacing, then slide the tongue along the line until 16 rests on the working line and the true length of the jack or common difference will be found to be 20 inches, as shown in Fig. I.

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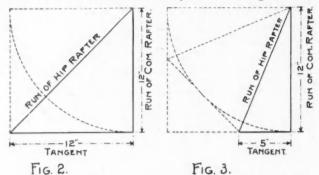
The reader will note that we take the run on the tongue of the square instead of the blade, as is the custom of most writers on the use of the square. The reason we do this, is by taking the arbitrary figures, such as the run and tangent for one foot, it gives a

greater range for finding the lengths of the rafters, than can be had on the tongue, because of its being longer.

Now, suppose we want to find the length of the octagon jack, we proceed just the same as in the above, but instead of 15 being the length for a 12-inch spac-



ing, it is that much for a 5-inch spacing. This makes it more difficult to arrive at by the sliding scale; and besides, the increase in the length is so much greater than the same spacing for a square cornered building, that the full scale is clear beyond the range of the



steel square. Thus at that rate, for a 16-inch spacing, the length would be 48 inches. So probably as simple a way as any to reckon the length is to find it by analysis, which runs something like this-since 15 is the length for 5-inch spacing, for one inch spacing, it must be as 5 inches is contained into 15 inches, which is 3 inches. Thus having found the length for one inch spacing, it is an easy matter to find the length for any spacing, as for a 16-inch spacing, it is 3×16 = 48 inches, which represents the length of the first jack, or common difference.

The reader should bear in mind that 12 on the tongue is not used in the first example to represent the run of the common rafter for one foot, but because it represents the tangent for a one-foot run of the common rafter. In this case, the run and tangent being equal, it is misleading. This is clearly illustrated by referring to Figs. 2 and 3.

The tangent taken on the tongue and the length of the common rafter for a one-foot run taken on the blade, will give the angle across the back of the rafter for what is generally called the side cut, but we think would be more properly called the top cut. It should be remembered, too, that this rule applies to any pitch the roof may have; the blade in each case giving the angle for the cut.

October Ad. Puzzle Brings Out Heating Facts

HUNDREDS OF ENTHUSIASTIC READERS TELL WHY FURNACES AND OTHER HEATING PLANTS SHOULD BE ADVERTIZED IN THE "AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER" THIRTEEN WIN PUZZLE CONTEST PRIZES-ANOTHER PRESENTED ON OPPOSITE PAGE

UST as soon as the October issue was in the hands of the readers it was evident that a happy selection had been made in the Ad. Puzzle Contest offered. The puzzle solutions began to pour in at once. Our readers show a familiarity with trade marks and other advertising material used by the manufacturers of tools and building materials that is very gratifying.

As for the letters telling the advantages of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER as an advertising

Prize Winners in the October Ad. Puzzle Contest are the Following:

First prize, \$10.00 worth of goods selected from our ad. pages-

E. H. GREEN, Manager, Northern Lumber Co., Limited, Retail Lumber Dealers, Stenen, Sask.

Two second prizes consisting of \$5.00 worth of goods selected from our ad. pages-

B. W. RIBBLE, Secretary, Bangor Slate Mining Co., Bangor, Pa., and

THOS. W. COTHRAN, with Jno. J. Cain Construction Co., General Contractors and Engineers, Columbia, S. C.

Ten third prizes, each consisting of \$1.00 worth of goods selected from our ad. pages-

A. E. DURLAND, Seattle, Wash.

medium for furnaces and other heating plants, the only difficulty seemed to be to tell it all in one hundred words. This much is certain, gathered from all of these very interesting and instructive letters submitted: our readers are actively concerned in the basement heatingplant proposition. Many of them are themselves handling all heating contracts in connection with their work. Many more advise with their customers as to just what make and type of heater it is best to have put in.

HOMER R. MACBAIN, Building Contractor, Seneca Falls, New

York.

E. L. MOUILLESSEAUX, Westwood, N. J.

- J. CATHEY, Independence, Miss. Τ.
- H. E. KNAPP, Architect and Builder, Guilford, Maine,

WILLIAM F. GIBBONS, Special Advertising, Scranton, Pa.

M. WM. HECKMANN, Dir. of Man. Tr., The Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

O. W. RIMBEY, Manchester, Ill.

- LOUIS C. SEABRIGHT, Chief Draughtsman, the Stanton Heater Co., Martins Ferry, Ohio.
- CHAS. H. ARTHUR, Architect, General Contractor and Builder, Lowville, N. Y.

Another Interesting Puzzle this Month

N the opposite page we have made up a group you will find it very easy to identify the clippings that appearing in this issue of the AMERICAN CARPENTER and addresses of the twenty-two concerns represented, AND BUILDER. Study through all of the advertising and also state page number on which each ad, appears, announcements made in our pages this month. Take and write us a letter of not less than one hundred note of the exceptional offers your friends, the manufacturers of building materials, tools and builders' equipment, are making. They are eager to serve you. accompanied by the correct solutions to the ad. puzzle,

When you have gone all through the advertisements we will award prizes announced on opposite page.

of clippings from twenty-two advertisements go to make up this puzzle. Make a list of the names words on this subject : "Metal Lath-Why I am Interested in It and How I Use It." For the best letter,



December Ad. Puzzle Prize Contest

Above are fragments of 22 advertisements appearing in this issue. Can you identify them? Some are old friends; some you will have to hunt a little to locate. Study our advertising pages this month; read every offer. Then list the 22 ads. these were clipped from. Be sure to give the names and addresses and the page numbers. Also write a brief, straightforward letter, 100 words, on this subject: "Metal Lath—Why I am Interested in It and How I Use It"

WE WILL AWARD THESE PRIZES

13 Prizes S30 in Prizes When sending in your S10.00 worth of goods selected from our Ad. pages For the 2 next best letters (and correct Puzzle solution) \$10.00 worth of goods selected from our Ad. pages For the 10 next best letters (and correct Puzzle solution) \$10.00 worth of goods selected from our Ad. pages For the 10 next best letters (and correct Puzzle solution) \$10.00 worth of goods selected from our Ad. pages For the 10 next best letters (and correct Puzzle solution) \$10.00 worth of goods selected from our Ad. pages For the 2 next best letters (and correct Puzzle solution) \$10.00 worth of goods selected from our Ad. pages For the 10 next best letters (and correct Puzzle solution) \$10.00 worth of goods selected from our Ad. pages For the 2 next best letters (and correct Puzzle solution) \$10.00 worth of goods selected from our Ad. pages For the 10 next best letters (and correct Puzzle solution) \$10.00 worth of goods selected from our Ad. pages For the 10 next best letters (and correct Puzzle solution) \$10.00 worth of goods selected from our Ad. pages For the 10 next best letters (and prize the goods you select from our Ad. Pages, in case you win a Prize; goods of ANY value may be selected, and prizes will apply either in whole or part payment on them.

This Contest Closes THURSDAY, JAN. 15th. Prize winners will be announced in February issue.

Address your letters to your friend, THE ADVERTISING EDITOR, American Carpenter and Builder, Chicago.

[December, 1913



Chimneys and Flues

THE OLD BUILDER TELLS OF SOME CHIMNEY EXPERIENCES AND POINTS OUT THE THINGS TO LOOK OUT FOR

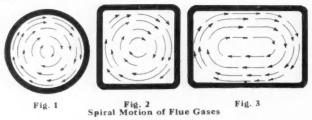
By Cecil F. Herington

"T HERE is one point in house heating," said the Old Builder after he had finished discussing vapor-systems, "in which every builder and general contractor is interested, and generally directly concerned. I am speaking now of the chimney. Chimneys are built of various shapes, forms and sizes and have the stove and heater connections made in various manners, but there are certain principles which apply to all chimneys and some very definite considerations that should govern their construction.

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"Probably the most important or, at least the primary consideration, is the size of the flue." The Old Builder smiled and thoughtfully wagged his head. "I remember," he went on, "of one rather large house I built, in fact it was the largest job I had obtained up to that time, and without giving the matter any consideration whatever I put in an 8 by 8-inch flue assuming of course that as all my houses previous to this had gotten along with an 8 by 8-inch that there would be absolutely no trouble with this one; in fact, why should there be? Well, when we came to try to heat the place it was found that the 8 by 8-inch flue was inadequate and I was put to a whole lot of trouble and inconvenience (to say nothing of the expense and the undesirable notoriety of having built a house with an impracticable chimney).

"After this experience I looked into the matter of flues carefully and discovered a few notable facts. The first was the way the smoke and gases rise in a chimney. These always take on a general revolving or spiral motion when going up the flue and do not move in a solid straight column. In order to revolve they follow to a great extent a circular section and therefore do not utilize fully the corners of a square flue.

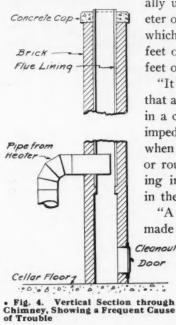


"On this account an 8 by 8-inch flue although having 64 square inches of area is hardly to be considered as of any greater capacity than an 8-inch round flue and long and narrow flues say 4 inches wide by 12 inches long are of a shape which offers so much resistance to the spiral motion as to be quite undesirable. Figs. 1, 2 and 3 illustrate the path of the rising gases in round, square and oblong flues. This fact leads us to consider the method whereby the swirling action of the gas and smoke may be allowed to continue with the least amount of friction on the sides of the flue.

"The best way to relieve this friction is by the use of round flue lining and the next best way is by the use of the square flue lining. Of course we appreciate that it is much easier to lay brick around a square flue than it is around a round one, and this accounts for a great many builders using the square type in preference. This is all right if we consider the effective area of a square flue only as the area of an inscribed circle; or put it another way an 8-inch diameter flue is equal to an 8 by 8-inch square flue although a IO-inch diameter flue might be considered as equal to an 8 by 12inch, the larger dimension the one way counterbalancing the smaller dimension the other way, and the gases rising in more of an oval path than that of the the true circle.

"Since the tendency to rise in the chimney is occasioned only by the heated condition of the gases contained therein, it naturally follows that a chimney which is *too large* will lack the necessary intensity of draught sufficient to pull the air through a thick bed of coal, on account of the fact that the rising gases are to a greater extent cooled by the excessive chimney area and corresponding lower velocity before they reach the top.

"As a check on the size of a chimney there are several rules, most of them varying with the height. Roughly speaking for houses of ordinary height the size of the flue should range between 1/7 and 1/10 of the area of the grate and the smallest flue should not be less than 8 inches in diameter, or 8 by 8 inches square. This smaller size of flue is sufficient for steam up to 400 square feet of radiation and for hot water up to 700 square feet; a 10-inch diameter flue or an 8 by 12-inch oblong will carry up to 700 square feet of steam or 1,200 square feet of hot water and a 12-inch flue or a 12 by 12-inch square will carry anything less than 1,200 square feet of steam or 2,100 square feet of hot water. These sizes increase gradu-



ally up to 18 inches in diameter or a 16 by 20-inch oblong, which is good for 5,000 square feet of steam or 8,500 square feet of water.

"It should be remembered that any offsets or rough parts in a chimney flue do much to impede the draught so that when necessary to make bends or rough joints a corresponding increase should be made in the size of the flue.

"A very common mistake made in chimneys is one that cleonout causes lots of trouble and blame to fall on the builder, when in reality the carelessness is entirely due to the heating man who

makes the smoke connection at the flue outlet. This is illustrated in Fig. 4, which shows the smoke pipe shoved so far into the chimney as to obstruct it. This fault is very easily remedied after it is found out where the trouble lies, but oftentimes a chimney will seem to draw poorly and to be of insufficient size, whereas the true trouble is unsuspected and really lies in the connection as shown here.

"Another thing that is of great interest toward safer building is the use of flue linings. These not only render the passage of the smoke up the chimney much easier but they also serve as additional protection from sparks working out through poorly made mortar joints as sometimes happens. Where flue linings are used it is often permissible for low chimneys to be built with only 4-inch of brick around the lining; but it is a much better practice to use 8 inches and in all cases where flue linings are not used 8 inches is the only safe thickness to employ.

"Still another danger which may be caused by the omission of flue linings and by offsets in the chimney is the result of carelessness on the part of the mason. In case of a considerable amount of mortar being allowed to fall down the inside of the chimney, or one or two bricks, a lodgment may be secured on the rough interior and an obstruction formed which would be impossible with the smooth interior way provided with flue linings.

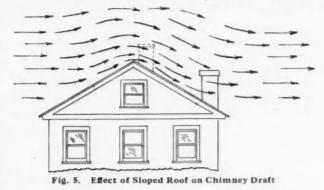
"At the base of a chimney a concrete footing about

12 inches thick should be provided and extending out beyond the line of the chimney for a distance of 12 inches all around. This will do much to prevent undue settlement, yet even with this safeguard the shrinkage of the chimney and the shrinkage of the timbers in frame construction are never the same. Good builders do not plaster directly on brick chimneys owing to the fact that the unequal shrinkage not only will crack the plaster but sometimes will be of sufficient amount to open crevices of considerable extent. Good practice consists of placing 2 by 2-inch furring strips vertically up and down the chimney and nailing lath to these strips so as to allow the chimney to slide up and down inside the furring to its heart's content without any effect whatever upon the enclosing lath and plaster.

"Another little detail is the cleanout door in the base of the chimney, as shown in Fig. 4, which is most advantageous to have owing to the fact that all the soot and cinders which ordinarily collect at the end of the stove pipe when the flue is not extended down will (with this arrangement) fall into the lower part of the chimney, thus protecting against stoppage for a great many years and requiring only the opening of the cast iron door at the bottom for removal.

"At the roof, flashings should be carefully provided at the time the chimney is built and it should be arranged with the idea that the chimney and the roof are not connected and that one or the other is always bound to pull away somewhat, making it necessary to get a flexible flashing connection between the two.

"Fig. 5 shows the general effect of a sloped roof on the wind passing over it, and the tendency of the wind to blow down the low chimney on the lower level.



Had the chimney been located near the ridge as shown in dotted lines the downward direction of the air is almost entirely avoided.

"I have always found that a chimney run through the roof near the ridge and provided with a cement cap will stand up longer and give better service than any other arrangement. I would also recommend that chimneys throughout be built of cement mortar or at least the portions exposed to the weather. How many of the older houses can you see every day with the chimneys apparently tottering towards ruin from the washing out of the mortar between the bricks where exposed to the rain and snow?

[December, 1913



The Garage Door Problem

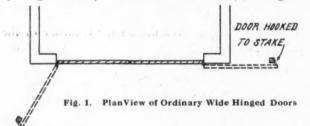
PART I. THE HANGING OF FULL-FRONT SLIDING DOORS ON SMALL GARAGES

By E. J. G. Phillips Engineer with the Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co.

H OW shall we hang the garage doors, and how keep out the weather? This has become a vexing question to many since the advent of the automobile, bringing the garage with it. It is the purpose of this series of articles to call attention to a few methods which have been used to meet successfully a large number of varying conditions. The questions relating to the most suitable design, size, thickness and style of the doors will not be considered.

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The old fashioned hinged door is occasionally seen but should not be used as it is a constant source of annoyance, especially if the doors are large and the opening is nearly the full width of the building. A



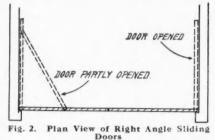
considerable space is required in which to swing the doors and when open, the doors are subject to winds blowing them back and forth with the consequent strains on the hinge fastenings and the door in general. Of course hooks may be provided as shown in the plan Fig. 1, to hold the doors open, but this requires extra time and effort and even though carefully attended to for a while, carelessness will eventually set in and the hooks will be neglected. Then again the principle itself of hanging large doors on hinges is wrong, as strains will be set up which will eventually cause the door to sag and get out of shape.

Right Angle Door Hangers for Small Garage

We will consider first the most common type of private garage intended only for one car and with the opening in the center of the front wall. On this class, especially the smaller ones, it is frequently desirable to make the opening nearly the full width of the building, allowing only jamb space sufficient to provide for the lap of the doors. This case is shown in Fig. 2 and is one which presents quite a difficulty to many builders as well as architects, but can be handled satisfactorily by using two doors with right angle door hangers. With these fixtures, the doors when opened occupy positions along the side walls, as shown in dotted lines. Three runs of track are required for the door hangers, one of which is attached entirely across the inside of the front of building and extends into the wall 2 inches on each end. Another piece of track is attached to each side wall just above the first track and resting on top of it (Fig. 3) and with the front end extending into the wall 2 inches.

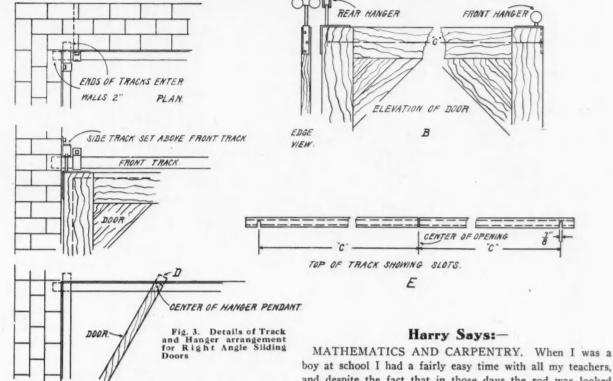
To erect these doors, first attach the hangers (which are usually made with an angle plate to fit over the corner of the door) to the doors. Single or two wheel hangers are required for the meeting stiles of the doors and four wheel hangers are used on the back end of the door. While four wheel hangers might be desirable for both ends of the door, an inspection of Fig. 3 at B, will show that this cannot be done because the wheels of both hangers projecting beyond the edge of the door would strike before the doors were entirely closed. The wheels cannot be set back farther from the edge of the door, due to the fact that the door would not clear the jamb in making the turn. Note interference shown in dotted lines at D, Fig. 3. The two wheel hangers run in the track across the opening and the four wheel hangers which are provided with extra long pendant bolts, run in the side tracks.

Obviously the angle plates of the two-wheel hangers must be set into the door flush to permit the two doors to close tight, but the hanger plates for the



back end of the door need not necessarily be flush.

Measure the distance "C" from the front edge of the door to the center of the pendant of the back hanger and lay off this distance on the front track.



measuring each way from the center. Then with a hack saw cut two slots 7/8 inch wide, in the track, continuing them about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch beyond the center as shown in Fig. 3 E. This is necessary as it is evident that in closing the door the long pendant of the rear hanger would strike against the side of this track before the door closed tight against the jamb. The front track for convenience in erecting should be in two pieces. Attach one piece to the front wall letting it extend into the side wall two inches and at the proper height to allow sufficient working space for doors and hangers. Next raise the doors, slip front or two wheel hangers of both doors into the track already erected and proceed to attach the remaining piece of front track. Swing doors around into the position they are to occupy over the opening and if the work has been properly done the pendants of rear hangers will enter the slots cut in the track. Slip the side tracks over the rear hangers, allowing the front end to rest on top of front track and to enter front wall 2 inches. Attach to side wall with necessary brackets. The doors, after hangers are properly adjusted vertically, are ready for operation.

These fixtures with brackets for side wall attachment require about 8-inch headroom above the doors for doors of ordinary weight. If ceiling attachment brackets are used, the headroom can be reduced to 7 inches. For doors 2¹/₄ inches or more in thickness and extra heavy, a larger size track should be used. This will require about 2³/₄ inches more headroom.

In hanging doors with any style of trolley track, the builder should be sure to use a sufficient number of brackets, spacing them 2 or 3 feet apart.

Next Month Mr. Phillips will discuss some other arrangements of sliding Garage Doors.

MATHEMATICS AND CARPENTRY. When I was a boy at school I had a fairly easy time with all my teachers, and despite the fact that in those days the rod was looked upon with favor as a corrective agent. But when I got up higher in mathematics I came under a teacher who would not tolerate indolence and my perversity in refusing to easily and thoroughly learn and apply the principle of square root brought me into my first disgrace and a good "hiding" with a rattan. It was singular how that licking loosened up my mental activities, and I was only a few minutes learning how to tell the distance from the lower corner of a room to the opposite upper corner when the length, height and width were given. In other words, I had "caned" into my mind the application of the rule of square root and how to obtain the hypothenuse of a right angle triangle.

As I saw it then, it was a terrible barbarity for a big man to lick a little fellow like me, but as I see it now with my building experience and my machine practice, it is a pity I did not stay with him a while longer to get a few more lickings if I could have had impressed on my mind as strongly some of the other problems of mathematics for which we find such oft recurring use in this business.

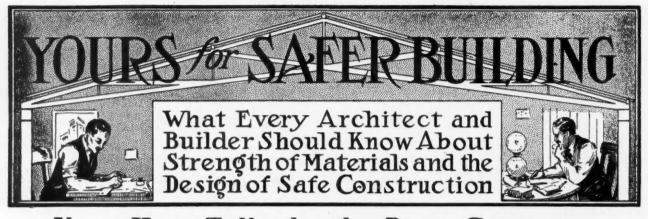
There is hardly a problem in mill building but that has its basis laid on this rule and that of the rule of three. Scarcely a building complete or any of the details down to the small moulding but what are grounded on the application of this principle. We cannot cut a brace, nor frame a rafter, nor erect a tower, nor even lay a foundation but that this principle is involved. True, much of this is done with a steel square, but the steel square is simply a mechanical means of adapting this rule to the work.

But suppose we have a stack to raise and want to fasten the guy lines to the stack before it is raised? With the distance from the eye bolt to the ground for the perpendicular and the distance from the same point to the anchor post, a pencil and paper will give the distance or length of line from eye to post to a fraction of an inch, by squaring the two dimensions found and extracting the square root of the sum by the two squares.

The length of a hip or valley rafter or any cut, regular or irregular, the length of the comb on a hip roof and, in fact, almost any building problem involves this rule which should be the fundamental study of any man who has an interest in mechanical work. H. C. HANER.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

[December, 1913



Noon Hour Talks by the Boss Carpenter Talk No. 17—Reinforced Concrete Footings

THE BOSS TELLS HOW TO FIGURE WALL FOOTINGS FOR USE IN SOFT SOILS OR WITH HEAVY LOADS-METHODS OF REINFORCING AND FORMULAS

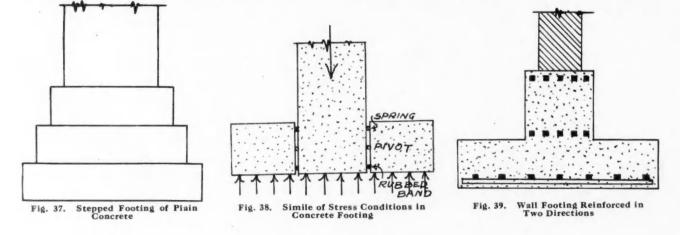
HEN heavy loads are to be carried, either on foundation walls or by piers," said the Boss, "the walls, piers, and footings previously shown will not in general be considered as of sufficient strength. This same condition may be met with in soft soils where even medium or light loads are to be supported. If the formula for width of footing, as stated in Talk No. 15, is used, and the width figured to allow the upward pressure of the earth to balance the downward weight, it may be found that the necessary thickness of footing at the line where it joins the foundation wall, if figured as previously indicated, will be quite a considerable amount. Such a construction as this will necessitate the use of a large amount of concrete to provide strength. This is poor economy, and will be likely to increase the cost of the structure unnecessarily. The conditions of heavy loads on firm soil, and light loads on soft soil, are thus seen to produce the same general effect in demanding wide footings for safety.

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"Fig. 37 shows a means for doing away with excessive bending and shearing stresses in a wide footing by the use of stepped layers of concrete. In this construction, the unsupported length of projection is small; and the packed earth around so deep a footing has a helping influence in resisting failure. It will be noticed that the great depth in this footing provides a safe condition against shear along the planes of the wall above. This construction also uses a large amount of concrete.

"If the formula used in Talk No. 15 for determining the thickness is examined, it will be seen that the allowable transverse unit-stress in concrete is very low. It should elso be borne in mind at all times, even to hope to approach this value, the concrete must be of good quality, carefully placed and tamped, and allowed to set in such a manner that it may take on its natural strength. In the calculation in Talk No. 15, 40 lbs. per square inch was given as the working strength. A means of overcoming this need for excessive thickness or for stepped layers, is outlined in the following statements:

"A consideration of what actually takes place in the concrete, in case of a wide footing, is shown in Fig. 38. Let the upward action of the soil upon the footing be represented by the uniformly distributed small arrows, whose sum balances the big arrow representing the weight of the wall and footing and the weight to be carried. Consider that each projection of the footing is cut through along the lines where the footing joins the wall, as shown in the figure. Now pull these projections away from the main wall, and insert the two coil springs and rubber bands as shown in the figure. Now insert a small round bar near the



middle of the depth, as shown, and allow the small arrows to act. It will be noticed that the springs compress and the bands elongate.

"This same result tends to take place in the footing in its original condition; but, since concrete is weak in resisting tension, and fairly strong in resisting compression, some material which will stand tension must be embedded in the concrete, so that an economical balance may be obtained for the compressive strength of the concrete.

"This manner of reinforcing is provided in many types, and in quantities varying with the stresses to be resisted. Footings under walls of considerable length, or where soft spots in the soil are likely to cause uneven upward resistance, are reinforced with longitudinal rods as well as cross-rods. These longitudinal rods are generally placed near the bottom with the cross-rods, in order to take the longitudinal tensile stresses if any occur. Fig. 39 shows a footing of this type which is often used with a heavy wall. It will be seen that the longitudinal bars in this figure serve two purposes. Those in the bottom serve as a strengthening medium over weak places under sections of the footing between the two walls perpendicular to the one shown; while the upper row serves a double purpose

forcement and also aid in increasing the bond, or clinging tendency, between the concrete and steel rods. Fig. 41 shows a type.

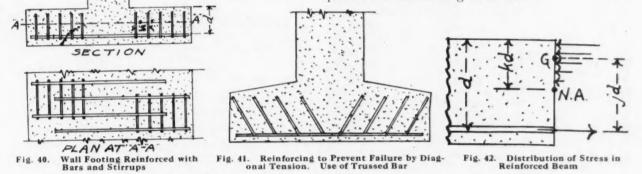
"A method of determining the amount of steel needed in a footing, such as shown in Fig. 40, will now be given and illustrated by the solution of a problem. After the amount of reinforcing steel necessary to prevent failure by transverse bending is determined, the footing will be reinforced against failure by methods other than bending, such as shear, slipping between the concrete and steel, and failure of the stirrups or diagonal tension reinforcement, if such is needed.

"The footing may be considered as a number of concrete bars of rectangular cross-section laid side by side, each bar having a length equal to the width of the bottom of the footing, a breadth of 12 inches, or 1 foot of wall length, and a thickness equal to the thickness of the footing where it joins the wall. If Fig. 38 is inverted, it will be seen that these concrete bars are in the condition of a uniformly loaded cantilever on each side of the wall, the load consisting of the earth pressure necessary to resist the downward pressure of the wall on the footing.

"The formula for the bending moment at the wall line for a cantilever loaded uniformly is $\frac{1}{2}$ WL,

where W = Total load on cantilever, in lbs. L = Length of cantilever, in inches.

"Let M represent this bending moment in inchpounds in the following formulas:



forcement to resist tension in the top of the footing if an end of the wall should settle.

"A type of reinforced wall footing is shown in Fig. 40. As will be seen in the figure, alternating rods are placed so that the ends lap well over the wall line on each side. This provides a large amount of steel where the greatest bending due to the projecting footing occurs, without using unnecessary steel at the other parts of the footing where the bending tendency is small. This arrangement also allows for a large amount of steel where the vertical shearing tendency is the greatest. It is recommended that, in case of heavy loads on a footing of this type, stirrups or bent-up bars be used in connection with the rods shown, in order to prevent failure by horizontal shearing in the concrete, or failure by diagonal tension, as shown in Fig. 40. There are special reinforcing bars on the market, such as the Kahn, which provide this rein"A committee composed of leading engineers and investigators have determined that the design of a beam of rectangular section may be based upon the following:

"Position of neutral axis, or the depth below top surface of footing at which the balancing rod is imagined to be placed, as described in connection with Fig. 38, is determined by:

 $k = \sqrt{2 \text{ pn} + (\text{pn})^2 - \text{pn} \dots (12d)}$

"For a working strength in the steel rods equal to 16,000 lbs. per square inch, and a concrete whose working compressive strength is about 650 lbs. per square inch, j may be used as $\frac{7}{8}$.

"In the above formulas,

- p =Ratio of section area of steel bars needed, as compared with section area of strip of footing 12 inches long and d inches deep at wall line. Total depth = (d + 2) inches.
- $j_s =$ Working unit tensile strength of steel, in lbs. per sq. inch.
- $f_c =$ Working unit compressive strength of concrete, in lbs. per sq. inch.
- n = 15 for a good grade of concrete.
- M = Internal resisting moment which balances external bending moment, in inch-pounds.
- j = Ratio of lever arm of resisting moment to d.

b = 12 inches.

- d = Depth from top of footing at wall line to center of steel rods, in inches.
- k =Ratio of depth of neutral axis to depth d.

"Fig. 42 shows the location of some of these quantities. The point marked NA corresponds to the location of the rod about which the spring and bands balance, as referred to in Fig. 38. G represents the location of the resultant of the unit compressive stresses, and corresponds to the spring of Fig. 38. The rod shown corresponds to the rubber bands.

"An examination of these formulas will show that if the grade of concrete to be used is decided upon say a 1:2:4 mixture for this class of work, where mass is to be done away with and strength substituted —the percentage of steel to be used may be found from Formula No. 12 by substituting suitable working values for the strength of concrete and steel. A value ranging from 500 to 650 lbs. per square inch may be used for this grade of concrete in compression; and 16,000 lbs. per square inch is a fair working tensile value for steel. The tensile strength of the concrete on the steel side of the balancing axis is neglected.

"As an example of the application of these formulas, suppose that we have a wall footing similar to Fig. 40 to design, which is to carry a 24-inch thick foundation wall, the load per foot of length of footing to be 15 tons. By experiment, the soil on which this footing was to be placed, showed a bearing capacity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per square foot. The concrete is to be a 1:2:4 mixture, thus allowing a working unit compressive stress of 650 lbs. per square inch.

"First, by the formula stated in Talk No. 15, the necessary width of footing per foot of length will be:

 $1 \times b \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 15$; or, b=6 ft.

"This would allow for a length of cantilever equal to 2 feet on each side of the wall line. Consider this cantilever as uniformly loaded by the upward pressure of the soil.

"From $(M = \frac{1}{2} WL)$, we have:

 $M = \frac{1}{2} (2 \times 1 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 2000) \times (2 \times 12)$ = 120,000 inch—pounds. "Substituting values in (Formula No. 12), we have for p:

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{16000}{650} \left(\frac{16000}{15 \times 650} + 1\right)} = .008$$

"From (12d) we have:

$$\substack{k = \sqrt{2} \times .008 \times 15 + (.008 \times 15)^2 - .008 \times 15} \\ = .38$$

"From (12c):

 $j = 1 - \frac{1}{3} \times .38 = .87.$

"Now substituting the above values in (12a): 120,000

$$16,000 = \frac{1}{.088 \times .87 \times 12 \times d^2}$$

and solving for d^2 , we have:

 $d^2 = 90$; or, d = 10 inches approximately.

This makes the area of the concrete above the center of the rods, in each one of the I-foot wide strips of footing, equal:

 $10 \times 12 = 120$ square inches.

"To determine the amount of steel necessary,

 $.008 \times 120 = .96$ square inches cross section of steel.

The number of rods needed to make up this area of cross-section may be found in any steel handbook. For square bars four $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bars might be used to each foot of length of footing.

"These should be equally spaced in the footing, taking care, in choosing the size of rods, to see that the distance between centers of parallel rods is at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ diameters of rod. In choosing the number and size of rods, care must be taken to provide sufficient surface area of rods to insure a suitable bond stress between the steel and concrete. This will be illustrated later in the problem.

