GANSSI XAGNI & ADAG ATTIL AN ERICAN BUILDER NO TITLE PAGE & INDEX ISSUES

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WITHOUT a question here's the most popular Saw Rig made. Over 2000 in use—and every owner is a loyal Eveready enthusiast right to the core.

Many builders buy the Eveready purely on reputation—and they're always sure to be satisfied, because as one owner says, "There's almost no limit to the things it does."

Due to its variety of operations, it has been called a "portable planing mill." It is a great time and labor saver and it makes every contract more profitable.



EVEREADY SAW RIG

> "Known From Coast to Coast"

Liberty Bonds Accepted in Payment at Full Face Value

IFZY

P

It joints, bores, sands, rip-saws, cross-cuts, jig-saws, rabbets, bevels, mitres, tenons and grind's. Light, yet strong—built on quality and moderately priced.

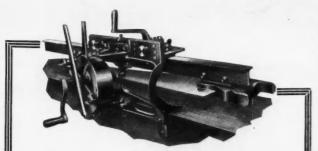
Get our "Book of Evidence" and find out who owns<u>tan</u> Eveready near you. Write today.

OSHKOSH MFG. CO. 103⁻Amber Street OSHKOSH, WIS.

4

[October, 1917





THE KEIL HAND SAW FILING MACHINE is receiving a great deal of attention in the building field now. It is because it is producing such good results. It is sharpening hand-saws so they will cut true and smooth. You can appreciate what this means for work like windows, or door-cases, or any kind of fine trimmings in hard or soft wood.

The Keil will file any hand-saw—stiff or limber back with teeth numbering from 4 to 12 teeth to the inch. It operates in such a manner as to correct all irregularities all cutting points are set in perfect line, all teeth are made the same length.

The Keil machine requires no special skill to operate. It is fully guaranteed to do first-class work. Try it out.

Return it, get your money refunded if it is not as represented. Our descriptive circular will tell you all about it. Get the details of our "easy payment" terms, too.

A discount will be allowed to the first carpenter in each town who orders one.

Keil-Dedlow Mfg. Co. Plainview, Nebr.

satisfactorily.

Ten days' free

trial at our ex-

This cutter head can be used

on the saw table.

justed by headless set screws and are held by dovetailed slides

and bolts. Runs like a solid cutter. Any shape knives made to

oves cut with Huther Dado H

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO.

pense.

nted Nov. 29, 1892. Feb. 19, 1910.

e

5

Our No. 84

1101 University Ave.

For Your Saw Rig

Huther Bros. Dado Head

will cut perfect grooves, any width, with or across grain. It consists of

two outside cutters and enough inside cutters to make the desired cut. The Head comes to you ready to use and guaranteed to do your work

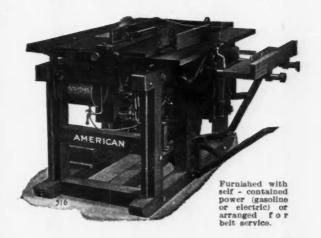
Patented Dec. 30, 191a

Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Buy a Wood-Worker that will be a Permanent Investment

5

You're not buying a variety wood-worker just for this month, or even for this year. You're putting money into it as a permanent investment that will pay good dividends indefinitely. Then look carefully into the service qualities of the wood-worker, you buy.



"A M E R I C A N" VA R I E T Y WOOD-WORKERS

are built with the idea of being permanently serviceable, continuously profitable. Besides bringing you all the functions that you can get in any woodworker, an "American" will bring you the splendid "American" quality which makes for long service, big output, easy operation, low up-keep costs.

Send today for bulletin 67

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.

> 1360 Hudson Terminal NEW YORK CITY

6

No.

FALL' IN!

• One of our salesmen said that to a builder. He answered: "Fall in—eh? Why? Looks like 'fall out' for builders, to me! Reminds me of that sad tune about dropping in the ranks, falling in the line, one by one our heros go. That's the kind of 'falling in' you refer to, isn't it?"

And of course he told him NO.

Why is this the time to "fall in" and step lively to keep up with the progress procession?

Because before you know it you're going to be so darn busy that you won't know whether you are coming or going—and that is a fact. You're going to get a taste of that gigantic sum that is now being spent in this country by Uncle Sam and his Allies. You're going to have special demands on you for industrial buildings. You're going to have to work lively—get through quickly—and you can profit well.

lively—get through quickly—and you can profit well. BUT—labor will be mighty scarce and high. No foreigners arriving. Men being daily pulled out of the shops, and from the farms, for our new armies. How—answer us!—how are you going to successfully handle your business. There is just one answer and that is "machinery to take the place of men." We have scores of "FAMOUS" machines that are doing it right now—saving labor, doing the work five times faster, doing it better, costing little to operate, in use out of doors as well as inside, speeding up the manipulation of lumber and increasing the "Boss's" capacity and profit. Hop to it and get your share!

. .

1 40



PREPARE!

Prepare for an even greater shortage of men. Prepare for a bigger business. It seems like a paradox but it is the truth to say that the way to prepare for one is to get ready for the other.

It is your duty to operate your business so that just as many men as possible will be available for the service of our government. It is your *duty* to make a profit because Uncle Sam doesn't want failures among those who remain at home.

We know hundreds of builders—and men in other trades, too—who are doing next to nothing but whistle for courage. Courage for bigger accomplishments doesn't come running like a pup when you whistle. The only way to get the nerve for the job is to start doing it!

Haven't you the abiliity to put over a howling big success right now when this opportunity is before you? Sure you have. You know it. Then *start* for bigger success right now by *starting* the coupon on this page.

Equip a shop for winter work. Buy a portable machine to save labor on the outside jobs. When you buy one FAMOUS universal for instance, and thereby make it possible for four men to enlist by dispensing with their time, isn't that a pretty big service? We say so. It is.

The only way to keep the home fires burning till the boys come home is to saw wood steadily! And you can "saw" some "wood" on a FAMOUS woodworker. PREPARE for a whale of a business—prepare **now**.

JIDNEY -

TOOL CO. Hurst all gale

JIDNEY,

DHID.

SIDNEY TOOL COMPANY Sidney, Ohio

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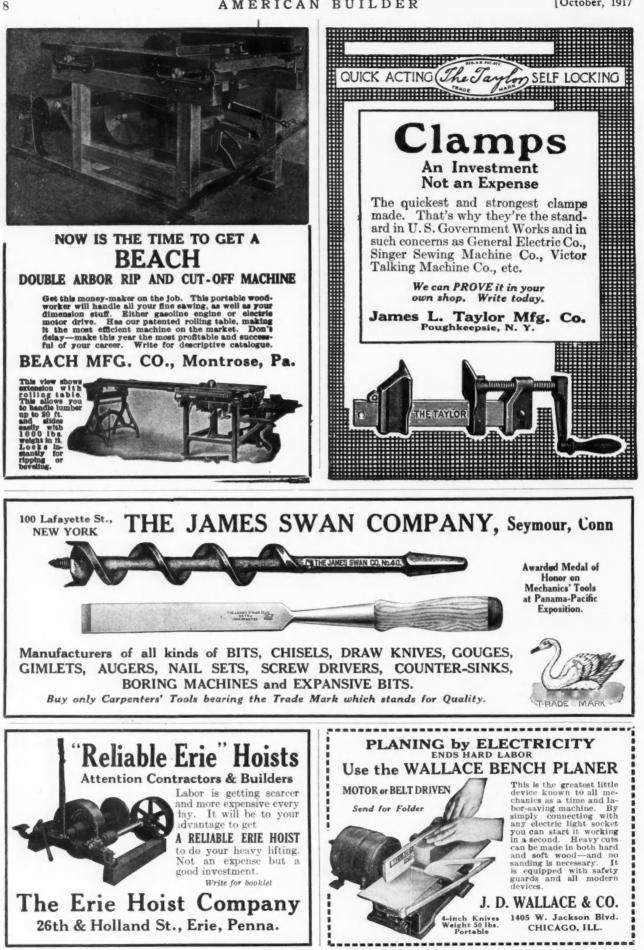
Gentlemen: I want a copy of catalog No. 12. I am interested in

(Machine)

Name.....

Address

[October, 1917





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[October, 1917





October, 1917





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s Aloe Level



Most of You Mechanics Use **DISSTON** SAWS AND TOOLS <u>Do You?</u>

Ask any hardware dealer what saw the mechanic prefers and the chances are he'll tell you the DISSTON. Most mechanics DO use the Disston — a recent investigation again proved that fact.

The endorsement of the majority of skilled artisans, men whose livelihood depends on tools, ought to be a pretty safe guide.

The chances are more than even that you use the Disston now; but if you don't, try them next time.

Henry Disston @ Sons. Inc. Philadelphia, U.S.A.

BRANCHES:

Memphis San Francisco Portland, Ore. Cincinnati Seattle Vancouver, B. C. Sydney, Australia



Canadian Works: Toronto, Canada



Chicago

Bangor Boston

New Orleans

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[October, 1917





"Grand Rapids" Ball Bearing <u>ALL STEEL</u> Sash Pulleys

Fasten Automatically No Nails—No Screws Just Bore Four Holes

No. 10 Ball Bearing

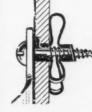
The automatic saw tooth fastening feature and the simple and easily made mortise will save in labor enough to pay for the pulleys.

The bearing contains eleven $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Solid Steel Balls running in lubricant, insuring a noiseless, easy running wheel under any load.

NOISELESS-EVERLASTING

Write for FREE Samples





Hold-

17

that is the word that identifies itself with

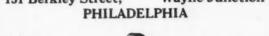
Ankyra Ankor Bolts

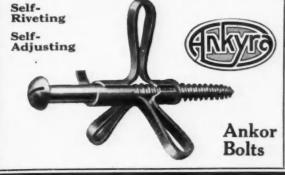
It does not matter what kind of a wall—hollow or solid, lath, stone or hollow tile—the wall is no stronger than the hold of the ANKYRAS.

Fixtures or grounds fastened with **ANKYRAS** are secure. They never loosen. Yet the fixtures can be removed or changed any time and as often as you wish without affecting the **hold** of the **ANKYRA**.

Write now for full particulars and sample bolts —no obligation, of course. Or ask your dealer to show you **ANKYRAS.**

Ankyra Manufacturing Company 151 Berkley Street, Wayne Junction





[October, 1917



Put an End to His Barn Door Troubles

Barn and garage doors which balk, stick and jump the track are an everlasting nuisance. Big heavy doors will *never* balk, *never* stick, *never* jump the track and will always run smoothly and easily if equipped with

The PITTSBURGH Door Hanger

There is a vertical adjustment which takes up all the sag, leaving plenty of clearance between door and floor. Then there is a lateral adjustment by which the space between the door and wall can be increased or decreased at will.

The trolley track in which this hanger runs is covered on top, sides and ends so that snow and ice cannot reach the carriage and wheels and interfere with their easy operation. The track is weather-proof and bird-proof.

The PITTSBURGH Door Hanger and Track are made substantially of tested iron or steel and can be installed easily and quickly on any type of sliding door. Whether building or repairing barns, garages and farm buildings it will pay you to hang the doors with this equipment. Ask your dealer for McKinney's PITTSBURGH Door Hanger and Track. Write now for copy of interesting booklet "H11" and Builders' Catalog.

McKinney Mfg. Co. PITTSBURGH, PA.



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 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
 inches

 Each
 \$2.85
 \$3.00
 \$3.15
 \$3.30
 \$3.60
 \$3.85
 Net

 Packed One in a Box

GEO. H. BISHOP & COMPANY LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

"Red Devil" Carpenter's Adjustable Saw Vise Saves Your Saw-Pays for Itself

Solid steel—noiseless rubber jaw—eccentric lock. Instantly clamped anywhere or folded into tool kit. Files hand or rip saws. Sample \$1.10, Style No. 1034. Tool literature free.

SMITH & HEMENWAY CO., Inc.

106 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.



We can offer something SPECIAL in the way of PRICE. Write for catalog and particulars.

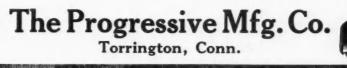
"A Bit of Utility"

FORSTNER BITS are DIFFERENT from all other wood boring tools. Being guided by the outer rim they may be turned in any direction. The work is left smooth and polished.

Unequaled for Delicate Work

Practical for use as gouges or chisels, suitable for scalloping, fancy scrolls, twists, columns, newels, ribbon mouldings, mortising, etc.

Cabinet and pattern workers are enthusiastic over them. They do more work and cost no more than other bits.



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October, 1917



Stanley Mitre Boxes strong-durable-accurate

A Few Striking Features

Saw is held above work when not in use.

Swivel is automatically locked at any angle.

- Two sockets in swivel for use of long or short saw.
- Narrow opening in back of frame, especially adapted for small work.

Steel rod uprights for saw guides.

Uprights adjustable for saws of varying thicknesses and for those that run out of true.

Stock guides for holding work in place.

Extra wide range of work—will saw at angle of 30 degrees.

One-piece frame with detachable Malleable iron legs.

Construction thoroughly mechanical; all parts interchangeable and readily replaced if lost.

Quickly and easily put together or taken apart for carrying.

A specially made back saw furnished with each box

SEND FOR SPECIAL CIRCULAR



-Attention CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS!

SHOGREN Metal Weatherstrips

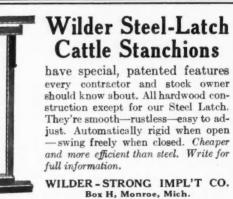
will make an extra profit for you in your business, if you write us immediately regarding information on installing Shogren Metal Weatherstrips in your locality.

The Shogren Metal Weatherstrips are by far the most superior on the market today and are also the easiest to install. You can install Shogren Metal Weatherstrips in half the time of any other make. They embody every advanced idea plus an exclusive method of operation which has no equal and the prices are no higher than what every customer on your list can well afford.

Write us now for information Without obligation, we will gladly send you complete data on the Shogren Metal Weatherstrips and how you can cash in on our proposition now. Write today.

SHOGREN WEATHERSTRIP CO. 14 East Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.







[October, 1917

Labor is Scarce!

Make quick work of your sidewalk light installation by using American 3-Way factory finished SLABS

FORMS, staging, high-priced cement finishers and the attendant muss and trouble is eliminated when

American 3-Way Factory Finished Sidewalk Light Slabs are used. You merely take the slab out of the crate, slip it into its seat in the sidewalk and caulk the joint. ¶All our lenses are made of specially annealed LAZALITE GLASS with plastic malleable coating on side walls to take care of expansion. ¶We have several shapes and sizes based on the 3-Way principle.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE 16-L

American 3-Way Prism Company Manufacturers of Prism Products, Sidewalk Doors, Coal Hole Covers Main Office and Factory: LA PORTE, IND.

Branch Office and Factory: Spring and Wooster Sts., New York, N. Y.

When You Need Men

consult the Opportunity Page of the American Builder. Men—the right kind—are always open for opportunities to advance themselves. Do you want the ambitious kind—the kind that can do things?

An advertisement at 5 cents a word per insertion on the page headed "Opportunities" will put you in touch with such men.

AMERICAN BUILDER, 1827 Prairie Ave., Chicago



For Vertical Siding

Shape of Strips when first put on.



Here's the Perfect Batten Strip for Barns, Garages, Chicken Coops, Etc.

Far superior to wooden battens. Will not split. warp or work loose, nor interfere with sliding doors. Allow for shrinkage or swelling of siding. Keep joints always tight. Waterproof. Rust proof. Make floors rat proof. Try them on the next barn, garage, chicken coop, granary, corn crib or hog house you build. Be sure you get

KEES METAL BATTEN STRIPS

Made of No. 28 and 29 gauge galvanized ironaccurately shaped and pierced with nail holes. Come in 6, 8, 10 and 12 foot lengths. Be sure to state length wanted. Packed 1000 lineal feet to a crate. Treated to take paint like wood.

Write us for prices, samples and descriptive booklet. Address:



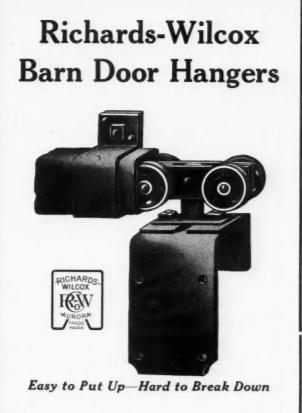
Warp-Proof – Rust-Proof – Fit Anywhere They make a corner with the smoothness and neat appearance of a "mitred corner" and save the time and labor of beveling down the siding. Made of heavy galvanized steel. Fit any corner—inside or outside and make a smooth corner that does not hold dust or moisture. Cannot warp or split, and prevents warping of the siding. Chief Corners protect buildings from Indury and are practically indestructible.

Chief Metal Building Corners

Chief Corners protect buildings from injury and are practically indestructible. Furnished ready perforated for nalling to the sting. Put on easily and quickly. Can be painted any color or left unpainted as desired. Write for free sample and full information

SHRAUGER & JOHNSON :-: 430 Walnut St.





Strong. Convenient. Bird-proof. Storm-proof. Adjustable. Made to carry doors weighing 200 pounds to 2,000 pounds. Cannot jump the track nor bang in the wind.



This barn owned by Jesse V. Wise, Van Buren County, Michigan, has 22 single sliding doors and 4 double sliding doors, hung on 30 pairs of Richard-Wilcox Barn Door Hangers.

Sold by the best Hardware trade everywhere Write for catalog









THE WONDER JUNIOR

"The Small Job Moneymaker" Capacity 3 to 4 Cu. Ft. per batch

The Junior takes the drudgery out of mixing concrete and makes a profit on the smallest job. Drum tilts and empties like a pail and as easily cleaned. Mix visible. Machine all steel, strong, easily portable can be taken into basements or on elevator to upper stories. Mixes stucco as well as concrete—a REAL MIXER, which, despite high cost of materials, we are able, through greatly improved facilities, to sell at a price below your expectation.

2 H. P. Wonder Gas. Engine, durable, economical, dependable, with steel housing, and detachable for other work. WONDER MIXERS are also built in sizes of 5 to 6, 7 to 8, and 10 to 11 Cu. Ft. per batch, with and without Side Loader.

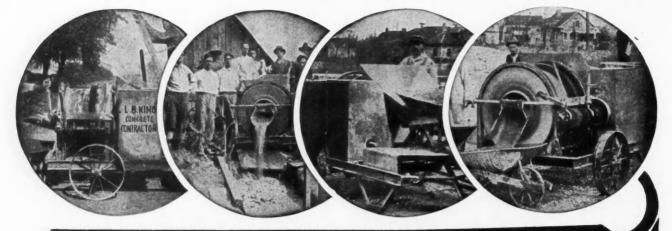


have national reputation for efficiency. Proof of this is shown by the large number in use for building Army Training Camps. The contractors for this work take no chances and their heavy buying of WONDER equipment is significant.

Your choice is relatively just as important. Get the vitallong life facts of exclusive WONDER principles and superiority of construction.

ority of construction. The Wonder Builders' Hoist is specially adapted for the wide range of operation required in the contracting field. Simple in design, ruggedly built. first-class construction throughout, moderate priced. Hoist drum and elevator sheave independent and operated in either direction. Two line speeds and load capacities at no extra cost. One lever control. Engine can be used independently. Easily portable. Built in sizes 5-7-9-H. P. Also single and Double Drum Non-Reversible Wonder Hoists-5-7-9-H. P.





Always on the Job--

"Little-Devil" Mixer A Bigger, Better Mixer for the Same Money

Capacity 7 cubic feet of loose material. Low Charging—End Discharge—May be used for Paving, Grouting Brick Pavements, Foundations, Sidewalks and will mix and place concrete quicker and at less labor cost than any mixer on the market. Write today for catalogue, prices and terms.

Chicago Builders' Specialties Co.

1461 Lumber Exchange Building, 9 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.





ROBBINSDALE, MINN.

PEARSON MFG. CO.

Winter Profits from Concrete Products

O need for idle days this winter—no need to lay off experienced help —no need for idle hours between now and the busy building season. Concrete products are always in demand, and can easily be made by building contractors during the winter months. Only a small investment is required for the necessary equipment. Dunn machinery is standard and guaranteed.

Cement Drain Tile Is a Big Profitable Business for Winter

The concrete product most in demand now is cement tile. There are opportunities for thousands of individual tile makers. Farmers are clamoring for drain tile—and more drain tile. It is one business not affected by scarcity of materials, freight delays or labor difficulties. The manufacture is local and the demand is local. The market is within wagon hauling distance of every plant. Profits are big and permanent.



THE tile business has been our specialty for twelve years. Thousands of Dunn machines are in satisfactory and profitable use today, and Dunn equipment is the standard for men of limited capital. We co-operate with every Dunn machine owner, posting him on manufacturing and selling. But a very small investment is required on the start, and success is assured right from the beginning.

As a winter business for the building contractor the manufacture of drain tile is without an equal. All the tile manufactured during the winter months will sell readily for the spring drainage season.



Upon request we will send the book "Cement Drain Tile" to any building contractor. This gives full information on the tile business, and shows how profits can be made without a large expenditure for equipment. Send for this book today.

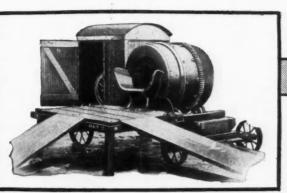


[October, 1917



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

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"The Standard" Low-Charging Mixer

Thousands of contractors have found by actual experience that "The Standard" Low-Charging Concrete Mixer actually cuts the cost of concrete work one-third. This is due to the low-charging principle, simplicity of construction and the absence of mechanical loading



Hoist Y-161-52

devices which get out of order so easily. If you want to know how you can cut your concrete costs one-third, write to our nearest office today for our latest Mixer catalogue.

"The Standard" Contractors' Equipment

Contractors' Portable Variety Woodworker. Twelve tools in one. A Rip Saw, Cut-Off Saw, a Mitre Saw, a Dado Machine, a Gaining Machine, a Grooving Machine, a Rabbetting Machine, a Jointer or Planer, a Boring Machine, a Matcher, a Moulder, a Sander. Very substantially built throughout and will stand hard, continuous service. We can furnish Saw Benches, Wood and Pole Saws, etc. Complete information on request.

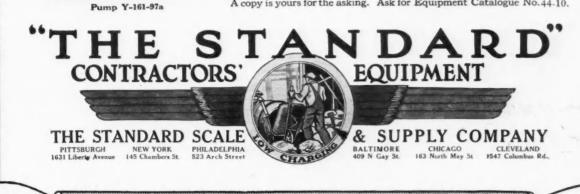
"The Standard" Hoists

A full and complete line of high-grade hoists. Single Drum, Double Drum, Reversible, Non-Reversible, etc. Our catalogue shows each type of hoist and explains the kind of work for which each hoist is best adapted. Write to our nearest office today and ask for Hoist Catalogue.

"The Standard" Pumps

Centrifugal, Diaphragm, Dredging and Gravel, High Pressure Outfits, Trench, Deep Well Outfits, etc. We have an interesting catalogue describing "The Standard" line of high-grade Pumps. Write our nearest office and ask for Pump Catalogue.

"The Standard" Contractors' Equipment Catalogue illustrates and describes nearly every piece of equipment used by the Contractor. A copy is yours for the asking. Ask for Equipment Catalogue No. 44-10.



29

[October, 1917

SAVES

TIME



Archer Mixers The original end-discharge mix-ers are the most economical for every purpose and by every test. Send for special offer. **ARCHER IRON WOKS** 2440 W. 34th Pl., Chicago The T. L. Smith Company 1138-H-32nd STREET Milwaukee, Wisconsin MANUFACTURERS OF Smith Tilting Mixers Catalog No. 68-H Smith-Chicago Non-tilting Mixers atalog No. 128-H

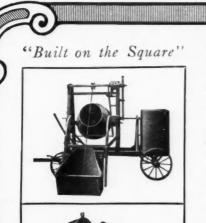


Here is the Big Value light mixer-not the cheap-built, low-priced mixer, but the light mixer built to stand up and built in big quantities to keep down the price.

It is the right mixer for the big contractor who needs light machines to supplement his big capacity mixers, and of the contractor who does general work and demands a reliable, strongly-built mixer at a medium price.

Building these mixers in big quantities and standardizing every part the price is kept down and the quality kept up. This is why Dandie Mixers are the big value of the in-dustry. Write today for special booklet.

KOEHRING MACHINE CO. MILWAUKEE









"Sold on the Square"

OR fourteen years the name STEWART has been identified with the Concrete Machinery business.

Throughout our big plant—at the fairs—on the road —at the Cement shows—in the publications—on the job everywhere, STEWARI nas always been in evidence.

Thousands of contractors have met STEWART, talked with STEWART, bought from STEWART and used STEWART products and inventions.

Yet—as a name for a firm and as a brand for a line of Concrete Machinery—STEWART is really a new name.

It's a good name, though—because it stands for honesty, integrity, and a policy of building and selling goods strictly "On the Square."

We thank the thousands of customers who have helped make STEWART a success and write this message as a greeting and an invitation to all readers to get acquainted with STEWART and the STEWART way.



The STEWART Mixer is a new machine, or rather a new model, built along old principles, by an old firm. In fact, it's built by STEW-ART with fourteen years of Concrete Machinery building and a lifetime of engineering and contracting experience as a foundation.

It has been tried and tested in every possible manner.

It is a mixer you can count on to start a job and finish a job with a perfect score.

In fact, it is "Built On The Square" and "Sold On the Square" and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Five sizes and fifteen styles give you a big line to choose from so you are bound to find a STEWART Mixer for your own individual needs.

Write today for prices and information. Let us tell you about this machine and the STEWART way.

Stewart Manufacturing Company Successors to The Cement Tile Machinery Company

46 Rath Street, Waterloo, Iowa

Builders of Concrete Mixers, Block Machines, Block Tempers, Sand Screens, Sand Elevators, Tile Cars, Block Cars, Brick Cars, Dump Cars, Transfer Cars



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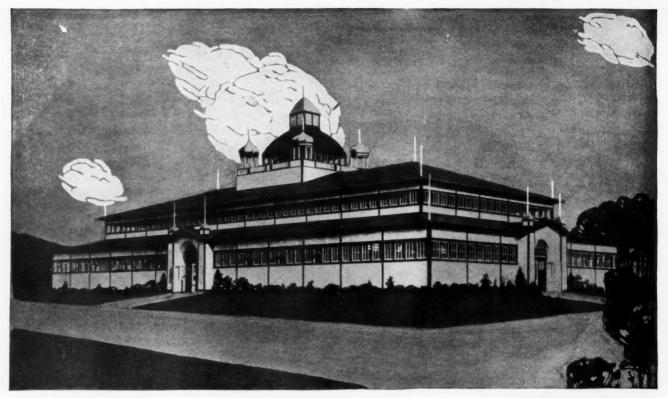
Residence of Ernest Searing, Esq. Marion, Pa. Druckenmiller & Williams, Architects

Here's what we do to help YOU sell Johns-Manville Transite Asbestos Shingles:

- 1. A strong advertising campaign in the general magazines to drive home the everyday and nation-wide importance of fire prevention and fire protection, and to establish the Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingle as the modern fire-proof shingle.
- 2. Advartisements in the papers read by homebuilders, urging them to protect their investment properly against communicated fire.
- 3. Selling helps for the dealer—specially prepared data and folders to help make sales.
- 4. Direct advertising to the Consumer—to supplement the magazine advertising. All inquiries from prospects are sent to the local dealer.
- 5. Circularizing campaigns sent out by us, at our expense on the dealer's letterheads, over the dealer's name, to prospects in his territory.
- 6. Individual help as local conditions demand.
- And when we, or our dealers, can improve on this system, you can be sure the improvement & will be made.

Details of our dealer plan on request.





Exposition Building, Erie, Pa.

Architect, Jos. Lee, Erie, Pa.

WATER PROOF FIBRE-BOARD

ASPHAL

CREC

SOTE

VOC

LOCI

NOW the Stucco Building is Preferred

Stucco is admittedly an artistic and attractive exterior finish. And now it can be made *lasting* and *economical*. Bishopric Board makes it possible. How? By applying principles that ages of actual use in building construction have proven the most efficient.

First, your stucco mixture must be right. This is important but easily accomplished if correct instructions are followed—our catalog contains full information about mixing stucco.

Now apply it properly on a *background* of *Bishopric Board*. Note how it is *anchored* to the background! Those dovetailed joints between the lath *clinch* the stucco—it *can't* let go! And nails through every lath hold the Bishopric Board firmly and securely to the building. There is *no breaking away* and *sagging*, causing the stucco to crack and chip off.

The lath in Bishopric Board are *thoroughly creosoted* to preserve them. They are imbedded in Asphalt Mastic on a background of heavy fibre board, making a fireresisting combination that is proof against vermin, changes in temperature and moisture. Bishopric Board will add years to the life of a building and make it warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

Finally, Bishopric Board, under the severest scientific tests and in actual use, has proved its superiority.

The Bishopric Manufacturing Co. Cincinnati, Ohio

903 Este Avenue



Bishopric Board clinches the Stucco

Send for free samples and our book "Built on the Wisdom of Ages." It tells all about Bishopric Board and gives some interesting scientific tests. It illustrates homes and other buildings constructed with Bishopric Board and gives letters from builders, architects and users.

Stucco Finish on Bishopric Board.

Our Annual Dealers' Supply Number

A SHORT TALK WITH SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS BY THE EDITOR

THE AMERICAN BUILDER believes it is to the best interests of the entire building industry for building materials to be bought at home from the local lumber and building material dealer. Therefore, the AMERICAN BUILDER refuses to publish mail-order lumber and millwork advertising. Builders require SERVICE, which the out-of-town concern cannot render, but which the local firm can and does render exceedingly well and to the benefit of the entire building industry.

An essential factor of this service is the carrying of a full stock of goods in the local dealer's warehouse and lumber yard. If the local dealer is well stocked, the carpenters and builders just naturally make his place of business more and more the center for the promoting of new work, and the place where they can meet those intending to build, show them samples of the building materials and specialties under consideration, and decide on the details of the job.

The AMERICAN BUILDER believes that this matter of having a full stock of up-to-date goods carried locally is so important, both to the contractors and to the retail dealers, that the November AMERICAN BUILDER is to be made our Annual Dealers' Supply Number. We are confident that our contractor and carpenter subscribers, quite as much as the dealers who read this building journal, will find this Dealers' Supply Number interesting and helpful.

Influential Among Dealers

The AMERICAN BUILDER has more subscribers among retail lumbermen, building material dealers, and hardware dealers, than any lumber paper. In addition, it has more subscribers among builders than any other building paper. These two big factors in marketing and distribution in the building field make the AMERICAN BUILDER the medium of greatest influence, and the ideal advertising medium for the manufacturers of lumber and other building materials, builders' hardware, mechanics' tools, contractors' equipment and supplies, and building specialties of every kind.

There are more than seven thousand dealers on the AMERI-CAN BUILDER subscription list. Every one of these seven

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thousand copies does *double duty*, for in addition to being closely read by the dealer—who buys in good sized quantities —it is placed on his reading table in his office for the convenience and benefit of his customers, who are contractors, farmers, and prospective home owners. These customers study the plans of houses and farm buildings which are a feature of every number, and also turn to the advertising pages, as they are interested in the products described in them.

Fair Policy Endorsed

The AMERICAN BUILDER is held in very high esteem by retail lumber and building material dealers, because of its policy of refusing to publish the advertising of mail-order lumber and millwork concerns. It was the first building paper to take this positive stand, and altho it meant a loss of many thousands of dollars of advertising revenue, it has resulted in making warm friends for the AMERICAN BUILDER among dealers. For over a year and a half the AMERICAN BUILDER was the only journal in the building field that believed the good-will of its readers was worth more than any amount of advertising that could be balanced against it.

Dealers have shown their friendship for this publication, both by subscribing for it themselves, and also by highly recommending it to their contractor customers—in many instances even sending us themselves the names of their best contractors as subscribers.

All of this has been accomplished, as our readers know, without sacrificing one bit of the *real builder spirit and character* of the publication. The AMERICAN BUILDER is 100 per cent a builders' journal, and for that reason is all the more interesting to dealers concerned with the building field. Next month's magazine, our Annual Dealers' Supply Number, will be for builders and dealers alike, featuring matters of vital interest to both.