"Since the bending moment grows less toward the outside edges of the footing, the reinforcing bars may be placed as shown in Fig. 40. Thus the length of each bar would be 5 feet. The top of the footing may also be sloped as shown in Fig. 41, but not too great an amount. Calculations may be made by using the bending moments at different distances out in connection with (12b), but care must be taken to provide depth enough to take care of the vertical shear and bond stress.

"If this footing is tested for strength in shear by the formula:

$$v = ----$$

where v = Unit shearing stress,

V = Total shear on one cantilever just described, the result obtained at the wall line, or position of maximum shear, is

$$r = \frac{2 \times 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 2000}{12 \times .87 \times 10} = 96$$
 lbs. square inch.

This is within the limit of 120 lbs. per square inch allowed in beams thoroughly reinforced for shear, but

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indicates that some form of reinforcement must be used to provide against failure by horizontal shear or diagonal tension. If v had been 40 or less, the footing would be safe against this method of failure.

"The reinforcing for horizontal shear or diagonal tension will be accomplished in this particular case by placing vertical stirrups in the footing, as indicated in Fig. 40. In determining the amount of steel needed for this form of reinforcement, the concrete may be assumed to carry one-third of the shear. It now remains to provide the necessary amount of stirrups, and space them properly.

"There will be a distance away from the wall line at which vertical stirrups are not needed, on account of the unit-shear decreasing to the allowable 40 lbs. per square inch for plain concrete. This will depend largely upon the slope given to the upper surface, which should in general be small.

"There is a rule that the spacing of these vertical stirrups shall not be greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ depth of beam. Bearing this in mind, find the size of stirrups and the spacing as follows:

 $\frac{\text{Area of stirrup bar}}{\text{Circumference of same}} = .6 \times \frac{80}{16,000} \times d.. (12f)$

=.03

For a round bar:

Area

 $\frac{1}{2g} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ diameter of bar} \dots \dots (12g)$

Therefore, the diameter of stirrup rod needed above is: $4 \times .03 = .12$.

Better use a 1/4-inch rod, bent into a U-shape.

"The spacing of these should be determined by the following formulas:

$$s = \frac{3 \operatorname{A}_{\mathrm{s}} \operatorname{f}_{\mathrm{s}} \operatorname{j} \mathrm{d}}{2 \operatorname{V}} \dots (\mathbf{12h})$$

where s =Spacing of stirrups, in inches.

 $A_{\rm s}$ = Total sectional area of one stirrup, in sq. in. $s = \frac{3 \times .10 \times 16,000 \times .87 \times 10}{2} = 2$ in.

$$2 \times 10,000$$

"While it is not necessary, this spacing may be continued in cases like Fig. 40 from the wall line outwards for a distance equal to x, determined by:

$$w(1-x)$$

it

$$=$$
 40.....(*12t*)

Where l = Length of projection in inches.

w = Earth pressure in pounds on a section of footing 12 inches long and 1 inch wide.

d = Depth of section to rods.

"These vertical stirrups should be placed in a manner similar in general to that in the case of those shown in Fig. 40, the object being to carry each Ushaped member under and around a group of horizontal rods, in such a manner that there may be two upward projecting prongs in each width "s" per foot length of footing. These prongs are carried well up to the top surface. The first stirrup may be placed $\frac{1}{2}s$ out from the wall line. "The test for bond stress in the horizontal rods is determined by:

where u = Bond stress per unit-surface area of bar; o = Total perimeter of bars used.

"For the problem given, with ½-inch square bars: 10,000

$$u = \frac{143}{.87 \times 10 \times 4 \times 2} = 143$$
 lbs. per square inch

This value is a little large, but would probably be safe. A working value recommended by many is 80 lbs. per square inch. Our value may be reduced by using a larger number of smaller rods. It would be better to use deformed bars in a case of this kind, or form loops in the ends of all plain bars.

Open Air Tuberculosis Camp

Living out in the open air all the time, both waking and sleeping, is curing tuberculosis. Down in Alabama the society women of Montgomery have established a camp sanitarium. It is out in the pine woods—an ideal place for fighting lung trouble.



Montgomery. Ala., Tuberculosis Camp; Each House is Supported by One of the Society Women of this City

The little individual cottages are constructed so that they are open to the weather on all four sides. Canvas curtains can be let down to keep out the storm. These little buildings are built up high and dry from the ground on brick piers. The lower part of the side walls is shingled.

+

Forest Notes

Canada cuts about 2 million cords of pulp wood annually, about half of which is exported for manufacture in the United States.

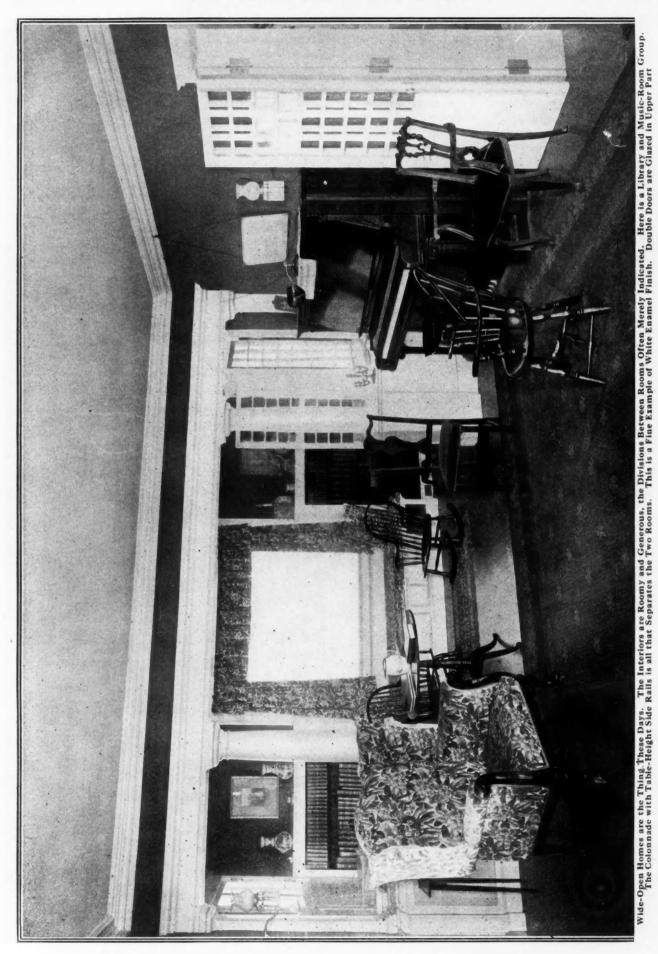
It is claimed that some of the eucalyptus of Australia are taller than the California redwoods, hitherto considered the highest trees in the world.

There are 55 oaks in the United States, about evenly divided between the East and the West. The eastern species and particularly white oaks are the most valuable.



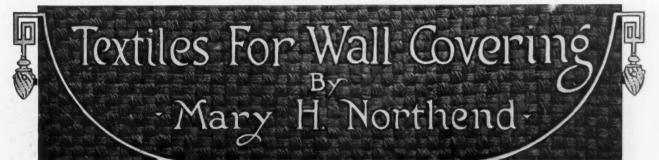
AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

[December, 1913



SETTIONE BUILDERS SECTIONS

A Timely and Reliable Guide to All that is Practical, Satisfactory and Attractive in the Planning Building, Finishing, and Furnishing of the Up-to-Date American Home



T HE prudent housewife weighs the question carefully as to whether textiles or wall paper is the most economical to use. The first cost of the former is more than the latter, yet there are many things to be taken into consideration in deciding this subject.

Wall paper is easily soiled and torn. While it can be patched, the matching of old and new is conspicuous. Textile permits of retinting, can be brushed at any time, and is sanitary.

The pioneer of textiles was burlap canvas, rough in weave and costing 10 cents a square yard. It was fastened by brass headed tacks, ornamental, but not satisfactory.

In the early days the only shades procurable were a muddy brown, strong pronounced tints of red, green and yellow. This material is still obtainable, but in much improved condition. The weave is firmer, harder and closer. It does not roughen up or hold the dust. The range of coloring has been extended to such an extent that it is possible to match the fabric to any color scheme. The brass headed tacks of yesterday are done away with, it being hung like any ordinary wall paper.

The price varies with quality. Burlap of a rough, coarse weave, 36 inches wide, is 15 cents a yard. Firmly woven, 50 inches wide, comes as high as 60 cents. There is advantage, however, in the purchase of the greater width, as it does away with frequent joinings and is easier to hang. This latter has a prepared back that adheres readily to the wall. The cheaper grades, ranging from 15 to 30 cents, lack stiffness, and have no backing. These latter are pasted to the wall over a first coat of newspaper. An advantage is that it will not sag or pull, and stands any amount of wear and tear.

The worst fault is its fading quality. Green and red are particularly trying. They require frequent retinting. The most durable shades are tan and golden brown. They are easily retinted to harmonize with any color. Paint is more



Tapestry (Reduced One-half)

easily applied than dye, and, carefully done, the appearance is satisfactory.

The only fadeless textile is arras cloth. This is an imported fabric composed of jute and linen. The strands of jute, taking the color more readily than linen, the result is a mottled effect. irregular and attractive. This cloth comes 50 inches wide, three times the width of wall paper, and is \$1.00 a yard. It ranges from olive green to golden brown; Venetian red to camera blue.

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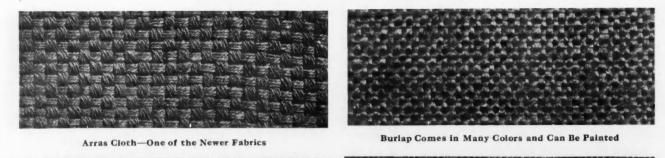
Japanese grass cloth is very popular. This comes in rolls like wall paper, each roll containing 8 yards, 36 inches in width and costing \$3.00 per roll. It is more beautiful than any other fabric, having a satiny sheen and a wonderful weave, the irregularities of which produce shadowy and seductive effects. This is found in pastel tones, low and restrained, silvery grays, greens and tans, as well as golden brown, old blue and soft Pompeain reds.

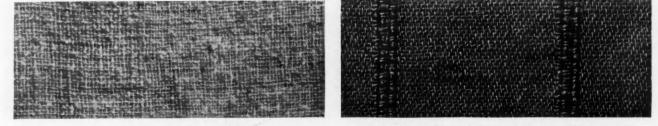
Other fabrics in yogue are buckram and canvas, the former has a slightly irregular surface, such as is noticed in linen commonly used in book bindings. The colors are fairly durable, it has a firm surface that can be restored by the use of oil paint and water colors. The same width as Japanese grass cloth, it costs 50 cents a yard.



Bedroom Walls Hung with Heavy Crepe Paper

Textiles for Wall Coverings





Linen-a Delightful Background for Pictures

Craftsman Cloth-A_Very Artistic New Wall Fabric

A firmly woven fabric known as canvas is offered in a line of attractive colorings. It may be used to cover the entire side wall or it may be harmoniously combined in wainscot, wall paper or plain tints in paints or calcimine. The plain surface being well adapted to stencil effects.

For popular use in chambers, nothing is so fashionable as figured chintzes and cretonnes. They vary in width as well as price. Pretty weaves in fast colors of domestic manufactures can be purchased as low as 15 cents a yard; imported English chintzes cost \$3.50. Decorative wall coverings are of linen. Hand woven linen web, fresh from the loom, without bleaching, gives a wonderful background. Coarse as canvas and repulsive to touch, it shows a blended hue of grays, browns, and yellows that make a wonderful neutral coloring not found in other material.

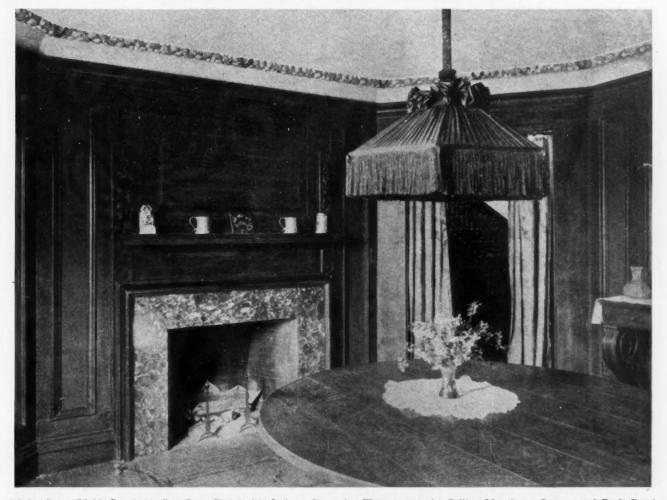
Then there are plain, domestic linens in blue, green and tan that give a good background. English figured linens printed in fast colors show patterns extremely quaint. They are copies of old designs found in English museums in curtains and chair coverings. They are 31 inches wide and cost from 75 cents upwards.

There are many other wall hangings



Dining Room with Circular Wall Very Beautifully Decorated with Grass Cloth above the Plate Rail; an Imitation Leather Below.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



Dining Room Richly Paneled in Red Gum, Finished to Imitate Circassian Walnut. At the Celling Line is an Ornamental Fruit Band of Modeled Plaster Work, Tinted in Various Colors

which, while not strictly textiles, can be classed among other woven fabrics from their use. These include leatherole, oak panelling, etc. The effect of these is dignified without being somber.

Oilcloth is good for bathrooms, kitchens. and the service portion of the house. It makes a neat, attractive covering in tile effect, but is also pleasing in plain tints. Thoroughly washable and serviceable, it comes in 12-yard rolls, 47 inches wide, costing from \$5.00 to \$10.00, according to quality.

A good substitute for grass coun to be used in dining-rooms, is the Japanese wood fiber. It is really a thin veneer of wood mounted on paper. This fiber is a beautiful tint of silvery gray or a pleasing shade of yellow tan. The rolls are 12 yards long, the same width as grass cloth, costing \$3.00 a roll.

There is nothing prettier than a Japanese matting. This is especially good in bungalows. It allows of hand decoration; and a stencil design repeated around the top edge gives a wonderfully beautiful and unusual effect.

There are textiles suitable for painting that come in the form of panels. They give a distinctive note of individuality that is so often lacking in our home decoration. A panel like this may fill the chimmey breast about the mantel shelf and can be removed when necessary. Fitted vertically between doors or windows, it is most attractive.

No hard and fast rules can be laid down as to the proper kind of textiles to be used. For the reception room, grass cloth, arras cloth, Japanese fiber or book linen are appropriate. For the living room, burlap, Japanese matting, grass cloth and canvas are used. For the library, burlap, pictorial tapestry, or leatherole, while for the dining-room grass cloth, book linen or Japanese wood fiber. The most appropriate material for the den is burlap or canvas. There is a latitude of choices for the chamber, such as chintz, cretonne, linen, dimity or mercerized fabrics. In a country house, where much wicker or willow furniture is shown, no textile can be more charming than the figured English linen, while for the bungalow, burlap is most reliable.

Many housekeepers have found that these materials, when brushed, are as cleanly as wall paper, more durable and economical in the long run. The effect of a wall hung in textile is richer in tone, the initial cost and labor of hanging is greater, but it must be remembered that when once in place, it is there to stay permanently.



Modern Bathroom Finished in White, the Floor and Wainscoting in Tile—Oilcloth Waterproof Paper Covers Upper Walls and Ceiling



Three Low-Cost Bungalows

Photos and Plans of Some Interesting Residences That Have Pleased Without Bankrupting There Owners

Cottage with a Dutch Roof

THIS cottage, while not a bungalow in the strict sense of the word, has the general appearance of one, and combines the low lines and broad, sweeping roof of the true bungalow, with the compactness and convenience of a well designed, up-to-date cottage. Its main feature, from a structural standpoint, is the Dutch type of roof, which extends over the front porch in such a way as to provide a surprising amount of room in the upper story, while at

WELL PORCE

MUSIC ROOM

First Floor Plan

the same time it lends to the exterior a modesty not easily obtained in a real two-story house. The space in the second story is, of course, obtained by the wide, flat dormer in front, but in this treatment the roof can be built low, and the dormer, although in reality the main part of the second noor, has the appearance of being merely a secondary row of windows added for the sake of their attractive appearance.



Second Floor Plan



Seven-Room Cottage with Dutch Roof Built for \$4500, at Sandy Hook Bay, N. J. the Property of Mr. J. C. Oberle

The body of the house is finished with bevelled siding on the exterior of the first story, the upper part being shingled. The siding is painted a tan color, while the corner boards and exterior trim are white, lending a pleasing contrast. The windows are well grouped, and are wide and low, giving a nomelike appearance not to be obtained in any other way. The porch buttresses are cemented from the rail to the ground, and the foundations, of hollow tile, are also cemented. The gable projections are supported by white brackets, perfectly plain and square, which help the general effect considerably. In the upper story at one end of the nouse is a row of three windows and, at the other end, a massive chimney breast of brick give character to that elevation.



The Dining-Room is Finished in White, with Dark Green Burlap Panels, and Light Green Upper Walls

The front door is of the Dutch type, divided across the center, so that either the top or bottom can be opened without opening the other half. In front, the porch columns, four in number, are of cement, with small pieces of "peanut" stone embedded in the cement. This peanut, or pudding stone, as it is called, is of a deep brown color, with small pebbles embedded in it.

The house is entered through the front door into the living room. The

trim in the living room is of a plain cabinet head type, and is finished in flat white. At one end of the room is a fireplace, with white colonial mantel. The walls are rough plastered and tinted snuff color. The ceiling is cream. These colors correspond very well with the white trim and give the room a very artistic appearance. One end of the room is divided from the rest by a columned opening, and forms a sort of music room. The columns are six inches square and set out about three feet from the wall on buttresses. The stairs ascend from beside this opening, two of the steps projecting into the room. A columned opening leads from the living room to the dining room.

This is the most attractive room in the house. A plate shelf runs around the room, and beneath it the wall is divided into panels. The centers of the panels are covered with dark green burlap. The panel strips, plate shelf and other trim in the dining room are flat white. All of the wood is plain, with no grooves or mouldings. The ceiling is crossed by two pairs of beams, at right angles, dividing it into panels. The walls above the plate shelf and the ceiling are rough plastered and tinted a pale green.

The kitchen is one of the features of the house. Its arrangement is ideal. A pair of windows provide light at the side of the room, and beneath these windows are situated the sink and drainboard, and the tubs. Across he room



View from Living Room into Music Room, Showing Stairway in Oberle Cottage

is a gas range and a gas water heater. In addition, there is a 30-gallon hot water boiler, which is attached with a pipe coil to the hot water heating plant in the cellar. At the end of the room, between the gas range and the sink, is a kitchen cabinet. At the opposite end of the room, next to the entrance door, there is a good-sized pantry. The convenience of the kitchen consists in the fact that the mistress of the house can take her materials from the pantry to the kitchen cupboard, prepare it there, get water from the sink at one side, or place it on the range at the other side. When the food is cooked it is removed directly from the range to the cupboard, the water poured into the sink on the other side, and the food returned to the cupboard counter, the whole operation requiring only a few steps. In washing dishes, the wash tubs and the cupboard are handy and within easy reach to set a drain pan or soiled dishes on, whence they can be moved to or from the sink with uardly a step.

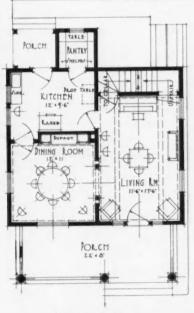
Six-Room Cottage for \$2,400

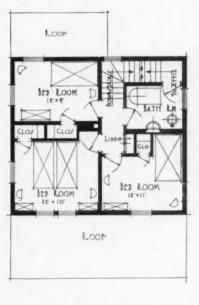
THE accompanying photo and plans show a six-room cottage built by John J. Roe at Roe Park, Patchogue, L. I., from plans drawn by himself. It was sold for \$2,800, this price including a lot valued at \$400.

The house is 25 feet in width and 22 feet in depth, exclusive of porches. The cellar is of novel construction, being excavated a little smaller than the full size of house, the sides sloping



Six-Room Shingled Cottage Built and Sold by John J. Roe, at Patchogue, L. I., for \$2800





First Floor Plan

This cottage is situated at Mardean, an attractive bungalow colony overlooking Sandy Hook Bay, in Monmouth County, N. J., and is the property of Mr. J. C. Oberle. It was designed and built by Mr. L. Jerome Aimar, architect, of Navesink, N. J. The cost was about \$4,500.

Second Floor Plan

towards the bottom. The sides are then covered with concrete, which prevents caving, and at the same time saves the expense of additional excavation and heavier foundation walls. The first floor contains large living room with platform stairs leading to second floor, and stairs to cellar.

Three Low Cost Bungalows



Snug Little Bungalow Built at Skowhegan, Maine, for Less than \$3.000

The dining room connects with living room with suitable arch. The kitchen is supplied with range, stationary tubs, enamel sink, boiler, etc. At the rear of the kitchen is a good sized pantry, and back piazza, all under one roof. The second floor contains three bedrooms, each with good closet, also bath room with tile floor and open nickel plumbing. Stairs go up out of the bath room to attic. The house is lighted throughout by electric lights, and heated by steam. The interior is N. C. pine throughout, and finished natural color. The exterior is covered with Washing-



Three Window Group with Comfortable Built-in Seat in Living Room

ton red cedar shingles. All timbers are of spruce.

The cost of such a house is very reasonable, considering the fact that Long Island is not a part of a trunk line railroad system, and does not obtain the advantages of building materials at low prices. Carpenters and painters are paid at the rate of \$3.50 per day, masons and plasterers at \$4.50 per day.

Bungalow in Cold Climate for \$3000

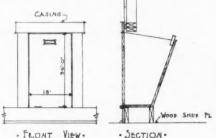
TO build a house that will keep out the most cold is the aim of most home builders in New England. With this in view, the cost must necessarily exceed what it would be if built in a warmer climate. F. A. Benner, of Skowhegan, Maine, has, however, provided for warmth, also for beauty, and now has a bungalow that cost, entirely finished, less than \$3,000.

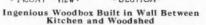
The bungalow has one story, but there is room above for a storage room. It has a bedroom 10 by 13 feet; one 11 by 13 feet; a bathroom; hall; kitchen 9 by 11 feet; dining room, 12 by 15 feet; living room, 12 by 25 feet; a screened porch on the back; a closet in each bedroom and in the vestibule; also a linen closet in bathroom.

A feature of the bungalow is the veranda on the northeast corner. The exterior of the bungalow is of shingles, stained green, and set off by white trim. On the inside the finish is of cypress, a beautifully grained wood from Dixie. The floors are of yellow birch. The foundation of the bungalow is of concrete, solid below ground and molded blocks above, with the cellar bottom also cemented. The bungalow is provided with electric lights and a hot air furnace.

* A Handy Woodbox

HERE is a woodbox which I put in our kitchen for the "head of the house."







Like most houses in this country, where we burn wood, the wood room adjoins the kitchen and is under the same roof.

I cut a hole through the wall of the kitchen right handy to the stove, cased it and hung the woodbox, in the same style as a flour-bin, on the base board. It is big enough to hold quite a supply of 16-inch wood, takes up no room in the house, and leaves no litter. I nosed the edge of the base and made a slot in bin to fit, but it would do as well hinged.

My daddy, an old carpenter, stood around and laughed at it while I was working on it, but had to admit afterward that it was all O. K.

CHARLES HOLLINGSWORTH, Brownsville, Oregon.

To Lift the Post

In the November issue, I saw a device for pulling posts. I am sending one which I think is better.



Home-Made Rig for Pulling Posts

Take a wheel from a corn planter, or any wheel with a wide face; put the chain around the post, close to the ground, then over the wheel, and you would be surprised to see how easy it is to pull the post, as the wheel starts to rolling as soon as the power is applied. L. E. FOSTER, Randolph, Ia.

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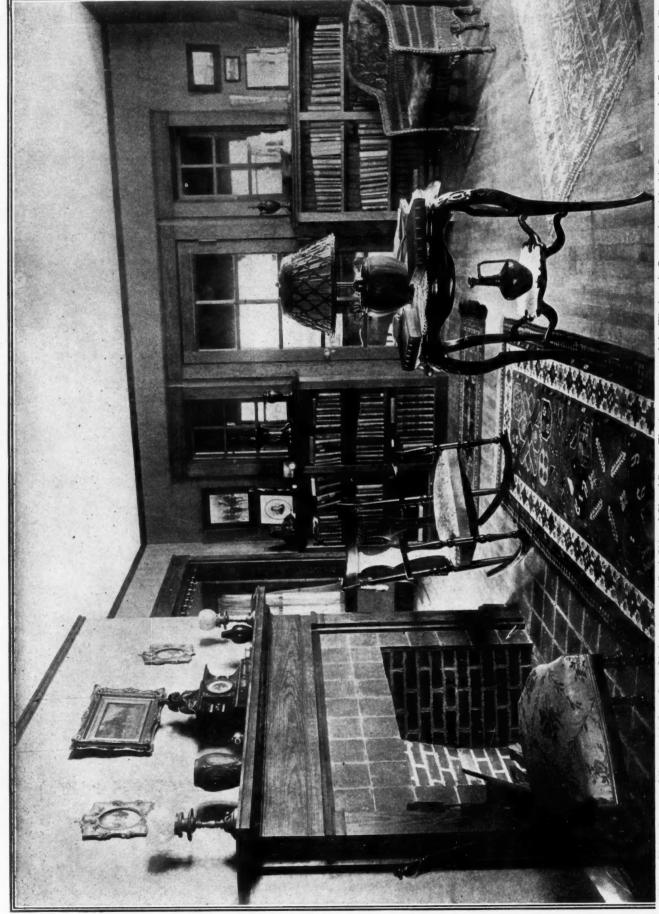
SETTOME BUILDERS SECTIONS



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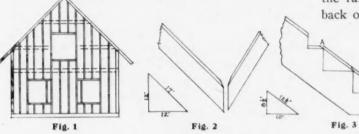


STUDDING UP GABLE ENDS-GABLE FRIEZE WORK-CUTTING STAIR STRINGERS By I. P. Hicks

N studding up the gable end of a house, it frequently happens that it is more or less difficult to nail the studding to the rafters, because the nailing is out of reach and apparently there is nothing to climb up on. Often you will hear a carpenter say: "How are you going to get up there to nail the studding?"

It is easy when you know how to manage it, and by knowing how, you can make quick work of it, too.

Referring to the sketch, Fig. 1, the first dotted lines represent the second-floor joists. After raising the gable rafters, one can always reach from the secondfloor joists to nail two or three studding. Nail in what you can reach on both sides of the gable, working toward the center from each outside. When you get as far as you can reach from both sides, nail on a beam on the inside of the studs already raised, letting it project in toward the center, far enough to receive two or three more studding as they are raised. These



boards are shown by the second rows of dotted lines. The studding can be nailed to these boards as they are raised. This stays the studding and makes a safe foothold to climb up on to nail the tops to the rafters, and enables you to go still farther toward the center. This will also enable you to get the headers in for the second-story windows, and from this you can nail another board across, as shown by dotted lines, and go to the top with the studding. By the use of these temporary boards nailed to the studding, as they may be needed for a foot-hold, one can stud up gables of any height, without any difficulty, and it can be quickly done.

Some will plan and scheme some way to scaffold the gable, but by our method two men will stud it as quick as the scaffold could be built, and the work is really done quicker without the scaffold. It needs

two men to work to an advantage on this kind of a job. The man at the top should stay at the top, and not be obliged to climb up and down. The man below should do the cutting and raising of the studs. The man at the top should just have the marking and topnailing to do. Care should always be taken in nailing the tops of studding to rafters, and not spring the rafters up. The tendency is to spring the rafters up, unless this part is carefully watched.

Fig. 2 shows how to miter a gable frieze with a level frieze. Our sketch shows a half-pitch roof. For the plumb cut on the gable frieze, lay the square on 12 and 12. For the cut across the back, lay the square on with 12 on the tongue and 17 on the blade, and the blade will give the cut. The level frieze will be the regular square miter cut. It is the run of the rafter on the tongue of the square and the length of the rafter on the blade that give the cut across the back or edge of the gable frieze, and it is the blade

side for the cut.

Cutting out the string boards for stairs with mitered risers can be quickly done in the same manner. Referring to Fig. 3, we will take a flight of steps with 71/2-inch rise and a 10-inch run per step. Lay the square

on the string board 71/2 by 10 and the 71/2 represents the rise and the 10 the tread cut of the step. Now, for the cut across the top edge of the string. Measure across the square on the diagonal from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, and we find it very nearly 121/2 inches; then take 10 inches on the tongue of the square and 121/2 inches on the blade; and the blade gives the cut. This method is perfectly easy and always correct.

The same principle will apply to any pitch of roof or to any pitch of stairs; but different figures will result every time the pitch is changed. Of course, every time you have a different diagonal, but it will always work out correctly. Every time you change the rise and run of your stair string you get a different diagonal, but it will always work out right.

Many of the inexperienced saw a notch in the stair

string for each step, as shown at A in Fig. 3, and then apply a miter square to it to obtain the cut. A miter the step line; this is why it is necessary to cut out a notch for each step when the work is done in this way. Get the bevels by the square as we have described, then set a bevel to the bevel already found

and mark out your string board by it without sawing a notch for each step; there is no need for this extra square will not give the proper cut unless applied on amount of sawing. Do your work the easiest, quickest and most scientfic way There is science and system to all work and it is in knowing how to apply these that makes work easier and progress faster. Every builder should make a study of these.

The Uses of Birch

INTERESTING INFORMATION OF HIGHEST AUTHORITY, REPRINTED FROM U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE BULLETIN No. 12, "USES OF COMMERCIAL WOODS."

IRCH is so popular for interior finish that our processes expanded and developed into manufacturing readers will doubtless appreciate an authentic statement of the properties and uses of this versatile wood. Fortunately, we are able to give them this information based upon a recent bulletin of the United States Forest Service.

The bulletin speaks of "sweet" birch, meaning the species known botanically as betula lenta, but since a great deal of the so-called "sweet" birch used in the factories is simply the red heartwood of yellow birch (betula lutea), the information given is of interest to every producer of birch throughout the United States. We quote from the bulletin as follows:

Early Uses

Though in early times sweet birch was used chiefly for fuel, there is evidence that it was on the market as timber more than a century ago. As early as 1791 shipments were going regularly to Clyde and Liverpool.

Birch is believed to have been the first wood employed as an imitation of mahogany in this country, but the exact date is uncertain. Boston furniture makers were putting it to that service very early. It is still so used, and one of its commercial names is mahogany birch, given it because of its success as a counterfeit. Cherry birch is another of its names, due to its success as a substitute for cherry. It is sometimes called red birch and white birch, the first name bestowed because the heartwood is red, and the second because the sapwood is white.

While Boston was staining birch and selling it as mahogany in furniture and musical instruments, New York carriage makers were building fine panels of it and finding ready sale for their product without hiding it under false names. The artistic front of many a chest of drawers passed for mahogany a century ago (and may still pass as such in antique collections), though the wood grew in Massachusetts, New York or Pennsylvania.

Furniture

Among the earliest recorded attempts to make highgrade furniture of sweet birch were those successfully carried out at Boston. Hand-carved arms for chairs were turned out in attractive designs. The early hand

· as the term is now understood. Sweet birch, being a wood of high grade, has been prominent in furniture manufacture from the first successful attempts. It is physically equal to nearly any wood; it is heavy, dense, of good milling qualities, lends itself to stains and fillers, and holds finish well. There is probably no important line of furniture produced in this country which does not make use of some birch. The earliest furniture of this wood seems to have been chairs, and at this day chairs are of sufficient importance to claim first place. The range rises from the cheap camp chair or stool to the finest rocker. The entire article is not necessarily birch; in fact, it seldom is. This wood may supply only the back, the seat, the arms, the rockers, or some of the slats, rounds, or spindles. A special place for it is found in opera chairs, in which three or five ply veneer, the visible wood being birch, is shaped for seats and backs. School desks in large numbers are manufactured in similar patterns. Morris chairs, of which the arms at least are of this wood. are widely sold, and a still higher grade is found in upholstered and plain parlor suites, including davenports, sofas, settees, squabs, and lounges. The heavier of these articles are on casters, which are often of birch, as its hardness and strength fit it for such service.