Don't miss this issue. It's going to be a big one and a dandy.

Yours for local harmony and full stocks to select from,

EDITOR AMERICAN BUILDER.

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BERNARD L. JOHNSON, B. S., Editor. H. W. LINDSAY, B. S. A. W. WOODS . . . WM. REUTHER CHAS. E. PAUL, S. B. Associate Editors

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October, 1917

DELBERT W. SMITH,

A Big Job Well Done

HE completion of the sixteen cantonments for the national army is one of the greatest construction jobs ever undertaken by any government.

Within three months the government has expended approximately \$150,000,000 upon this work, whereas the largest amount appropriated in any one year for the Panama Canal was \$46,000,000.

Within 60 days 190 sawmills in all parts of the country shipped more than 500,000,000 feet of lumber to the cantonment sites.

All together 93,000 kegs of nails were used; there were installed 140,000 doors, and 686,000 sash, while nearly 30,000,000 square feet of wall board was used for inside sheathing.

When paved streets, telephones, fire protection, electric lights, water supply and sewerage disposal are added to this undertaking some idea may be had as to the wonderful piece of work done in record-breaking time in providing confortable quarters for the national army.

American Building Abroad

F present plans are carried to fruition, the invaded parts of France will be rebuilt on a larger and finer scale than before they were leveled to the ground by the German armies.

Narrow streets in cities and towns will be widened. The little one and two story dwellings so well known to American tourists will be enlarged and beautified. Insanitary conditions will be generally eliminated and other conditions measurably improved.

E. B. WOLFROM

Advertising

No. 1

Staff

In all probobality these sections of France will afford a market for quantities of American lumber and other building materials, due in part to the ravages of war on both French man power and materials of all kinds.

The Crop Dollar is Big-Invest it in Buildings

*HE time to build is right now!

An equal amount of farm produce will buy twice as much lumber today as it would two or three years ago.

There is a mistaken impression that lumber is high. The illustrations opposite prove that it is not. The farmer will never find a better time to build than the present. His purchasing power is represented by what he produces. What brought him \$1.00 in 1914 now brings him \$2.00 or \$2.50. In other words, the same products now buy from two to two and one-half times as much as they did then.

In 1914 one bushel of wheat would buy three pieces of Southern pine 2x4-16. This fall one bushel of wheat will buy seven pieces of 2x4-16.

Editorial

Or, if you plan to build a gambrel roof barn 32x56 buildings will enable him to take care of the bigger feet with 14-inch shed along one side:

In 1914 it took 40 hogs to pay for this barn, while at the present time it requires only 24!

There was never a better time to buy lumber than the present.

Why to Buy Now

UMBER and millwork are much cheaper today, as compared with the general market, than before the war.

This fact may be easily demonstrated by comparing the present price of leading commodities with those prevailing in 1914.

The following examples compiled by one investigator are typical:

Coal	years to rep
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Steel Products	The dema
Woolens	try is prospe
Machinery	The farmer,
	builder have
Feed	provements
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Horses and Mules 61% Feed 61% Feed 61% Feed 61% another investigator finds that the principal crops 104½ per cent higher in value than the rage for the past nine years. To ther words, while the costs most commodities have n increasing by leaps bounds, lumber and products of lumber been among the last to feel effect of the ang ed condi- s, and the ad- ces in price b be en b ut inal.	In the fac
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Another investigator finds that the principal crops are 1041/2 per cent higher in value than the

average for the past nine years.

In other words, while the costs of most commodities have been increasing by leaps and bounds, lumber and the products of lumber have been among the the last to the effect of the changed conditions, and the advances in price have been but nominal.

One bushel of wheat or one hundred pounds of pork will buy more lumber and more millwork today than ever before.

For this reason we advise our ceaders to buy now. Prices of lumber and lumber products are low.

crops, minimize wastage and hold his produce for top prices.

"But will not prices go down when peace is declared? Can't I save by waiting?" are questions asked by every prospective builder.

The answer is that no one knows when prices will decline. No one in a position to judge intelligently believes that they will ever again go back to the old low basis

Supply and demand have the greatest influence in determining prices. A shortage of material or a heavy demand will result in high prices, as we all know.

No one doubts that the demand for building material will be tremendous after this war. It will take years to replace the buildings and property that have been destroyed. Much lumber will be exported.

The demand at home will be enormous. The country is prosperous and wealth is pretty well distributed. The farmer, the man in the small town and the city builder have the capital to invest in new homes or improvements to their property. They know that every purchase of building supplies is an investment.

In the face of such a demand, is it reasonable to suppose that prices will be lower?

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there in value than the suppose that print in expose that print is bave while the costs is have eaps and that is well in the crop Dollar is bave while the cost Do not wait and run the risk of much higher prices. Build now. while lumber and millwork are cheap.

This is the time to buy.

Lumber Display Rack

UNIQUE suggestion for assisting the retail lumber dealer to display and sell his product has been developed in the making of a lumber wood rack, to show samples of thirty American woods suitable for building purposes. The rack is also being prepared for use in manual training schools to aid instructors in their work with

"There is no investment safer than improved farm land—land that is well cared for, well fenced and equipped with proper farm buildings. Farm values go up 50 per cent when the buildings are made up-to-date and adequate to the needs of the place." —Wm. A. Radford in Dealers "Farm and Building Guide."

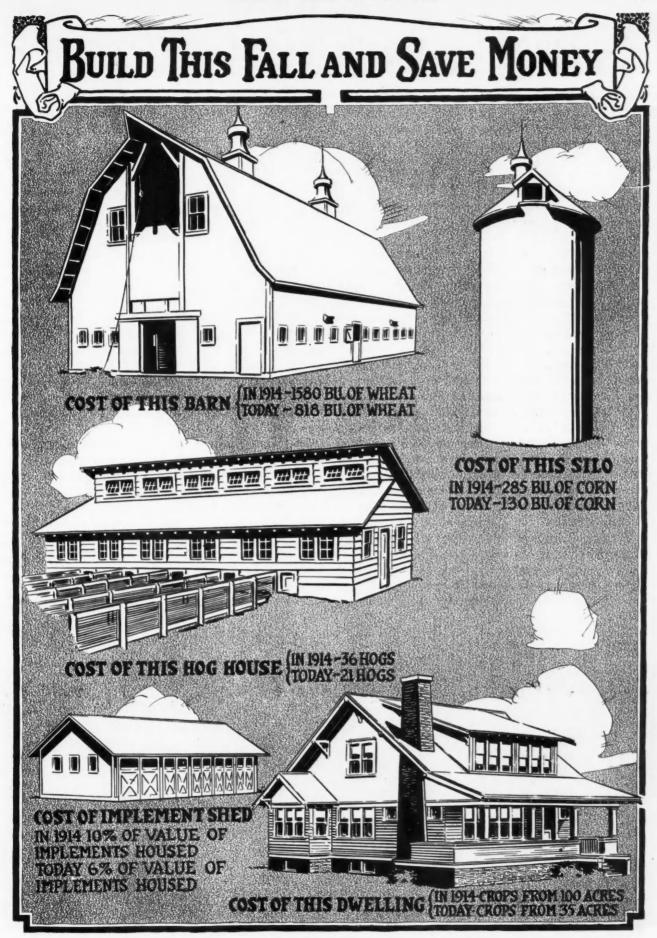
tage of the present market.

Among others, the farmer will be benefitted by building this year. A good barn, granary and other

Do not wait until costs go up again. Take advan- their pupils. The rack includes wood from the North, South, East and West, every lumber producing portion of the country being represented.

AMERICAN BUILDER

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The Army Camps are built and workmen can now be had; so this is your chance to build that Barn, Implement Shed, Silo, or Dwelling House. If you have any Building Job in mind go to the lumberman and get the bill figured NOW. The price will surprise you. Building costs have not advanced in proportion to crop values, profits, or wages. The price of steel has just been cut in two. NOW is the time to Build!

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> The American Builder will furnish electros of this cut (any size desired) at cost to any Dealer or Builder wishing to use this picture for local advertising to promote building.

How Camp Devens Was Built at Ayer

DETAILS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND OF THE HUMAN SIDE OF THIS HUGE CONTRACT

By Peter F. O'Shea

THE largest of the new army cantonments is Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass. The most difficult topography is perhaps also at Ayer. Ayer is farthest of the cantonments from the source of lumber in the South, and farthest from the supply of redwood water pipes in the West. Yet is was ready ahead of the extraordinarily rapid schedule originally planned for it by the contractors. How did the contractors do it?

First, they had a regular organization on which to parallel the new organization which it was necessary to form. They could also contribute a certain number of their regular organization to the new job at Aver without crippling the team work by which they were putting through their ordinary contracts. Second, each man knew his share and did it at the proper point and the proper time to make everybody else's share most effective. Third, each head of department or superintendent or foreman was anxious to be ready to begin the moment that the man before him left the way free, and he had no sooner begun, than he was speeded up by knowing that the next man would be along soon to do his part of the work. Fourth, there was undoubtedly an element of patriotism which speeded up the work tremendously. Unions came to quick agreements. Manufacturers hustled supplies, and railroads hustled shipping, and big companies loaned their executives, all because they knew every man and stick and minute meant cover for the soldier boys. However, with all the help in the world, the camp would never have been built so fast if men had not stood ready as fast as the lumber came in to eat it alive, and their digestive organs had to be in pretty good order, as well as powerful. They had to use their heads as well as their hands. The best way to explain how it was done is to tell what was done.

On June 16 the contract was signed by Fred T. Ley for Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., composed of three Ley brothers. On June 18 four regular Ley men came down to Ayer. They climbed to the top of one of the highest hills on the site and looked off. Nothing was to be seen but woods and a couple of small lakes, with the little white house of a farmer looking lost at one end and another little white house miles away at the There the four men in a few hours other end. sketched their plan of campaign. They were Frank B. Rogers, who was to be the general manager of this particular job; Armstrong, the head purchasing agent of the Fred T. Ley Co.; Crowley, who took over charge of all outside construction, and Al Gillis, who was to handle the carpenter work and other building construction. These men never left the job until it was done.

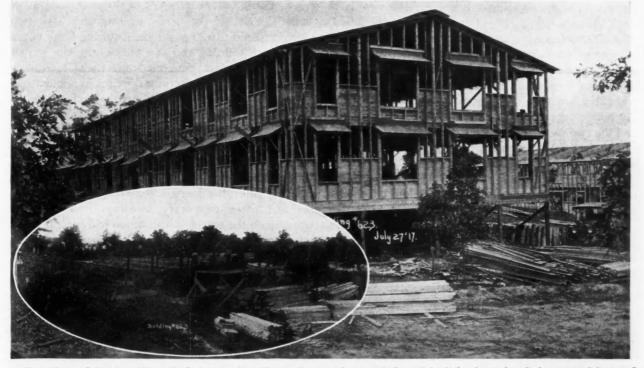
They sent the same day for carpenters enough to build an office. Armstrong, the assistant purchasing agent in the main office at Springfield, not only turned over his Springfield work to some one else while he spent the summer at Ayer, but brought down his traffic man, Ferguson. T. J. Moore, a time keeper, was brought in to take care of the time and pay department and both these men arrived next day, with the first of the material and the first of the workmen.

Certain material had been ordered on the 16th just after the contract was signed. In fact, the purchasing



Panorama of Cantonment at Ayer, Mass., on July 31st, Forty-five days after the building contract was signed. The Workmen's Barracks-Temporary Quarters to House the Construction Gang-are in the middle distance. Note telephone lines from Construction Offices.

The Human Side of Cantonment Building



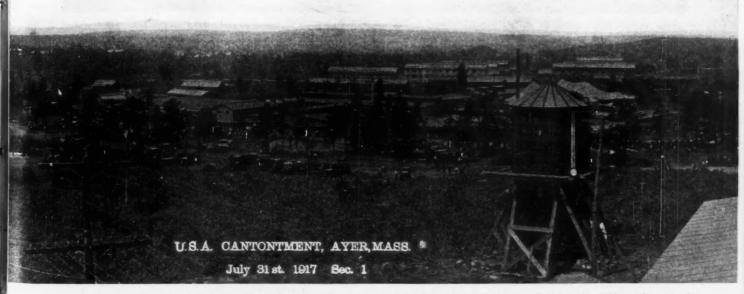
Two Views of Building 623, a Typical Barracks. The small view photographed on July 20th, shows foundation posts driven and piles of lumber cut to size delivered on the job. One week later, on July 27th, we see the framework up and the building practically enclosed.

department had spent a day in shooting out a batch of gigantic orders from Springfield, before there was a man on the job, commencing while Fred T. Ley was blotting his signature on the contract. With these large orders to distant points for the main cantonment construction, went many small orders to towns near the site of the camp for the requisite material to build offices, shelters, and other works for the accommodation of the construction men. Ordered on Saturday, these commenced to arrive Monday on the ground,

being carried by auto truck and team from the railroad station.

Word had also been passed to the unions and centers of neighboring towns Saturday afternoon that men would be needed, and they arrived in sufficient quantities to handle the first material.

Among the men who arrived on the 20th was one who said he was a foreman. He was given the plans of an office building 350 feet long, with a corridor midway of the length and offices partitioned off all



In the foreground to right is the Water Tower, with temporary water lines of two-inch wrought iron pipe laid on the ground leading to every part of the Camp. In the middle distance note the fleet of motor trucks awaiting their morning assignments. One hundred and forty motor trucks used on this job. AMERICAN BUILDER

along each side, and told to go to it. After two days' work the building was completed on the 23rd. Already, however, occupants were moving into it and telephones were being installed while the carpenters were putting on the roof overhead. The New England Telephone company was accustomed to the speed at which the Ley men could work if necessary, for Ley has built offices and other construction for them before and the two were used to working together.

The fact that carpenters putting on roofs, sawing and hammering among the rafters saw that they were directly over the heads of men who in spite of the carpenters' speed were already talking into telephones beneath them, undoubtedly gave the carpenters an idea of the speed they would need. The pace was set for them. They were the first men to come in strange to the camp, not knowing the heads of the organization, not realizing before the rate of work needed to trunks in all. A switchboard of 40 positions was installed in one of the newly built offices. This was soon increased to 120 positions, requiring three operators during the day and one all night. The switchboard is, of course, connected directly also with the switchboards of the government offices in another part of the camp and with a second private exchange which was installed in the commissary department, which had its own executive staff and purchasing agents. It takes some telephoning to scour up fresh eggs and vegetables from the surrounding country for thousands of men daily.

While Gillis, the construction man, was forcing offices and other temporary buildings into existence. Crowley on the outside construction had several superintendents busy forming gangs and getting after the special line of work put into the charge of each. He gave one man oversight of and responsibility for clear-



The Pipe Calking Plant at the Ayer Camp. The rule is that all pipe must be threaded and calked on the job. These wereby the hundred thousand; a regular department organized for this work.

get the contract done on time. Being started off at that pace, they soon took it as the usual thing on that job, and they passed the word and the spirit and the speed along to the others who followed them in. That is where the company saved itself a world of trouble by the two days' fast work of planning and preparedness on the part of the first men who went down to Ayer, and other heads who worked from Springleld during the day before it was possible to send the delegation to Ayer.

On Thursday, June 22nd amid the hammering overhead two trunk lines of telephones were in use from the office building, one to Boston and one to Springfield, besides trunks to the Ayer exchange and other towns. Later this number was increased to three trunks to Boston (distant 40 miles), two to Fitchburg, twelve miles, and two to Springfield, 60 miles, or 10 ing out brush and trees from the places where railroads and dirt roads were to lead, and from the future sites of buildings. Another man followed with his gangs to build temporary roads, to facilitate the trucking of material. In some places hillocks had to be cut down or thru, in other places carloads of gravel had to be laid out in a dike across low ground.