Several important places in church furniture and fittings are admirably filled by sweet birch, although it is not so extensively employed as oak. It is made into pews, pulpits, communion tables, contribution plates, pulpit chairs, and Bible stands.

It is a popular cabinet wood and enters into the construction of a long list of articles, from kitchen tables and cupboards to elastic bookcases and filing cabinets. It is not always the outside wood, but usually is, especially the richly colored heartwood. It should be borne in mind that there are two kinds of sweet birch. as the cabinet-maker views it-heartwood and sapwood. The difference in color is apparent at a glance, and the workman selects his material for the sake of color. He selects it as carefully for another reason, if he employs glue to fasten the parts together. Birch does not nail readily, because of its tendency to split,

and much of it is either dovetailed or glued. If it is glued the best results are attained only when sapwood is glued to sapwood and heartwood to heartwood. Birch appears in many kinds of desks, not only as an imitation of cherry or mahogany but on its own merit. Smoking stands and card tables of this wood are also popular. Children's cribs, folding beds, china closets, extension tables, wall cases, hall trees, taborets, umbrella stands, chiffoniers, and dressers of sweet birch are listed by many factories.

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Flooring and Finishing

Sweet birch is a satisfactory wood for flooring, whether the purpose is ornament or long service, or both. The wood is handsome, it stands well when thoroughly seasoned, and it lasts a long time. Large quantities of this flooring are made in the Lake States and it finds service in houses of the better class in practically all of the Eastern and some of the Western states. A smaller amount is manufactured into parquet floors and into wood carpet. The dark heartwood is much valued for the last-named commodities, because it forms pleasing contrasts with woods of lighter color. Ornamental columns of sweet birch find place indoors. Newel posts of the same wood and the associated rails. spindles, and steps of stairways belong in the same class, along with brackets, capitals, chairboards, moldings, grills and mantels. Window frames, door frames, and blinds of birch are exquisite finish when a dark, rich effect is desired. Birch doors are a special article -that is, particular pains are taken to finish them in the most attractive style, after selecting choice material. Curly birch is often seen to best advantage in this class of work. The wavy grains and figures are matched in the panels, stiles, rails, and mullions. The curly wood is frequently cut into veneer for the double purpose of making it go farther and securing better seasoning. It is not uncommon to equip birch doors with knobs of the same wood. Many birch knobs, however, are used elsewhere than on doors; furniture makers find many places for them. Ceiling is little less important than flooring in the quantity of birch used. A considerable amount of the birch ceiling listed is intended for porches. The wood shows to good advantage in wainscoting, where the dark wood of the heart is sometimes alternated with a white wood such as maple. Floors and ceilings are often made in the same way.

Fixtures for offices, stores, banks, bars, and hotels require many high-grade woods, and sweet birch is in the list with walnut, cedar, mahogany, oak, cherry, and others. Among the places in which birch is found are counter and bar tops, standing desks for bookkeepers, partitions, cabinets for drugs or other merchandise, show cases, display tables and racks, shelves, and grille work, cold-storage rooms, refrigerators, and soda fountains.



At Least One

"Every one has some secret sorrow," says a philosophizing friend. "Even the fattest and jolliest of us has a skeleton in his midst."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Unselfish

Henry Yallerby-"'Aftah we's married, we'll hab chicken foh dinnah ebery day, honey."

Melinda Johnson—"Oh, yo' deary! But I wouldn't ask yo' to run no sech risks foh mah sake."—Puck.

Earning His Pay

Sportsman (who has missed everything he has fired at)— "Did I hit him?"

Keeper (anxious to please)—"Not 'xactly 'it 'im, sir; I can't say that. But, my word! I never see a rabbit wuss scared."—London Tattler.

Not Stationary

A carpenter who had been engaged to build a cabinet for paper, envelopes and other office supplies in a local commission house, was busy at his task when one of the bookkeepers inquired:

"Is that going to be a stationery cabinet?"

"No, I don't think so," replied the worker. "At least I have instructions to put casters on it."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Evident

In a registration booth in San Francisco an old colored woman had just finished registering for the first time.

"Am you shore," she asked the clerk, "dat I'se done all I has to do?"

"Quite sure," replied the clerk; "you see it's very simple." "I'd ought to knowed it," said the old woman. "If those fool men folks been doing it all dese years, I might 'a' knowed it was a powerful simple process."—*Life*.

Meant All Right

A clergyman who advertised for an organist received this reply:

"Dear Sir:

I notice you have a vacancy for an organist and music teacher—either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I beg to apply for the position."

The Breaking Size

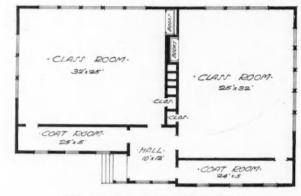
Dr. Brown, a dignified and somewhat portly gentleman, had been commissioned to buy a shirtwaist at a bargain sale which his wife was unable to attend. The task was a novel and not wholly congenial one, but he finally got the attention of a saleswoman and made his wishes known. "What bust?" she asked.

The doctor glanced around with nervous apprehension. "Why-er-I didn't hear anything!"

Attractive Two-Room Village School

A T this time, when village and country life problems are receiving so much attention and when special thought is being given our public school work, a consideration of this improved two-room school design will be profitable.

Our children who go to school in small buildings deserve to have just as many advantages as the city



Main Floor Plan of Two-Room School

children who go for their schooling to buildings of a hundred rooms or more. The essentials of proper lighting, heating, and ventilation should be just as carefully taken care of in the small building as in the large. Coat room accommodations should be just as ample.

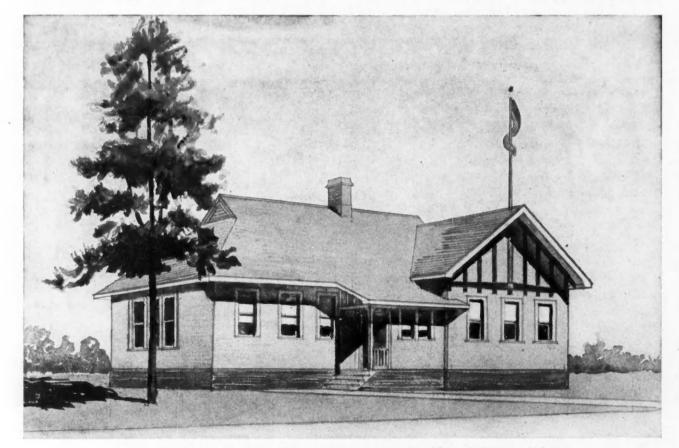
Mr. G. W. Ashby, the well-known schoolhouse architect of Chicago, has designed this two-room village or country school building to show what can be done in the way of an improved schoolhouse without undue burden on the tax payers. This building should be constructed of cement plaster on metal lath. The gable end is ornamented with exposed timbers. Two standard-size class-rooms are contained, each with coat room opening both from the entrance hall and from the class-room. No space is wasted in this building and no expense has been added to bring out any architectural effect. The design has been worked out on simple business lines, and the result is highly pleasing because of the inherent harmony of the various parts.

Ventilation by Blowers ARRANGEMENT OF APPARATUS FOR VENTILATING AND HEATING SCHOOLS AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS By Harold L. Alt, M. E.

W ITH the advance of the science of ventilation it was soon demonstrated that to obtain positive results at all times and in all conditions of weather some mechanical force was necessary to move the air. This force is produced by the rotation of a fan which drives the air into a system of ducts almost entirely independent of the outside weather conditions.

As may be suposed the expense to operate the fan so as to secure positive ventilation is higher than where the air is moved by gravity caused by the expansion only. These fans are driven by motors or by engines connected either by belt or directly to the fan.

On the other hand all the heating surface can be



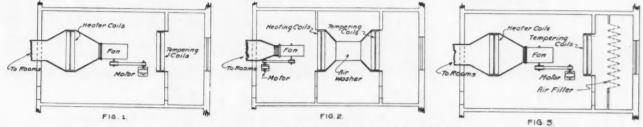
Improved Design for a Two-Room Village or Country School to Afford All Accommodations

[December, 1913

concentrated at one or two points as shown in Fig. 1 and the steam piping is therefore much simplified.

Where a fan is installed it is usually arranged to stand between two sets of heaters as shown, the first

plates. This process causes a drop in temperature of the air of 10 to 20 degrees so that the use of the air washer means an increase in amount of heat required. A cheaper substitute for the air washer is the air



Three Arrangements of Ventilating Fans and Heater Coils

set being known as the "tempering coils" and the second set as the "heating coils." The purpose of this is to modify the air temperature before it reaches the fan and to supply exactly the right amount of heat to it at the last possible point before it enters the ducts. When an air washer is installed it is set sometimes between the tempering coil and the fan and sometimes between the tempering coil and the heating coil, as shown in Fig. 2, with the fan discharging directly into the ducts.

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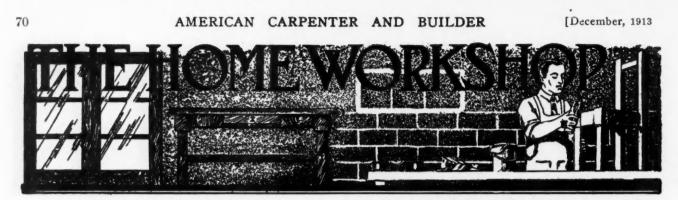
The purpose of the air washer is to cleanse the air and purify it by means of a fine water spray which is atomized by special nozzles being caught by baffle filter which is made by building light frames over which cheese cloth or other material is stretched. The arrangement is then made as shown in Fig. 3, the air being drawn through this filter which strains but does not clean the air as thoroughly as a washer.

Any of these schemes insures a positive supply of fresh warmed air of a given and desired quantity delivered at the points where it is required. Therefore as far as positiveness goes the installation of a fan leaves nothing to be desired. In all the figures shown the air movement is in the same direction, drawn in through the outside window by the suction of the fan and discharged from the fan into the duct system.

	Doric				lonic				Corinthian				
	GREEK Theseus		ROMAN Vignola		GREEK Vesta Elecisis		ROMAN Vigpola		GREEK Lysicrates		ROMAN Pantheon		
Height of Column		5½		8		9		9		10		9¾-10	
Flutes		20		24		24 fillets		24 fillets		24 fillets			
UpperDiameter		3/4		5/6		6/7		5/6		5/6		5/6	
Height of Base	-		I/2		1/2 Upper Diameter		1/2		1/2 Upper Diameter		1/2		
Projection of Base	-		1/4 Upper Diameter		1/5		1/5		1/4		1/5		
Abacas Width	1/2 Upper Diameter							11/3UpperDiameter				2 and 11/6	
Capital Height	+H	+Hypotencise 1/2		Top of $\frac{1}{2}$		Volcite of 3/4 Upper Abacus Diameter		Volute of 3/5 Upper Abacus Diameter		11/2		11/4	
						th across] 5/2	Widt Voli	thacross 15/12	Wid Vol	thacross } 15/2	Wid Voli	th across {11/5	
Entablature		21/6		2		2		21/4		21/3 for Anthemion		21/4 full	
a e (Architrove	parts	3 parts	parts	2 parts	parts	4 parts	parts	3 parts	parts	4 parts	oants	3 parts	
Ardziliave Ardziliave Frieze Cornice	into 8	312	into 8	3	into 13	4	inato 10	3	into II	3	Divide Into 10 parts	3	
Se Cornice	Divide	11/2	Divide	3	Divide	5.	Divide	4 .	Divide	4	Divide	4	
Projection of Cornice		1/3 beight		11/2 height		3/4 height		Equals height		Equals height		Equals beight	

SIMPLE TABLE FOR FINDING THE MAIN DIMENSIONS OF THE CLASSIC ORDERS OF ARCHITECT URE

NOTE, UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED. THE LOVER DIAMETER OF COLUMN IS THE STANDARD MEASURE MENT. A Table of Very Useful Information for Architects. Draftsmen and Designers of Furniture; Reproduced by Courtesy of the "Furniture Manufacturer and Artisan"



How to Make an Arts-Craft Seat

COMPLETE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS WITH WORKING TRAWINGS FOR MAKING AND FINISHING THIS INTERESTING PIECE

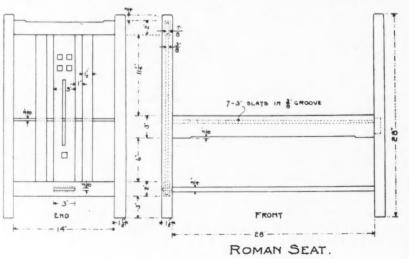
By Ira S. Griffith

THE seat shown here is to have a loose leather seat of a color to match the wood finish. The wood in this case was black walnut finished natural. The chair was built by Harry V. Johnson.

STOCK BILL FOR SEAT

Posts, 4 pieces, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches, S-4-S. Rails, 4 pieces, $\frac{7}{6}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, S-2-S. Rails, 2 pieces, $\frac{7}{6}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches, S-2-S. Stretcher, 1 piece, $\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 32 inches, S-2-S. Slats, 2 pieces, $\frac{3}{6}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches, S-2-S. Slats, 4 pieces, $\frac{3}{6}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches, S-2-S. Seat slats. 7 pieces, $\frac{3}{6}$ by 3 by $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches S-2-S.

The manner of proceeding with the work is not unusual. Since the posts are specified mill-planed to thickness and width, it is only necessary to remove the mill marks and square the ends to proper length. After this has been done the posts may be stood upon end and so placed that the best surfaces shall be visible in the finished piece. In other words, select the faces, which are to be turned in, of the less desirable surfaces. While the posts are still in this position mark roughly, as with penciled circle, the approximate locations of the intended mortises. Next, lay the pieces upon the bench top with the squared top ends evened and measure and mark accurately the ends of the mortises. In case of through mortises, a pencil will be used for scoring around the piece and the gauge used for scoring between the penciled lines. After



Dimensioned Drawings of Arts-Craft Seat

the gauge marks have been placed the penciled lines should be knifed between the gauge lines. This is to give the chisel a more accurate setting when cutting the ends of the mortises.

The rails may be squared to width and length and



Roman Seat of Arts-Craft; Design Built of Black Walnut

the mill-marks removed from the broad surfaces. Like rails may be placed side by side upon the bench and the shoulders of the tenons located and scored upon

> face edges, after which, these lines may be scored about each piece. Gauge the various widths and thicknesses of tenons, making all possible use of the gauge before resetting it for a new dimension.

> In laying out the mortises for the slats of the ends, make each large enough to take in the entire end of a slat. The pierced ornamentation on the middle slats is purely suggestive and may be omitted if desired. It may, too, be worked up as a piece of inlay work instead of a pierced ornament.

> The curved edges of side rails and upper end rails are indicted clearly in the drawing.

Probably the easiest manner of

attaching the seat slats is to plow, before assembling, grooves along the inner surfaces of a width sufficient to take in the ends.

The ends of the frame should be glued and clamped first. After the glue on these has dried the side rails and stretcher and seat slats may be placed.

How to Finish

If the piece is made of walnut, a most satisfactory

finish is obtained by covering the frame with paraffine oil, after it has been thoroughly scraped and sanded. This oil will bring out the richness of the color. Wipe off any surplus oil and allow it to stand forty-eight hours. Upon this apply a thin coating of shellac. Allow the shellac to harden over night and then sand it lightly with fine sandpaper. Upon the shellac apply and polish in the usual manner several coats of some good floor wax.

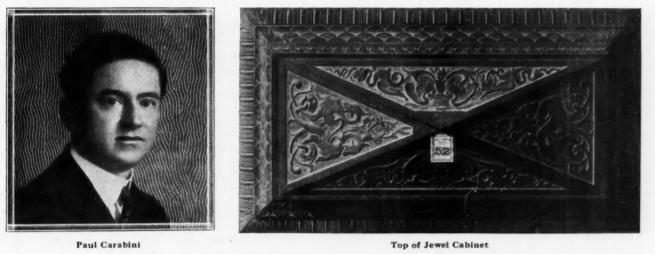
Paul Carabini-Master Craftsman

NE learns wood carving in Italy. Just because one is a cabinet maker, why should he not also be the artist?

When a little boy has grown up in Florence—looking at real "old masters" every day of his life, art may become a part of him. Whatever material he works in—paints or marble or wood, will feel the artist touch.

Paul Carabini grew to manhood in Arizzo, just outside of Florence. He became a cabinet maker and a good one. There was no fine woodworking tool of which he was not the master. Wood carving became play to him. Coming to America a few years ago, Yankee woodworking machinery couldn't stop him. They don't use much power machinery in the woodworking shops of Italy; but arrived here, it didn't take him long to figure out the why of every machine, and how to operate it. Thus did the skill and craftmanship of old Florence add to the riches of American woodworking.

This jewel cabinet is made of black walnut. Every mould and every line in the cabinet is hand made; moulded and carved by this fine workman. In size it measures twelve by twenty-four inches and is eighteen inches high.





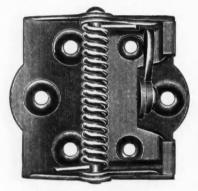
End and Side Views of Hand Carved Jewel Cabinet Made of Black Walnut



"Jiffy" Detachable Screen Door Hinge

It may be a little late in the season to talk about screen door hinges; but a new one has just been offered that seems so good, you can investigate it now and try it on next spring.

Once this hinge is fastened to the house and the door there is no further



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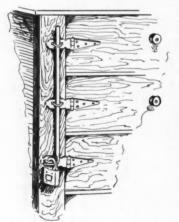
"Jiffy" Detachable Screen Door Hinge

construction and strong, made of pressed steel. All the working parts are contained in the portion attached to the door, so there is nothing left on the house to rust or corrode.

These detachable door hinges seem to be the coming thing for popularity. Our readers should find out all about them.

A Multiple Lock

The illustration shows an ingenious way of locking several drawers with one padlock. An ordinary hinge hasp with staple is screwed to each drawer, fastened on so that the staples line up all in a row. To lock, an iron bolt is run



Ingenious Arrangement for Locking Several Drawers with one Padlock

lock, an iron bolt is run through all the staples and the padlock engages the loop at the end, locking it fast with the end staple.

need for tools. By raising the little lever to a right angle with the door casing, the door may

be lifted away, leaving just a smooth plate on the door cas-

ing. Anyone, a woman

or a twelve-year-old

child, can hang the

screen door in a min-

ute or two with these

detachable hinges.

The hinge is neat in

For shop tool cabinets or any other cases containing a series of drawers, this makes a strong and handy lock. It is much better than the ordinary light mortised lock on each drawer front. Additional security could be had by screwing on the hinges along the drawer sides, thus covering the screw heads when the drawers are closed.

Electric Scrubbing Apparatus

It is possible by the application of electric power to scrub 150 square feet of floor space in a minute. This is the remarkable speed of the new portable electric floor scrubbing and polishing machine as shown in operation at the City Hall in Philadelphia, Pa., in the accompanying illustration.

It is claimed that the electrical machine not only thoroughly scrubs any kind of a floor at the above speed (which is as



Electric Scrubbing Machine at Work in the City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

fast as the operator can conveniently walk up and down the room), but it sprays the floor with water, from tank on handle, and covers a space 27 inches in width at one time.

Not only has the electric scrubber and polisher been found a valuable labor saving device for renovating and polishing, but a heavy and more powerful machine is also built on the same principle for grinding and polishing marble, cement, terrazzo and composition floors, one double machine doing as much work as fifteen skilled workmen in a day, with better results. This grinding is accomplished by using carborundum blocks attached to revolving discs.

Both double and single machines have been designed. A ¼-horse power motor is mounted on a shell containing a revolving base, and to this is automatically clamped a disc or brush as may be required. All working parts are enclosed in a dust and water-proof case. The gears and ball bearings are noiseless and require little attention. The machine can be operated from any electric lamp socket.



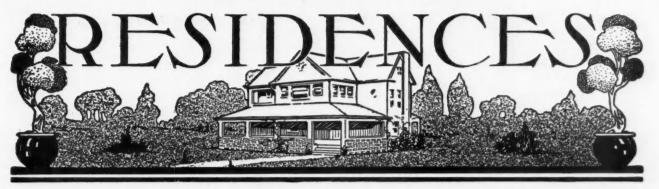
Largest Wood Pulley Block

The accompanying illustration shows one of the largest wood pulley blocks ever made. It is one of eight made for American Bridge Co., and was constructed at Pittsburgh. It is designed for a 2½ Manilla rope of 60-ton capacity. It has a weight of 1,350 lbs.

The largest steel block ever made was built for 7% steel cable of 100-ton capacity. It was one of four made for Carnegie Steel Co., with a weight of 2,875 pounds.



AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



Plans for Stylish Nine-Room Brick Bungalow

COMPLETE SET OF ARCHITECT'S WORKING DRAWINGS REPRODUCED TO LARGE SIZE, SHOWING ARRANGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF MODERN DESIGNED STORY-AND-A-HALF DWELLING

VERY attractive dwelling 32 by 38 feet in outside dimensions, not including front porch, is illustrated on this page; and the full set of working drawings for it are presented on the pages following. It is a brick veneered and stuccoed structure, designed along the ornamented bungalow lines, now so popular.

The foundation walls up to grade line are of concrete, 13 inches thick, resting upon 24 by 12-inch concrete footings. A 13-inch brick foundation wall extends up to support the first floor joists. Above this a regular balloon frame is erected and then sided with a veneer of face brick up to the second-story window sills. The gable ends are cement plaster, laid desirable arrangements. The drawings are rather

off into panels by exposed timbering, according to the English style.

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The main floor is very conveniently arranged, containing large parlor with connecting dining-room, a cozy little den, first-floor bedroom and toilet room, kitchen, pantries, central stairway hall, etc. On the second floor are two bedrooms of good size and two smaller ones. Each has a good-sized clothes closet. There is also a closet off the bathroom. The basement is arranged for heating plant and coal room, laundry with set tubs, vegetable cellar, work shop, soft water cistern, etc.

A careful study of these plans will reveal many

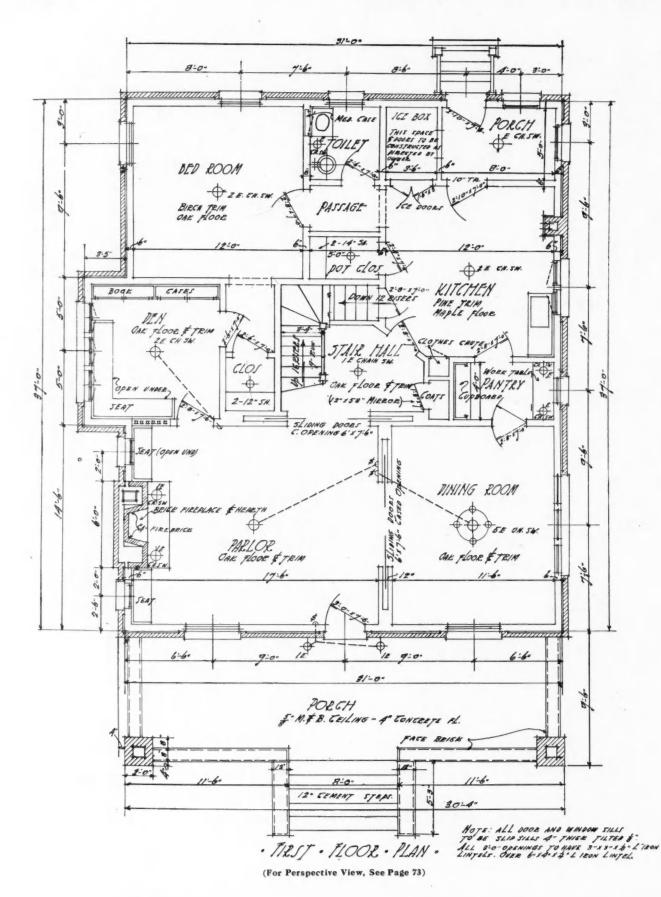


Brick Bungalow Containing Nine Rooms, Designed for Mr. Carl Barnes, Richland Center, Wis. COMPLETE WORKING DRAWINGS FOR THIS HOUSE ARE PRESENTED ON THE SIX PAGES FOLLOWING

fully detailed, showing electric wiring, etc. The details of exterior construction and also of interior finish, including special built-in features, are very complete.

Counter-Shafting Suggestions

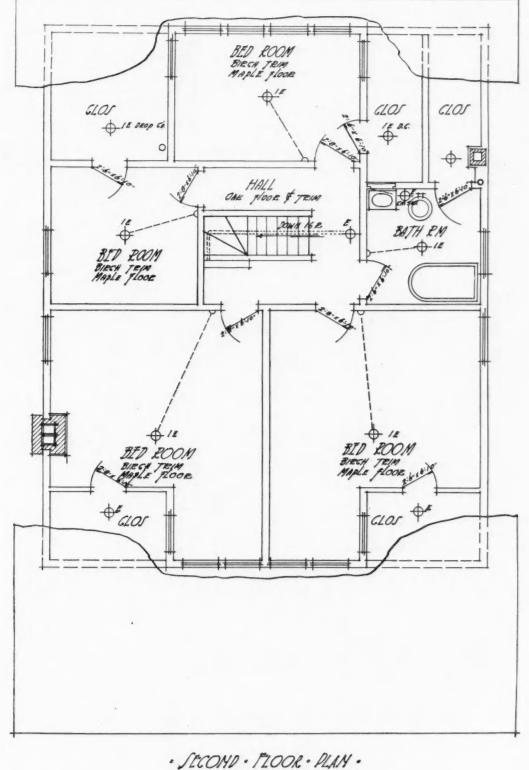
When you are putting up or resetting a counteror line-shaft in your shop, you might just as well do it right while you are about it and take advantage



[December, 1913

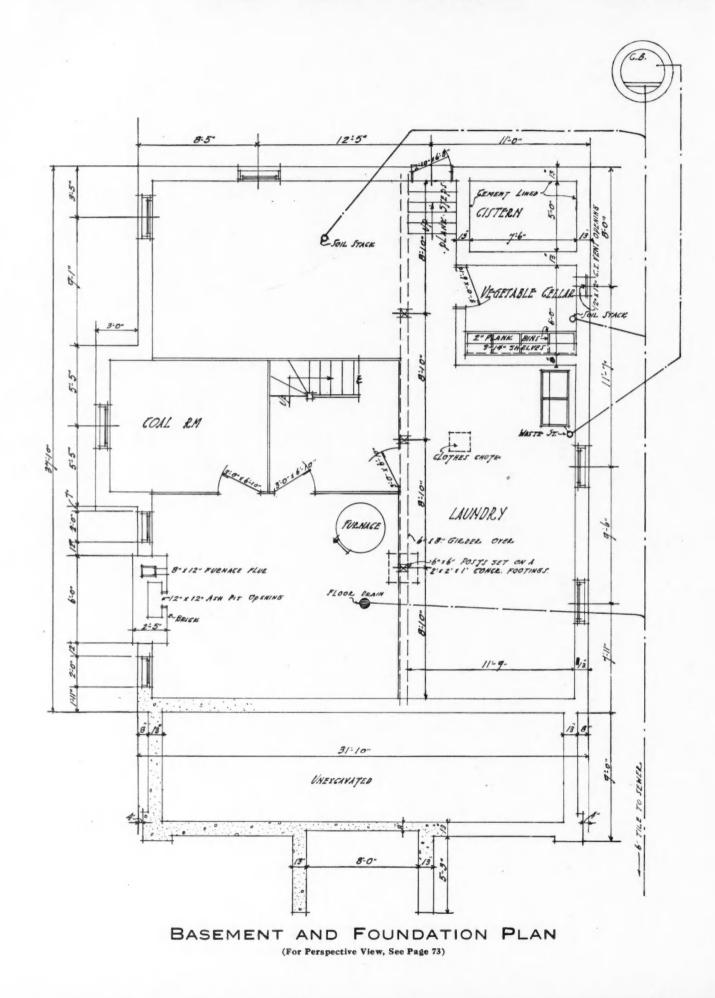
of all suggestions you can get that promise to help out.

If you are driving several small machines from one power unit, whether it be an electric motor or a gasoline engine, the first suggestion is that you get the power unit in the center and extend the shaft on each side of it. This permits you to use the lightest possible shaft, which makes less friction and saves power. The old time way was to hang the engine or motor onto one end, or if there was a belt drive from the power to the line or counter shaft, to make this at one end. That may be convenient for some things, but it is wrong in principle. Get your motive power in the center, and if you are driving with a belt to the line of shafting, get this belt drive in the center instead of at one end and you can save power and use lighter shafting. Another thing, too, it enables



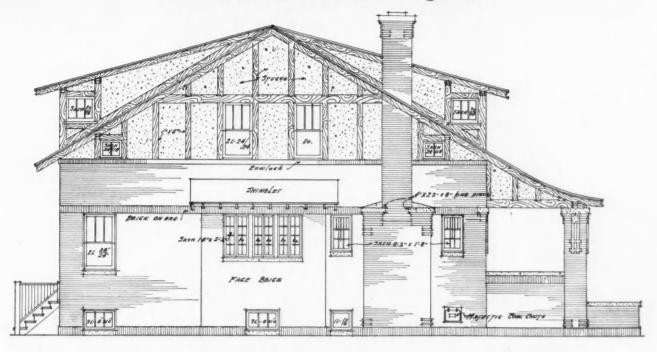
(For Perspective View, See Page 73)

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Plans for Nine-Room Bungalow



· SOUTH ELEVATION ·

you, by the use of couplings or friction clutches, to run either half independently and thus save again in power when only one half is needed.

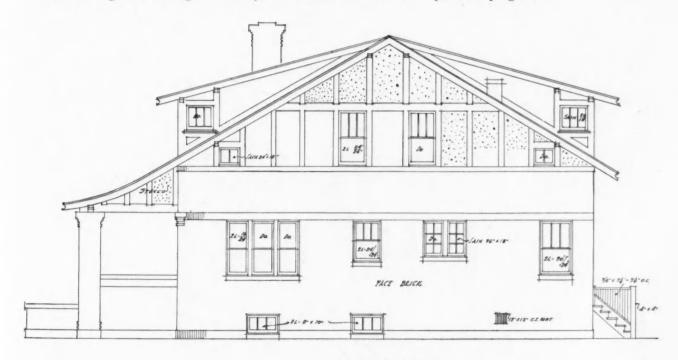
Another good suggestion is to hang your shaft in hangers with swivel or pivoted boxes. This simplifies aligning the boxes in the first place, but that is not the main thing. When your machines are at work there is often a little spring to the shaft from the strain. If the boxes are rigid this makes the journal bear tight at the ends, which leads to more or less heating and cutting. If the journal boxes are pivot-mounted they will give with the shaft and adjust themselves so that they fit snugly the full length.—J. CROW TAYLOR.