Theoretically these roads were necessary before a truck sould be sent out with a load of lumber or piping. But practically, if Crowley's sub-foreman didn't get where he was sent pretty early in the morning, he would find motor trucks with loads of lumber wading thru sand and climbing impossible places. The chauffeurs had been sent by Gillis, to whom they were responsible, to deliver definite material at definite places, and they delivered it, road or no road. Crowley's other gangs did the same thing. But the sight of

The Human Side of Cantonment Building

them was a spur to the road man to get busy and build a less heart-rending path for the trucks of which this was only a harbinger. That foreman knew that his special immediate first and only job at the present time was to get his road thru that particular place in time for other Ley men to bring the material prepared specially for the particular buildings, that another Lev man was due to put up at that place. As a rule, when a man knows just what his job is he gets it done. If he can't then he's done. Results are wanted. not only by the general manager and the head of the firm, but by the fellow workmen who are to take the next step.

Not that a man was expected to do the impossible, nor that the next man would fail to accept circumstances with a grin and a change to low gears until he surmounted the difficulties. The men who have been driven thru the camp from the beginning think some

of the roads now are regular state highways, tho the mere sight of some of them is enough to jar the ribs out of a newcomer. They say that the stumps have either been knocked down or worn off level with the dirt.

If Crowley's road man couldn't build the desired road in time for the contemplated movement of Gillis' lumber, he would telephone back word to the office in time so that Gillis could plan to build in another direction. Telephones were like outposts in an army they were stuck up somewhere on the extending horizon, on a shelf nailed on a post or a high tree stump, with a little roof above to keep showers from falling into them.

THE Kid has gone to the colors. And we don't know what to say; The Kid we have loved and cuddled Stepped out for the Flag today. We thought him a child, a baby, With never a care at all; But his country called him man-size-And the Kid has heard the call. He paused to watch the recruiting. Where, fired by the fife and drum, He bowed his head to Old Glory And thought that it whispered "Come!" The Kid, not being a slacker, Stood forth with patriot-joy To add his name to the rest-And, God! we're proud of the boy! The Kid has gone to the colors; It seems but a little while Since he drilled a schoolboy army In a truly martial style. But now he's a man, a soldier, And we lend him a listening ear; For his heart is a heart all loyal, Unscourged by the curse of fear. His dad, when he told him, shuddered: His mother-God bless her!-cried; Yet, blessed with a mother-nature She wept with a mother-pride. But he whose old shoulders straightened Was granddad-for memory ran To years when he, too, a youngster, Was changed by the Flag to a man! -WILLIAM M. HERSHELL.

On the other hand, if Gillis would not be ready for a given place. Crowley would try to have his road men build toward some place for which the lumber would be coming thru by the time the road was done. And he also had to build roads to cart pipes and cement and material for the other men in Crowley's outside construction department. The even progress of the work was secured by consultations between the superintendents and the general managers, other heads of departments being called in as necessary. Also Mr. Leo Ley of the firm spent two or three days a week at the camp forming a direct connecting link with the home office, and Fred T. or Harold Ley paid occasional visits. Within each construction department and between departments, direct cooperation was secured by daily conferences.

Now for all this work many men were on hand, but a great many more would be needed.

Ralph J. Smith was brought down from Springfield. It was his job to deliver men, just as it was Crowley's job to deliver roads, sewers, water and railroads, and Gillis' job to deliver finished buildings. Gillis sent a man to build Smith a little office to order, just at the gate of the camp, with the angle between the state road and the road to the camp fenced off like a corral to hold a crowd, and a narrow gangway leading out of it to the door so that the crowd couldn't all come in at once. Inside Smith sat on a broad box and waited for the lines of men. They came, Smith sorted them, into laborers, carpenters, timekeepers, etc, weeded some out, and hired almost all of them.

(Continued to page 134.)



A Typical Building Scene at Camp Devens, showing the hospital unit under construction. The site of this building was marked at first only by a stake bearing its number, 1123. This was used as a guide for the truck drivers in depositing the "Building" in front of it. The figure on horseback is a Squad Chief of Timekeepers.

"Don't forget that Reputation is a thing of slow growth and quick death" —THE MAN FROM THE LUMBER YARD

The thing for each of our readers to do is to learn what he can best do and then do it, and make a reputation in the doing. It will hurt no one to take a lesson in looking forward from this writer. —Editor.

NE of the tragic things that I remember of my early experiences after leaving home, was the downfall of a respected contracting concern I had dealings with.

Their name was synonymous thruout the entire state with dependable work.

For years they had secured the cream of the business always taken at a good profit. About the time I got acquainted with them the senior member of the company was retiring and the junior taking the management. The junior was a very popular chap. He was a success and had money to spend. He spent it. His requirements became heavier and heavier.

Legitimate profits did not meet his requirements.

He traded on the reputation of his concern. He squeezed money from his workmen. He skimped on materials and weights. He was able to get away with it for a time, but he learned quickly that as you sow, so do you also reap. It was a short life for his business, even if he had a merry one himself.

The business that required eighteen years to build up went to pieces in less than three.

Stop! Look! Listen!

Twenty years ago the leading industries were food, clothing, shelter.

Several years since the statitician placed the industries as follows in relative importance: Food, laundry and cleaning, automobiles, clothing, shelter.

Why have the cleaning industry and the automobile trade been able to crowd in ahead of the building. I get my bread and butter with a few trimmings, out of the building line. My friends are in that work. I have studied on this question, and find only one answer.

It is, that the men behind these other enterprises have been more aggressive and had more initiative in catering to the whims of the people.

We know that every tenth person has an automobile, but can you grasp the thought of the cost in money, and energy, to popularize the automobile, to make it a necessity?

Why are the men in the building line less aggressive than in this infant industry of the gasoline wagon?

The Hen as an Advertiser

When the builder of an automobile changes his wheel base 2 inches or adopts a new electric starter he makes a loud noise and creates a desire for such a car.

When the builder of an office building installs a system of ventilation that will increase the efficiency

of the workers in that building, he modestly refrains from saying a word.

Possibly the goose egg is as good as the hen's egg, but the hen advertises.

Think it over.

Winter Months for the Recreation of Reading

Some claim that the ambitious man will study and work out mental problems no matter how fatigued he is physically.

I know the human nature of it. A human dynamo like Edison or Roosevelt may do it, but with us ordinary people

there is too close a connection bet w e e n the physical and mental. W h e n we

are tired physically there is a slowing up of mental machinery.

The subscription department of the AMERI-CAN BUILDER notices the increase of new subscribers as the fall months come on. That means that the wet, rainy evenings, the cold, snowy days, are to be given to study and a full posting of the man on the up to the minute condition in the building field. Because you had breakfast

today does not



The man who finds recreation from the

"Every Season a Busy Season for BUILDERS"

mean you will not need and want breakfast tomorrow.

You have to recreate muscle tissue, also do you have to renew, *i.e.*, recreate brain tissue. Every minute that can be given to study of this kind will bring big returns because of the greater efficiency.

The man who finds recreation from the toil of the day in planning for the morrow takes the bumps out of his work.

The young man who renews his mental energy by getting in contact with the leading minds in his line of work or occupation will not be wearing fringes on his pants when the hair is worn off the top of his head.

The Meal Ticket During the Winter

As the Irishman would say, "There are many of my readers who will not read this."

Many of the boys who have been reading the AMERICAN BUILDER will be laying foundations to be physically fit for the journey to Berlin.

The winter of 1917 will not be as have some previous winters when there were not enough jobs to go around—not enough work to keep every one busy.

There should not be an idle day—hardly an idle hour this winter.

Embryo Contractor

I pick up as much information as I travel about in talking with the younger bunch who are getting wages as I do with the older chaps who draw salaries.

In one of the small Iowa cities, last February, I met a young man of about twenty years, and during our chat I learned that the job he was working the Novem-(Continued to page 132.)



toil of the day in planning for tomorrow, takes the bumps out his work. Now is the time to make plans for the coming winter.

Using Wallboard for Winter Work

HOW THE CONTRACTOR CAN PROVIDE AGAINST SLACK TIMES BY REMODELING OLD ROOMS AND MAKING NEW ONES WITH WALLBOARD



A Wallboard Suit Box.

HE test of the successful carpenter-contractor is that he is busy the vear round. To do that, he must be sure of enough "inside work" to keep active while the snow flies and during stormy, rainy days of fall and spring when outside work is impossible.

This is an old problem that the carpenter faces from fall to fall. Yet it is not the hard task it used to be. Today the carpenter who is in touch with recent developments in the trade finds it much easier to lay out an attractive program of inside work because it is during these months that a great deal of wallboard work can be obtained.

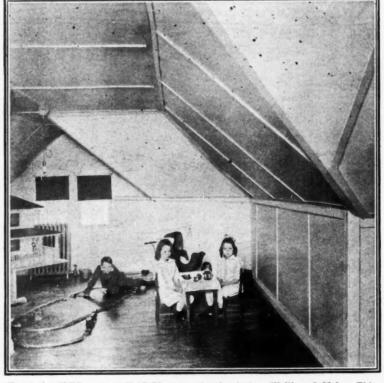
When walls and ceilings were built and repaired almost exclusively with lath and plaster there was very 'ittle inside remodeling work for the carpenter. In fact, as long as those materials were used, it was diffirooms for renting or rooming. Houses that have an extra room in the attic or other waste space of course are more valuable from both the renting and selling viewpoint. And there is another great field in store ceilings.

The one item of converting empty attics into useful third stories is sufficient to keep a carpenter busy from December to Easter. It's a mussy, dirty, distracting job to fix up an attic when the house is occupied if lath, plaster and wallpaper are used. No house owner or tenant likes the idea. But just explain to them how easily it is done when wallboard is used. Let them see that there is no muss or dirt and that the entire work can be handle at one time—no waiting for plaster to dry—and you will find it a proposition that will appeal quite strongly to every home owner.

The possibilities of the attic are almost unlimited. Of course, the extra room or rooms can be used for bedrooms. Often a play room is desired for the children so that they will be out of mischief, where they can play to their heart's content without exposure to chills or colds. Or a room may be fixed up for the maid. Again, if there are billiard or pool enthusiasts in the house, the extra room can be used as a billiard room. Possibly the man of the house has a long cherished but seldom expressed desire for a little den or study. And if there is a phonograph in the house the attic can be readily finished into a home ball room.

cult if not impossible to carry on such operations during the bad weather. But with the coming of wallboard, inside remodeling became as feasible in winter as in summer. Furthermore, it became a carpenter's job—not the plasterer's and paperhanger's.

This fall there should be a great deal of such remodeling. The high cost of living and war conditions in general will cause many home owners to want one or more extra



Treat the Children to a Beal Playroom in the Attic. Wallboard Makes This an Easy Winter Job.

of the small room and compact furniture. Many homes built a decade or generation ago have large rooms that could be rearranged into two or more rooms. Then there is always the room where the plaster is cracked and falling that could be made much more sightly and serviceable by a restoration with wallboard. Even the garage in winter time seems to feel the need of walls and ceilings and the car owner is glad to have it

This is the age

Wallboard for Winter Work

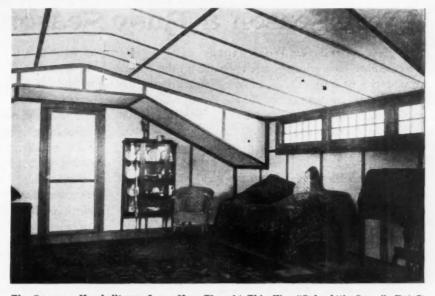
lined after he has spent a few cold hours in it when his automobile needed attention.

In the commercial field, as already mentioned, there is a big opportunity for ceiling work in stores, factories, offices, theatres or clubs. The factory office, particularly, seems to need more protection as the cold and stormy days arrive. There is generally considerable partitioning and remodeling to be done about a hotel in the fall and early winter. Another frequent opportunity for the carpenter is to build semi-permanent backgrounds with removable panels for store windows.

Even when the carpenter is not working elsewhere, he can put in his home hours to good advantage.

There is no end to the useful things to be made with wallboard at home—articles that find a ready sale during the holidays. Boxes, shelves, cabinets, book cases, etc., are readily made by the man who has a workable knowledge of woodworking and cabinet work.

In addition to being profitable work, wallboarding makes a pleasant comparison to outside carpentery. It is work in which the carpenter-contractor can take a just pride. One soon masters the few considerations necessary for planning an attractive room and soon gains a reputation for careful, thoughtful and thoro

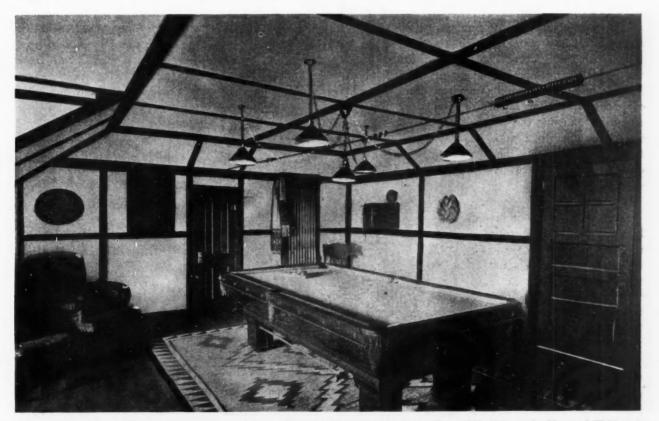


The Owner, a Marshalltown, Iowa, Man, Thought This Was "Only Attic Space"—But It Turned Out to be One of the Best Rooms in the Bungalow.

work that often proves a valuable asset in extending a carpenter's business as a whole.

Many a carpenter's success has been due to building up a strong organization of good workmen who labor in harmony with the contractor's general policy. But it is hard to maintain such an organization when there are lay-offs during the bad weather months. This is another retrenchment not required of the contractor who specializes in wallboarding when the outside work is ended.

(Continued to page 116.)



Many a Third Floor as Well as Many a Basement Room Has Been Turned Into a Social Home Billiard Room by Means of Wallboard.

"Every Season a Busy Season for BUILDERS"

Winter Work Notes

Remember how grandma used to calk up the cracks around the door on the side porch and around the windows with newspapers or old rags when winter was coming on? Some of them still do it, and the reason is that there are not enough contractors and builders cashing in on the weather strip business.

There are still some folks in the rural districts who try to take a bath in a dishpan because nobody has reminded them of the fact that for nearly 15 years there has been a folding bath tub on the market which would give them the same convenience as a regular city bath tub. Somebody get on the job!

We wonder if every contractor and builder knows that houses on which creosoted stucco board is specified can be finished completely on the inside after the board has been applied to the outside of the walls, in freezing weather, but before the stucco has been applied. Thrifty contractors and builders look for jobs with this specification for their late fall and early winter building because they can go ahead with the interior plastering and trimming as soon as the stucco board is in place, leaving the stuccoing of the outside walls for the spring.

Why not put in some of your spare time during the winter months building Grandfather's clocks? There is a demand for these clocks and they are easy to build because one of the leading manufacturers of clock works will furnish you free

blueprints showing the details of a number of beautiful designs when you pick out the movement which you desire.

Have you found out yet how many women in your neighborhood have been teasing their husbands for an outside-icing refrigerator? Better get busy and run this work in during the "dull season."

Don't forget that during the winter the average man thinks more about his personal comfort than at any other time of the year. If you want him to "lend you his ears," talk about some improvement which will make him more comfortable. The suggestion is this: If you have access to a rural district or town not having a water sewage system, there are any number of persons who can easily be interested in indoor chemical closets. Their installation is excellent winter work and a double profit is realized.

A great many suggestions for winter work in concrete have been developed during recent years. The man who prefers to stay under cover can profitably utilize his time in the construction of fence posts and

> gate posts, concrete slabs, blocks, small tanks, rollers and troughs. A number of construction companies nowadays feature the fact that they specialize on winter concrete work. Every contractor should study carefully all authoritative literature pertaining to cold weather concreting which he finds available.

> With the present responsibility for a large proportion of the food supply of the world resting upon the United States, it is necessary that the farming lands of this country be fitted for maximum production. Proper drainage is one factor which must be considered. Drainage of farming lands produces a demand for drain tile. Cement tile have been found very satisfactory for this purpose.

> > This opens up a field for the country contractor and builder, who is in close touch with the farmer, which will keep him busy the year around.