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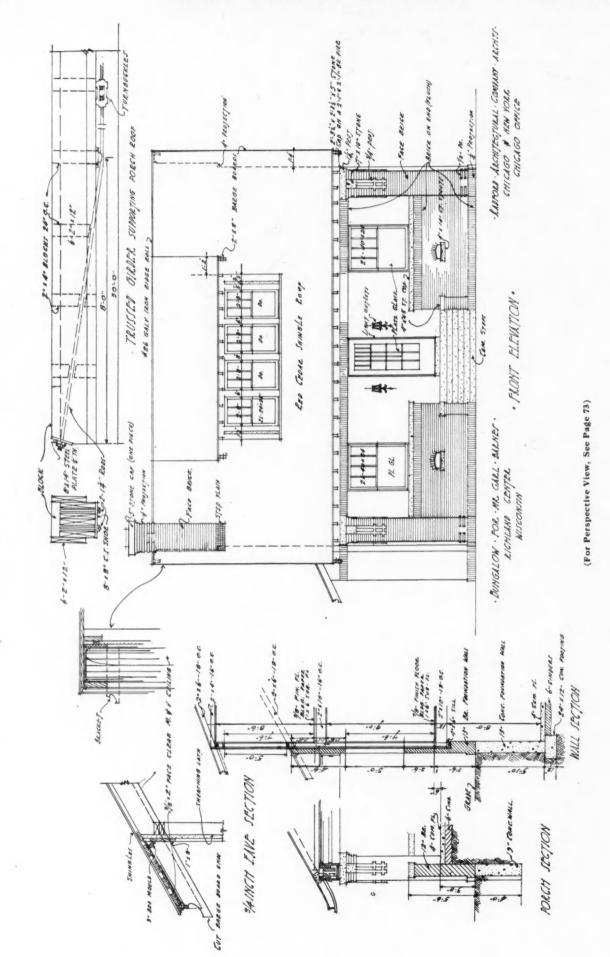
Institute of Architects in Convention

On December 2, 3 and 4, the American Institute of Architects are holding their Forty-seventh Annual Convention at New Orleans. Reports of all standing and special committees, Board of Directors, etc., addresses on architectural subjects, and election of officers comprise the program.



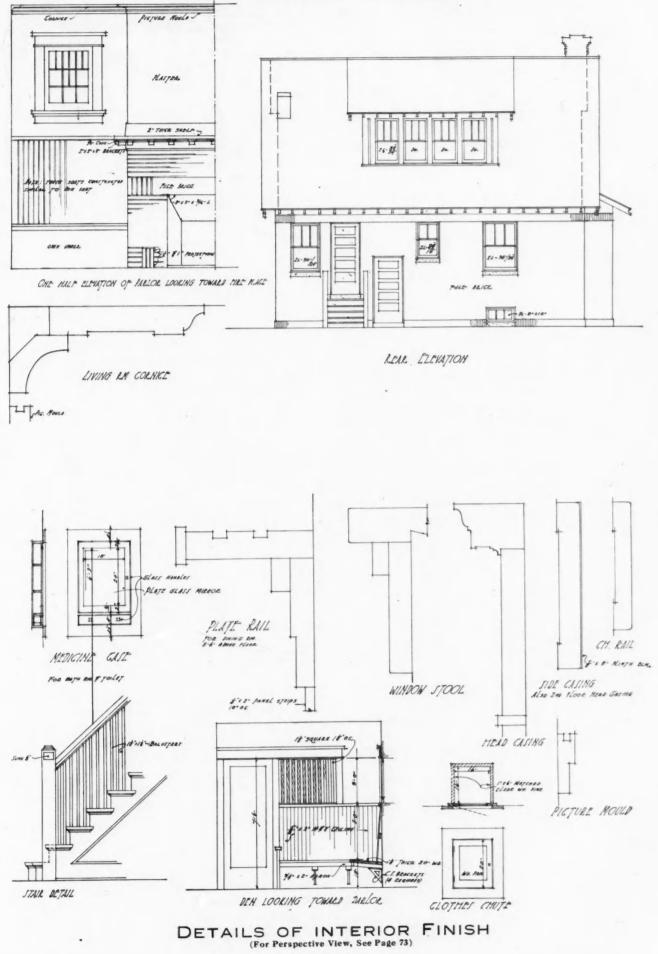
• NORTH ELEVATION • (For Perspective View, See Page 73)





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Plans for Nine-Room Bungalow

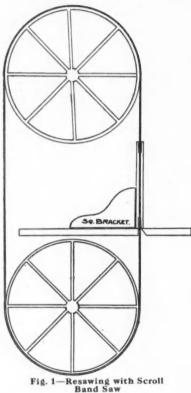


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Operating the Scroll Band Saw some practical pointers for all power woodworking shop men By Chas. Cloukey

O NE of the most popular uses of the shop band saw is that of resawing boards for one purpose and another. It is often a great saving for the carpenter or contractor as well as the mill man, to be able to resaw his lumber when occasion demands it, and this same job is one which every sawyer should be able to handle in a small way. What I mean by



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this is that he should be able to do a good job of resawing without any unnecessary expense of stock, and that he should be able to do it in such time as would not eat up all the profit of the material gained by the work. Still it is not fair to suppose that a scroll band machine will be able to resaw in quantity and show a profit over what a stock of thin lumber will cost at a saw mill

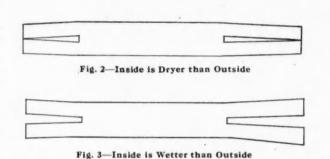
When resawing with a light machine and the saws

fitted, it is best to give the stock a kerf on each side with a thin rip-saw, as shown in Fig. 1. This will serve as a guide for the saw and at the same time take part of the work off of the band saw.

Fig. I also shows the bracket used to keep the stock being resawed in a vertical position. The sawyer should have a number of these brackets of varying sizes so that he can select one at any time which will readily pass under the saw guide, and still be about as high as the work is wide.

One of the most annoying and wasteful tasks in

the resawing line is that of panels when the lumber is not in the proper condition. Take, for instance, the piece illustrated in Fig. 2, which has pinched in as soon as kerfed on the rip saw, and this shows that the piece is dryer inside than it is at the surface, and as soon as the edges are cut the tension caused by the excessive moisture near the surface will cause the outside surfaces to assume a rounded shape, or in other words, a larger surface. It is folly to go ahead and resaw the whole stock and then depend upon weighting them down to get them flat again. The only



good method is to dry the surface before going ahead with the sawing. This can generally be accomplished in two hours or less if there is a good hot box in the mill, or somewhat longer if one has to depend upon the regular dry kiln. The stock should be set up on edge until the kerfs open out straight, and then the resawing should be done at once and the planing and sanding should follow immediately. Now they should be stacked in a dead pile until time for raising.

Fig. 3 shows the opposite extreme, where the inside of the boards are wetter than the outside, and these may be resawed at once and then spread out with the freshly cut side up, as it will shrink quite rapidly and should be planed as soon as straight or nearly so.

In this drying process to straighten the lumber, great care should be exercised in watching it to the proper point for working, as it is liable to go too far if left in the extreme heat until it is plumb straight.

Fig. 4 shows a badly warped piece of stock to be

resawed, and the reason why the concave face should stand against the guide bracket. It is evident that one piece will dress up much thicker than the other, if the saw is run in the kerf at both edges of the board, but if the kerfing is done after the board has warped, the kerfs may be spaced so as to give two panels of the same thickness, although there will be a large percentage of waste in thickness at the planer.

Jigs with the Band Saw

Among the odd work at the band saw, one of the most interesting and profitable items is that of work subject to the use of jigs. Whenever it is desired to cut quite a number of irregular pieces of an uniform size and shape, the first question that presents itself to the enterprising sawyer is, "will it pay to make a jig?" Fig. 5 shows a saw table with a jig for circular work. This consists of a board clamped to the table and having another circular board pivoted at such a point that the perimeter of the required circle will feed up to the cutting edge of the saw without running or drawing the blade out of its proper cut.

This latter may be accomplished if necessary, by loosening the clamp and shifting the bottom board to the required position.

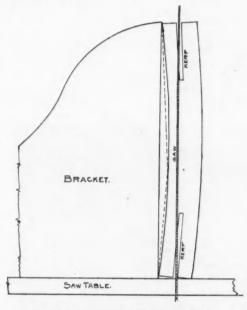


Fig. 4-Resawing Badly Warped Stock

There are many shapes besides circles subject to handling with the jig, such as the more simple patterns of brackets used behind metal cornices and used in great numbers. If the jigs are not too hard to make so that there will be more time used in making the jig than it would take to mark out the stock with a pattern and pencil or compasses, the sawyer will save time and at once have more agreeable and easier work.

When the sawyer wishes to cut through a roller or cylinder or a ball, he should be careful to support the edge of the piece so that when the saw begins to cut it will not jerk the wood around and down against the table. Such an accident is liable to kink or break the saw, and it might be the means of jerking the sawyer's hand against the saw as well. If there are small rounds to be halved or quartered, or if it is desired to

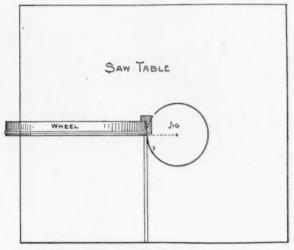


Fig. 5-Saw Table with Jig for Circular Work

saw a slab off the side of a round piece, the stock to be sawed should be tacked to a straight square piece which will act as a guide and at the same time keep the piece from turning while being sawed.

Of course it would be impossible in an article like this to give all the methods of doing the various work on the scroll band saw, or to even suggest the really wide possibilities of this useful machine, but the operator who can get an intelligent start and who has an ingenious turn of mind and hand, will not long be at a loss to study out the short cuts, the economies and in short the general scope of band saw work of the shop.

*

An Unusual House Moving Operation

One of the largest undertakings of the kind ever attempted in the District of Columbia is the moving of 92 buildings consisting of two solid blocks of houses, in order to make way for the plaza between the Union Station and the Capitol. The work is being done by Hugh J. Phillips, a local contractor, who has arranged with owners of more than 25 pieces of property to transfer bodily the structures to their vacant holdings. The other structures will be razed and the material utilized in the erection of buildings in other sections. One of the buildings is the historic Washington Inn, built by the first president of the United States. It is estimated by Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol, that the original cost of the improvements on the two blocks exceeded \$1,000,000. We understand that Mr. Phillips pays \$7,300 for the privilege of clearing the property.

Manufacturers of artificial limbs are seeking substitutes for English willow, used because of its combined lightness and strength. It is claimed that the Port Orford cedar of the Pacific Coast will prove equally serviceable.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

[December, 1913

CORRESP

Questions Answered and Ideas Exchanged.

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

Suggests an Exchange Column

To the Editor: Morris, Ill. I have read in the "A. C. & B." about large barns for country use, but do not see any plans or photos of a barn that could be built for city use, where an automobile can be kept as well as horses. I wish some of the readers would get busy and show us something of the kind.

I also think that if you had a column where a Bro. Carpenter could advertise and sell some piece of machinery that he does not use, to somebody that needs it, or trade it for something else, it would help us poor builders.

H. A. TAYLOR.

+ Wants Market for Hand-Made Furniture

To the Editor:

Chanute, Kans. There have been many letters published in the past on how to keep the dollars coming in during the winter months, but none of the different methods seems to appeal to me except

one in this town should do anything of the kind, he would have to pay somebody to take it off his hands.

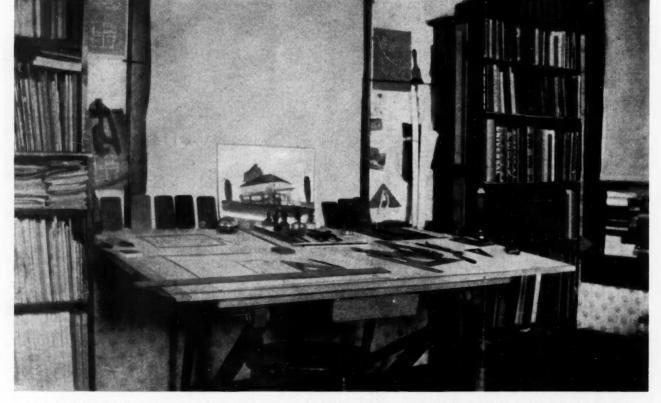
I have made two center tables with marquetry tops; but do you suppose I could dispose of them? Oh, no! A railroad conductor looked at one and said I ought to get \$25.00 for it, but he forgot to "come across." I still have the table.

I would like to announce through the columns of the A. C. & B. that I can do such work, also Mission furniture, etc., and walnut bookcases. I have a bookcase of walnut with quarter-sawed white oak panels that the dealers cannot duplicate for \$100.00. If you know of any market for such work I would be very much pleased to learn of it, and it might be the means of my driving the wolf away from the door, too. EDW. BARNES.

In an Architect's Office

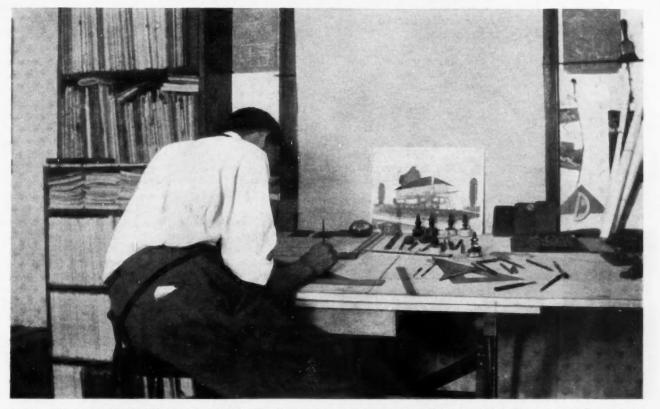
To the Editor: that of making Mission furniture. But I am afraid that if

Dallas, Tex. I am enclosing two views of my office before moving into larger quarters. On the book shelves at the right are one full shelf and half of another shelf, that shows at the bottom,



Drafting Table of R. E. Gilmore, Architect and Superintendent, Dallas, Texas. Bound Volumes of the American Carpenter and Builder Fill the Lower Shelf of the Bookcase and Radford's Cyclopedia of Construction is Close at Hand on the Third Shelf j

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



Architect Gilmore at Work at His Drafting Board. The Current Issues of the American Carpenter and Builder can be Seen on the Lower Self of the Bookcase. Many Trade Catalogs are Filed in this Case for Reference

of AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER magazines; and the shelves on right carry several bound volumes, with advertisements cut out. They are of date such as 1905, etc. But I consider the advertisements one of the best references of any trade magazine, so I will not destroy them when I bind up these other numbers.

You will also notice I have a set of "Radford's Cyclopedia of Construction" in my reference library.

With best wishes for the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, I am . R. E. GILMORE,

Architect and Superintendent.

* Having a Shop Helps

To the Editor: Burlington, Me. As I am a country carpenter, I don't have any inside finishing to do winters. We get our building all done by the first of November, and then we have about a month hanging storm doors and windows.

We buy the windows all made, but the storm doors we have to make; so this summer I built me a shop at odd times when I got a spare day, and nights after I got through my day's work. Had to scratch pretty hard to do it, with my other work, but I did it, and I am well pleased with it.

Now, when a neighbor wants a storm door or anything else I say, "Yes, bring her right along."

I have a forge in my shop, so I can do iron work—build sleds and iron them. I have built one set already this fall, during rainy weather when I could not do anything outdoors. Sled business in a lumbering town is a good business; it pays. Any carpenter can do it after a little practice. It's

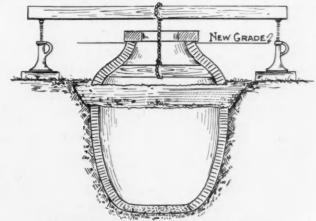
better than freezing to death outdoors driving shingle nails. I also have a soldering outfit, so can mend any old tinware.

Some old lady may come with an old wash boiler she has had 50 or 75 years, and she hates to part with it. So I mend it for the old girl and she goes off happy.

I think every carpenter ought to have a shop. You will get a great many more dollars through the winter months than you would without it. WILLIS H. BARKER.

What Do the Cistern Men Think of This? To the Editor: Jackson, Mich.

The old cistern is still in good condition, but the grade line has been raised so it will completely cover the cistern, unless something is done. Therefore, cut a stout timber and place inside of cistern and take off sod and dirt, get two jacks, a chain and another longer timber, as shown in the illustration. Fasten chain from long timber to short one inside



A Scheme for Raising Brick Cistern Top to New Grade

the cistern and screw up jacks, after cutting around wall with a chisel. The top can be carried up in this way to height desired and walls extended. "Just like pulling a tooth."

-

W. C. STEWART.

What's Best Furniture Polish?

To the Editor: Niagara Falls, Ont. What is the best way to make a good furniture polish, such as is used on piano work, for use on a varnished surface? I would feel much obliged if some reader could furnish the information. D. M.

83

Adding a Hot Water Radiator to a Furnace System

To the Editor:

Having built an additional room to the rear of my house, I wish to heat it from the furnace; but distance to room being too great for hot air, would a coil of pipe placed in furnace and connected with a radiator in room making a miniature hot water system be practical? If so, would like particulars. J. H. SUMMERS,

Building and General Contractor.

Calgary, Alta.

Answer: The arrangement proposed is one which is perfectly practicable to install and most heating contractors have had occasion to use this method for heating additional rooms,

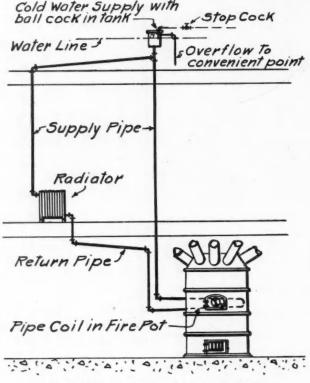


Fig. 1. Most Ideal Design if Conditions Permit

being up against exactly the same proposition. It is required, however, that the furnace should have sufficient capacity to supply the additional amount of heat over and above its present performance. Assuming that the additional room in the rear of the house is of ordinary size and that the furnace does not have to be excessively forced in extreme weather, under the present conditions the installation of a coil and radiator would be satisfactory.

Where this is done it is customary to drill through the furnace casting so as to get a pipe into the fire pot, but above the fire, and to take the pipe out at a point as much higher as possible, the coil being made of general shape shown in Fig. 1. Then, in order to get the best circulation, the outlet should be carried directly up above the ceiling of the room to be heated and run across above the ceiling until directly over the radiator. Here the supply is dropped down and should enter the top of the radiator as shown in Fig. 1, the return coming out of the bottom on the opposite side dropping through the floor and running back to the lower end of the furnace coil.

In order to take care of the expansion, a small expansion tank must, of course, be provided as is shown in Fig. 1, and it is necessary to vent the air from the high point of the line running above the ceiling into the expansion tank as otherwise the minute particles of air which are contained in hot water would gradually accumulate in the higher portion of the system to the extent of excluding the water and stopping the circulation.

The water supply should be carried to the expansion tank with a ball cock in the tank to keep the water at a certain level quite a distance below the overflow (so that the expansion of the water will not cause it to be lost through the overflow) while the ball cock prevents the water ever sinking below the tank. The overflow may be carried out on to the roof, although it is better to run it down over a sink or to some other conspicuous position so that in case the ball cock ever gets out of order the waste of water will be at once apparent. This system, as shown in Fig. 1, is what is termed a self-venting system; that is, the air which collects rises of its own accord into the expansion tank and is dissipated.

In Fig. 2 another scheme of connections is shown which will give fairly good results although not quite as good circulation as that in Fig. 1. If the construction of the additional room does not permit the overhead line it will be necessary to run both pipes under the floor, as shown in Fig. 2, or to use the overhead line with the top pipe run exposed below the ceiling of the room, which may, or may not, be desirable. In Fig. 2 all piping is concealed under the floor, and the radiator is bound to have air slowly collect in the top of it; this is taken care of by putting a little air valve on the top of the radiator, all as shown, and by opening this air valve once in a couple of weeks or so, until water begins to come from it, you will make absolutely sure that there is no air in the radiator.

Fig. 2 also shows a method of filling the expansion tank, which is not quite as good as that given in Fig. 1, although a method in common use. This consists of making the cold water connection at the boiler with a little altitude gauge set so as to show when the water has entered into the proper height at the tank, or the altitude gauge can be omitted and the overflow from the tank used to indicate when the system is full of water. Care must be taken, however, not to allow the water to evaporate out of the system or to be lost through leakage so as to stop the cir-

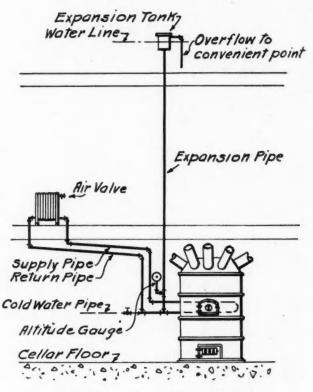


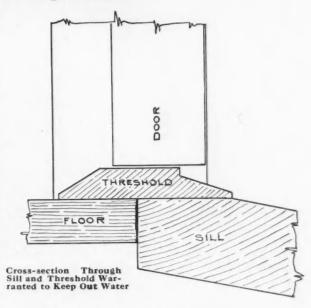
Fig. 2. Another Lavout, but not so Good

Correspondence Department

culation and (as this system is not automatic as far as self-filling goes), this is a danger which is not encountered with the scheme used in Fig. 1.

It is sometimes permissible to cut out the expansion tank and to connect the system on to the water supply of the building. This means, however, that if your water has a pressure of 40 pounds that the radiators and piping must also carry this pressure, and it may prove more or less difficult to keep valves tight than with simply the tank pressure. The attention of the correspondent is called to the fact that with a pipe coil in the furnace it is necessary to have the water circulating at all times in order to keep the coil from becoming overheated and burning out. It will be noticed that no valves are shown on these drawings owing to the fact that it is desired to make the system as near fool proof as possible and the shutting down of a valve in the circulation line would cause disastrous consequences by overheating the coil in the furnace. The only valve that should be installed is the one on the cold water supply, which cannot in any way interfere with the circulation, and care must be taken to keep the pipes pitched continuously up from the high pipe of the coil in the furnace to the highest point of the system where the air vent takes place, and then continuously down to the lower pipe on the coil, without pockets of any kind in which air can collect. The proper pitching is plainly indicated in exaggerated form on the figure shown.

To obtain the proper amount of radiator surface the correspondent is referred to the "Adventures in Heating," in the June and August issues of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, and the pipe coil in the fire pot is usually made with a total area of about 1-30 of the radiator surface in square feet. CECIL F. HERINGTON.

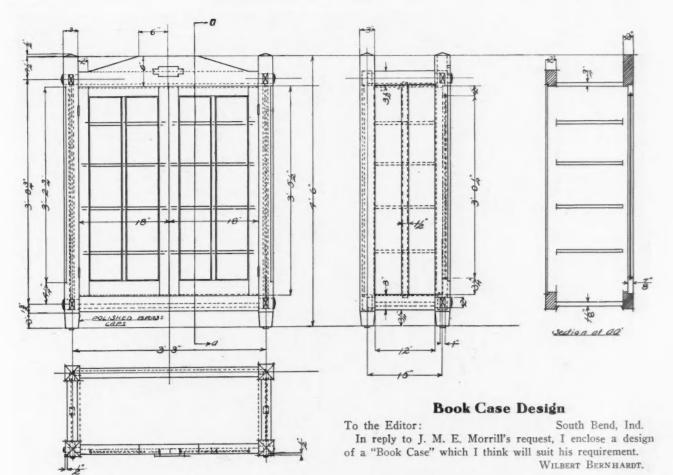


No-Leak Threshold

To the Editor:

Monroe Falls, O.

I see in the November issue that Jack Leg wants to know how to stop water from running under the door. As a reader of your most excellent magazine, will try and help him. If he fits his threshold so that the door projects about ¼ inch over the outside, as shown, he will have no further trouble. E. J. SPRIGGEL.



Working Drawings of Very Artistic Book Case with Glazed Doors, Offered by Wilbert Bernhardt, South Bend, Indiana

Serviceable Machinery Helps

To the Editor:

Wilburton, Okla.

Supplemental to my letter of last month, will say that in addition to my carpenter shop, as described, I have a pony planer, matcher, and moulder.

I would advise those intending to install a machine of this kind that they can not be too careful in their selection. Get one with plenty of belt surface and long bearings. A planer, to do rapid work (and that is what counts these days), should be double belted. Two-ply leather is much more satisfactory than one-ply. The top and bottom feed rolls should be 5 inches in diameter, and all driven. The loss of time in tightening the belt, doctoring heated bearings, etc., will soon pay the difference between a good, substantial machine and one of the lighter variety.

The same rule will hold good with any kind of a wood working machine. The high speed requires rigid construction to stand up. It is very important to learn to keep your machines in first-class order. The saws must be kept round, the throat of the teeth gummed out to make clearance for the sawdust, and set and filed. This doesn't require much skill, only painstaking common sense.

I have a 12-inch rock crusher to crush stone for concrete work. I run the planer and rock crusher with a gasoline engine. I find that the gasoline engine is the most economical power I can use. I bought a good one of which there are a number on the market. If you will keep the cylinder oiled and water in the hopper and good batteries, your engine troubles are very few.

I use a hand-power concrete mixer on account of its being so easily moved, and there is not so much invested.

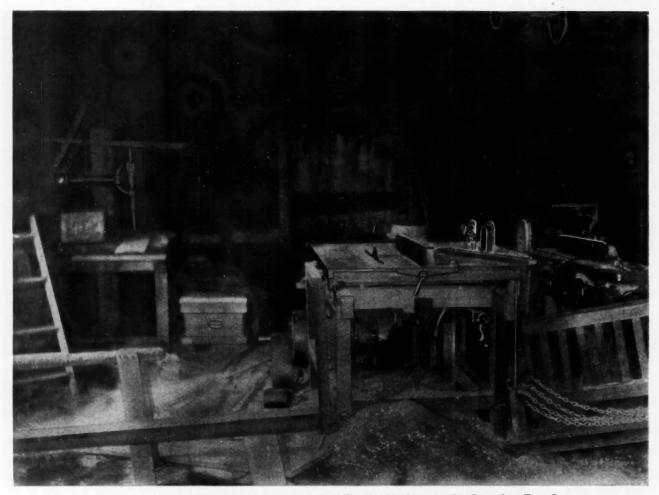


Outside View of Mr. McLarty's Carpenter Shop

A good hand-power batch mixer has a capacity on sidewalk and similar work of from 12 to 20 cubic yards per day with five men. Some men claim a batch of 4 cubic feet per minute, but I have never been able to keep that up very long at a time.

For general contracting it requires considerable outlay for equipment, but for the carpenter who does not want to contract, I would say: Secure a good, roomy, comfortable, welllighted shop; install a few first-class machines and keep them in good order. Take in all the jobs you can get; do good work at a reasonable price; select some article you can sell; keep your eyes open to your opportunity, and you will likely begin to look at life from a different angle.

J. P. McLARTY, General Contractor.



Mr. McLarty's Shop is all for Business. The Wood Working Machines are Big Enough to Turn Out a Large Amount of Work

Correspondence Department

A Small Wood Working Shop

To the Editor:

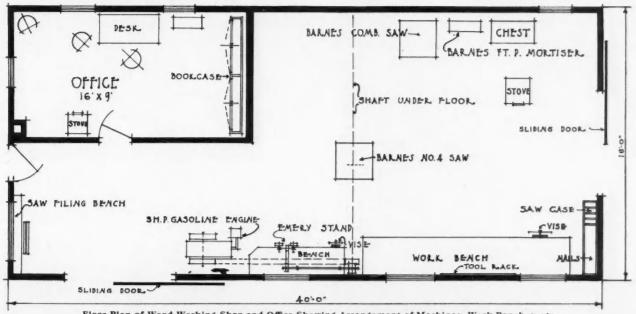
Pond Creek, Okla.

I am spending this stormy, disagreeable weather re-reading back numbers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER; and I find them good company and pleasant employment. As I am in the shop all the time, shop notes and things pertaining to shop work are very interesting to me, although I have spent a good many years at it.

I see several plans of shops, some in use and some suggested. I agree with Bro. Danaho (in the May number) that it pays to keep things in their places. It looks better to have pulleys for emery stand. This belt is twisted one-fourth turn. The shifting device is controlled by a lever behind the emery stand.

The No. 4 saw is belted up to tight and loose pulleys on shaft of saw between ratchet and outer boxing, so as not to interfere with treadle power, as I use this often when not running the engine.

I have several attachments which I have made for this saw. Can make it into a sash moulder, screen moulder and a drum sander. I have a wooden throat for each attachment. For screen moulder I put on a 7-inch rip saw, then a 2-inch



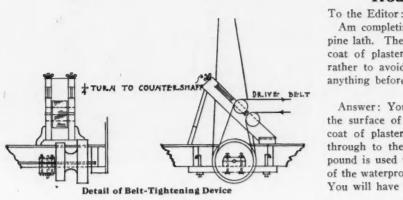
Floor Plan of Wood Working Shop and Office Showing Arrangement of Machines, Work Benches, etc. Shop is 18x 40 Feet, with One Corner 16x9 Feet Partitioned Off for Office

things clean. I have been using hand and foot power machines for a good many years; but began to see that gasoline could help a lot, so attached an engine.

I have a small shop. Here is a plan showing the arrangement. It may interest some of the boys. It may look small to those doing big contract work, but it is capable of doing a lot of work easier than I used to do it.

My engine is a No. 2, type A, 3 H-P, tank cooled. The tank is fastened to the wall behind the drive belt and holds 6 gallons of water. Engine is set on a cement footing raised 8 inches above the floor. Drive belt to line shaft is under the floor. It runs over a floor jack with a belttightening arrangement. (See detail.) The upper idler is set in blocks to slide, with bolts running through holes in the top, with wing-nuts to adjust tension.

There are two pulleys bolted together on the line shaft. The outer one is belted to counter shaft with tight and loose



collar, then a small cut-off saw just a little larger than the moulding head, then the moulding head. I set the fence to the moulding head, but over the collar I put another fence to rip saw. I set this to the thickness of the moulding.

I usually run the edge on a moulding first, then put it on the rip saw. I find this is a good way to utilize waste.

When I want to attach the scroll saw I set it in front of the No. 4 saw and belt from outer end of shaft to shaft of scroll saw, twisting once. I do not molest the ratchet.

I use a Wilcox quick-acting vise on bench, with iron strip let in to the top of bench. It is provided with holes and a dog so that I can hold wide stuff, such as doors, etc. These helps soon pay for themselves in saving time.

This is my first effort along this line and hope it will be of some use to someone.

D. B. Ross, Contractor and Builder.

Troubled with Plaster Staining

Hartington, Nebr.

Am completing a large house in which I used the western pine lath. The sap of the laths has come through the second coat of plaster. Is there anything I can do to stop it, or rather to avoid it from staining the third coat? Can I do anything before I put the third coat on?

HENRY STUCKENHOFF.

Answer: You might try using a waterproofing compound on the surface of the second coat before putting on the third coat of plaster. This might prevent the color from going through to the finishing coat. But if a dark colored compound is used with a thin covering coat of plaster, the color of the waterproofing compound may show through the plaster. You will have to watch this point. EDITOR.

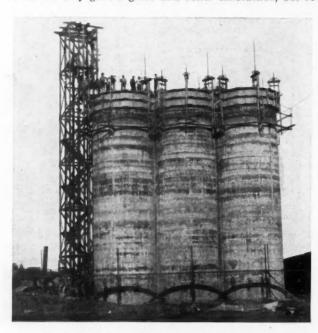
New Form Raising Rig for Concrete Work

To the Editor:

St. Paul, Minn.

During the summer of 1909 I was employed as inspector on construction of the large concrete elevator for the Great Northern Railway Company at Superior, Wis. In constructing the concrete bin walls, sliding forms were used, which were raised with the well known toggle jack, which is used extensively.

My observations were that the raising devices could be improved in a great many ways, so I invented a device which not only gave a great deal better satisfaction, but re-



Concrete Grain Bins Quickly Constructed Through the Help of New Style Form Raising Jacks

duced the cost in manipulating same by 50 per cent. My invention consists of a wheel, split collar, threaded sleeve, a guide plate, two sets of dogs, and an eccentric paul and U bolt. One and a quarter inch pipe is used to climb on, and same also serves as vertical reinforcing for concrete walls. These parts are mounted on a yoke as shown in photograph.

A graduated rule is nailed to one of the vertical yoke timbers with the zero end at the top. Before starting to raise, the guide is brought to zero, and as soon as the wheel is turned counter clockwise the upper dogs grip the pipe automatically and the yoke and form start traveling upwards, being forced up by the threaded sleeve, which is held stationary by the upper dogs. When the upper end of the threaded sleeve is reached and we have no more thread to climb on, all that is necessary is to reverse the wheel and the lower dogs will immediately grip the pipe automatically and hold the form stationary. The upper dogs also release simultaneously and the sleeve and upper dogs are again brought to zero. In other words, the device forms a continuous jack, which only requires turning of the wheel in either direction. When the concrete is set up sufficiently hard in the first course the U bolt is released with eccentric paul, which releases the outer form, the inner form being built with a 3/16-inch drift to prevent binding. But when raising forms while concrete is still plastic, releasing of outer forms is not necessary. This also gives the concrete a troweled surface.

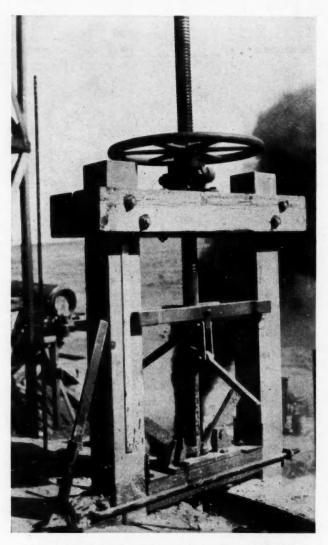
This device has just been successfully demonstrated in the Big Bend country, Washington, at Ephrata and Wilbur, where two concrete elevators are being constructed by the Farmers' Union Warehouse Companies. The Wilbur job, which is of 81,000-bushels capacity, and consists of eight circular bins and four interstice bins, required the following crew:

- 8 men for raising forms.
- 2 men for wheeling sand.
- 3 men for wheeling crushed stone or gravel.
- 1 man for hoisting concrete.
- 1 man at mixer.
- 1 man at chute.
- 3 men wheeling concrete.
- 2 men spading concrete.
- 4 men placing reinforcing steel.

These bins were 16 feet in diameter with 7-inch reinforced concrete walls. Working ten hours a day, this organization carried the twelve-bin walls up 13 feet in two days and three hours, which was the last 13 feet of a 55-foot structure.

The forms were $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth. By bringing up the bin walls 5 feet a day we were working 6 inches above the concrete, which was poured in the morning of the same day. The result was that a perfect wall and perfect surface was produced, as the forms came up with such smoothness that the green concrete was not disturbed in the least. On this job the devices eliminated eight raising men, two gauge men, an instrument man, one rodman, three wrenchmen, and three trowelmen, as compared with the old devices used at Superior.

Paying laborers 35c per hour, the concrete was placed, forms raised and oiled and the reinforcing steel was placed for a little less than \$2.00 a yard, while there was sufficient



Detail View of New Form Raising Jack. Operates Rapidly with Hand Wheel and Screw

Correspondence Department

material on the ground to keep the crew employed.

The same devices can be used to great advantage in constructing silos, smokestacks, stand pipes and water tanks.

They can also be used for building any kind of concrete walls, exclusive of trim.

The same devices can be used on any number of jobs, and the depreciation on the forms is also very small for a number of jobs.

C. P. BOHLAND.

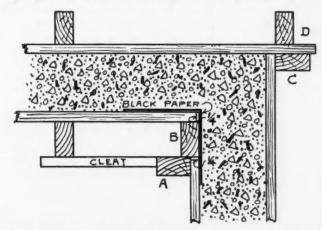
Easy Corners to Strip in Concrete Construction

To the Editor:

Ventura, Cal.

I enclose a sketch of my way of building the inside corners for concrete forms. My way may be in use, but have never noticed other carpenters using it. Ease in stripping, with sufficient solidity to hold the wet concrete, is very essential in concrete construction.

For the outside course, I set stud C to concrete line and cut sheathing flush with same, then I run up the other side by setting stud D and wire CD together, thus doing away largely of driving nails into stud C; of course enough nails are used to hold the boards in place. On the inside stud B



Suggested Method of Building Inside Corners for Concrete Forms

is set to concrete line with sheathing cut back $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Stud A is then placed into position and nailed only to stud B at top and bottom. The cleats back to the next stud hold it in place. The sheathing on stud A is cut $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch short, then I cover the whole corner with two layers of tarred paper.

This makes a smooth corner and also allows the sheathing to swell without cracking the concrete from B to D.

F. L. MARTIN.

4.

Can't Get Full-Width Casing

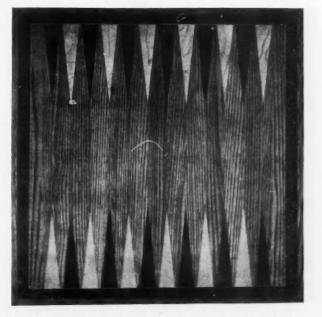
To the Editor: Oroville, Wash. In the November number, Mr. L. H. D. of Pontiac, Mich., asks for your opinion on a certain subject. Mr. Woods, in his answer, seems to ignore the question altogether.

I have been working on buildings close to forty years, both as journeyman and contractor, and I must say I am of a different opinion to Mr. Woods. There are often times and places where it is impossible to get a full width casing, and at such times it is a rule of almost all architects whose plans I have handled, to leave the band moulding off the narrow casing. The band mould should be cut off square and fitted up against the wall. Hope this will settle the trouble for Mr. L. H. D.

I like to see such questions in the A. C. & B., as it is often of great use to young men who have not had practical experience. E. McCAMMON.

Inlaid Game Boards

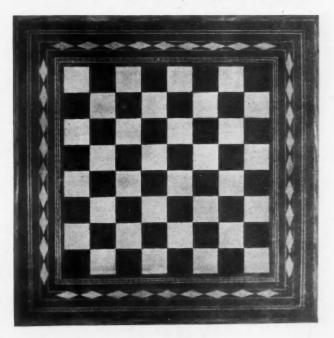
To the Editor: Pond Creek, Okla. I enclose this photo of a checker board and backgammon board back that I have made at odd times. It is 15¼ inches



Beautiful Inlaid Backgammon Board with Inlaid Checker Board on Opposite Side (Shown Below)

square, seven kinds of wood—walnut, maple, birch, mahogany, badock, ash, and white oak. There are 2,241 pieces. A stripe on the edge of oak composed of small pieces, does not show in photo.

All of the work was done with the No. 4 Barnes saw. D. B. Ross, Contractor and Builder.



Skeptical

To the Editor:

Amhurst, N. S.

I always read your magazine with great interest, and always look ahead to getting the next month's paper, but that yarn about that house in Hamilton being built in 24 hours is about like those western shingle yarns. Can you tell me how 400 men could work on a house of that size without falling over each other? C. M. STEWART.

The "Cycloneproofness" of Building Materials

To the Editor:

Omaha, Neb.

Although it may be rather late for me to write anything regarding the cyclone that hit Omaha in March last, yet there are many things that might be said of it that would be of more or less interest to the readers of the AMERICAN CAR-PENTER AND BUILDER.

We have noticed in several papers some accounts of the cyclone, in which the writers made a great effort to boost for certain kinds of building materials, claiming them to be cyclone proof, from the fact that the building where that particular material was used went through the storm practically unharmed, although the building stood directly in the storm's path. All those statements were misleading, so far as the material being cyclone proof goes. A cyclone does its work in such a peculiar manner that it is possible for a real frail frame building to go through the storm undamaged, or very nearly so, while a substantial, well-built brick building within two feet of the frame building was leveled to the ground. No one could contend that the old frame building was cyclone proof.

It was asserted by some that a certain large building in course of construction, having more or less reinforced concrete construction, passed through the storm with but very little damage, although it was right in the track of the cyclone, because it was the concrete. But what was it that saved the old frame buildings that stood more in the track of the cyclone than did this reinforced concrete building?

The cyclone took a strip through the city from two to three blocks wide, and wrecked 1,200 buildings, in some localities making almost a clean sweep, and in other places skipping here and there, destroying a few buildings, then skipping a few and destroying some more, and so on; and there were plenty of cases where the cyclone drew the line so close as to take only part of a building. Some buildings could be seen with the end gables blown entirely out, not a board left on, and yet the building was left standing with the roof onothers near by totally wrecked.

It is undoubtedly true that reinforced concrete will stand a much greater wind pressure than any other form of building, but not to any such extent as to be cyclone proof. The cyclone has no respect for any particular kind of material or building, but takes whatever it happens to hit as it goes bobbing up and down, and reaching out first on one side and then the other and, when it hits a concrete building fair and square, it will be more than likely to go down with the rest, just the same.

There was an overcoated house that escaped simply because

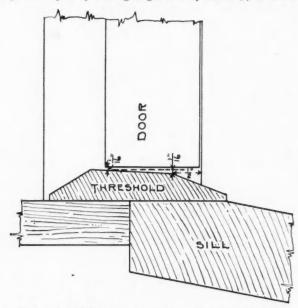
it was plastered with a certain kind of stucco. Now we are not going to condemn either concrete or stucco, because we know that both of these materials are of the very best when used in their proper places, but don't try to push them onto the people as cyclone proof, for the cyclone has the convincing power behind it to tear that argument all to pieces in less time than it takes to tell it.

I. P. HICKS.

To Stop the Leak

To the Editor: Crocker, Mo. I am enclosing a detail for preventing outside door from leaking, as per request of Jack Leg.

This has always done the work for me, but it can be improved upon by nailing a guide strip about 3/4 inch above

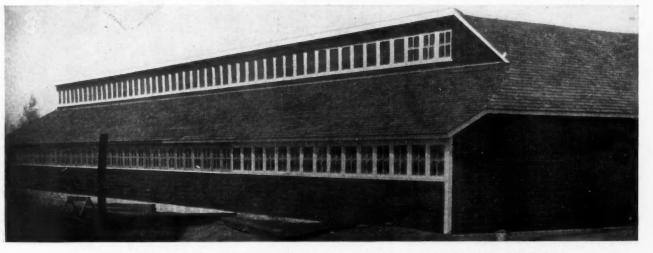


Detail of Outside Door Threshold to Keep Out the Rain

bottom of door and making a saw kerf about 1/4 inch deep to receive a strip of tin, bending same out and down, then folding under and nailing to bottom of door, making a neat fit around stop and sides. P. O. ANDREWS. -

Biggest Hog House in Iowa

To the Editor: Klemme, Iowa. Here is a picture of a hog house I built this summer. It is 28 by 110 feet, with an addition 28 by 70 feet; I think the A. F. HUBBARD. largest in the state.



This is Said to be the Biggest Hog House in Iowa. It is 28 by 110 Feet with an Addition 28 by 70 Feet

.90

Correspondence Department

Hood Rafter Again

To the Editor:

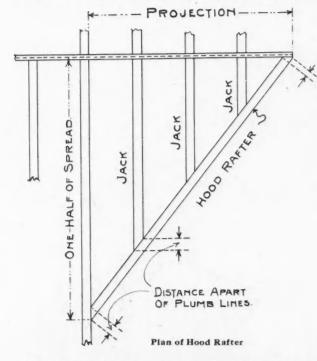
Griggsville, Ill.

As I am a barn builder, I would like information in regard to the cutting and fitting of bonnet rafters or hood, over the door used by the hay carrier. I have made quite a number but would like you to explain in the magazine just how you would cut the rafters. I want the hood to extend about four feet out and spread to about ten feet wide at the bottom Any information you can give will be gratefully received.

W. S. WALKER.

Answer: We have answered this question a number of times, but as it will be new to some and, rather than look it up in the back numbers of this Journal, we will answer it again.

This is a vexing question to some and an unnecessary one, if they would just stop and think a little. The roof may have a valley in it and the builder will go ahead and frame it and think nothing of it, but when it comes to a hood rafter away up at the comb of the roof sticking out over space, they think they have run up against something and throw up their hands for help, when, as a matter of fact, it is nothing more than the valley rafter they have already framed, only instead of a seat cut at the bottom, it is changed to a side cut. In other words, it is part of another roof (the gable) attached to the gable of the barn. If the projection and one-half of the spread are of equal length, the run of the hood rafter is at an angle of 45 degrees or just the same as a valley for a



square corner, but when they are of different lengths, the hood rafter should be treated the same as for the valley where the pitches are different.

Now, we have given the mode of procedure both on and off of the square. The illustration shows a simple method that applies to any pitch. The spread and projection may be anything desired.

The distance between the arrow points represents the distance (square out) between the plumb lines, which should be laid off on both sides of the rafter, then by cutting diagonally across the back from one line to the other, the side cut will be obtained. The plumb line is found, of course, by taking the run and rise of the common rafters to which the hood joins.

The back of the hood rafter should be backed one way to bring it in plane with the roof. A. W. WOODS.

Silo Building in Kansas

Canton, Kans.

To the Editor: This is the way we build silos in Kansas. We put them up without a scaffold until the time comes to hoop them. This one is 42 feet high Every farmer has a silo out this



Large Stave Silo Being Built at Canton, Kansas

way, and the stave silos stand up well, even against our Kansas winds. O. C. MIDDLESWART. -

To Construct Storm-Proof Sash

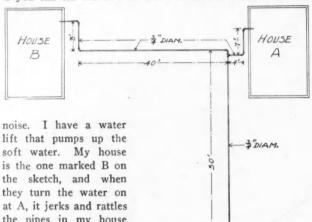
To the Editor: Roswell, N. M. I have been a reader of your valuable paper ever since the first issue and have never asked for help, but I have struck up against a stump.

I have a sleeping porch to build and the parties want something on the order of a storm-proof window stool, similar to what you show on page 160 of your book, "Details of Building Construction," but I have but one sash instead of two. I do not want to hang it with butts. I want it to slide, something like a coach or cab window. I have one or two other details, but do not feel satisfied. If you can give me some suggestion, or a detail, I would appreciate it very C. M. STAINS. much.

Answer: Why not make a jib head frame and slide the sash up? If you lack space to take in one sash, better divide same into two or three parts and slide them all up into a pocket. It is well nigh impossible to make a pocket below the sill strictly storm-proof. It might work all right for a time, but the natural swelling, shrinkage and more or less settlement will show up in time and the leak will follow as EDITOR. a natural consequence.

Noisy Water Pipes

To the Editor: Balaton, Minn. I am sending a little sketch of my water system to see if you can tell me how to fix it so it won't make so much



the pipes in my house like someone was tearing the house down. The plumber put on a short piece of pipe about

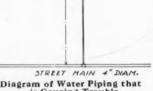


Diagram of Water Piping that is Causing Trouble

4 feet long, with a cap on it, but it don't take the jar off. Perhaps you could suggest an air chamber of some kind that would help. GEO. SNOW.

Answer: We judge that the trouble in this case is due to too small a pipe leading from the street main to the branch between the houses, and then again from the branch to the house farther away from the branch. The 34-inch pipe which leads from the main to the branch is only of sufficient size to furnish one house at a time with water, thus putting the pipe leading into either house into a condition of reduced pressure when the water is running to the other house. The house on the hill probably does not feel the effect of water hammer to so great a measure as the one

in the hollow, for the reason that the house in the hollow always has the effect of the dead column of water remaining in the pipe when water is being drawn at the other house. The effect of shutting off the water suddenly at the house on top of the hill is to throw the pressure of the main onto the column of water leading down to the house in the hollow, thus producing the jumping and pounding noise which you referred to. Another reason for the noise may be accounted for in the friction occurring in such a great length of pipe of small diameter.

Our suggestion would be to use about a 11/2-inch diameter pipe leading from the street main to the branch, then a 1-inch diameter pipe leading to the house farther away, and a 34-inch diameter pipe into the house nearer the house main. We believe that this would relieve the trouble. EDITOR.

To Revive Sandpaper

To the Editor: Port Arthur, Texas. Enclosed you will find check for my subscription. I have been taking your magazine for some time, and I must say that I get my money's worth. As a Texan would say, I get a "whole heaps" of good from your "Shop Kinks," and "Making Power Woodworkers Pay."

Here is one that is 14k. for the man who uses a sander. When the paper becomes slick with pitch or gum, take your emery dresser to it. Just try it and you will do it again. Yours truly,

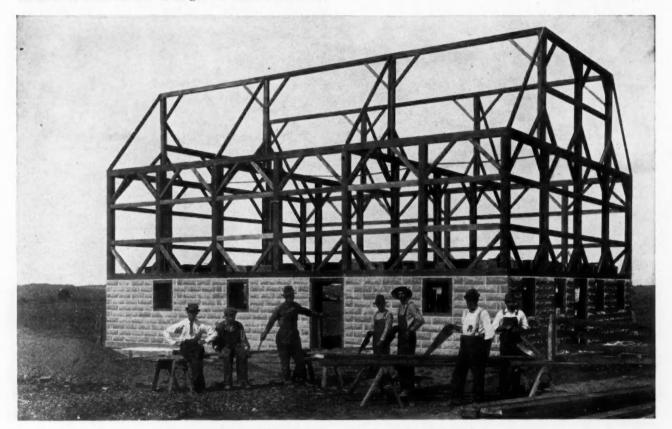
H. McDANIEL.

Heavy Timber Barn

To the Editor:

Le Grand, Ia. Here I am with my gang of barn builders at work on a heavy timbered barn, put up this summer for Mr. A. F. Sawyer. This barn is 36 by 48 feet, with 12-foot posts. It has an 8-foot basement of concrete blocks.

A. H. WEITZELL.



A. H. Weitzell and Six of His Men at Work on Heavy Timber Barn

Correspondence Department

Arbitrary Rulings Condemned

To the Editor:

Columbia, S. C.

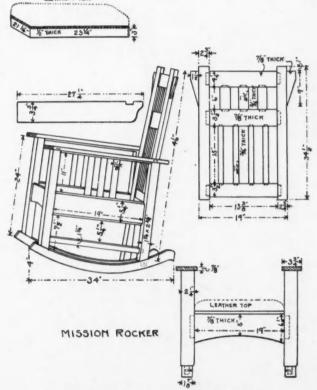
Enclosed herewith please find check for \$2.00 to pay for the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER from the expiration of my present subscription.

I am glad to see the article, "Why Contractors Go Broke"; this is a very timely article and one which should have as wide circulation as possible, and more of the same kind of information should meet with the approval of the contractors, as this is the way to correct the gross injustice of some architects; posting them, and finally refusing to bid on their plans, if no other way is available. The builders' associations have been trying to get this through down here, but have not met with much success except to about "put out of business" the worst one, but there are still others who imagine they are KINGS as soon as the contract is signed, but seem to be willing to do "any old way" until they get the "sucker" roped.

THOS. W. COTHRAN, With Jno. J. Cain Construction Co., General Contractors and Engineers.

How to Build a Mission Rocker

To the Editor: Shawck, Ohio. I am enclosing a sketch of a Mission rocker, of my own design. It is made mostly from scrap pieces of oak. It is



Working Drawings of Attractive Mission Rocker

finished in dark and upholstered in leather. This makes a handsome piece of furniture, durable and comfortable. C. W. COVER.

+

Designing an Ice House

Ft. Hayes Experiment Station, Hayes, Kan. To the Editor:

Here's the question: How many cubic feet of space must be allowed for a ton of ice? I am beginning to plan a new ice house for this station.

Have some figures (my own) on the subject in question, but would like to know whether I am right or wrong. I based my calculations on the fact that an iceberg sinks % of its depth into the water. What is your method?

What do you think of a hollow reinforced concrete wall for such a building? WERNER A. RICHTER.

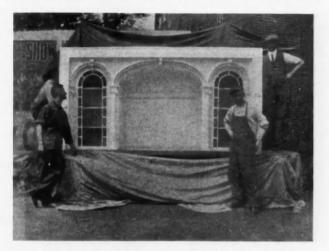
Answer: Since one cubic foot of ice weighs 57.4 pounds, about 35 cubic feet of space would be necessary for 2,000 pounds of ice, if this mass of ice was solid. You will have to allow for irregular shaped pieces and also for sawdust packing where ice is to be put into storage. This, of course, would increase the volume occupied as given above.

We consider that the hollow reinforced concrete wall would be suitable for a building of this type, and would suggest that the wall might be made more effective in regard to insulation, if concrete was thoroughly waterproofed in both walls and the space between the two parts of wall filled with sawdust. EDITOR.

.....

Some Fine Cabinet Work

To the Editor: Rutland, Vt. Here are two photographs of some of our work that is rather unusual. The dining room buffet is of white wood,



White Enamel Dining Room Buffet Produced by the Rutland Mfg. Co.

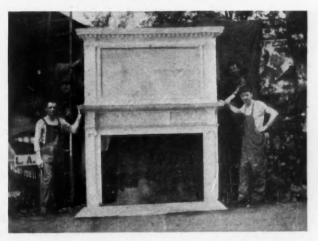
finished in white enamel. It is 10 feet long and has fluted columns with carved capitals.

The other piece is a dining room mantel. It is designed to harmonize with the buffet. Both of these pieces are part of a special order for one of the hotels here.

The men standing beside these pieces in the picture are the ones who designed and executed this work.

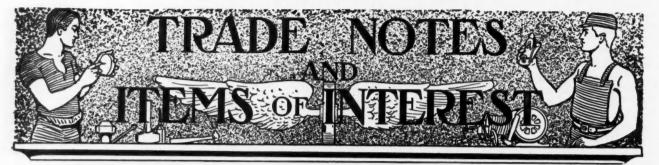
THOMAS FOSSARD,

Manufacturing Director, The Rutland Mfg. Co.



White Enamel Dining Room Mantel of Chaste Design

[December, 1913



Through this department the editors aim to keep builders, contractors, carpenters and architects in touch with what their friends, the manufacturers, are doing for them in new or improved tools and machinery, methods and materials—pertaining to building. Items for these columns must have real news value; they are offered here as interesting information for our readers; they are not advertising. No matter will be printed here simply because some advertiser wishes it. Likewise, no matter will be excluded simply because the article described is not advertised in this magazine. Suggestions for the betterment of this department are requested of our readers.

Government Wood-Fibre Expert Joins Beaver Companies

94

J. H. Thickens, who for three years was chemical engineer in charge of the United States Government wood products laboratory at Wausau, Wis., and former general superintendent of the Brunet Falls Manufacturing Co., a \$3,000,000 organization at Cornell, Wis., has become associated with the Beaver Companies in the capacity of general director of laboratories, with headquarters at the Buffalo division.

The selection of Mr. Thickens is in line with the policy of the Beaver Companies to secure all scientific knowledge of wood-fibre that is available. Mr. Thickens brings with him the extensive knowledge gained in the close study of all pulp-wood produced in this country.

His work on wood-fibre as a result of his investigations, particularly "The Grinding of Spruce" and "Experiments on Jackpine and Hemlock" are now recognized as authoritative on wood-fibre, both by the Government and by manufacturers. Mr. Thickens is now at work on a third volume, which will be issued within a few months.

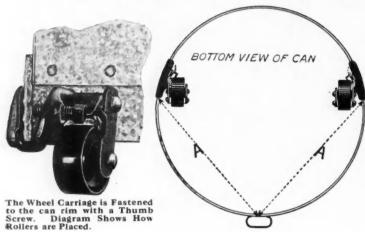
The importance of these researches is recognized when it is known that 4,300,000 cords of wood are used annually for the production of fibre, much of this pure wood fibre going into the manufacture of Beaver board.

The Beaver Companies have had for the past two years a well organized staff of wood fibre experts and the thoroughly equipped laboratories necessary to develop wood-fibre knowledge to a scientific basis. It is largely this close study of fibre and its possibilities that has made the success of Beaver board.

•*•

"Rockaway" Rollers for Ash Cans

The Edwards Manufacturing Co. are now offering a patent roller to be attached to the bottom of any ash can or other receptacle that has to be moved about a good deal. These rollers fasten in place with a thumb screw and the principle



on which they operate is so ingenious that the rollers only come down into action when they are needed, that is, when the can is being moved. The rest of the time they fold back by gravity, out of the way, allowing the can to sit firm and solid.

We understand these rollers are very moderate in price. As they make the largest ash can as easy to handle as a small pail, they will be interesting to all householders. The Edwards Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, will send full information.

For Ambitious Men

From the earliest history of the race, the work of the carpenter and builder has held an honorable place in the eyes of man. But there are good reasons why ambitious men are not willing to continue for ever even in the most honorable of callings.

The desire to be his own boss, the wish to work out the ideas which his own brain has conceived, the purpose to enter the construction field for himself—these are laudable ambitions for any man.

But before he can launch out to attain any such ambition, common sense declares he must have sufficient knowledge of the proposed business to secure success. Not merely the practical knowledge, which he may have gained at the bench, but the technical training which will enable him to direct the work of others. He cannot afford to guess—he must know. He must be absolutely correct concerning all the details of his work or he will soon suffer heavy losses. To be ignorant is to invite disaster.

In the field of architecture there are many attractions for the practical carpenter and builder. Never were there greater opportunities to enter that pleasant and well-paid profession. All over the United States there are openings for men of ambition and first rate ability which will yield an income from \$5,000 to \$10,000 annually. To reach such a position, the first

step which the carpenter or mason must take is to obtain a technical knowledge of his own trade.

Thousands of men all over the United States have done this by the study of the complete architectural course or one of the other courses offered by the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa. More than twenty-two years ago the I. C. S. introduced the system of study by mail, and the complete architectural course was one of the first of their courses. During all these years they have been taking hold of men who were bound down by their ignorance and low wages and qualifying them for better positions and larger salaries. Every month more than 400 students write to tell of their advancement in postion or salary or both through the I. C. S. course.

Ambitious men who cannot make the advancement



Gordon-Van Tine Co.'s Estimate on Materials to Build THE IDEAL HOME of Semi-Monthly Magazine Means a Saving of \$500 to \$1,000



signed by Jack Manley Rose for Semi-Monthly Magazine

Another big victory for the Gordon-Van Tine Co.!

On September 28th the Semi-Monthly Magazine, in its House Building Annual, submitted to its readers a design for a nine-room house (see illustration above).

It is conceded to be one of the most perfect house plans ever designed, and created intense interest among home lovers throughout the entire country.

Our estimate on the material to build this house complete was by far the lowest submitted by any building material concern. For \$2,146 we agree to furnish all the material to build this splendid, "Ideal" house, including Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Finishing Lumber, Doors, Windows, Frames, Millwork, Nails, Tinware, Hardware and Paint. By buying from Gordon-Van Tine
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We offer you a saving of \$500 to \$1,000 on this beautiful home. Write today for Free Plan
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Our leadership in the Building Material Industry is due to our vast facilities both in buying and distributing. Over 100,000 homes have been built from our materials.

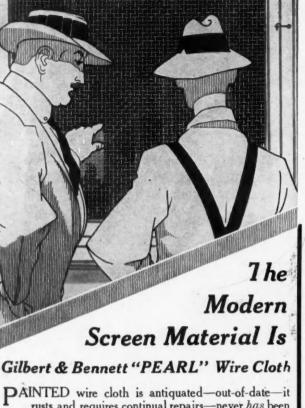
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But to be sure of PEARL wear, you must get genuine Gilbert & Bennett PEARL Wire. Two Copper Wires in the Selvage and a Round Tag bearing our name on each roll are the identification marks.

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they desire, are advised to write to the I. C. S. Courses are offered which will be profitable to carpenters, builders, masons, bricklayers, contractors, foremen, superintendents, architects, and all others engaged in the building trades.

A Serviceable Saw

The length of service to be obtained from a Disston Saw is proverbial among mechanics. Old carpenters frequently use the same saws throughout a busy life, and the older the saws become, the more the owner prizes and cares for them.

He grows used to each saw's ways, becomes accustomed to its weight, and with the passing years seems to obtain more and better work from it. A striking evidence of this durability and continued efficiency is reported by Charles Nadolney, an expert carpenter of Nanticoke, Pa.

Some eleven years ago he purchased a Disston Saw to use in his daily work. Day in and day out for all these years this saw has been doing faithful service. A few

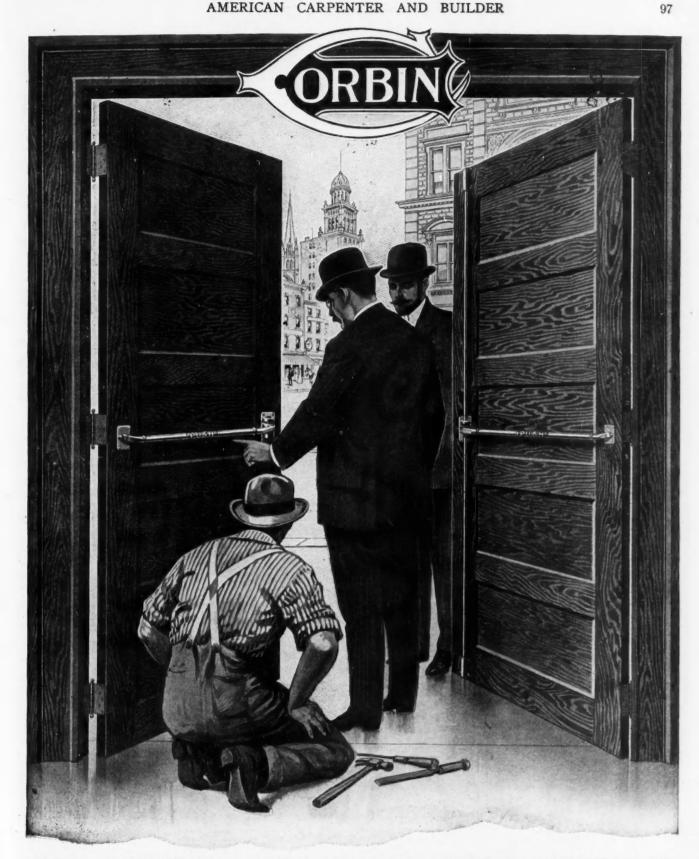


Chas. Nadolney of Nanticoke, Pa., and His Faithful Disston Saw

years ago it fell from the second story of a building he was working on, but the only damage it received was a broken handle. Not wishing to part with such a good friend, he purchased another handle and after attaching it found the old blade as good as ever.

Recently he had occasion to congratulate himself upon retaining his old Disston Saw. On June 6, 1913, Local Union No. 414, of Nanticoke Carpenters and Joiners of America gave a smoker. The principal event of the evening was a sawing contest, open to all comers. The only conditions were that the successful contestant must cut a piece off a 6 by 8-inch hemlock stick inside of 2½ minutes without a square or mark of any kind to guide him. The man making the squarest cut under these conditions was to receive a set of Disston Saws.

Mr. Nadolney entered the contest with his faithful Disston Saw that had seen eleven years of hard usage (including its fall). There were many other brands of saws, both new and old, used in this contest, but Mr. Nadolney felt that his skill, combined with the known efficiency of



THE CORBIN ANTI-PANIC DOOR FIXTURES

Please the architect, the owner and the man who applies them. They are an absolute protection against loss of life through locked exits and are being specified in all parts of the country. Send for Catalogue CK-112, which gives full particulars

P. & F. CORBIN, New Britain, Connecticut

P. & F. CORBIN, Philadelphia P. & F. CORBIN of New York P. & F. CORBIN of Chicago You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder. his saw, would carry him to success. His confidence was not misplayed, for depending upon his Disston Saw he started in and easily won out within the time limit. He made a square cut on the 6-inch way of the stick, and when the cut was completed it was found that he was only 1/32 of an inch out on the 8-inch way. This was the best cut of the evening, and the prize set of Disston⁻ Saws was unanimously awarded to him.

The accompanying illustration shows this now famous saw. It will be seen that repeated filing has reduced its width some inches. The picture shows Mr. Nadolney holding the saw in his hands after making the record cut. Mr. Nadolney was delighted to receive the prize of the new Disston Saws, but says he will always stick to his "old faithful," of which he is very proud. While there was some surprise at the fine showing made by this saw after so many years of service, the majority of the men present agreed that it was only what was expected of a Disston Saw.