> > The contractor who closes in as many buildings as he can handle in the late fall is still busy well into the winter, finishing the interiors of these buildings. The fact that work is being extensively handled in this way is clearly indicated by the reports of manufacturers of builders' hardware in which it is invariably stated that there is no slackening in demand during the winter months.

(Contractors and builders tem, by (Continued to page 126.)

your spare time building Granda demand for e easy to build manufacturers mish you free

Forty Thousand Gallons of Advertising, 152 Feet High! This unique water tank was erected by the Canadian-Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., for the Campbell Flour Mills, Ltd., at Toronto, Ont. It furnishes water for their sprinkler system. The tank, representing their suck of flour, is 57 feet deep by 18 feet wide.—Frank C. Perkins.

Winter Stucco Work

Magnesite Plaster Does Not Freeze—Good Chance for Cold Weather Remodeling by Overcoating.

I^T is a clearly established fact that if it were possible to carry on the same amount of building construction work in winter months as in the months from May to December, every person engaged in the building industry would be materially benefited.

Contractors, architects, manufacturers of building materials, building mechanics and laborers of all kinds would continue actively employed, causing no interruption to their earning and productive capacities. Office and yard employees in lumber and building supply companies would be kept busy the year round if building activity were sustained thruout the winter. Teams, trucks, hauling equipment, tools, etc., both of contractors and of supply concerns in which large sums are invested, would not be permitted to lie idle from four to five months each year during a non-productive period. Stocks of all kinds would be kept turning over, eliminating to no small degree the deterioration that at once sets in when materials lie unmoved and exposed to the elements and all would share in the prosperity and profits this increased activity would stimulate.

When considered from these viewpoints, no explanation need be ventured as to the reason why so much thought and such widespread effort has been expended to develop materials as well as ways and means that will permit a continuance of construction work at all seasons of the year, regardless of temperature.



Getting Ready for a Winter Remodeling Job, House to Be Overcoated with Magnesite Plaster.

Among the most uncertain and hazardous parts of winter construction has been that of plastic work, embracing exterior stucco and interior plastering. Of necessity, as plaster and stucco must be spread in two or three relatively thin coats, it becomes in reality a sheet of veneer. Being applied separately and usually held apart from solid walls of buildings and because of the large percentage of moisture contained in these materials, plasters composed of the various kinds of lime, portland cement, gypsums, etc., are vulnerable to the vicious attack of frost.

(Continued to page 108.)

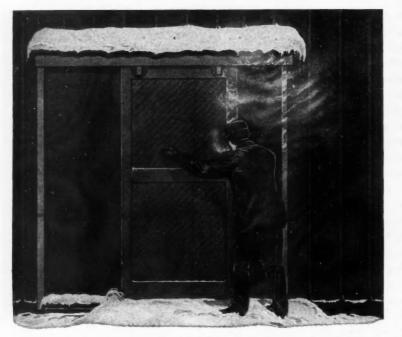


Winter Weather Was no Bar to Progress on This Job. The Outside Plaster Was Put on During a Snowstorm Amounting Almost to a Blizzard.

Good Business to Talk Ventilation for Barns By L. Klima

In the days when barns were built of straw, or a little later when a few boards were put up with a roof over them for the purpose of housing the cattle, ventilation was practically unknown, or rather, a ventilating system for the purpose of moving air in and out of the building was unknown, and unnecessary.

Time has changed the type of the farm barn, and today we find barns being built almost as well as our



As He Opens the Stable Door the Moist Vapor Comes Rushing Out Like Steam— Sign Ventilation Is Needed.

homes—tight walls, storm windows, tightly fitting doors, concrete floors, and ceilings made of matched lumber, so that the stock room today is almost as tight as the modern dwelling house.

It has been found that by excluding the cold air from the stock room the animals do not require so

much feed for keeping off the cold, and therefore the larger portion of the feed goes into milk, flesh and bone, and in this way there is a considerable saving in the cost of feed.

However, in shutting out this cold for the purpose of keeping the animals warm very little thought has been given to the fact that fresh air is absolutely necessary to the health and life of the animal.

Ventilation is always necessary in the modern barn, but during the summer months the doors and windows can be left open and in this way the ventilating system is not used to any extent where the building is left open. However, during the winter months the doors and windows are closed, and then it is necessary to have a circulation of air thru the building without reducing the temperature to any extent, and without causing draft on the animals.

Air should be changed in the ordinary stock room

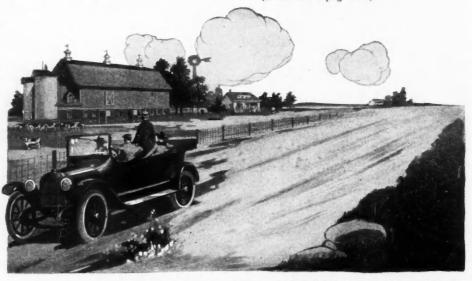
at least every 30 minutes during the winter months, and the temperature should be kept to a comfortable degree, which, in the dairy barn, is about 45 degrees. You have often seen the doors of a stable opened and the steam come rushing out, looking almost as if the building were afire. This is the excessive moisture that is thrown off by the animals at a very high temperature, and when it comes in contact with the cold atmosphere on the outside, it condenses and can be seen in the form of steam.

Each cow throws off 10 pounds of invisible moisture every 24 hours thru her nostrils and thru the pores of her body. This means that a barrel of water is thrown off every 24 hours from the ordinary herd of cattle in the ordinary modern barn.

As there is nothing in the barn to use as a motive power for moving this air, it is necessary to depend entirely on the difference in temperature in and outside of the building and the movement of air across the top of the ventilator or aerator.

The accompanying illustration shows the type of ventilator which is being used very extensively, and is made so as to eliminate any possibility of the wind striking into it; and for this reason always has a movement of air coming out of it. The harder the wind

(Continued to page 128.)



Did You Ever Notice the Passersby Stopping to Admire a Well Finished Group of Farm Buildings? It's the Ventilators Catch the Eye.

Winter Work Pointers



Erecting Metal Lumber Joists and Studs in Winter Weather; Residence of E. H. Fickinger, Yonkers, N. Y., F. W. Conner, Architect.

Metal Lumber Construction in Cold Weather

WINTER BUILDING PROVES NOT THEORETICAL BUT PRACTICAL ON YONKERS RESIDENCE JOB By L. C. Bassett

D URING the past few years there has been a noticeable increase in the number of buildings under construction during the winter. And, despite the increased cost of material, the coming winter should be a busy one for contractors and builders.

In many localities, industries are rapidly expanding, attracting many high-grade office and factory men, with their families, from out of town. These families must be properly cared for, as housing facilities in most towns are usually inadequate to provide for any large influx of people. This condition calls for immediate building of homes.

People have been prosperous and many, now renting, want homes of their own. Perhaps they are laboring under the delusion that building cannot be successfully carried on during the winter months. In this case, then, it rests with you to convince the prospective building owners that their homes can be built during the winter—that the sooner the work is started, the sooner they will have the use of their homes.

The accompanying illustration shows a residence in Yonkers, N. Y., the floors and partitions thruout being constructed with metal lumber. This residence was erected during the winter, and the owner was well pleased with the work.

Metal lumber takes the place of wood studs and joists piece for piece. The members are pressed steel shapes. Each member is cut to size and fits the place for which it is intended. Erection is easily and quickly accomplished and no previous experience with the use of this material is necessary. It is used for all classes of buildings from the better class of residence to the large office building. Winter building is not a theory, as it has been proven highly practical. There is no reason why your building operations should slump this winter. Go out after the contracts in the usual way. You may have to argue the feasibility of winter building, but this issue contains much convincing argument for it and illustrates and describes actual experiences which should be of assistance to you in your winter campaign.

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Save Fuel by Building Warm Newer Opportunities in Storm Doors, Sash, Insulation and Weather Stripping

By F. B. Mendoza

I N a recent issue of The Chicago Tribune, Henry M. Hyde, the well-known special writer for that journal, says: "Each year the United States digs some 600,000,000 tons of coal. The United States Bureau of Mines—the highest authority on the subject—estimates that at least 25 per cent of that amount, or 150,000,000 tons, are annually wasted, chiefly by improper stoking and by the lack of insulating material.

"Almost every consumer of coal in the United States could cut down his fuel bill at least one-quarter —probably nearly one-half—by making the improvements suggested."

The improvements suggested for dwellings, are, proper insulation of heating plants, double dampers in smoke pipes, stopping the escape of heat and the installation of storm doors, storm windows and weather strips.

Here is an opportunity for every contractor in the

(Continued to page 120.)

Go Out and Sell a Coal Chute

It May Lead to Other Repairs or Remodeling. WHEN prices are high there are always some who choose to repair and remodel rather than to build new. And from the point of view of the builder these jobs are decidedly worth while encouraging.

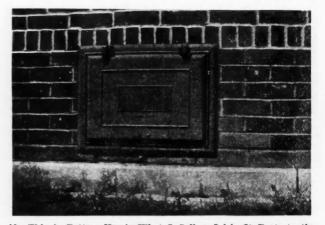
The coal chute or need of a coal chute is one of the best leads for remodeling work at this season of the year. The winter's supply of coal is being put in and "that old coal bin window certainly does look rotten." The paint above and around it is grimy, the weather boarding is gouged, the frame is about



Bruised, Beaten and Besmerched! What a Chance for the Stray Cat or Sneak Thief! gone and the glass is broken. The rest of the building doesn't look so bad; but that coal bin window certainly is a disgrace.

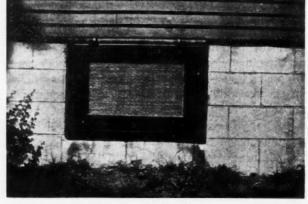
The man who feels this way—and there are hundreds of him—wants to buy an iron coal chute, but doesn't know it. Probably doesn't know that there is such a thing as an iron coal chute on the market.

Suggest it to him. Show him how neat, secure and economical it is. Quote him on the coal chute installed; and when you go to do the job there will probably be other work for you to do.











Cast Iron Frame, Wire Glass for Light, An Ample Hopper when Open, Burglar Proof when Closed—That's a Coal Chute.





The Builder's Intentions Were Good, but He Missed Fire. As a Coal Bin Window It's a Failure.

This House Won't be Marred by Coal Smudges, Broken Glass or Frames. Its Fuel Window is Permanent.

Three Chances for the Coal Chute Salesman; and Three Good Jobs

A PORTFOLIO of BEAUTIFUL HOMES

D^{WELLINGS of modest size, but of surpassing beauty, are available to builders in every community — dwellings complete in their every appointment and so skillfully designed that they please both the eye and the purse.}

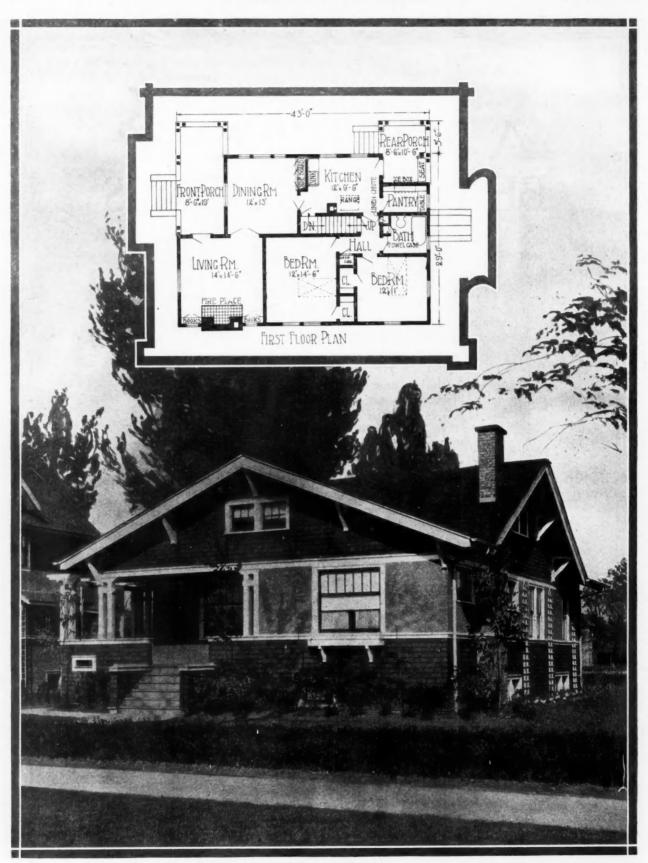
When building a HOME it is a pleasure to be even a little bit *extravagant*; for the many years of satisfaction will more than repay.

It is with considerable pleasure that the AMERICAN BUILDER presents each month in this special Art Section of the magazine these extraordinarily beautiful examples of modest home designing. If further details are desired regarding any one of them, a letter addressed to the publication office, Chicago, will bring all the information we have regarding it. HOME PLANNING EDITOR,

AMERICAN BUILDER.

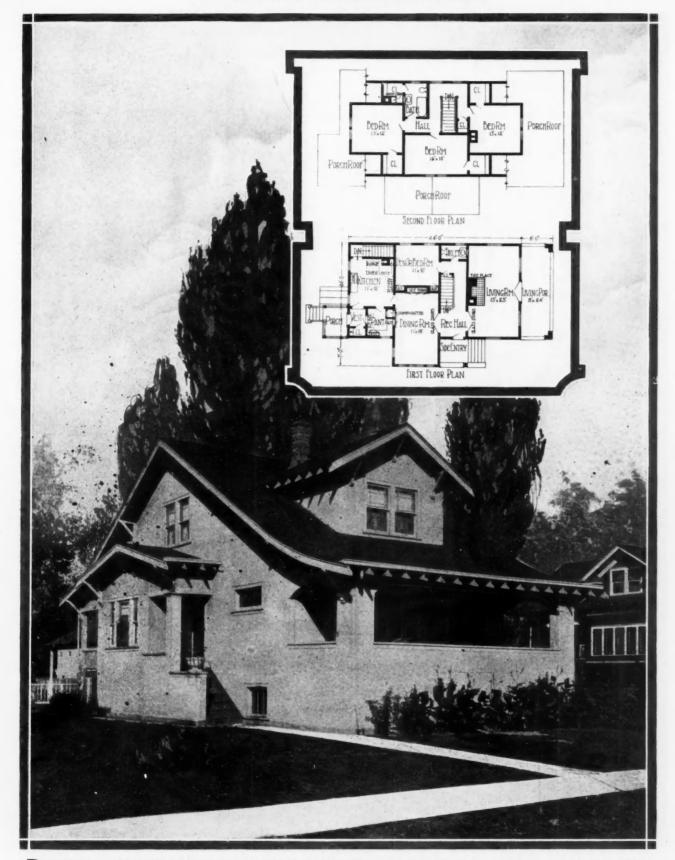


[October, 1917



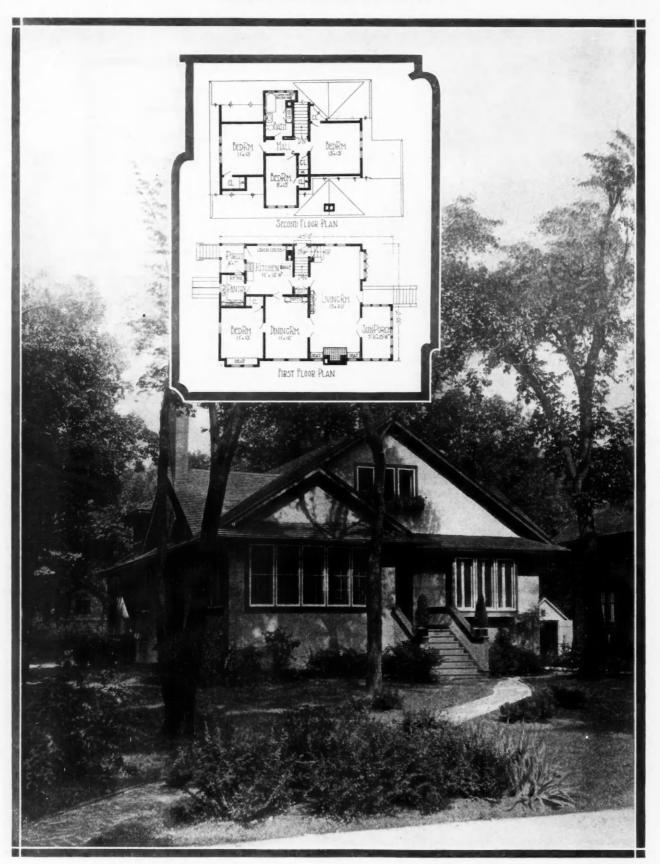
GABLE ROOF STUCCO AND SHINGLE BUNGALOW. By the use of a low-pitch combined gable roof ornamented with brackets and walls finished with a combination of stucco and shingle, the exterior of this little house has been given an appearance which can be judged only after high standards. Attractive features are not wanting on the inside of the house. The living room and the dining room are pleasantly arranged with French doors between. The kitchen with its adjoining pantry are very modern. There are two bedrooms with a handy bath. Notice the little seat on the rear porch. The size is 43 feet by 29 feet.