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Fox Wood Trimmers

The Fox Machine Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, have recently issued a new series of catalogs describing their line of "Universal" wood trimmers, also some other machinery equipment, notably their adjustable dado heads, tube and pipe cutting machines and their hand and power feed milling machines. All who are in need of any of these machines will do well to write for these catalogs and find out just what the Fox Machine Company have to offer.

Our readers are pretty well acquainted with the Fox "Universal" wood trimmers. These are made in several types. The smaller size is to be used on the carpenter's work bench. Another type has its own cast iron frame composed of three legs, and in another type this frame takes the form of a column. Several sizes are offered in each one of these types of trimmers.

One has to have one of these machines to appreciate the great variety of work that can be easily done with them. For the quick and accurate cutting of mouldings, especially mitered joints and for working half lap or tenon joints the trimmer beats a saw a dozen ways. A surprising amount of power is developed by the long arm operating handle. The cost of these machines is reasonable.

"The Lightning Estimator"

The seventh edition of "The Lightning Estimator," issued by the Bradt Publishing Company, Jackson, Michigan, has recently come from the press. This is a simple, reliable guide for estimating the cost of frame buildings. It is a practical, compact volume of considerable money value to carpenters and builders, and to all others who are concerned with estimating frame houses.

This seventh edition is nicely arranged. The illustrations, both photographs and line drawings, add considerably to the attractiveness of the book.

"The Lightning Estimator" in its several editions has been before the building world for a good many years and its helpfulness has been pretty thoroughly tested. Contractors know that estimating is the most important and at the same time the most troublesome of all their building business. Some are losing money on almost every contract, because of oversights and mistakes in making up the estimates. The study of a thoroughly reliable estimating book enables builders to avoid all the grief and worry of haphazard estimating. All interested in the new edition "Lightning Estimator" should write the Bradt Publishing Company for full particulars.



AMERICA'S FINEST WOOD

The Story of Birch

On this and the succeeding eleven pages are described and illustrated as concisely and authoritatively as possible, the properties and uses of **Birch**. While this is the largest advertisement for a building material that has ever appeared in a trade journal, no effort has been spared to verify every statement and thus render the "**Story of Birch**" as dependable a source of information as a Government Bulletin. Other Northern woods, of which there is a plentiful supply, are also mentioned together with their appropriate uses.

The Tree

THE Birches are common in the Northern woods from Maine to Minnesota and wherever found they are almost without exception among the most striking and beautiful of forest trees. The Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*) is the chief source of Birch lumber, and reaches its perfection in the Lake States. The Census reports show an average annual cut of approximately 450 million feet of Birch lumber in the United States of which fully one-half is produced in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan.

It is a well known fact that the individuals of a species attain their best development in regions where that species is most abundant, and for this reason, the **Birch** lumber from Wisconsin and Michigan is of the highest quality. The trees are large, symmetrical, clear, and sound. A height of 80 feet and diameter of 30 inches is not uncommon. Timber of this sort yields a finishing wood which has no superiors and few competitors.

The Wood

The wood of Yellow **Birch** is hard, close-grained, tough, and strong. It has a specific gravity of .66, and the manufacturers figure that rough inch lumber in shipping condition weighs 4,000 pounds per M board feet. The finished product is, of course, much lighter.

M board feet. The finished product is, of course, much lighter. The commercial term "hardwoods" is a misnomer since it does not describe the properties of the woods to which it refers. Several so-called "hardwoods" are softer than the so-called "softwoods," while other "softwoods" are harder than some "hardwoods."





Used Where Quality Is Demanded



Residence of Theo. N. Ripsom, Hemstead, L. I. Arthur T. Remick, New York, Architect.

As ordinarily used, the term "hardwoods" is applied to all trees that are classified by botanists as belonging to the group of broad-leaved species, while the term "softwoods" is applied to the needle-leaved, or coniferous species, such as the pines, spruces, firs,

cedars, larches, cypress, etc. For example — the wood of Yellow Poplar, Cottonwood, Gum, and Basswood, so-called "hardwoods," is softer than that of Longleaf Pine, a so-called "softwood."

Birch is a hardwood both in name and in fact, and its physical characteristics of weight, strength, and hardness, place it in the same class with Hard M a ple, Oak, Walnut, Beech, and Rock Elm.

The sapwood of Yellow **Birch** is yellowish—the heartwood light to dark reddish brown. It is the

heartwood of **Birch** that furnishes the beautiful Red **Birch**, which has no superior even in Mahogany. Both sapwood and heartwood take a brilliant, satiny polish. The figure of curly **Birch** is especially attractive, while the sparkling lustre of the finished wood gives a richness of tone such as is usually looked for in only the costliest imported woods.

Uses of Birch

But few woods have such a wide range of usefulness as **Birch**, for in addition to being one of the finest woods for doors, casings, base, trim, moulding, and floors, it is also used for a multitude of diverse purposes.

A recent Census of the wood-using industries of Illinois by the United States Forest Service found

that over 60 million feet of **Birch** lumber is used yearly in the factories of that state for more than 150 distinct purposes. Simple enumeration of the more important groups in which **Birch** appears is most instructive. For example: Approximately 59 per cent



Residence of W. K. Grove, Orange, N. J. Arthur T. Remick, New York, Architect.

of the parlor furniture frames manufactured in Illinois are of **Birch**. These are the frames which are left in the white by the makers and sold to the upholsterer who stains and finishes the wood and adds the upholstering. It is stated that nearly 32 per cent of the



couches, 20 per cent of the chairs and stools, 14 per cent of the wood used in bath room equipment, 13 per cent of the store and office fixtures, and 11 per cent of the mantels fashioned in the Illinois factories are made of Birch-the bulk of the material coming from the Lake States. Birch is also used for picture frames, moulding, refrigerators, sash and doors, stairways, sporting goods, barber shop furniture, and other articles.

Residence on W. W. Fuller Estate, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. Arthur T. Remick, New York, Architect

Arthur T. Remick, New Y iful Red of the parlor fur y. Both are of **Birch**. y polish. in the white by t



Its Quiet Elegance Appeals

The toughness and density of **Birch**, together with the natural beauty of the wood, make it one of the most beautiful and durable materials for floors in residences and high class buildings. The close, interwoven fibres of **Birch** resist wear and do not splinter up. Accurate tests have proved that under the same conditions of use, **Birch** is more durable than Oak.

Birch flooring is easy to lay. It harmonizes with **Birch** finish and furniture and the color becomes richer with age.





A Pleasant Cozy Corner of Blrch, Finished in White Enamel

Stains Adapted to Birch

The ease and permanence with which **Birch** takes the finest stains and finishes, or white enamel, give it an increasing popularity with architects and builders of high-class apartments, hotels, residences, stores, hospitals, and office buildings. For many purposes, finish in the natural color of the wood

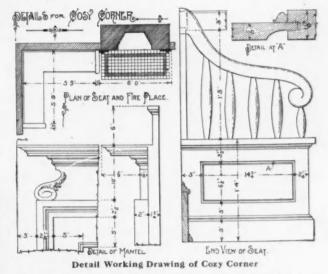


High Birch Panels Lend Stateliness to This Room

A Restful Birch Living Room

itself is most attractive, while strikingly rich effects can be secured by the use of red and curly **Birch**.

It is the close grain of **Birch**, together with the fine, variegated figure, that makes it possible to stain the wood almost any color with a result that is both pleasing and permanent. So many beautiful effects can be produced, that a house finished throughout in **Birch** is in the best of taste. The living room, dining room, den, and sleeping rooms can each be given an appropriate individual aspect and yet all be in perfect harmony.



In addition to finish in natural colors and with white enamel, for which **Birch** is especially adapted, the following stains can be depended upon to give permanent satisfaction if properly applied upon **Birch**:

Cherry	Dark Green
Circassian Walnut	Fumed Oak
Mahogany	Bog Oak
Walnut	Gray
Light Green	Mission Brown

Other stains equally pleasing are as easily applied to **Birch** if needed to complete any color scheme.

Get Free Birch Panels. See Last Page.

MARSHAMMAN PAGE THREE MANAGEMENT



Most Practical For Interior Finish



Esplanade Apartments (Glidden & Fritz, Architects), Baltimore, Md.

Architects

No attempt has been made to compile a complete list of the architects who are daily specifying **Birch** in their work. However, it is only fair to say that those named below are responsible for the **Birch** finish used in many of the buildings mentioned on these pages:

Hurrison Albright Bliss & Faville Brown & Wallace Lawrence Buck D. H. Burnham & Co. Henry Otis Chapman A. P. Clark, Jr. Darling & Pearson Frank R. Evans Eames & Young Essenwein & Johnson Wm. P. Feth Ford, Butler & Oliver S. R. Frink Glidden & Fritz Hunt & Gray

Apartments

A few of the many apartment buildings finished in Birch

Alabama, Washington, D. C. Armenio, Kansas City, Mo. Bryson, Los Angeles, Cal. Burke, Chicago, Ill. Collinwood, Kansas City, Mo. Covey, Salt Lake City, Utah. Esplanade, Baltimore, Md. Fulton, New York, N. Y. Hayes, Chicago, Ill. Homewood, Baltimore, Md. Kutsche, Chicago, Ill. Peery, Ogden, Utah. Pittsburgh, Pa., has 35 to 40 large apartment. buildings finished in Birch.

Riggs. Baltimore, Md. Rossonian, Fort Worth, Texas. Tudor Hall, Baltimore, Md. White House, Kansas City, Mo. Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.

Geo, W. Kelham J. Sarsfield Kennedy Lester Kintzing A. W. Leh W. E. Lehman Geo, R. Mann J. W. McKeeknie Morgan, Walls & Morgan Frederick A. Phelps Fratt & Ross Robert C. Reamer Arthur T. Remick

Ross & McNeill L. E. Russell Sanguiret, Staats & Barnes Chas, Schaefer Meyer J. Sturm H. B. Thompson E. L. Tilton Thompson & Frohling O. M. Topp Trowbridge & Livingston H. H. Waterman Chas. R. Weatherhogg J. C. Westervelt Wilson & Harold

How to Apply Stains

Reliable stains of nearly any shade desired may be purchased in proper shape for applying. Care should be exercised, however, to make sure that the stains offered for sale are of tested quality. Care should also be exercised to have the wood properly seasoned, surfaced, and cleaned before applying the stain. Since **Birch** is a close-grained wood, a paste filler is not necessary.

Stains are designated as spirit, oil, or water stains, according as the medium in which the color is held in solution is alcohol, oil, or acid. Spirit stains are not recommended for **Birch** since the alcohol evaporates so rapidly that it is difficult to apply the color uniformly. Oil stains give splendid effects, but not as clear and transparent colors as are produced with water stains. Water stains are evenly and quickly applied and permit any method of finishing over them. The objection that water stains sometimes raise the grain of the wood is averted by sponging the wood with clear water and sanding it smooth before applying the stain.

Varnish magnifies the natural appearance of the wood, hence defects as well as natural beauty are also magnified. This makes it especially important to have the surface smooth and free from defects, dirt, and dust before the varnish is put on. Varnish works best at a temperature of about 70 degrees and in a dry atmosphere. Gloss, rubbed, and rubbed and polished finishes give the best

results with **Birch**. There are also some flat finishes that are satis-

factory for certain purposes. The user of **Birch** should always remember, however, that he is handling a hard, high-class wood, whose peculiar richness of tone and figure is worthy of his most painstaking efforts. Moreover, the finish applied to **Birch** will last as long as the wood itself.

Full directions for finishing **Birch** can be obtained from reliable paint and stain manufacturers, or from the producers of **Birch** woodwork, whose names will be supplied by the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association.



Pruyn Apartments (W. H. Pruyn, Architect), Chicago, Ill.

Fill Out Coupon on Last Page for Free Birch Panels

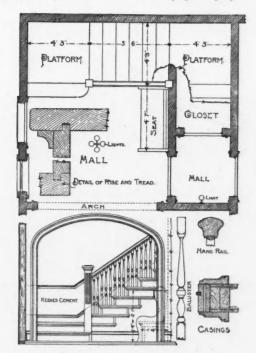
PAGE FOUR

Lends Dignity and Charming Hospitality



Entrance to dining room. Grand Canyon Hotel (Robert C. Reamer, Architect), Yellowstone National Park.

Birch, whether stained, enameled, or in the natural finish is very appropriate for a public building or the home. In the Grand Canyon Hotel, **Birch** has been used to give that cheer-ful, close-to-nature feeling. The stairway at the bottom of the page displays a differ-



Detail Drawing of the Stairway shown at the right.

ent treatment to obtain the intimate, comfortable atmosphere of the home.



An Inviting Hall and Stairway showing *Birch* finished in Mahogany and White Enamel.

Read Free Coupon on Last Page

PAGE FIVE You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder.

1111



Recognizing the serviceability of Birch, the hotels mentioned and illustrated on this page have used it for doors and interior trim.

Hotels

Using Birch Trim Using Birch 1rim Alexandria, Los Angeles, Cal. Ansley, Atlanta, Ga. Anthony, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Beaumont, Green Bay, Wis. Bentley, Alexandria, La. Canadian Northern, Brandon, Man. Casey, Scranton, Pa. Chickasaw, Memphis, Tenn. Claypool, Indianapolis, Ind. Congress, Chicago, Ill. Claypool, Indianapolis, Ind. Congress, Chicago, Ill. Continental, Washington, D. C. Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh, Pa. Frye, Seattle, Wash. Grand Canyon, Yellowstone National Park. Granewald, New Orleans, La. Henry Watterson, Louisville, Ky. Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn. Imperial, Portland, Ore. Lee Huckins, Oklahoma City, Okla. Monteleone, New Orleans, La.



Economy

and

Beauty

Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Because of the wide variety of stains which it takes easily and permanently, together with its well known durability, Birch is especially suitable for hotels and apartment buildings.

Hotels Using Birch Trim

Multnomah, Portland, Ore. New Brevoort, Chicago, Ill. New Park, Madison, Wis. New Seelbach, Louisville, Ky. New Willard, Washington, D. C. Palace, San Francisco, Cal. Prince Edward, Brandon, Man. Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn. Rickman, Kalamazoo, Mich. Rumely, La Porte, Ind. Seminole, Jacksonville, Fla. Skirvin, Oklahoma City, Okla. St. Francis, San Francisco, Cal. U. S. Grant, San Diego, Cal. Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. Westbrook, Ft. Worth, Tex. Wisconsin House, Milwaukee, Wis.



S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, Calif.



Ft. Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Grand Canyon Hotel, Yellowstone Nat. Park.



Westbrook Hotel, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Free Birch Panels-Send Coupon on Last Page

PAGE SIX You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder.



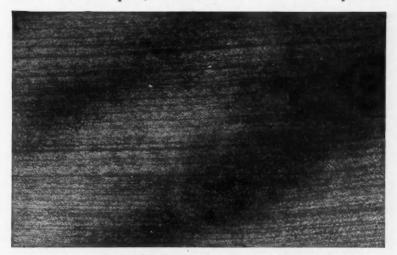
Brings the Charm of the Forest Into Your Home



cially good effect is produced by using an inlay of White

Holly and Ebony in a Birch door of the "Sanitary" type. That doors can be made things of beauty is plainly shown by

these few examples, and the wood that makes possible beautiful doors is Birch. As if the



natural richness of this wood were not enough to please the most fastidious house owner. Birch when stained gives such an intimate resemblance to mahogany that only the most searching scrutiny can detect the difference. Birch, being free from sap and taking an ideally lustrous finish, gives delightful results with any stain.

A combination of any of the Birch doors on this page with Birch trim and Red Birch floors will provide an interior, the wealth of tone and richness of which cannot be surpassed by any of the costly imported woods.

Quarter-Sawed Curly Birch—In the Peculiar Lustre and Beautiful Figure of this Wood Lies its Great Charm.

Handsome Birch Panels Free. Send Coupon on Last Page.

TRESSORIER DURING AND THE DURING AND You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder.

of the many original and handsome designs of Birch veneered doors supplied by a manufacturer whose use of Birch has done much to make the merits of this wood more

widely appreciated. An espe-

THE cuts on this page are faithful reproductions of a few



Its Finish and Lustre Last as Long as the Wood



Milwaukee Hospital (Meyer J. Sturm, Architect), Milwaukee, Wis.

HOSPITALS Birch Finished

Bondurant Hospital, Cairo, Ill. Brokaw Hospital, Normal, Ill. Contagious Disease Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask.

Contagious Disease Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask. Delgrade Memorial Hospital, New Orleans, La. Fresh Air Hospital, Chicago, Ill. General Hospital, Vinnipeg, Man. Grant Hospital, Columbus, O. Hospital, Austin, Texas. Irving'Ave. Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y. Lake View Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Lucy Brinckley Hospital, Memphis, Tenn. Madison Hospital, Madison, Wis. McCuistion Hospital, Paris, Texas. Milwaukee Hospital, Monmouth, Ill. New Asylum Hospital, Monmouth, Ill. New Asylum Hospital, Monmouth, Ill. New Hospital, Toronto, Can. North Chicago Hospital, North Chicago,Ill. Nurses' Home, Saskatoon, Sask. Saskatoon City Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask. Southern Pacific Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

Southern Pacific Hospital, San Francisc Cal. State Hospital, Augusta, Ga. State Hospital, Edmonton, Alta. State Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask. St. Luke's, South Bethlehem, Pa. St. Mary's, Milwaukee, Wis. Strathcona Hospital, Strathcona, Alta. Suburban Hospital, Austin, Ill. United Hospital, Port Chester, N. Y. West Suburban Hospital, Oak Park, Ill.



Lounge Room-Grand Canyon Hotet, Yellowetons National Park

In hospitals and in bank and office buildings, **Birch** is especially serviceable because, being close-grained and hard, it is a sanitary wood and cannot be easily marred. **Birch** looks well and wears well. True economy is in building for permanence, so **Birch** is one of the most economical woods the contractor can use. Furthermore, it is consistent with the requirements of modern fire-

proof construction.

Birch has been used throughout in the Milwaukee Hospital. The great Lounge Room — two hundred feet long by one hundred feet wide—in the Grand Canyon Hotel is entirely finished in **Birch**. The Walker Bank Building is a type of modern bank and office building in which **Birch** is extensively used.

(Eames & Young, Architects) Salt Lake City, Utah See Our Free Offer on Last Page

MARTING PAGE EIGHT



An American Wood for American Homes



Residence of W. T. Christine, Glen Ellyn, Ill. (J. E. Minott, Aurora, Ill., Architect.)

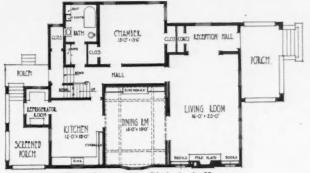
HE choice of interior trim determines the attractiveness of the home. It matters not how simple or how elaborate the interior may be, suitable woodwork enhances the beauty of the furnishings. Now, when ex-

cessive ornateness of trim is out of vogue, the wood itself in coloring and figure must be depended upon to vield the decorative features heretofore supplied by relief carvings, gilding, and other ornamentation.

Birch is first, last, and always an American wood for American homes. Whatever color scheme is chosen, whatever style or period the rooms are furnished in, Birch becomes an intimate

part of the harmonious ensemble. Unlike other woods, Birch does not stand as something apart or foreign to the room. It merges into the general feeling, the personality of the room. If such a thing can be said of wood, Birch displays "good breeding." Its quiet unobtrusiveness, its restfulness, its comeliness all unite to give an atmosphere of distinction.

The coarse, gaudy markings of many other finishes make themselves felt even though the general tone of



Floor Plan of Mr. Christine's Home.

the rooms is subdued by exquisite furniture and dainty hangings. Nothing short of paint can cover up their crudeness. On the other hand, Birch is strictly in keeping with the spirit and utility of the rooms. Its quiet, fine grain and adaptability to any stain as well as white enamel make the uses of Birch more general than any other finishing wood.

To obtain the utmost in beauty and durability at an appreciable saving, use Birch-the aristocrat of the American forests.

A Beautiful Art-Craft Entrance of *Birch*. The Versatility of this Wood Invites Its Use Everywhere.

RES: DENCES AND OTHER BUILDINGS FINISHED IN BIRCH

Childs Restaurant, Newark, N. Y. Christine Residence, Glen Ellyn, Ill. Clock Factory, Newark, N. J. Elks Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Elks Club House, Vicksburg, Miss. Elks Lodge, Ogden, Utah. Faculty Residences (Five), German Evangel-ical Lutheran Society, Bronxville, N. Y. Fitzgerald Residence, Los Angeles, Cal. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. Frohling Residence, Great Neck, L. I. Fuller Residence, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Green Residence, Wausau, Wis.
Grove Residence, Orange, N. J.
Harvey Residence, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Brunswig Residence, Los Angeles, Cal.
High School, Enid, Okla.
Jenkins Arcade Building (200 Stores) Pitts-burgh, Pa.
Kress & Co., S. H.. Stores in Durham, N. C., Jacksonville, Fla., Knoxville, Tenn., Fort Smith, Ark., Fort Worth, Tex., Dallas, Tex.

Lancer Tenement, New York (Bronx), N. Y. Lefly's Dept. Store, Milwaukee, Wis. McGoldrick Residence, Brooklyn, N. Y. Methodist Episcopal Church, Wausau, Wis. Post Office, Gadsden, Ala. Pingree School, Ogden, Utah. Provot Residence, Syossett, N. Y. Ripsom Residence, Hempstead, L. I. H. Weber Sons Store, Zanesville, O. Wood Residence, Ardsley, N. Y.

Send Coupon on Last Page. Birch Panels Free.

PAGE NINE



When You Build



OR the best combination of Durability, Service, and Economy, you will use Northern woods for these purposes-and for many more:-

> Hard Maple, Beech, or Birch for floors. Birch for doors and interior finish. Basswood for ceilings and partitions. Hemlock for joists, studding, rafters, roofboards, sheathing, and underfloors. Elm or Maple plank for barn floors. Tamarack for timbers, sills, and silos. White Cedar for shingles.

Simply to mention these woods calls to mind their unique and varied merits.

lished itself as the wood for floors which will wear longest under severest conditions, that the demand for it extends around the earth.

Beech is a hard, tough, strong wood of a darker color than Maple, and especially desirable for flooring in connection with many styles of interior finish. Red Birch floors used with Birch trim give an exceedingly rich and beautiful effect.

Basswood is so light in weight and easily worked that it is one of the most desirable woods for ceilings and partitions.

Elm and Maple are among the strongest and toughest American lumbering in the United States.

Northern Maple has so firmly estab- woods, and when used in the form of heavy plank prove inexpensive and give unsurpassed service in resisting the rough usage to which barn floors are subjected.

> Hemlock is light in weight, durable, without pitch, and of great nail-holding power. Within its territory of distribution, determined by freight rates, it has long been a popular, low-priced building material.

> Tamarack is a Northern wood which has always borne an enviable reputation for strength and durability. Shingles, posts, and poles of Northern White Cedar (Arbor Vitae) have been a standard product since the beginning of

Many of these products of the Northern forests are shipped to every section of the United States, while all of them are available to more than half the population of the country. No architect, contractor, carpenter or homebuilder can afford to overlook their possibilities.

Mail Coupon on Last Page Today.



Its Popularity Proves Its Prominence



Bird's-Eye View of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The use of **Birch** trim and doors in Pittsburgh is as prominent as are the "sky-scrapers" shown above.

Birch finish is used in the following modern buildings in Pittsburgh:

Fort Pitt Hotel Jenkins Arcade Building East End Saving & Trust Building Keenan Building Highland Building Diamond Bank Building Mercantile Building May Building

Pittsburgh has also some forty apartment buildings finished in Birch.

OFFICE AND BANK BUILDINGS Where Birch Has Been Used Extensively.

Abilene National Bank, Abilene, Kan. Auditorium Building, Milwaukee, Wis. Auerbach Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wis. Citizens National Bank, Hays, Kan. E. P. Clarke Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Clement Block, Brandon, Man. Colcord Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. Diamond Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. East End Savings & Trust, Pittsburgh, Pa. Enterprise Building, Milwaukee, Wis. Garden City Co., Garden City, L. I. German-American Trust Bldg., Ft. Wayne, Ind. C. H. Henry Building, Portland, Ore. Herskowitz Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. Hibernian Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.

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Highland Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. James Building Annex, Pittsburgh, Pa. Jenkins Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Keenan Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Keith-O'Brien Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Majestie Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Maufacturers' Nat. Bank, Leavenworth, Kan. May Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mellen Building, Oklabama City, Okla. Mentor Building, Chicago, Ill. Mercantile Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Merchants & Mirs. Bank Bidg., Milwaukee, Wis. Newark Star, Newark, N. J. Newhouse Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Peery Building, Ogden, Utah. People's Trust Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Practorian Building, Dallas, Tex. Public Service Building, Milwaukee, Wis. Rand-McNally Building, Chicago. Security Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Spreckles Theatre Building, San Diego, Cal. State National Bank, Little Rock, Ark. Stephenson Building, Milwaukee, Wis. Story Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Tirust and Savings Building. Los Angeles, Cal. Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Vanadium Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Walker Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis. Watkins Building, Milwaukee, Wis.



A Large Office Entirely Finished in Birch. Worth Having. Free Birch Panels. See Last Page.

From Birch Tree to Lumber Pile



Some Good Birch Logs





A Red Birch Log Going Into the Sawmill



A Clear Birch Board 29 in. wide and 10 ft. long

Name





Well Piled Birch Lumber in the Sawmill Yard

FREE—Handsome Set of Birch Panels

Fill out this Coupon with your name and address. Tear off and mail to us and we will send you absolutely FREE a handsome set of Birch Panels showing Birch finished in various stains as well as in white enamel.

Gentlemen:-Please send me without charge, one set of REAL BIRCH PANELS finished in various stains and in white enamel.

Town and State

Street

NORTHERN HEMLOCK & HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION WAUSAU, WISCONSIN

Hewitt – Lea – Funck wish you a very Merry Christmas and a happy Prosperous New Year

We trust that the year 1913 has been as prosperous for you as it has been for the Hewitt-Lea-Funck Co., and that 1914 will be the best year in your history.

We truly appreciate the hearty co-operation extended us by the carpenters and contractors. The honesty and progressiveness of the building trade has been strikingly shown by your willingness, yes, your *eagerness*, to investigate our proposition of better lumber for less money, in the interests of your customers as well as your own. We thank you for the large number of orders sent us through your influence and know from the letters sent us that both the builders and the owners have been more than pleased. During the coming year, we hope to be of even greater help to you. Our architectural department is at your service. Our expert estimators will check your bills without charge and provide detailed estimates.

May we double your business and profits during 1914?

May we not furnish, direct from our mills, the lumber for the buildings you put up, eliminating the middlemen's profits, saving 40% to 60%, and giving you better lumber than is elsewhere obtainable. Just sign your name to the coupon below and send us today.

> Hewitt-Lea-Funck Co. 408 Crary Bldg., Seattle.

40% to 60% saving on Lumber and Millwork Our plan of market-

ing lumber and mill work direct, saves all middlemen's profits. We control large torests in Pacific Coast States, fell the trees, operate the saw mills and ship the elegant material straight to the user at the wholesale mill price.

S

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lder.

Mail the coupon for full particulars.

Mail	this	Xmas (Cou	pon			
Get	our	Offer	to	You			
Her	witt I a	-Funck	Co				

Flewitt-Lea-Funck Co. 408 Crary Bldg., Seattle, Wash. (BE SURE TO WRITE PLAINLY)

Please send me the following: [] Catalog and general price list of Lumber and Millwork. [] Special Silo Folder. Name _________ Town or Post Office_______

R. F. D. No.

Business

Finest Lumber you have ever seen

Not for years have contractors and carpenters been able to secure such fine quality lumber and millwork. The lumber we ship is straight and clear —little sap, no big knots, no waste. Easy to work. Makes a beautiful job. We guarantee satisfaction.

Mail the coupon and get all the facts.

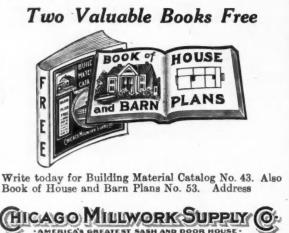
Direct to You At Saw Mill Prices

We sell direct from mills and save you all dealers' and middlemen's profits.

Dimension Stock- All sizes 2x4 to 2x			r M.
Timbers- All sizes, 4x4 to 1	0x10, stri	ctly No. 1 17	7.50
Fencing-			
No. 1			
Flooring-			
No. 1, dressed and	d matched	. 1x4 20	0.50
No. 2, " "	6.6	" 14	.50
No. 1, " "	66	1x6 20	
No. 2, " "	6.6	" 16	6.50
Boards-			
No. 1, up to 1x10	, 10 to 20 f	t. lengths 18	8.50
	66	" 16	6.50
If boards are shipl	lapped, 50		
Drop Siding-			
No. 1, 1x6			.00
Clear and free fro			
Shingles-		,	
Extra clear red ce	dar	3	.50
Star A Star			.15
Barn Boards-			
1x12, surfaced on	e side, sele	ected 23	.00

Send list of requirements and will name prices, freight paid to your own city. All our lumber is new, bright, clean—no wreckage. We positively guarantee satisfaction, safe delivery and grades to the highest standard.

We can also **save you money** on all kinds of millwork, doors, windows, storm sash, paint, hardware, roofing, plumbing, heating, etc.

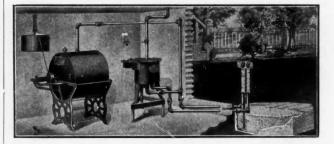


1422 West 37th Street

Light for the Farm Home

It is the ambition of every live farmer to have a gasoline engine to pump his water and cut his feed. But gasoline has even greater use than that on the farm. It can be used to operate a lighting system that is as good as is found in big cities,—and cheaper. The result of gasoline lighting is a brilliant, powerful, steady white light, when a proper device is installed to make the gas,—for this is real gas lighting.

The picture that is shown here illustrates such a gasoline



gas-machine. It is simple to operate, is good for a lifetime. is installed cheaply, and produces light six times cheaper than kerosene. The Detroit Heating & Lighting Company manufacture this gas plant.

There is beautiful reliability to a gas machine like this. Smoothly and silently it works, giving a pressure of gas steadier even than that found in city mains. The vapor given off by the gasoline in the tank rises through the pipes with equal force at every point, issues through the jets in an even stream, and burns with a powerful yet soft light of intense power from cellar to attic, or in barns and outbuildings.

A good gas machine consists of three parts—a carburetor or storage tank, an air pump, and a mixer. The carburetor, which varies in capacity according to the number of lights used, is a metallic tank sunk at some distance from the house, and below the frost line. The air-pump forces into this carburetor a steady yet very gentle stream of air, which passes slowly over the surface of the gasoline, becomes saturated with the gasoline vapor or gas, rises again to the mixer, where it is automatically mixed with just the right proportion of air to give the strongest possible light, and finally passes into all the "risers" and smaller pipes, which convey it to the burners all over the house.

Not every sort of storage tank air pump or mixer, however, will produce good results. Gas under pressure is tremendously elastic. It responds to the slightest relaxation or increase of that pressure. The machine that maintains the pressure must be exact as a watch, and the carburetor must be made with scientific care to get the best results. But when these matters have ben taken care of, as in a scientifically constructed gas machine such as the one illustrated here, there is no better or cheaper light obtainable than this gas light. It is a boon for the farmer.

A well made gas machine is a permanent investment. Machines installed as much as thirty years ago are still giving excellent service. They are safe; nothing but malice could ever make one dangerous. Neither are they wasteful; but when the lights are not burning they automatically cease work.

For further particulars address the Detroit Heating & Lighting Co., 546 Wight St., Detroit, Mich.

-1-

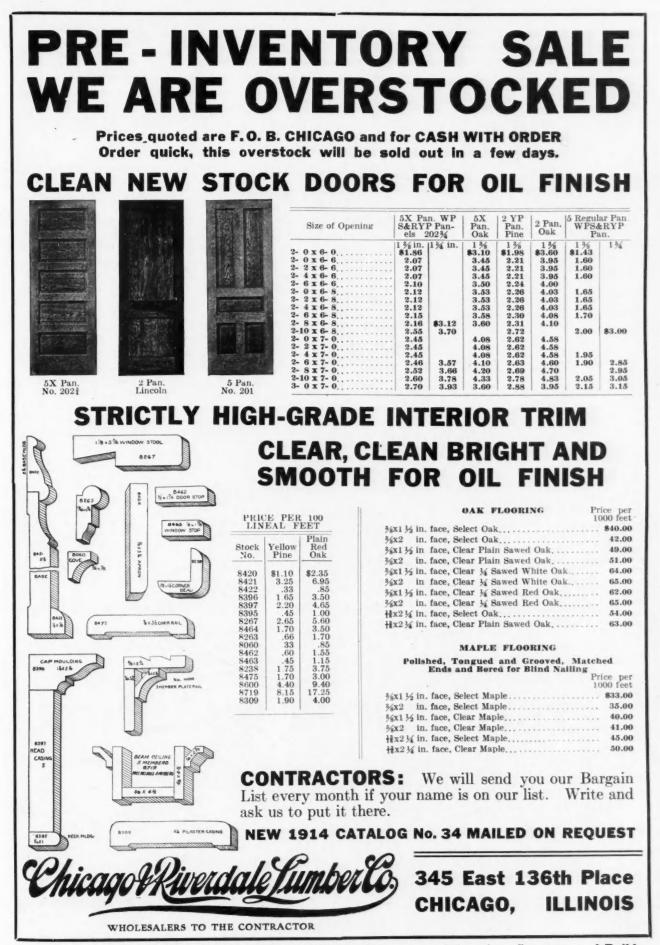
Dow Foundry Enlarged

The Dow Wire & Iron Works, of Louisville, Kentucky, makers of ornamental and structural iron work, iron fencing, wire cloth, etc., have lately added 77 by 88 feet to their foundry.

You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder.

CH ICAGO, ILLINOIS

113



A Christmas Hammer

The Van Doren Manufacturing Co., Chicago Heights, Ill., are making an interesting offer in their advertisement in this issue. It is a seasonable Christmas gift proposition. The Van Doren people line up with the "Spugs," that Society for the Prevention of Useless Gifts. They know that a good serviceable drop forged hammer would be a good deal more acceptable as a Christmas gift for any carpenter or handy-man-with-tools than any amount of pretty but useless truck that he often receives.

To introduce the Van Doren nail hammer they are making this special offer. The Van Doren hammer is now made in 13 ounce and 16 ounce sizes.

* Agents Wanted

The Evergrip Gliding Caster Co., Dept. V, 20 Warren St., New York City, want agents and distributors everywhere to sell their chair tips. They are cheap and there's a neat little profit in it. Write these people for their proposition to carpenters. They also send a sample set free of charge.

Ventilation for Homes

The need for ventilation in living rooms and in sleeping rooms has been well taken care of by the Pullman Automatic Ventilator Co., York, Pa. In fact, their system of ventilation is so complete and yet so simple and thorough, it is small wonder that builders in every part of the country are using the Pullman Automatic Ventilator in every home they build.

There is nothing that builds a good reputation for a carpenter like attention to details. Any real, practical suggestion offered to the home builder is usually looked upon with favor, and the credit for the suggestion goes to the builder. The house owner naturally thinks more of a man who, in

constructing a house, tries to make it more habitable. A short statement of the value of good, fresh air in the home usually lands an order to install the necessary ventilators. Aside



Three Views of Pullman Ventilator

from the good will of the man for whom you are building, there's the profit you make on the ventilators and pay for the extra work of installing them.

But let us tell you something about the Pullman Ventilators. These ventilators are usually installed in the lower sash rail of the window or else in a portable panel with a sliding plug to make installation easy. The ventilator illustrated is made in three sizes, viz., 2×12 inches, 3×15 inches, and 4×18 inches, inside measurement. The box is brush brass, and the hood is black enameled steel, copper screened. Brass screws are used throughout. While this particular ventilator is not high priced, the workmanship on it has not been sacrificed nor the use of good materials stinted.

The Pullman Automatic Ventilators are right on the job every minute of the time. They allow a steady stream of fresh air to enter the room without chilling it or making a draught. The air intake can be closed when desired. The use of a Pullman Ventilator does not interfere with the closing or locking of the window. Besides, there is the additional advantage that when placed in a plain board or in a panel, they can be removed from the window when necessary.

The catalog and pamphlets supplied by the Pullman Automatic Ventilator Co., York, Pa., are nicely arranged and printed. The illustrations and descriptions are as plain as it is possible to make them. If you have never seen a Pullman Ventilator, you should get the catalog and we're sure that you'll advocate their use in every-home you build.



This Man How to Build

This is a lumberman's home, the home of a man who knows all about lumber values and the worth of other kinds of material sometimes used by uninformed builders.

Fortified with facts he selected Arkansas Soft Pine for he realized it was the best value he could secure. Having handled building materials all his life he knows lumber is the best building material and Arkansas Soft Pine is the best lumber.



The All Arkansas Soft Pine Home of R. T. Paddock, Pana, Illinois.

Here are some of the many reasons Mr. Paddock gives for selecting Arkansas Soft Pine for Interior Trim and Woodwork:

"It is my experience that no wood takes stain better than this character of yellow pine. We stained each room differently. . . . It is a fact that you can get better results with Arkansas Soft Pine, if you want to stain your home, than with any other wood, and I see no reason for using a more expensive wood if you are going to cover it up."

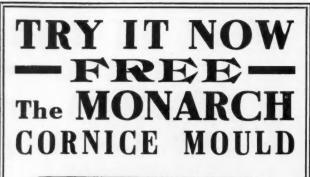
Whether you build for yourself or whether you build homes for others Arkansas Soft pine gives full value for every dollar invested in it.

Get a copy of "How to Build" and the WHY will become self-evident. You will find in that consideration of the building material value problem a free, frank and fair discussion of the subject. Some valuable basic facts are given. Get the Book!

Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau

308 South Canal Street

Chicago, Illinois



116



The most expert hand-troweling cannot make as perfect plaster cornices and corners as the MONARCH CORNICE MOULD.

This tool will save you hours of time and hard labor Makes the plasterer's work easy. A sure money-maker.

The MONARCH CORNICE MOULD consists of a blade holder, ten assorted blades, and a brass blade scraper. This Mould has a wall and ceiling guide. Impossible to do a poor job. Frame is made of red birch and black cherry. Metal parts of aluminum—strong, light and non-rusting. Blades of zinc encased in white pine specially treated with oil to resist action of water and plaster.

Special Price Reduction

Send me the FREE COUPON now and get the benefit of my SPECIAL LOW PRICE on the MONARCH CORNICE MOULD. Costs you nothing to try. It's the best friend a plasterer or decorator could have. Offers a good chance to make money this winter putting plaster cornices in houses or other buildings. No experience necessary.

Write for Free Circulars or Send the Coupon Now

TIMOTHY F. HORAN 10 Maple Street COOPERSTOWN, NEW YORK

---- FREE TRIAL COUPON ---

Timothy F. Horan, 10 Maple St., Cooperstown, N. Y. Please send me without any charge whatever, your MONARCH CORNICE MOULD on Five Day's Free Trial. It is understood I do not have to keep it unless I want to buy it. You are to pay transportation charges both ways.

Name			 	 	 	 	 		 	•		
Address												
Town and	State	2	 	 	 	 	 		 		×	

New Model Flexible Arm Sander

A flexible arm sander is now being marketed by the J. A. Fay & Egan Co., 545-565 W. Front St., Cincinnati, O., which is especially adapted to the work of the carpenter and builder

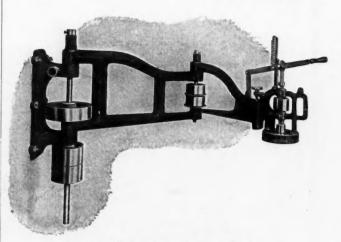


Fig. 1. New Model Fay & Egan Flexible Arm Sander

who does his own sash, door and blind work. It can be used in small shops as well as large shops and has proved very useful, also time and labor saving.

An idea of the construction of this machine can be seen in Fig. 1. It consists of a double arm swinging on ball bearings set in a heavy bracket, which can be attached to a wall or post. The arms have a 6-foot swing, and the hollow upper section serves as a conveyor pipe for sand dust, which is taken from as near the disc as possible. This feature is important in the protection of the health of the operator. The sand disc or head is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and has a vertical



Fig. 2. Showing Sander at work Smoothing up a Door

adjustment of 5 inches, by hand lever, which serves to bring the disc down to the work.

The frame can be supported on a column which has a blower built in and caries the countershaft as shown in Fig. 2. An iron table is set before the column to support the door or sash. Boring and routing attachments can be had if wanted for making stair risers, etc.

Further information can be had from the above named company.



Boys will track in snow and mud from outdoors. You can't stop that, but you can protect your floors by finishing them with Liquid Granite, as this floor is finished.

Liquid-Granite is water-proof, marproof and sanitary. Floors finished with it are safe from snow and water. Even heavy blows won't crack

this varnish, and washing with soap and water does not affect _ its appearance, except to clean VARNISHES finish on interior woodwork. and brighten it up.

Years of service have proven Berry Brothers Varnishes the best for every varnish need.

Luxeberry Spar Varnish is a water-

Detroit

World's Largest Varnish Makers

Berry Brothers

Established 1858

FACTORIES: Detroit, Mich.; Walkerville, Ont. BRANCHES: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati San Francisco, London, Eng.

You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder.

proof varnish that never turns white or peels-ideal for marine use and all kinds of exposed outdoor finishing.

BERRY Luxeberry Wood Finish is best for the finest rubbed or polished

> Fifty-five years' experience in varnish making are back of every Berry Brothers' product. Use and specify these varnishes - they mean permanent satisfaction.

> > Michigan

117

E. W. Edwards Honored PROMINENT CINCINNATI MANUFACTURER CHOSEN AS PRESIDENT OF BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB

Great Believer in Athletics

Every week day at noon a lithe, young man, with a business appearance, may be seen walking briskly into the Cincinnati gymnasium. He always has with him the ten heads of departments of the company of which he is president, and they take the gymnastic class exercises. In 30 to 40 minutes the eleven men come out, their step even a little brisker.

The leader of the ten heads of departments is E. W. Edwards, president of the Edwards Sheet Metal Manufacturing Company, who has just been elected president of the Business Men's Club. "Nothing like exercise to maintain the enthusiasm, the mental and physical vigor of business men," says Mr. Edwards.

He is only 39, perhaps the youngest president the Business Men's Club has had. But he has an abundance of energy. He believes in exercise. Twenty-five years ago he exercised with his fists. Edwards was not a physical giant, but he had ability and energy and a reputation as a "scrapper," who could whip any boy of his size in the East End. He was always ready for a battle, and he is pugnacious still, only his pugnacity has been turned to fighting for other things now, such as Cincinnati's commercial and civic development.

For five years he captained and managed a baseball team and was known as a speedy, heady player. Now he plays golf and last year won the Hamilton county golf championship. He is a good swimmer, too. He plays and works hard and intelligently.

Mr. Edwards was born in Cincinnati of Irish and English parentage, attended the old Fourth District school and Woodward High school. At 17 he began work with Scott & Co., in the corrugated iron works business on the Public



E. W. EDWARDS New President of the Cincinnati Business Men's Club

landing. Not many years later he bought out the concern. He built a corrugating plant for the Reeves Iron Company at Canal Dover, O., and when this was bought out by the steel corporation he returned to Cincinnati and established the Edwards Manufacturing Co. At first he employed one clerk and three other men. Now he employs a factory force of about 300 and an office force of about 75 in the plant at Fifth street and Eggleston avenue.



This \$1.00

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Portfolio Free It displays on actual woods the numerous beautiful effects obtainable with Johnson's artistic Wood Finishes. You need it to show your clients how their floors and woodwork will look when finished the Johnson way Johnson's Wood Dye In 17 shades—for the artistic coloring of all wood, soft and hard. repared Wax Johnson's P A complete finish and polish for all woods. S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis. "The Wood Finishing Authorities" Value \$1.25–Free Value \$1.25–Free S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wis. Please send me, Free, your \$1.00 Portfolio of Wood Panels with specifications and instructions, also your 25c 1913 Book-BOTH FREE. Name Address My Dealer's Name is His Address AC&B12



Building a Reputation with Flex-A-Tiles

Hundreds of carpenters all over the country are doing just that. They know they can point with honest pride to every roof they lay with Flex-A-Tiles.

No other shingles are made with such care and expert precision. This is why more and more building owners are insisting that only Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Shingles be used. The Asphalt we employ is the finest mined in the Rocky Mountains. We pay the top market price for the wool felt-felt composed of long, strong, naturally oily wool fibres. The chipped slate or granite we crush into the surface comes from certain selected Vermont quarries. This slate, or granite, we sift 3 times. And we lose 30 per cent. But all these extra precautions enable us to give you a better looking, longer wearing shingle. It is to your direct profit to roof only with Flex-A-Tiles.

> Take the time now to write us for a sample.

THE HEPPES CO.

Also manufacturers of Utility Wall Board, Asphalt Paint and Asphalt Roofing in any Finish

1010 45th Avenue

Chicago, Ill.

Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Shingles come in a natural red, garnet, greenish-gray, emerald or brown color

Death of A. G. Rodgers

Ashmead Gray Rodgers for twelve years Superintendent of The Carborundum Company's plant at Niagara Falls, died October 23, 1913, as the result of injuries sustained through an accident October 5. Mr. Rodgers had a host of friends and acquaintances throughout the mechanical and chemical world and they will sincerely feel the loss of a man who was so pleasing in personality, democratic in his attitude to others, and so capable in his chosen line of work. Mr. Rodgers was a native of Albany, N. Y., having been born there in 1872. Previous to his coming to The Carborundum Company as superintendent he was superintendent of the Eddy Electrical Company at Hartford, Conn. His funeral services were held Saturday, October 25, from St. Peter's Church at Niagara Falls and was attended by several hundred of the employes of The Carborundum Company, members of the Niagara Club, and other friends. Mr. Rodgers was a member of the American Chemical Society, Engineer's Society of New York, Chemists' Club, Niagara Club, University Club and Country Club of Niagara Falls, and several other scientific and social organizations.

The Rule Tool

Every carpenter has felt the need at times of a simple device which he could carry in his pocket and by which he could



mark a square cut for sawing, scribe to a line, or mark an accurate miter. The Rule Tool, made by the Rule Tool Co., 15 Hermon St., Newark, N. J., allows him to do this. As will be seen by the illustration, the

Rule Tool consists of a triangle on which are two lugs and a cam for holding an ordinary two-foot rule closely against the lugs. This simple device will be found useful in a great many places and will take the place of a detached tri-square or bevel, while its pocketability insures its always being on the job.

The Rule Tool Co. also offer their well-known double point scriber and their flexible bit gauge. Write them today for particulars.

Wood Show Progressing

At the headquarters of the Forest Products Exposition in Chicago, reports are being received from all sections of the country, including important Canadian points, indicating the liveliest interest in, and general support of the big undertaking. The prospectus, containing floor plans of the Coliseum, at Chicago, and Grand Central Palace, New York, and rules and regulations governing the exhibition, are being distributed, also posters for display in the offices and plants of every branch of the wood industry, and sticker-seals for application to mail correspondence. In the "foreword" of the prospectus is the significant statement, "the assurance is conveyed that the rules and regulations have been prepared with the welfare of the greatest number of exhibitors and the ultimate purpose of the Exposition in mind," evidently with the purpose of anticipating any individual objections.

Manager George S. Wood is authority for the statement that the subsidiary organizations forming the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association are proceeding enthusiastically and in careful deliberation with plans for their respective and joint displays, and many organizations and individual concerns are making preparations for more or less elaborate individual displays. This applies also to the affiliated products and by-products of the industry. Secretary J. E. Rhodes, of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the Forest Products Exposition Company, recently returned from

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1872 41 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING WITH THE

Carpenters, Builders and Contractors

IS YOUR assurance that we can serve you to your advantage. We ask nothing more than a trial. When in need of builders' hardware send us your plans and specifications. Let us bid on your requirements. We can give you better value at a lower price than any other hardware dealer.

Tool for Every Trade Electrical Supplies Contractors' Supplies Builders' Hardware

(80,000 Different Items)

Our years of experience, our immense buying power, our reputation have enabled us to place before you the largest assortment of well-known builders' hardware, tools of all kinds, etc., in the country. All the leading manufacturers are represented. Our stock is the pick of the choicest and most reliable.

Your orders will be filled promptly. No delays; no waiting for goods out of stock. You will be entirely satisfied with our selection, for our knowledge of hardware and supplies insures your getting the best. Each piece in every shipment is sorted and labeled from the specifications and packed so the workmen will lose no time in handling.

Let us bid on your next contract. Whether your order is large or small, we appreciate it and give it the individual attention that makes buying from us both pleasant and profitable.

When you are in Chicago, call on us. Let us show you over our big store. Look over our display of "quality" hardware. You will go away with the feeling that we can make good on our promise to give you the best service, the greatest satisfaction, the utmost quality at a moderate price.

Let us Figure on Your Next Bill

LI HARDWARE C?

HONES

You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder.

14-16 West Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL,

Established 1872

[December, 1913

a trip through the Southeast and reported activity among the lumber and manufacturing interests in that section in preparing for the Exposition.

Winter Work Sawing Wood

A profitable field for winter profits for builders is revealed in the following letter from a contractor who has invested in a Top Swing Oscillator Wood Saw Machine. It is manufactured and sold by Mr. W. H. Pence, Fairfield, Iowa.

GILLOGLY & HOERTZ

CONTRACTING CARPENTERS

Van Buren and Third Sts.

Savanna, Ill., October 18, 1913. W. H. Pence,

Fairfield, Ia.

Dear Sir :----

I am sending you photo of my saw rig

that I bought from you last fall. I find the saw frame just as you represented it in your catalog. The 7-H. P. engine pulls a 28-inch saw fine, and will cut through 12-inch sticks. As to speed in operating—it is fast enough for me. I cut a half cord of wood in four minutes, twice in two. I have run different makes of wood saws and the best time for one cord of wood was from ten to eleven minutes. Now, I think I can saw a half cord of wood, twice in two, in three minutes by sorting wood best suited for fast cutting. For safety to the workmen when operating saw—it is almost impossible to injure offeself. I had the experience to have a saw burst, from being full of frost in the morning, just as starting to saw. Most all the pieces were on the ground under the saw



Contractor Gillogly and His Power Wood Saw Machine

mandrel. If it were not for the steel cage over the saw, evidently some one would have been hurt

Please send me your catalogs when they are complete.

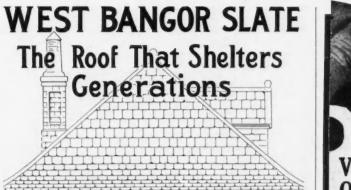
Yours very truly, FRED A. GILLOGLY.

It is surprising the volume of wood sawing work there is to be done and that comes to the man equipped with one of these wood-saw machines. It is genuine winter work and there is good money in it.

A large number of our readers will be interested in this proposition. They can obtain full particulars about these machines by writing Mr. W. H. Pence, Fairfield, Iowa. Investigate this proposition now.



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If you are building for PERMANENCY and SATIS-FACTION, consider West Bangor Slate. Durable as the rock from which this slate is cut. West Bangor will last the lifetime of the building. These slates are practically free from breakages even under the most trying conditions.

All claims for "man-made" roofings to the contrary, West Bangor Slate stands pre-eminent as a "real" roof for all private or public buildings.

A moment's consideration, will convince you that for durability, low repair cost, cleanliness, and decora-tive beauty, there is nothing can take the place of West Bangor Slate.

Our product is West Bangor Slate. See that you Write for prices. get it.

BANGOR SLATE MINING CO. **Trust Building** Bangor, Penna.



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A Durable Roofing Means a Durable Reputation

and Permanent Profit on a Growing Business for the Builder

To begin with, what is a durable roofing?

Durability is an elastic term. A buggy that runs fifteen years, a locomotive ten years, a shoe is worn six months-each is durable in its class.

Can a roofing be called durable when it doesn't last more than ten years or so? The owner will not think so. And it is dangerous for the builder to have the owner dissatisfied.

There is no reason why a roof should not last as long as the rest of the building. Such is the case with

Genuine Bangor Slate

This does not deprive you of any profits or revenue. Only instead of doing patchwork, which brings little pay, you will get the more profitable new work because your reputation will spread all over the section.

These statements are really only reminders. You are well aware of the facts, being a practical builder. No matter what your views on roofs are, you owe it to yourself to let us give you further information about our proposition to co-operate with you to mutual profit.

This will put you to no obligation and d mail a good business man you want to the facts and offers in as a good business man you want to know all the facts and offers in the roofing market.

00.

Why not write today, the before you forget about the standard stan it? Mail the attached . coupon. Do it today.

Genuine Bangor Slate Co., Drake Bldg., EASTON, PA.

[December, 1913



S NOWS and blows and everything else that goes with "a hard winter" cannot drive nor drift past the side-lock and overlap of Cortright Metal Shingles.

"No Admittance" is written all over them. This storm-proof feature is only one reason for the country-wide success of

CORTRIGHT Metal Shingles

"The Permanent Roofing"

Contractors appreciate the fact that any of their men can lay them successfully. There is very little waste as compared to wood shingles or stone slate, and absolutely no fire risk. Cortright Metal Shingles last as long as the building and never need repairs.

Have you ever seen a copy of our book, "Concerning That Roof"? Write for it today—or send attached **coupon**.

CORTRIGHT METAL ROOFING CO. PHILADELPHIA and CHICAGO



New J-M Catalog

One of the most complete and satisfactory building catalogs, received this year has just come in from the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., of New York City. It is devoted to J-M asbestos roofing and waterproofing. It gives complete specifications for the use of these materials on all kinds of buildings. Special chapters are devoted to J-M asbestos built-up roofing, asbestos-prepared roofing. Transite asbestos shingles, J-M waterproofing and J-M Mastic flooring.

The illustrations are all very clearly rendered to show exactly how these various materials are applied. Builders, architects and engineers will find this book both instructive and interesting. It is printed on fine paper, much of it in two colors.

Copies will be gladly sent to any of our readers on request. Address the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New York City, or any of their branch offices. Their branch offices are maintained in practically every important city in the United States and Canada.

The Winter of Our Discontent

A big league ball player, with his \$4,000.00 salary and expenses, can afford to lie idle all winter. So can a grass-hopper.

But the real live contractor, with ambition in his blood, does not. It is one of the vexing questions to the small town builder to find a dignified occupation, not entirely outside of his life-work.

For a contractor to take up the sale of Dr. Bill's Pink Pills, as an agent from door to door while it might be profitable, would not add to his business standing in the community. So suppose we survey the field with the question: "What can I do this winter to earn money and not sacrifice my business?" And the business with which this article deals would seem by nature to be intended for just that purpose.

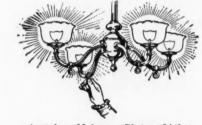
Selling is the big business of the day—the contractor sells his expert services, his knowledge, when he lands a job.

And selling is just the thing for you, Mr. Contractor.

Selling what?

Find a line which is best in small towns and the country a line which sells better in fall and winter—a line that is consistent with a contractor's ability, and which offers large chances for profit.

The winter nights are dark—then supply a guard against the dark—sell lighting plants. There is a *large profit* in this work.



Acetylene Makes an Elegant Light

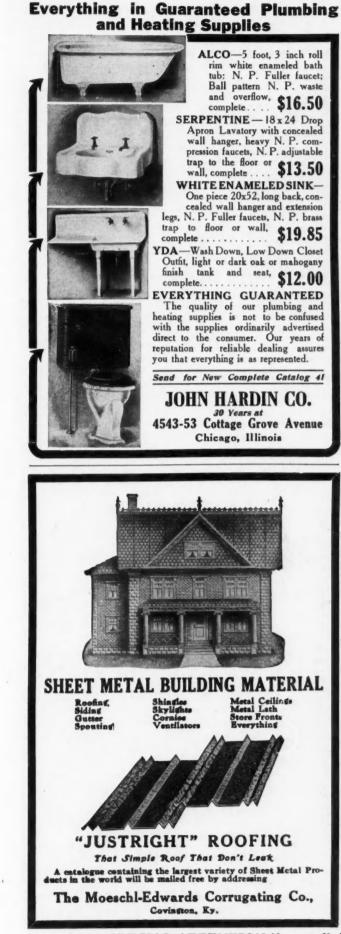
Dwellers in the country need just such a thing. A plant that will furnish real light at not too high a price, and as good, or better, than city lights.

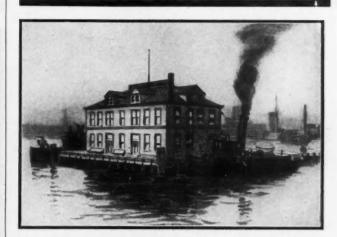
Such a plant is the Davis Acetylene Generator, manufactured at Elkhart, Indiana.

One of these plants furnished to a country home is a real improvement, and the contractor can point with pride to his work.

Davis Generators have been furnishing excellent light at about the same cost as kerosene for fifteen years. W. J. Bryan uses one in his home near Lincoln, Nebr. Probably there are several in use in your immediate neighborhood.

The only things needed for an installation are a Davis





125

Fire Boat Station of the Baltimore City Fire Department, roofed and ' sided with Asbestos "Century" Shingles by P. J. Cushen, Contractor Baltimore.—Reproduced from an Artist's Drawing.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles

"The Roof that Outlives the Building"

THIS Fire Boat Station was designed by the Inspector of Buildings of the City of Baltimore. Erected in 1909, and roofed and sided with Asbestos "Century" Shingles. Every day Asbestos "Century" Shingles are being specified for Municipal, State and Fed-

eral buildings, manufacturing plants, private dwellings, churches, schools and institutions. Made of Portland cement, reinforced with interlac-

Made of Portland cement, reinforced with interlacing asbestos fibres, by the **patented "Century" Process**, which is controlled and operated solely by this Company.

They are light in weight, easily applied, fireproof, and remarkably durable.

Write for the names of rooters who can supply Asbestos" Century" Shingles—men who know how to lay a good roof as it ought to be laid. We will also send you our booklet—"Roofing: a Practical Talk."

Keasbey & Mattison Co. Factors

Dept. B, Ambler, Penna.

Branch Offices in Principal Cities of the United States

This advertisement appears in December Magazines read by the owners and tenants of the better class of buildings. Write to above address for terms and trade prices.

You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder.

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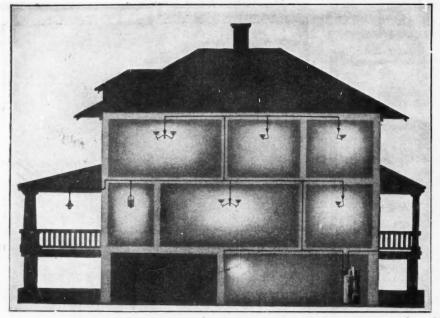
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Residence Piped and Lighted throughout with Acetylene

Generator, some pipe, and ordinary gas fixtures, except burner tips.

Would it pay you to take this up?

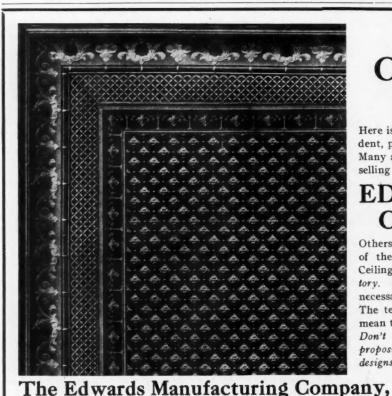
Why, man, selling Davis Generators has made one man in Michigan independently wealthy. He was a farmer who installed a plant in his own home. His neighbor asked how he liked it, and before he knew it, our farmer friend had sold a plant. This is a line that will work in with your summer work, too. When you land a contract for a small town or country home where no light is provided, you can point to the installations of Davis Lighting and offer the same light. Your man who is building now-a-days wants the modern improvements.

The manufacturers of the Davis Generator, the Davis Acetylene Company, Elkhart, Ind., have records of several contractors and builders who have entered this field with success. The business, as remarked, does not absolutely require any capital—you can take orders for plants and the Company will carry the account until payment is made.

They offer to assist salesmen in closing sales. Every help is given to the man in the field, even the assitance of the Sales Manager, in closing difficult sales. A competent force of correspondents and stenographers are kept busy writing letters to prospects furnished by salesmen. Advertising is carried in several large publications and inquiries are referred to nearest dealer, or salesman.

Here is an opportunity for the contractor and builder in the small town to turn the "winter of his discontent into a glorious summer" of profit and progress. Here is a chance to enter a live, growing business entirely without capital or experience.

Write the Davis Acetylene Company, 91 Crawford St., Elkhart, Ind., for their selling plan.



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.

EDWARDS' METAL Ceilings and Walls

Others have made big profits simply devoting part of their time to selling and applying our Metal Ceilings and Walls. Write us today 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 someone else may be given your territory Don't Delay. Write today for our special agents proposition and large handsome catalog of attractive designs.

"The Sheet Metal Folks"

401-417 Eggleston Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio Largest Manufacturers of Metal Ceilings, Metal Shingles, Steel Roofing and Siding in the World Eastern Representatives: The W. H. Daycox, Jr. Co., 81-83 Fulton Street, New York Branch Office and Warehouse: 1625-1627 Pacific Avenue, Dallas, Texas. J. F. Agnew, Manager

You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder.

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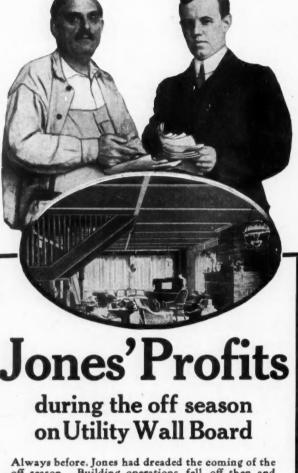
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Always before. Jones had dreaded the coming of the off season. Building operations fell off then and Jones had a big family to take care of. This season, however, he got the jump on every other carpenter in town. This is how he did it.

He wrote for samples of all the various brands of wall board. Then, he tested them in every possible way and he found that Utility Wall Board alone satisfied every test

Jones now went after the remodeling work hard. The amount he found to do surprised him. He transformed unused store rooms and dingy attics into cozy dens. bright sewing rooms. spare bed rooms or billiard rooms. He made over cold, damp basements into warm. dry laundry rooms. work shops or convenient store rooms.

Utility Wall Board pleases owners immensely for it is inexpensive and easily.speedily and conveniently put on. Then, too, there is no dust and muss as with a lath-and-plaster job. And Utility is a nonconductor, thus keeping the rooms warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

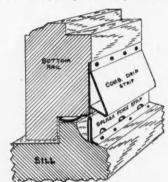
You can make your money-making season last the year around—if you do as Jones did. Jones didn't wait for his Opportunity to knock—he went out and grasped it by the hand before it was half way to his door. What Jones did you can do.

> Make it a point to sit down now and write us for a sample.



Diamond Weather Strips

It is a recognized fact that no building is complete or upto-date without weather strips. They are a necessity. A flexible metal weather strip is now offered, the product of the Diamond Metal Stamping Co., Columbus, O. Being flexible and removable, they are easy to install. Sash can



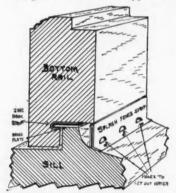
Double Weather Guard for Inward Opening Casement

be removed when necessary without displacing the weather strips.