A Portfolio of Beautiful Homes



B AUTIFUL STUCCO HOME OF SEVEN ROOMS. The exterior of this house, with its pure white walls, is attractive in every sense of the word. Attention is particularly directed to the design of the roof and also to the broad living porch across the front of the building. This latter feature is even more important from the viewpoint of comfort than from that of appearance. Within, there is a large, pleasant living room, a cozy den which might serve as a bedroom if necessity demands, a spacious dining room and an exceptional kitchen, on the first floor, and three bedrooms on the second floor. The size of the house is 44 feet by 31 feet, exclusive of the living porch, which is 8 feet wide by 24 feet in length.

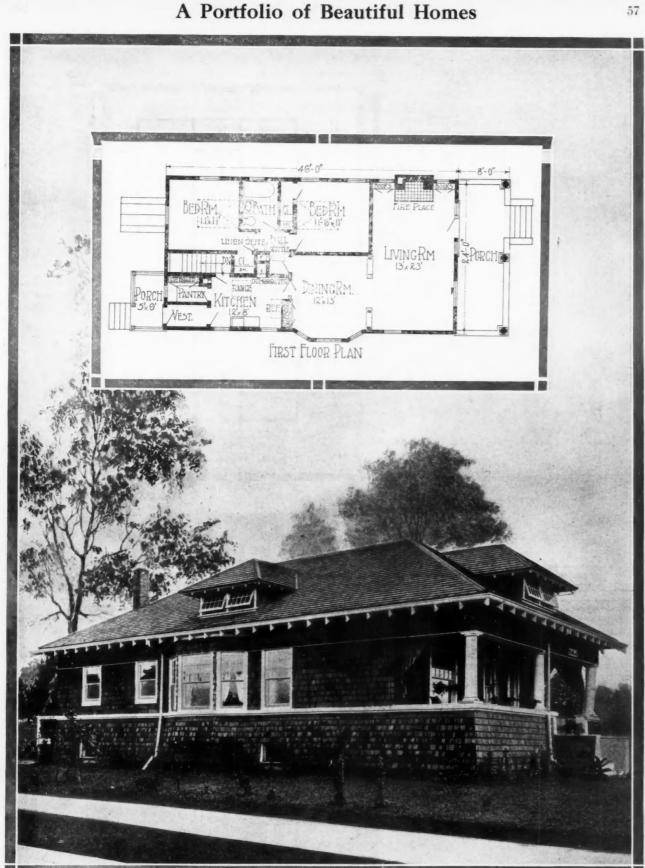
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THOROLY MODERN HOUSE OF DIGNIFIED APPEARANCE. This dwelling carries the mien of an aristocrat among houses of the moderate size type. There are three things which seem to have accomplished this result. These are the box cornice gable roof, the distinctive windows and the large out-built chimney. Because of the predominating effect of the stained trim, which lends a rustic appearance, there is no tendency toward a monotony of uninteresting wall surface which is sometimes evident in houses finished with gray stucco. The rooms are, in every way, well arranged. The sun porch is a pleasant feature, as are also the several built-in seats which have been worked into the first floor design. The size is 45 feet by 30 feet.

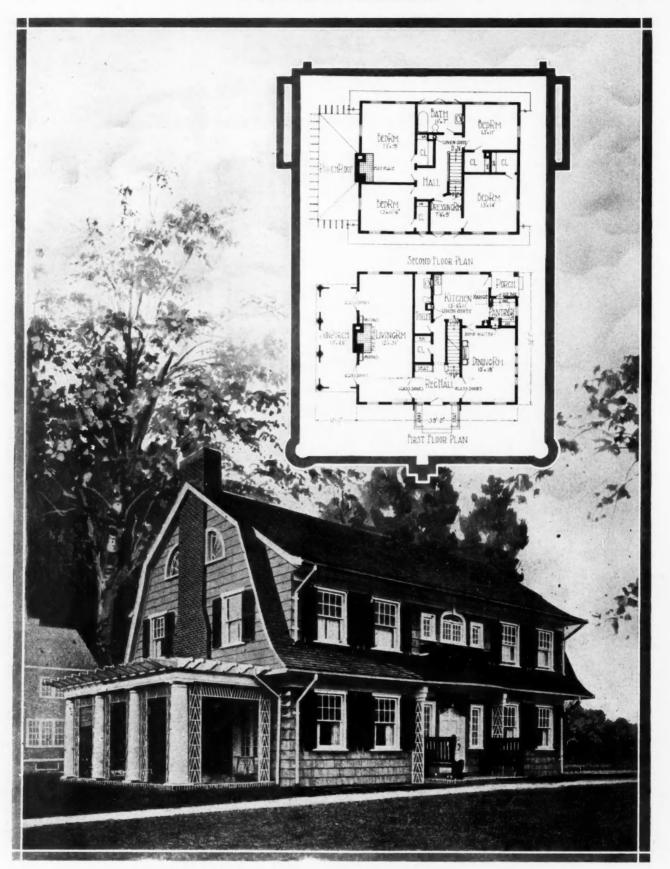
AMERICAN BUILDER

[October, 1917



S HINGLE-SIDED BUNGALOW OF FIVE ROOMS. On this five-room bungalow the walls have been finished thruout with stained shingles. The hip roof is decorated with a simple open cornice, this construction being used on the small dormers as well as the main roof. The walls, from the line of the window sills to grade, are given a slight batter, which adds greatly to the appearance of the building. The plan shows a cozy arrangement of rooms, including a well equipped kitchen, living room and dining room on the L plan, with colonnade, two bedrooms with the bath between. The building is 46 feet by 24 feet, not including the porches.

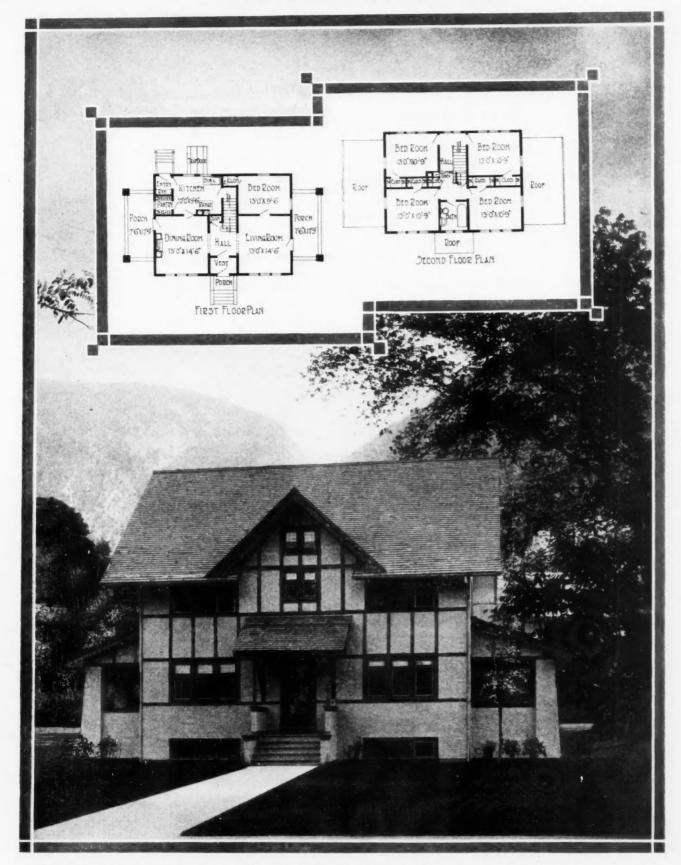
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D UTCH COLONIAL HOUSE WITH SHINGLE WALLS. There are many people who have selected the Dutch Colonial as their favorite type of residence architecture. This excellent example is built at La Salle, New York. The architects were Featherly and Cannon. The materials used in finishing the exterior have made it a most beautiful dwelling. On the walls 24-inch silver gray stained shingles were used, while the roof is covered with 16-inch moss green shingles. The excellent room arrangement is typical of houses following this style of architecture. The size is 39 feet by 32 feet, with a porch 10 feet by 26 feet at one end.

[October, 1917

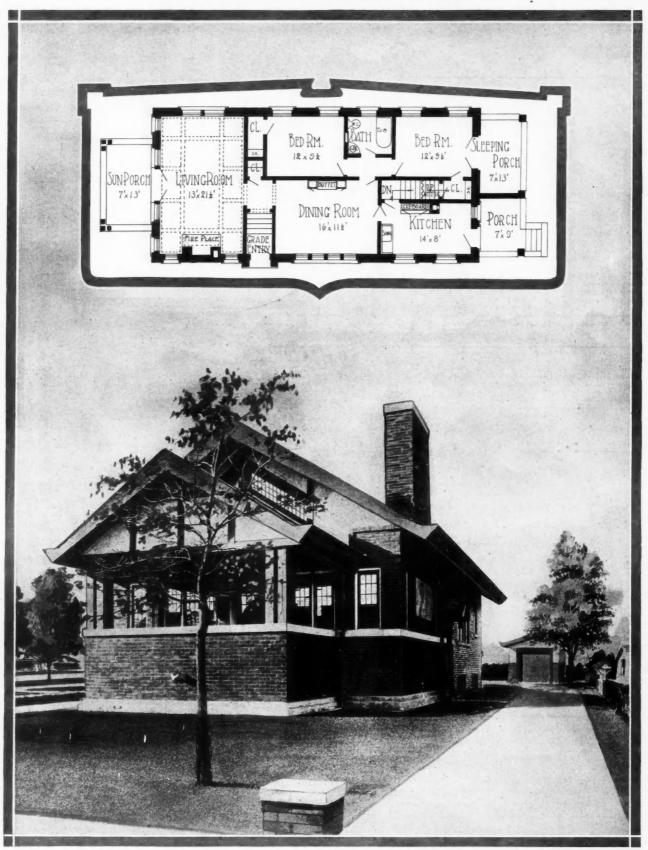
A Portfolio of Beautiful Homes



STUCCO HOUSE FOLLOWING THE ENGLISH TYPE. The trim appearance of this house is one of the noticeable features of the exterior. A great many people have selected the timbered stucco house as their favorite type of construction. The above house is 35 feet by 25 feet 6 inches and contains eight rooms. A balanced effect is obtained by placing two private porches at the ends of the house.



[October, 1917



BRICK BUNGALOW WITH SUN PORCH AND SLEEPING PORCH. This beautiful little house is designed to provide all of the most modern features commonly associated with "big city" house construction, yet its size is such that it may be built on a narrow lot. Notice the large living room, sun porch, sleeping porch and bedroom arrangement. This house is 51 feet by 24 feet.

The "American Builder" Information Exchange

Will Help You With Your Contract Requirements

OUR Information Exchange believes it can render service and save our readers time and money on many of their contracts. We can tell you where to get that unusual item, can place before you full information concerning both standard goods you will need and improved specialties you may want, and can help you to secure prompt deliveries and right prices. Fill in coupon below, pin same to your business letterhead, and we will send all information we think would help you.

We have We are figuring on	lighting contract	terials, equipment and s	building checked below and want all data on ma- rials, equipment and specialties we will need.					
	SIZE	TO COST ABOUT	Date Work is to Begin or Date Con- tract is to be Let.					
Dwelling House (City or Town)								
□ Apartment House □ Schoolhouse								
Church.								
□Library								
Bank Building								
Office Building Store, Building								
□Factory □Warehouse □Dairy Barn.								
□Hog House □Two-Story Granary								
Other Farm Building (What?). Any Other Building (What?).								

CONSTRUCTION of said building is as checked below:

EXTERIOR WALLS
All Frame
Stucco
Brick (Solid)
Structural Tile
Concrete Blocks
Monolithic Concrete
Stone
Glass (Store Fronts)
Ornamental Terra Cotta

ROOFING Aophalt Shingles Aspestos Shingles Clay Tile Slate Composition Roll Built up Tar and Gravel Tin Plate Canvas SUPPORTING FRAME Stud and Joist Heavy Timber Mill Structural Steel Reinforced Concrete Self Supporting Plank On Concrete Piles Fireproof Partitions Metal Lath INTERIOR FINISH Soft Wood Hardwood Waliboard Marble Metal Ceilings and Walls Metal Doers Metal Windows Metal Trim Metal Grilles, etc. Composition Flooring

SPECIALTIES, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Note Here Any Special Requirements Not Marked Above.

	Name
We {are are not } acting as Architects as well as Builders on this job.	Street No. or P. O. Box
Mail the above to	Town
"AMERICAN BUILDER" INFORMATION EXCHANGE 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago	State

🆝 See Other Side for Equipment, Machinery, Tools and Building Materials Needed 🖜

The "American Builder" Information Exchange

Data Sheet (Continued)

I desire information regarding the Building Materials, Equipment, Machinery and Tools checked, for which I am now in the market.

Paints. Fire Retardant

Art Glass Awning Cloth Battens, Metal Beds, Disappearing **Boiler and Pipe Covering** Boilers, Heating Plant Bolts, Expansion Brick, Common Brick, Face Brick, Fire **Building** Papers **Calcimine** Caulking and Glazing Compound Ceilings, Metal Cement, Portland Coal Chutes Closets, Chemical Columns, Porch, etc. Concrete Inserts Creosote Door Track and Hangers Doors, Hardwood Veneer Doors, Fire-Resisting Dumb Waiters Elevating Machinery, Granarv Enamel, White **Fireplace** Fixtures

Air Compressers Back Fillers Bar Benders Blocks and Tackle Buckets, Dredging and Excavating Cableways Cars, Dumping and Indus-trial Carts, Concrete Cement Block Machines Cement Ornamental Molds Cement Tile Machines

□Hand and Foot Power Machines Electric Motors Gas Engines Safety Guards Shop Trucks Pulleys Glue Pots and Clamps

Augur and Bits Braces Cement Workers' Tools Chests, Tool Chisele Clamps Compasses **Files**

Fireproof Shutters **Flooring**, Composition Selooring, Hardwood TFloor Finish Floor Hardeners Floor Hinges Furnaces, Warm Air Garbage Burners Garage Door Hardware Hay Track Heaters, Instantaneous Heaters, Tank □Insulating and Deadening Materials Lighting Fixtures Lighting Systems Lightning Rods Limestone Linseed Oil Mantels, Wood Metal Columns Metal Lath Metal Lumber Mortar Colors □Nails, Cut Iron **Nails**, Galvanized Paints

Chutes, Concrete

Concrete Tampers

Contractors' Lights

Cranes, Locomotive

Crushers and Pulverizers

TFloor Surfacers, Electric

Forms, Steel, for Concrete

Column Clamps

Derricks

Dry Kiln

Borers

Guares

Gimlets

Grinders

Hammers

Hatchets

Lanterna

Mitre Boxes

DLevels

Band Saws

Saw Tables

TEngines. Gas

Engines, Steam

Floor Scrapers

Drills

Fireproofing

Pipe, Conductor Pipe, Steel DPipe, Warm Air Furnace Pipe, Vitrified Clay Plaster, Gypsum or Hardwall Plaster Board Plaster Blocks. Partition Plate Glass **Plumbing Fixtures** Prism Lighting Radiator Refrigerators, Outside Icing **Reinforcing Bars** Registers □Roofing, built up Tar and Gravel Roofing, Canvas □Roofing, Clay Tile Roofing, Ready Roll Roofing, Shingles, Asbestos Roofing, Shingles, Asphalt Roofing, Shingles, Metal Roofing, Shingles, Wood □Roofing, Slate □Roofing, Tin Safety Treads Sash, Steel

CONTRACTORS' EQUIPMENT

Gravel Washing Plants Hoists, Electric Hoists, Gasoline or Steam House Moving Trucks Jacks Ladders Loaders, Wagon Mixers, Cement and Concrete Mixers, Mortar Motor Trucks **Pile Driving Machinery** Pumps, Contractors' □ Salamanders

Dust Collecting System Swing Cut Off Saws Saw Rigs Combination Woodworker Bench Planers

POWER SHOP EQUIPMENT Grinders Jointers Lathes Mortisers Moulders Planers

MECHANICS' TOOLS

Mortisers, Lock Planes Pliers Plumb Rules Saws Saw Sharpening Tools Screw Drivers

Shingle Nailers, Automatic Shovels Tape Lines Vises Wranches.