Fuel saving has been found in buildings where the Diamond flexible metal weather strips are used, to be anywhere from 20 to 40 per cent. Besides this saving, they keep out dust and moisture.

In addition to the regular weather strips, these people have perfected weather strips for casement windows.. The illustrations show two styles. As will be seen, a splash fence strip along the sill keeps out the rain. This prevents water from rebounding over the sill plate. In an extremely exposed location the drip strip is added to the sash just above the fence strip attached to the sill.

This equipment for inward opening casement windows has proved to be about the only satisfactory way of absolutely keeping out driving storms on this type of window. The



Effective Weather Strip for Inward Opening Casement

Diamond way is the practical method of weather stripping. Door strips, as well as window strips, are offered.

The Diamond Metal Stamping Co., 626 Kerr St., Columbus, O., are making a special agency proposition to reliable architects, contractors and builders. Write for illustrated catalog.

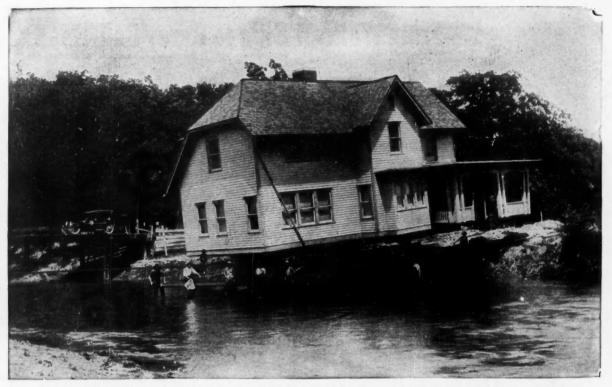
Up-To-Date House Moving

There are times when every builder has to be something of a house mover. Also a good many carpenters and builders have taken up house moving as a special line and have made good at it, developing a paying business. All such will be interested in the house moving machinery manufactured by the La Plant Tool Co., Marshalltown. Iowa.

Those who have tried it say that buildings can be moved by the La Plant tools with half the time and with half



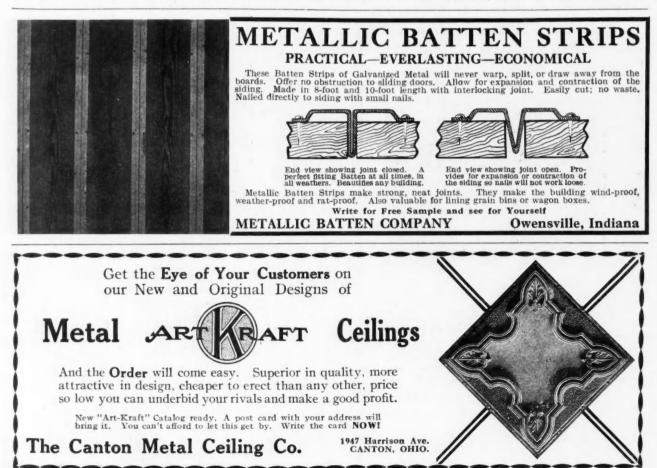
[December, 1913



Ten-Room House Moved Across the River by R. C. Cole, Moline, Ill., Without Cracking Plastering or Paper

the labor required with the old style rollers. Remember-Tool Co. outfit will pay for itself in a short time.

which every one of our readers should have for reference. ing that labor means cash, it is evident that the La Plant It illustrates and describes their two-wheel, four-wheel, and eight-wheel trucks, capstans, jacks, etc. It also illus-These people have recently issued an illustrated catalog trates in a very interesting way some of the difficult



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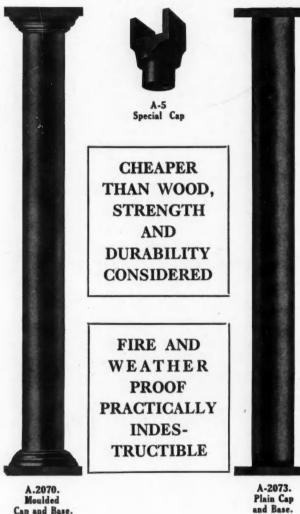


Cast Iron Columns

132

In all Lengths up to 12 Feet

Carried in Stock



Cap and Base.

We are in a position to furnish promptly Cast-Iron Columns in lengths from 6 to 12 feet. For concealed supports and in cases where ornamentation is not necessary, our Columns answer every requirement. The ends are carefully machined, insuring an even bearing.

Prices on Application.

James B. Clow & Sons **CHICAGO**

FOUNDRIES: Coshocton and Newcomerstown, Ohio kinds of moving work successfully done with La Plant moving gear.

The illustration reproduced here, for instance, shows a ten-room house being moved across the river at Moline, Ill. This unusual undertaking was carried through by Contractor R. C. Cole, using La Plant Tool Company moving machinery, without even cracking the plastering or wall paper.

All those interested can obtain this catalog by writing the La Plant Tool Co., Marshalltown, Iowa.

"New-Way" Air-Cooled Engines

One of the most interesting exhibitions at the Good Roads Congress Show at Detroit, Mich,, was the exhibit put on by the "New-Way" Motor Company of Lansing, Mich. They exhibited a line of air-cooled engines.

These people have specialized for many years on an engine that is cooled by air, and have never attempted to build anything but an air-cooled engine.

They have built a successful engine of this type for something like ten years, and the engines that first went out are still giving perfect satisfaction.

They claim that the time is rapidly approaching when the man who owns the water-cooled engine will have his troubles. There is nothing that bothers a water-cooled engine more than cold weather. It brings a multitude of troubles that take considerable time and often a large amount of money for repairs.

The "New-Way" engine operates successfully at any temperature that a human being can stand. It is guaranteed to deliver its full rated power in any climate, under any working conditions, when given ordinary care and attention. Hot weather will not bother it. Cold weather is just the same to it as hot weather.

The contractors who are using the "New-Way" air-cooled engines cannot say too much for them. They claim that all they have to do when it is quitting time, is to stop the engine, and when they want to start it again, turn it over.

This one air-cooling feature alone has saved a great many dollars, both in time and repairs, for a great many contracting firms. There are scores of "New-Way" engines giving perfect satisfaction in summer and winter, and for further information we suggest that you write the "New-Way" Motor Company of Lansing, Mich.

Roofed with Vulcantile

A man is known by the company he keeps, and a roofing is known by the kind of a house it is used on.

When we see Vulcantile (Vulcanite asphalt shingles) used on this beautiful \$10,000 residence, we know that this roofing must be worth while. It must have advantages commending it to the owner of this fine structure, and to his architect and builder, otherwise, it would not have been used.

The roof is the most exposed part of a building. It has to bear the full brunt of the weather, the attacks of wind and wet, sun and frost. It must consistently stand up against the onslaught of the elements and unfailingly protect all of the rest of the building. In other words, the roofing is, or should be, the best and most enduring of the materials entering into the construction of any dwelling.

When we see Vulcanite asphalt shingles the roof covering of an expensive concrete residence we feel that there is an endorsement that means something.

The manufacturers of these asphalt shingles, The Patent Vulcanite Roofing Co., 2500 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill., are producing a line of roofing materials that are both enduring and highly ornamental. They come in several forms; as individual tiles, cut 8 by 1234 inches, and as continuous strip shingles. There are at least seven handsome colors

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You will get SPECIAL ATTENTION if you tell Advertisers you read American Carpenter and Builder.

1017 LAKE VIEW BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Beautiful and Expensive Residence Appropiately Roofed with Vulcanite Asphalt Shingles

to select from, permanent colors which cannot fade, as they are the natural tint of the crushed rock surfacing. Some of the popular colors are light gray, red, slate, garnet, brown, gray, green and emerald.

Vulcanite asphalt shingles can be laid on any sloping roof

that would take wood shingles. They do not crack, split or warp, and are fire resisting.

Investigate this roofing, The Patent Vulcanite Roofing Company will send you samples and very interesting illustrated catalog if you will write them.





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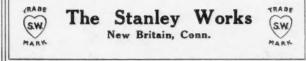
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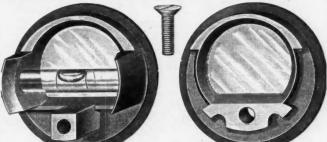
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The Ornamental leaf screws on the surface of the door, saving half the time of mortising. The slotted ball tip can be unscrewed and the pin reversed so that the butt can be used on either right or left hand doors.

The handsome, dignified, Beveled Edge design harmonizes with the popular designs of hardware. Made in all finishes.

Write for Booklet "A" describing this and many other lines of "Stanley" Quality Hardware.





The Two Parts of EZSET Lever are Fastened with This Screw. Postpaid only 75c. Write for Our Complete Catalog of Builders' Supplies

<section-header>

 VANADUUM
 SAWS

 Present the second Watch for our ad next month. If you can't get a Vanadium Saw in your town, write us. We'll see that you are supplied and that you're satusfied. SEND TODAY FOR PARTICULARS PENNSYLVANIA SAW CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1000 Betz Bidg. VANAUIUM SAWS "Smile at Nails" MAKE YOUR OWN LEVELS and STRAIGHT EDGES

HERE IT IS

Mr. Beattie's Letter About VANADIUM SAWS

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Jave from \$2.00 to \$3.00 In your spare time with two or three EZSETS you can make a better level than you can buy; because you will make it right, make in to suit yourself, and it will be absolutely accurate. Simply obtain a piece of stock from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness, bore holes and insert EZSETS. No Carpenter can afford to be without it. Made of Aluminum: light and strong; will never rust. Can be used as a square level or for bench work. Spirit glass is protected from dust, dirt and weather by heavy plate glass. Only one screw required to hold it in position. Can be used on a straight edge for leveling floors, sidewalks, pavements, etc. A true level that is guaranteed to give the greatest satisfaction.



[December, 1913



Winnipeg winters offer real test of motor wagon

Up in Winnipeg the heavy snow drifts and icy pavements frequently make the use of horses impossible.

W. F. Lee, a carpenter, builder and dealer in supplies is a Winnipeg owner of a Kissel-Kar Motor Wagon. This motor wagon is "always on the job," no matter what the physical or atmospheric conditions may be.

A motor wagon that will give satisfaction in Winnipeg will give satisfaction anywhere —and the KisselKar *is* giving satisfaction *everywhere*.



There are four all important elements to be considered in the selection of a motor wagon. 1st. —Its construction and *record*. 2nd.—Its adaptability to the duty required of it. 3rd.—The permanency and responsibility of the makers. 4th. —The facilities to give thorough service.

Each of these considerations are satisfactorily met in KisselKar Motor Wagons.

KisselKar Motor Wagons and Trucks are built in six sizes, 1500 lbs., 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 tons capacity.

Investigate KisselKar Motor Wagons and the written KisselKar Service Guarantee to owners. Write for new illustrated portfolio.

Kissel Motor Car Co. 546 Kissel Ave., Hartford, Wis.

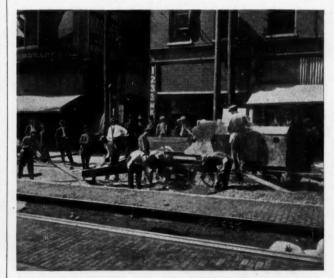
New York, Minneapolis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Dallas, Boston, St. Paul, Kansas City, and over 300 other leading points.

No Wheeling-No Waiting-No Guessing

The Eureka Machine Company are using the above slogan in featuring their line of concrete mixers, and to better illustrate its meaning to the unacquainted, the following explanation is offered.

No Wheeling—You will note, for example, the Eureka Mixer shown in the accompanying picture being used on street work at Wheeling, W. Va. No wheelers are needed, as the organization is entirely complete without them. The materials are merely placed in windrows and shoveled directly into the mixer. The concrete is discharged into a chute and flows into place by gravity. The chute is suspended in a position free to' swing in a half-circle, depositing the concrete into any desired spot. Four or five men easily move the mixer ahead as the work progresses. By this method of laying concrete base, the number of men is greatly reduced over the ordinary way, and results in an actual saving of \$10.00 to \$20.00 a day in labor alone. Notwithstanding the comparatively small crew, a steady yardage of 700 to 900 square yards of 6-inch concrete is maintained daily.

No Waiting—The men shown in the picture are doing their best to keep up with the mixer. The mixer is setting the pace and one man doing the work of two. There is no lost motion—no one in the way—and no one waiting, but



Eureka Concrete Mixer at Work in Wheeling, W. Va.

each man making every move count to the greatest advantage. Surely this is a picture to gladden the heart of any contractor, especially considering the high price of labor, and its scarcity.

No Guessing-You do not see any one in the picture filling a loading hopper with a few uneven wheelbarrow loads of material and a sack of cement, and guessing at the ultimate result. All the uncertainty of hand measuring is removed, for the Eureka actually measures the materials automatically in the proper proportions, regardless of the crew. In other words, the responsibility of measuring the material is taken care of by the machine, and not placed upon any individual. Proper proportioning is just as essential as good mixing. Many concrete failures have been directly traced to insufficient cement or its entire omission. No man is infallible, and there is always a possibility, when measuring material in batches, to omit sufficient cement, resulting in serious damage. The Eureka safeguards the work by making certain that every shovelful of concrete in any concrete work has the same relative proportion of cement as every other shovelful.

Further information and particulars can be obtained by writing the Eureka Machine Company, Lansing, Michigan.



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Burn the Garbage

It is the *safe*, *practical* and *economical* way.

Safe, because it eliminates the garbage problem entirely. The disposal of garbage is never any problem to the building owner who has installed a



Water Heating Garbage Burner

Practical, because it does away with the odors and dangers of the garbage can and the garbage wagon. It makes apartment buildings healthier, more desirable and more rentable.

Economical, because all the garbage and rubbish, which usually costs money to have hauled away, can be used for fuel in heating water.

A Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner can be installed in any building —old or new in a very few hours—at a very low cost.

And an average of 2.8 cents per day, per apartment, is all it will cost to run it—producing hot water in abundance and absolutely destroying all the garbage and rubbish. These figures have been furnished by owners who know.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

Kewanee, Illinois

Steel Power and Heating Boilers, Radiators, Tanks and Garbage Burners Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Kansas City, Salt Lake City

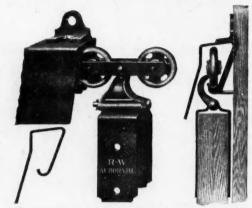
[December, 1913



Door Track and Housing Combined

Here is a newly patented track and housing combined that is just being offered by the Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill. It is easy running and storm proof. It is said to be the only trolley track made in one piece, forming a complete housing for the door.

Another feature is the patented bracket, which gives unlimited strength and holds the track in perfect alignment.

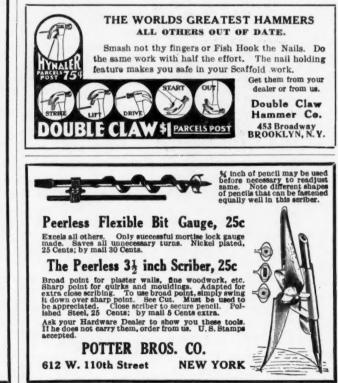


The New Richards-Wilcox Door Track and Housing

You will observe from the detail cut that this track is positively storm and bird proof, eliminating the usual expense of constructing special housing for the doors.

-**Big Pipe Covering Contract**

Among the many large contracts placed for building material in connection with the new General Hospital, Cincinnati, O., was one for 50,000 feet of J-M Pipe Covering for the heating system of that huge structure. This contract was awarded to the Cincinnati branch of the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. The many types of pipe covering manufactured by this firm are fully described in their new booklet, a copy of which may be obtained by writing their Cleveland branch.



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[December, 1913

PRICES Each...\$1.00 Two ... 1.75 Three .. 2.50 Four... 3.25 Five ... 4.00

There's Another Thing

about the Hess Welded Steel Furnace that is different from other furnaces, and that is the matter of regulation. Regulation means the controlling of air drafts through the fuel or through the furnace, so that the combustion is controlled. When a furnace is made of steel and cast iron, or of cast iron alone, or of steel alone (unless the seams are welded), it is impossible to make joints that are everlastingly tight. The expansion and contraction of heat will distort the parts and there is no cement made which will expand and contract with the metal and hold the joint against leakage. Steel and cast iron do not expand uniformly with heat, and will buckle apart from each other, and steel alone, without welding, will not stay together tight enough to prevent escape of gas and leakage of air.

There is always some leakage of air *into* the furnace, or of gas and dust *out* of the furnace, that is sure to interfere with the regulation or control. The crevices may be small but they will let in enough air so that your control of the fire is not perfect. Then you lose fuel through combustion which is too rapid, or the leakage about the fire cools your furnace slightly and prevents the good steady flow of air through the fire, which is necessary to success.

The leakage of dust and gas out of the furnace and through the hot air pipes is so common that some people hold it against all kinds of furnaces.

In the welded steel furnace which we make, every seam is permanently and absolutely tight; the steel parts are melted together like one piece of steel. Regulation is easy and the furnace is always under exact control. No dirt can come from the furnace and your house and furniture are always free from furnace dust.

This space won't allow for a longer account, but if you will drop a card and ask for our booklet, which tells all about it and how we sell on trial direct from factory to consumer and save you a lot of money, you will then get full information that will be valuable to you. Send a sketch of your house and we'll mail you a blue print with the heating system laid out and an estimate of cost. No charge; no obligation.

Hess Warming & Ventilating Company 1220 Tacoma Building, Chicago

Have Your Own Reference Library At a Trifling Cost: CARPENTER *** BUILDER Here's a good way to keep your magazines. What's the use of cutting them up? It's just as easy to save the complete magazine

> We have had 10,000 Binders made up for our readers. We don't want to make any money on these, so we're selling them at actual cost. We do want you to save every number of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, because we know that you'll always find it a handy and valuable reference.

and have the use of ALL the good information it contains.

These "TORSION" STEEL WIRE BINDERS are made of maroon art canvas and lettered in gold. On the back of each one is a three-color label with spaces for dates and volume number. Each binder holds six numbers

(1 volume) of the AMERICAN CARPENTER

AND BUILDER. They keep your magazines neatly and save them from being torn, solled or kicked around the house. When bound neatly in one of these Binders, the magazines are never in the way and look fine in any bookcase or on any bookshelf.

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CHICAGO

Send for Binders today and see how nice they are. We are sure when you have one you'll be so pleased that you'll want to bind all your magazines

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER 1827 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

View of in-side of Binder showing solid steel plate "Back Bone" and flat steel locking rods. Each one of these rods is slipped through the middle of a copy of the magazine and is quickly and easily snapped fast. There is no punching, cutting or muti-lating whatever. Each copy is bound in snugly-yet can be opened absolutely flat. Keeps your magazines clean and right where you want them for ready reference.



This large book of 176 (8 x 11 inch) pages contains illustrated details of cement constructionstandard specifications for cement-concrete blocksgeneral information concerning waterproofing, coloring, aggregates, mixtures, paving, reinforcing, foundations, walls, steps, chimneys, floors, etc., together with perspective views and floor plans of 87

gether with perspective views and noor plans of or stucco and concrete block houses. The illustrations show the houses exactly as they will look when built. All the floor plans are shown, giving the location and dimensions of all rooms, closets, porches, etc.

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American Carpenter and Builder CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 1827 Prairie Ave.

OF REFERENCE ON BUILDING CONSTRUCTION **These Handbooks** Will Help YOU When a puzzling formula, an elusive table, or some other equally necessary piece of information slips out of your memory-then it is that one of these little encyclopedias demonstrates its worth. They are written by the well-known textbook writers of the International Correspondence Schools and are so thoroughly indexed that you can turn instantly to any rule, formula, or other information you need. Here is a brief table of the contents of one of them: BUILDING TRADES: Arithmetic; Weights and Measures; Formulas; Mensuration; Geometrical Drawing; Structural Design; Loads on Structures; Strength al Materials; Masonry; Carpentry and Joinery; Roofing; Plastering; Plumbing; Plumbers' Tables; Heating and Ventilation; Gas and Gas Pitting; Estimating; Ele-ments of Architectural Design; Proportions of the Greek and Roman Orders; Moldings, etc. The others are equally complete. Special Offer: For a limited time we are selling the Handbooks shown here in the titles listed below, durably bound in silk cloth, containing an average of 375 pages and 175 illustrations, and regularly sold at \$1.25, 50c at a special price for each handbook of only **International Textbook Company** Box 910, SCRANTON, PA. for which please send me the books BEFORE which I have marked X. I enclose \$_ _Poultryman's _Salesman's _Farmer's _Window Trimmer's _Chemist's _Civil Engineer's _Cot'n Text. Worker's _West. Air-Brake Building Trades Bookkeeper's Concrete Engi-neer's Tel. & Tel. Engi-neer's Mariners' Mariners' Business Man's Steam Engineer's Advertice? _Building Trades _Concrete Engi-

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THE BUILDING TRADE HANDBOOK

[December, 1913

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 condition for years. No other roofing can equal it for all-round satisfaction. Many of the finest buildings in this country are equipped with it.



We also make Cornices, Building Fronts, Finials, Tympanum panels, Rosettes, Faces and other architectural ornaments. Many thousands of designs to select from.

Ours is the largest and best equipped factory of its kind in the world. We use

SALEM, O.

only the finest materials. Every artisan in our employ is a masterhand. Our prices are attractive, our services prompt. Glad to submit quick estimates on special jobs.

Catalogue along any desired line will be sent you by return mail.

The W. H. Mullins Co.

214 Franklin St.



OAK FLOORING "AMERICA'S BEST FLOORING"

Builders and owners will find it a clinching argument to say "It's floored with OAK FLOORING." It is the biggest single feature to look for in any house or apartment building. It imparts an air of refinement and elegance. It is the medern flooring. OAK FLOORING % inch thickness by 1% inch or 2 inch faces can be hald over eld floors in old homes or over cheap sub-floors at a very low cost. It is cheaper than carpete or pine flooring. When laid it has all the apparance of heavy flooring.

There is a selid antisfaction and lasting pleasure in the substantial and dignified appearance of OAK FLOORING.

Contractors and expenters find it very prefitable to lay % inch stock over old floers in old homes during dull periods. A little canvassing is all that is necessary to seems jobs. A carpenter or handy man can lay OAK FLOORING successfully. For durability, OAK is the best. OAK FLOORING laid thirty years ago, after very hard use, is still in good condition.

Write for Booklet THE OAK FLOORING BUREAU, 890 Hammond Bldg., DETROIT, MICH.



F YOU are a carpenter, contractor, builder, architect, draftsman or apprentice, this picture should mean a great deal to you. There was a time when the only knowledge you could get of your trade or profession was through the "hard knocks" of experience. In your father's day the young man who failed to get

w Start in

an education could not make up for it in later life—he could not spare the time from work to attend a school or college, so he had to get through life with only the training he could get through working on the job.

There isn't time enough in a man's life to learn all that he should know about building construction by actual work and so the average workman knows only that work which he is experienced in handling. All this is changed. The different trades in all branches have their libraries which teach in simple, clear language all that used to be hard to learn in the building construction field of work.

RADFORD'S CYCLOPEDIA OF CONSTRUCTION Carpentry, Building, Architecture

fills a long felt want. We offer you now in this announcement a good chance to purchase it on unusually liberal terms—terms under which we take all the risk—this big, massive, twelve-volume, five-thousand page CYCLOPEDIA, embracing all the features of construction work from the framing of a simple barn or cottage clear through to the erection of mighty sky-scrapers, bridges and mammoth public works of all kinds. Every problem is solved in a way that any one can understand, no higher mathematics and no school room theory anywhere. Practical instruction from start to finish, written by practical experts for practical men.

If there is anything about your trade that you don't know; anything on which you want to refresh your memory; if there is anything that you believe will help you to a bigger job, paying better money and giving you more agreeable kind of work, you will find this information in the CYCLOPEDIA.

That's why we say this is your chance for a new start in life—a chance for you to get ahead in your trade, backed by certain knowledge of how to do things.

Let this new start in life be your Christmas gift to yourself

For Your Christmas Gift

The more work the more mo position you will hold, the mor way to a better paying position of You have the

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TWELVE GREAT BIG MASSIVE VOLUMES and one I Large Volume of over 300 actual plans of houses, barns, bungalows, and stores, banks, garages, churches, public buildings, cement houses, drawn by foremost architects. Selected for their excellence, economy of d and popularity among the building classes. This Cyclopedia contains over pages, 3200 specially drawn illustrations, diagrams, charts, working drawings, be

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FREE big portfolio of over 300 plans of all kinds of buildings, houses, fat include with this offer a full year's subscription to that great big paper, the American Carpenter and Building through the big portfolio of plans and if there is a house design that you can use in any way to your own advant will furnish you free without cost a complete set of blue printed working plans together with complete types of the start has \$000 here this would be the best offer that has ever been made in the history of the publishing business a great deal more, and as a final inducement to make this proposition of such great value, to make the terms so conclusive, we that you cannot resist. We have cut the price from \$70.00 to \$23.80-just ½ price and you pay at the rate of \$2.00 a month.

Better Wages and Bi Mr. Carpente

The more	
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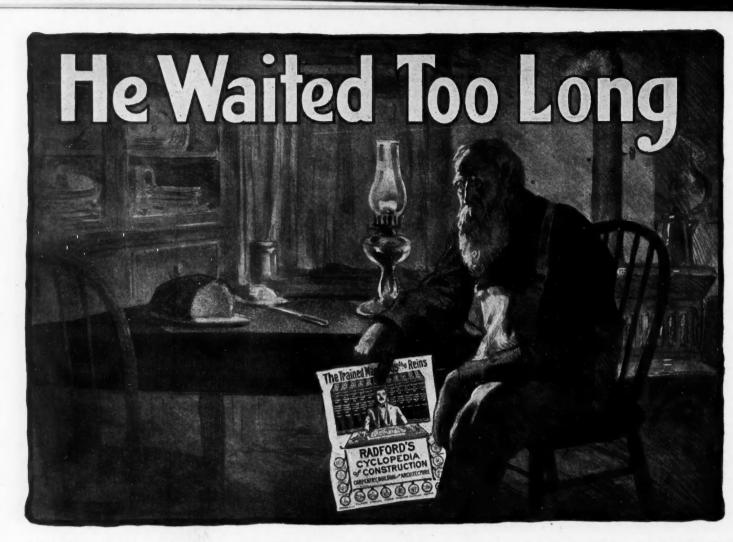
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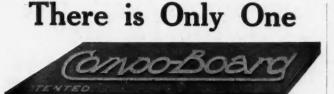
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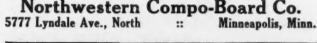
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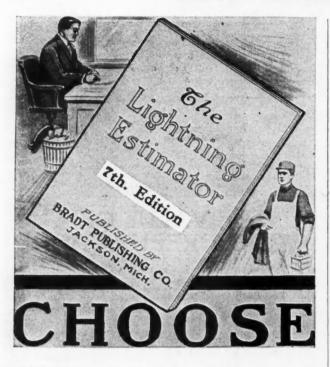
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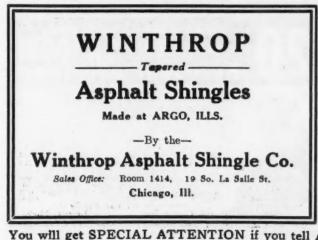
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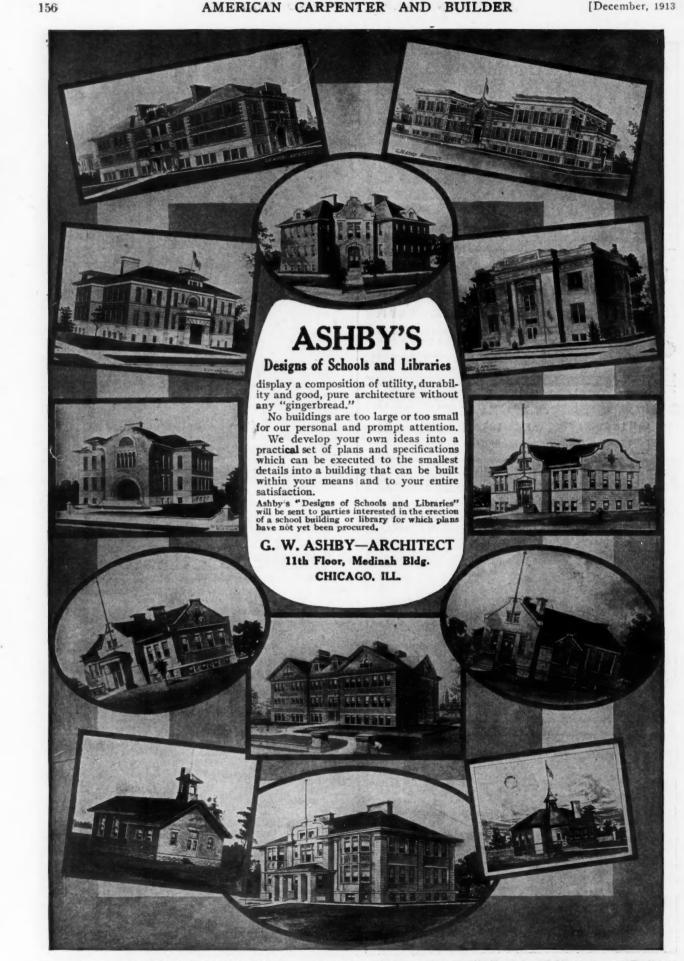
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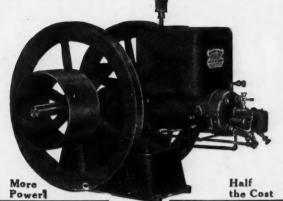
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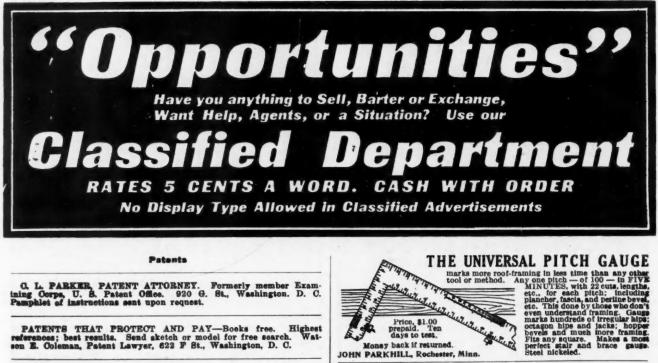
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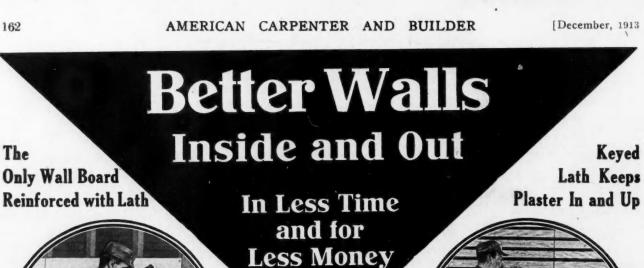
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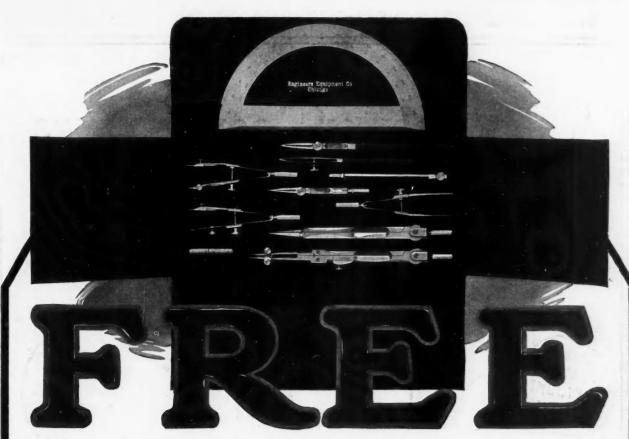
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