Fill in Your Name and Address on Other Side of This Sheet and Mail to

"American Builder" Information Exchange 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago

BUILDING MATERIALS

Screens. Window and Door Sheathing Papers Sheet Metal Work, Galvan-Shingle Stains Skylights Slate Blackboards Slate. Structural Sound Deadeners Store Front Construction Structural Steel Stucco Tanks, Cypress □Tanks, Steel Terra Cotta, Ornamental Tile, Clay Structural Tile, Floor **Varnish** UVentilators Wallboard Wall Ties Waterproofing Water Supply Plants Windows, Casement □Windows, Reversible □Wire Glass

Wood Dve

Sash Pulleys

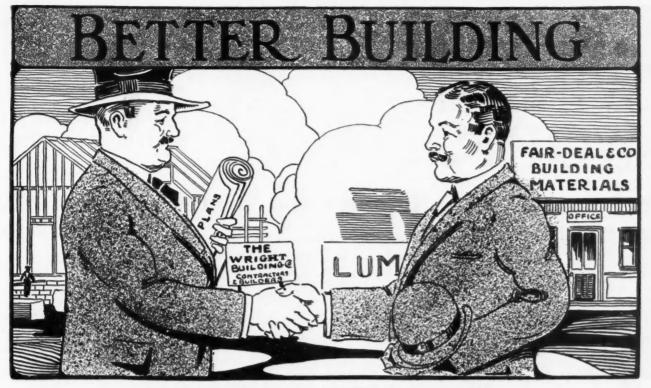
Screen Wire Cloth

Saw Rigs Scaffold Brackets Scrapers Screens, Sand and Grave Shovels, Steam Sidewalk Forms Tractors □Trailers, Automobile or Truck Transits and Levels Typewriters Wagons, Dumping Wheelbarrows

Sanders Sash Trimmers Shapers Tenoners **Rubbing Machines** Cutter Heads Machine Knives

C Sharpening Stones Squares Trowels

62



Dealer-Contractor Good-Will Best for Building

Car-Load Buying Gives Local Dealer the Business

"T HE retail lumber dealers of the United States are spending at least \$700,000 yearly for advertising in their local papers," said R. B. Goodman, acting president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in a recent address. He went on to say that at least 50 per cent of the total lumber cut of the United States passes thru the hands of the retail dealers, and that the service performed by the retailers thru buying in carload quantities the great variety of special items, from shingles to interior finish, that must be assembled for a single building, together with their expert knowledge of materials, enables them to sell to the home builder more cheaply than it would be possible for the sawmill men to do.

The retailer carries in stock everything that is needed, and if anything goes wrong the buyer does not have to write letters about it. Matters are settled face to face.

This Idea Will Sell More Lumber

B UY a nice hardwood floor for your kitchen—\$6.76, nails and all included."

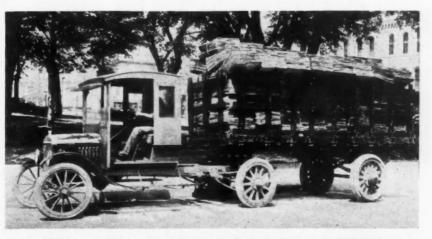
This idea, suggested by H. R. Isherwood of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association when carried into effect by retailers is proving a success.

When the average prospective

purchaser walks into the office of a lumberman of the old school, asks the price of maple flooring and is told \$40 or \$60 he knows as much as he did before. He goes away with a feeling that his hardwood floor is going to cost a lot of money and perhaps he had better not get it. He doesn't know that the price given him was for a thousand feet.

On the other hand the lumber dealer of the new school sells flooring by the hundred feet or better still by the floor. Thus the average kitchen is ten by twelve and would require 160 feet. This at \$40 a thousand would be \$6.40, leaving thirty-six cents for uails.

ET out those blue prints and figure that lumber bill again. Now is the time to build.



A "Henry," a "Smith," and a "King" at work for the C. A. Sauer Lumber Co., Ann Arbor, Mich. Thirty-six thousand shingles is a pretty fair load, but is easily handled with the fifth wheel trailer, which has a loading space of $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 feet.

AMERICAN BUILDER

[October, 1917



"I Run My Shop Summer and Winter at a Profit"

DESCRIPTION OF A WELL-ARRANGED AND CAREFULLY EQUIPPED WOODWORKING SHOP WITH COMMENTS OF THE OWNER AS TO ITS MACHINE EQUIPMENT AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

By J. E. Donaho, Contractor and Builder

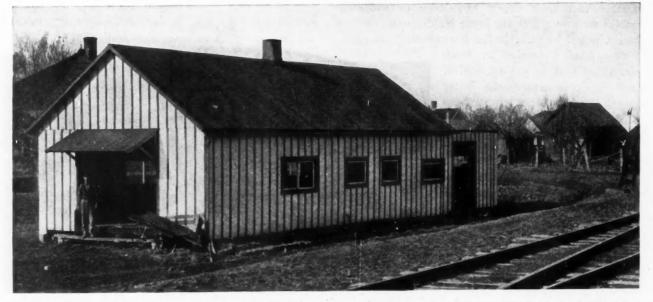
A LTHO I live in a little town of about 900, my woodworking shop is sufficiently large for a town of 5,000. Its equipment is very complete, enabling me to undertake almost any kind of work that comes my way, and because it is so equipped, I find that I am kept busy without any special effort. Because I have taken a good deal of pride in my shop and have spent a great deal of time in fitting it out, it might be helptul to some brother readers if I should give a brief description of the building and different machines for the benefit of those who have never attempted to fit out a shop.

My shop proper is 20 by 40 feet, at one end of which I have a store room 14 by 20 feet. In the store room I keep my jack-screws, shovels, bars, ropes and other equipment, and also finished window frames, door frames, screens and other work. I have a 7 by 7-foot sliding door in one side of the store room to provide plenty of room for the larger frames. The shop proper is arranged with the machines requiring power, at the rear, and the remainder of the space at the front can be cleared, if necessary, for large work. The two sliding doors at the front are lighted.

On the plan drawing I have numbered some of the important parts of my shop and the machines in it, so that it will be easier to explain the arrangement. In the rear end of the shop I have two line shafts, Nos. 28 and 29, one overhead and the other beneath the floor. The short shaft, No. 30, is an overhead shaft driven from No. 28. The underfloor shaft, No. 29, is mounted on heavy concrete piers so that it does not touch the shop at any point. I have also mounted my 4-horsepower gasoline engine, No. 12, on a heavy concrete base which does not touch the floor of the shop. This shaft and engine mounting eliminates vibration.

Machines No. 1 and 2 are placed directly above shaft No. 29 and belted thereto. Both machines are equipped with belt tighteners. I find this drive very satisfactory for the following reasons: Machines can be very quickly released; there is no danger of belts creeping while saws are being changed; there is no strain on

3



View of J. E. Donaho's Shop, Showing 7 by 7-Foot Door in Store Room. Shop Is Located Along Track Two Blocks From Main Street.

belts while the machines are standing idle, and the tension on belts can be adjusted to the load which is being carried. The under-floor shaft has the advantages that there are no belts to interfere with turning lumber, and counter shafts are eliminated. I have provided an opening at each side of the shop in line with shafts No. 28 and 29, so that by simply loosening the pulleys and releasing shaft collars, the shafts can be withdrawn without disturbing the machines, floors or brackets. I use all wood or steel split pulleys on shaft No. 29, and there is just space enough cut thru the floor for the pulleys and a trap door makes it easy to put on or take off pulleys and belt them to the machines. A manhole is provided for oiling the shaft boxes.

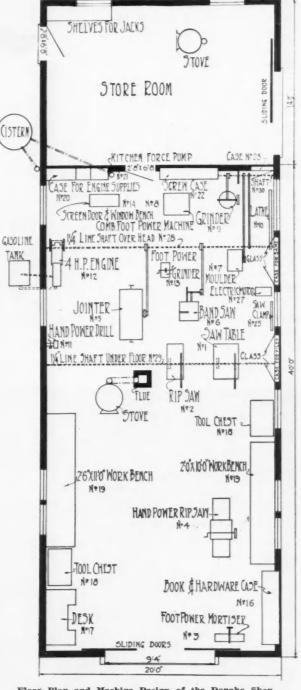


View of One Corner of Shop, Showing Hardware Cabinet, Book Case and Hand Power Machine-Also Bro. Donaho.

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View of Screw Cabinet No. 22. Note Construction of Drawers.

The main sills of the building rest on solid concrete piers placed 5 feet on centers, and there is a center sill running the full length of the building, resting on concrete piers placed 7 feet on centers. The shop is framed in bents and it is sided up and down with 12-inch No. 1 W. P. barn siding, battened on the outside. The inside of the walls is covered with AA red rosin sheathing paper with $\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch strips run around the edges, and bats placed over the cracks. The roof is trussed to prevent spreading. The first 4 feet from the front of the shop is floored overhead to provide a place for shingles, kegs, boxes, scrap lumber and other light stuff.



Floor Plan and Machine Design of the Donaho Shop.

The combined machine, No. 1, is one of my own make. The frame is mortised and tenoned together and bolted. The mandrel is 1 inch in diameter and has a spindle thread about 4 inches. The top is built up of $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch walnut and maple strips, glued and bolted. The table can be raised and lowered and also tilted for sawing bevels. There is a groove in the center of the table for a cutoff guide. With this cutoff guide and a ripping guide used as a stop I cut the tenon shoulders for window and door screens by using a very small, fine-toothed cutoff saw with the table set so the saw will reach to the edge of the mortise. I have a special cutter head for screen mould beading,

Profits in the Power Shop

[October, 1917

making a cloverleaf pattern, which I use on machine No. 1. Machine No. 2 is used only as a rip saw and it is so placed that any length stuff can be ripped. With the beader on machine No. 1 and a fine-toothed rip saw on machine No. 2, it is an easy matter for two men to make from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of screen mould an hour, in 6 and 8-foot lengths.

Machine No. 3 is a foot-power mortiser which I expect to replace with a ball bearing hollow chisel mortiser. Machine No. 4 is a handpower rip saw which is as handy a machine as I have in the shop. This machine and the mortiser can be moved if I need the room. My No. 5 machine is an 8-inch jointer placed so that any length stuff can be worked by passing thru the door into the store room. No. 6 is a (Continued to page 114.)



Another view of shop of A. J. Justi, showing more of the store fixture and cabinet work he has been doing.



Shop of A. J. Justi, Kingsley, Iowa, Equipped with a Combination Woodworker Consisting of 12-Inch Jointer, 32-Inch Band Saw, Saw Table, Shaper and Borer. Various other attachments can be added to a Universal Woodworker of this type, adapting it for mortising, tenoning, grinding tools, disc sanding, panel raising, etc. A set of store counters and bins just completed by Mr. Justi are shown in the background.

How to Equip and Arrange a Power Shop for the Average Builder

By E. C. Schwertman

E present herewith two diagrams showing woodworking shop layouts suitable for the jobbing carpenter or builder.

One of these shops is a complete planing mill, finish and cabinet equipment arranged so that it can be driven by one steam engine or a gasoline engine located outside of the building itself, or by one or two motors located right in the building.

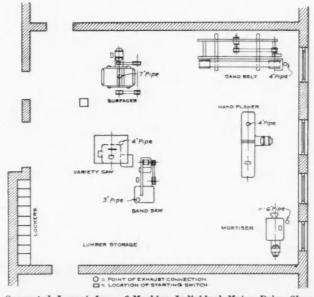
If in a shop of this kind the work could be so arranged that all the machines would not be operating at one time, a total of about 15 to 20 H. P. would be ample; and if the grouped motor drive were used, the group containing the planer and matcher, saw table, and jointer, should have a 10 H. P. motor, and the other group a $7\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. motor.

The other layout shows an arrangement for an individually motor driven shop for cabinet and furniture making.

This is laid out to suit an average type of room used for this work, but if the machines are individually motor driven, they can be shifted around to suit different shapes of rooms.

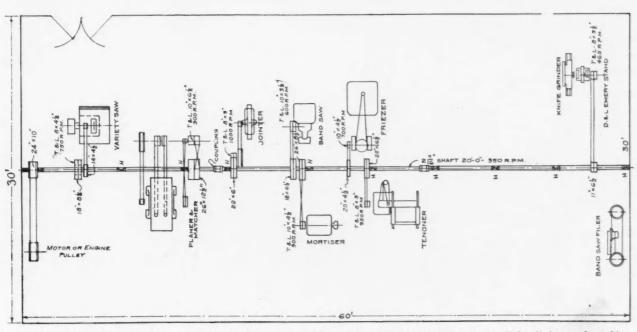
The planing mill outfit would represent an investment of \$3,000.00 to \$3,500.00, while the cabinet shop with the individual motor drive would run \$1,500.00 to \$2,250.00, depending upon the electrical current available and just how much the purchaser wishes to invest.

It is our knowledge that if the carpenter or builder is justified at all in putting in a power driven equipment, he is justified in spending the amounts named above for the two different classes of work. In other words, there is no use going into a proposition of this kind simply as a "time-killer."



Suggested Layout for a 6-Machine Individual Motor Drive Shop Planned for a Manual Training School.

If the carpenter goes into it at all, he should go into it with the idea of keeping his shop or mill busy on regular working schedule thruout the bad weather part of the year, and also aim to keep it going steadily thruout the building season, doing everything that can



Layout for 8-Machine Woodworking Shop, All Machines to be Driven from a Main Line Shaft. Shop is 30 by por feet, and machines are arranged in logical order for work to be passed along from one to another, without rehandling.

rather than by hand, out on the job.

The carpenter who goes at this proposition in this way, will make a success of it and will make a handsome profit on his original investment.

Furthermore, by putting in standard machine individually motor driven, he is in position to put on extra help and speed up operations, as his business grows, and also to expand his equipment by adding such standard units as are required, until he has a complete planing mill, cabinet shop or furniture factory, depending along just what line his business develops.

-

List of Machines Suggested

ACHINE equipment for a builder's shop depends entirely upon the class of work done. The small shop will start in with a variety saw, small planer, shaper, boring machine and tool grinder. The shopman will afterwards purchase a band saw, small jointer, then sticker and cutoff saw.

As his business grows he will require a lathe and tenoner, also probably want a self-feed rip saw. Then a cabinet planer, and his work may require a wide buzz planer and sander.

If he is progressive he will gradually branch out, as

possibly be worked on the machines in the shop or mill a business must grow or go backward. The line of work he follows will have much to determine his class of machines.

> The investment required to start with will cost around \$1,000 for machinery. The amount of room would depend entirely on his work, but it seems that a space of 30 by 50 ought to handle quite a lot of work.

----**Two Typical Power Shops** By B. A. Getz

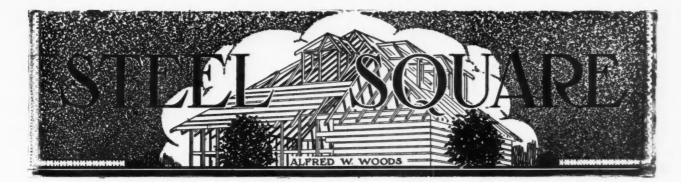
HAVE in mind two building contractors, friends of mine, who have put in sensible power woodworking equipment in two different amounts that are fairly typical.

The first not having a great amount of capital, built for himself a shop of concrete blocks 40 by 95 feet, in which he installed a combination woodworker, an 18 by 18-inch single surfacer, and a traveling rip saw, all of which is driven with the 10-horsepower motor. His total expenditure for the machinery, including the motor, was not more than \$1,000. This gentleman is a general contractor in Sidney, O., is taking care of all classes of work from the small cottage to the large store building.

(Continued to page 130.)



Neat and Businesslike Power Shop of Contractor Omen, of Alva. Ill.

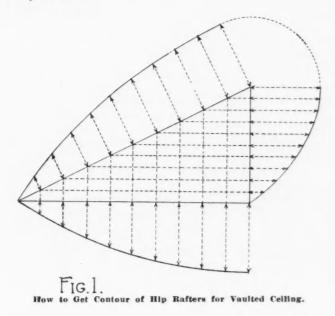


Possibilities of the Steel Square

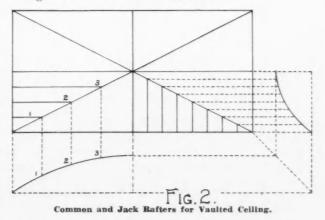
A SIMPLE METHOD FOR DEVELOPING THE RAFTERS FOR A VAULTED CEILING, ALSO SHOWING HOW TO APPLY THE STEEL SQUARE TO OBTAIN THE CUTS By A. W. Woods

W E have before us a letter from a subscriber asking how the cuts may be obtained, with the aid of the steel square, for the rafters for a vaulted ceiling, for a room 10 by 20 feet in the clear, and of which the party submits a plan and elevation, which we have redrawn for illustration purposes, and from it will be seen that the curve for the sides and ends must be irregular or, in other words, of different pitch.

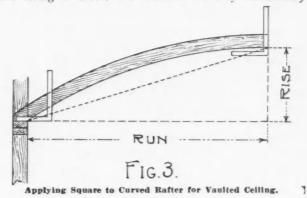
This requires the development of the curve for three sets of rafters, that is, for the hip, for the side and end common rafters. This alone furnishes a problem for the proper laying out of same so that they will coincide when set up in place, but as we were not asked to illustrate the development of the rafters we will not enter on that phase of the question further than to show by a simple illustration how this may be developed from a right-angle triangle with sides equal to the respective runs of the rafters as shown in Fig. 1. The lines at right angles from the sides of the triangle are of the same length for the respective sides and we trust this is made clear without further explanation.



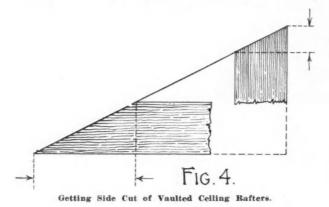
We will now confine our remarks to the question asked—how to obtain the cuts with the aid of the steel square for curved rafters. Fig. 2 shows the length of the common and jack rafters for the respective sides of the room; this, too, we trust is clear enough without further illustration.



We come now to the real question, how to apply the square to obtain the cuts, and since the square must be applied to a straight line as in the case of the straight rafter, its back is made to represent this line. So in the absence of a straight line in the case of the curved rafter one must be produced as shown in Fig. 3, which, will be seen, is the same as the pitch for the common straight rafter, and to this line apply the square for the seat and plumb cuts, as in the case of the straight rafter, but there is no way of directly



applying the square for obtaining the side cut of the rafters, but the same may be obtained by first laying off two sets of plumb lines the horizontal distance apart, as shown by the arrowheads in Fig. 4. The triangle in this is to the proportion as shown in Fig.



1, and in the angles lay off the full thickness of the jack rafter and by squaring out as shown by the dotted lines will represent how far apart the plumb lines should be for each set of rafters. After laying off the plumb lines, which, by the way, for accuracy, should be on both sides of the rafter, and by cutting diagonally across from one side to the other will give the proper cut to fit against the hip. This also applies to the side cuts for the hip, and that, too, regardless the rise given the ceiling.

A Bedroom Wardrobe Designed by Ralph W. Ermeling, Architect

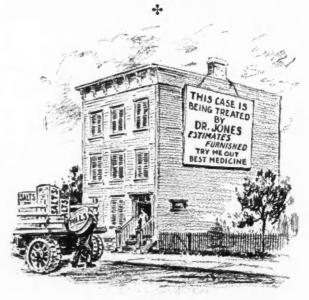
HIS is the day of built-in furniture. People who L live in apartments or private houses in our cities and towns want conveniences furnished in the building ready for them to move in. There is less furniture to handle and move about, and then, too, when you have things built in you can have them planned and arranged to suit your own personal preferences. This is also the day of wardrobe closets. Not every one is familiar with them as yet, but the principle is right and progressive people demand them. The progressive builder will find a strong talking point when they are installed in houses and apartment buildings. They help to sell and rent property.

It is not always convenient to build a wardrobe closet between inner walls, but there are so many houses with dormers and unoccupied spaces under the sloping roof that are too low for closets or trunk storage that it seems a pity to let such useful voids be wasted. The accompanying plate illustrates how this may be utilized to good advantage. With the exception of hooks for hanging, it takes the place of a wardrobe closet. Capacious drawers are provided on each side of the window for long wearing apparel, and two smaller drawers are furnished above them also. At the side of these smaller drawers there are compartments with small hinged doors, for hats. These measure 18 inches high, 20 inches wide and 2

feet deep. At the bottom, in place of what appears to be the lowest drawer, the front is hinged at the bottom with spring hinges. This arrangement forms a very convenient receptable for shoes.

The height and size of the wardrobe cabinets may be varied to suit the requirements of the owner, and to fit into the room. The ones shown here are for a room 15 feet in length. Into the space between the cabinets a slotted seat over the radiator fits quite (Continued to page 118.)





Dear Doctor

(According to "The Dutch Boy Painter" this correspondence would be expected if people acted towards physicians as they do toward painters.)

DR. JONES.

Dear Sir: Please come to look over my boy. I contemplate having him treated. I don't know what is the matter with him. He is completely covered with ugly blotches. Let me have your lowest figure to cure the poor little fellow.

J. J. PARENT.

(Duplicate of the preceding letter sent at the same time to Dr. Blake.)

MR. J. J. PARENT.

Dear Sir: After going over your boy, I take pleasure in submitting the following bid:

I will cure your son for the sum of \$210.50, which figure covers eighteen boxes of blue pills, seven gallons of castor oil, and one-half ton of Epsom salts. While this price may seem high, I would ask you to remember that nothing but the purest medicine will be employed and that my personal attention will be given to the work. You will find the figure to be most economical in the long run. DR. BLAKE.

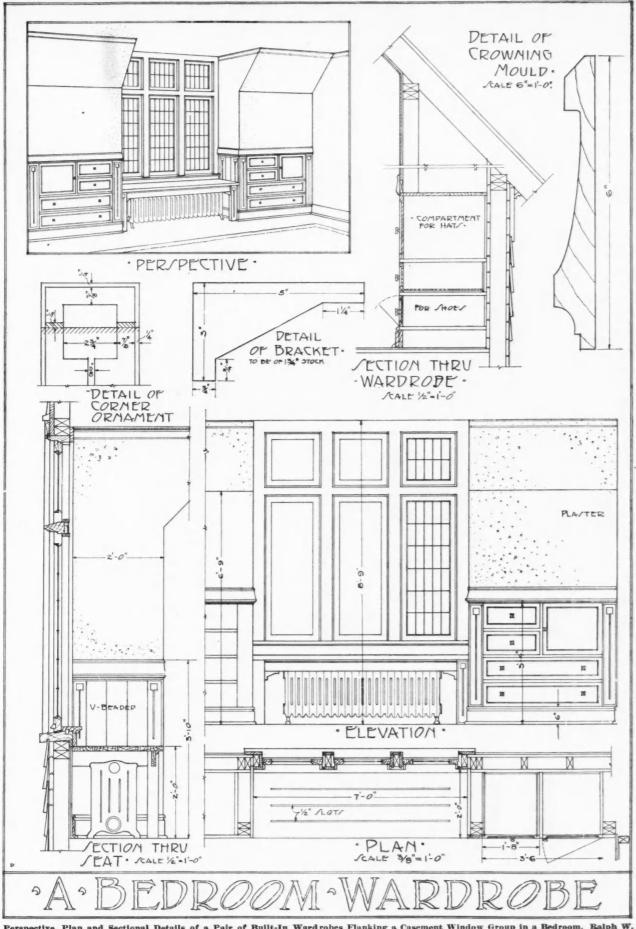
MR. J. J. PARENT.

Dear Sir: I have thoroly inspected your boy, and will be pleased to receive the job of curing him, which I will do for the sum of \$125.10. I will employ first-class medicine at all times and will give my personal attention to every phase of the job. DR. JONES.

DR. JONES.

Dear Sir: I have received your bid of \$125.10 and hereby award you the contract. The boy has been getting violent while waiting for the bids to come in, and I would advise immediate treatment. J. J. PARENT.

Architectural Details



Perspective, Plan and Sectional Details of a Pair of Built-In Wardrobes Flanking a Casement Window Group in a Bedroom. Ealph W. Ermeling, Architect

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[October, 1917



Noon Hour Talks by the Boss Carpenter Talk No. 63–Farm Series No. 4–Poultry Houses

THE BOSS TELLS ABOUT THE DESIGN OF A PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED POULTRY HOUSE AND HOW TO BUILD IT

"Y OU fellows may think," said the Boss, "that anyone can build a 'hen house,' but how many of you really know how to build one that meets the requirements of a properly designed building?

"The old-fashioned closed type of poultry house may still be found, but not on the property of a progressive farmer who keeps in touch with recent developments

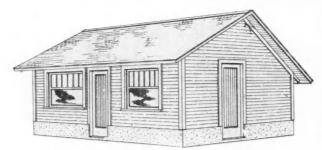


Fig. 4A. A Modern Open-Front Poultry House.

in the poultry business. The open front type of house is the kind of building now recommended and may be found all over the country. This building is closed on all sides except the south or southeast, which should be the front. This side is either partly or completely open to the outside air to provide light and ventilation without drafts. These openings may be covered with cloth to break the force of the wind if desired, or a combination of cloth and glass may be used to protect

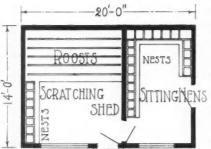


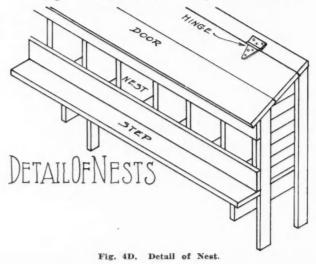
Fig. 4C. Plan of Modern Poultry House.

the interior in bad weather at all seasons of the year.

The building in Fig. 4A shows the modern type of structure and illustrates its exterior design. "In locating a poultry house the drainage of the ground and ventilation of the building should be watched very carefully. The ground on which the building is located should have a gentle slope to the south or southeast. If the soil is not dry, it should be made so either by artificial draining or by filling in with a material that will prevent water from collecting around the building. A light loam is well adapted for this location, while a slight sandy soil thru which the water passes freely will stand more intensive poultry conditions. A heavy clay or adobe soil is not suitable for a site, as such land does not drain easily.

"Fowls are very susceptible to the bad effects of poor ventilation and every poultry house should have some means of providing a plentiful supply of fresh air in the interior. The air should enter in such a way as to avoid drafts, and the open or curtained front referred to above is the common method used. An additional supply of air may be provided by making openings in the gable ends of the building and allowing the air to pass thru a layer of straw inserted near the ceiling to break the draft.

"Sunlight is also needed to keep the interior in a



How to Design a Poultry House

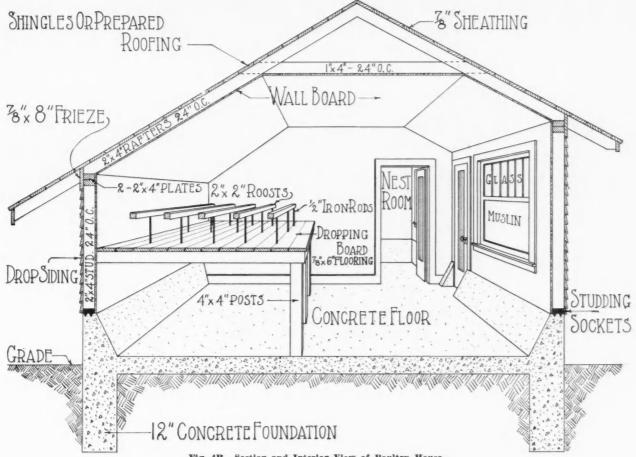


Fig. 4B. Section and Interior View of Poultry House.

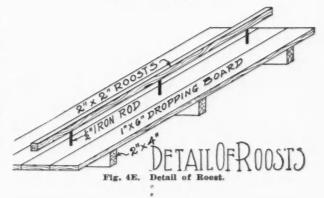
healthy condition. The cloth frames admit a certain amount of light, but it is advisable to use a few glazed openings, as shown in Fig. 4A, so that the direct sunlight may enter. A large amount of glass makes the house warm during the day and cold at night, since the glass radiates heat very rapidly. The location of the glazed openings should be high enough to allow the sunlight to penetrate well into the interior during the winter.

"The size of the house will depend upon the number of fowls which are to be kept in it. From 2 to 5 square feet of floor space should be allowed for each bird. Since the matter of ventilation is provided for by the openings, the floor area is the important point. Authorities tell us that this item of floor space depends upon the kind of poultry kept and upon the system used. The small breeds, such as Leghorns, require less floor area than the larger ones, such as Brahmas. The colony system of housing requires less floor space where the birds have free range than when they are allowed small fenced-in areas, as in the intensive system.

"The foundation may be of concrete, as shown in Fig. 4B, either in the form of walls where a concrete floor is to be used, or as posts set at the corners of the building and at intervals along the sides if the dimensions of the building warrant it. Wood posts may be used instead of concrete in buildings of moderate size. If wood is used, it is advisable to paint the posts with at least two coats of creosote oil or dip them in a tank filled with the oil before putting them into the ground.

"The floor may be of concrete, as in Fig. 4B, of wood, or even of dirt. The kind best suited in a given instance depends upon the soil on which the building is located and the use of the house. Concrete floors are adapted to all permanent buildings where an artificial floor is required and can be built direct on the ground. The level of the top surface of such a floor should be from 4 to 6 inches above the ground level to insure a dry floor. The floor slab may be about 4 inches thick and covered with a finishing coat of concrete about 1 inch thick. It is advisable

(Continued to page 104.)



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AMERICAN BUILDER

[October, 1917

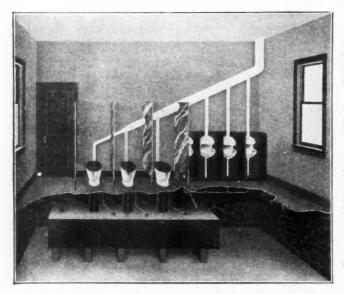


Multiple Installation Chemical Closets for Industrial Plants

74

The expense of installing a complete water sewer system is very often too great a burden for the small industrial plant, located in an undeveloped district. Every firm recognizes the necessity of providing sanitary toilets for the use of its workmen, so that the chemical closet with permanently installed reduction tank, serves an urgent need in suplying the means of providing such toilets. The chemical toilets are just as satisfactory to the men as water toilets would be. The cost of their operation is very low and the work required for their maintenance is easy and far from disagreeable.

The illustration shows a multiple installation consisting of three bowls and four urinals. The reduction tank is shown mounted on the basement floor. The illustration does not indicate how the tank is drained when it has become filled. There are several methods in use for draining the tanks. With the permanent installation, it is customary to install a



Multiple Installation Chemical Closet with Reduction Tank Mounted on Basement Floor.

pipe line from the tank to the drainage system, a valve being installed at the tank which, when opened allows the sewage, which has become liquid by the action of the chemical and the agitator in the tank, to run out of the tank and be disposed of. The actual disposition is accomplished by discharge into a creek or river, by dissipation in the soil surrounding an open-jointed tile drainage bed or by dissipation in a cesspool. Perhaps there might be conditions which would prevent the use of any of these methods of disposal. It is then possible to empty the tank by means of a pump, the sewage being placed in a container and hauled to a suitable place of disposal.

The installation of these plants is simple and any builder is fitted, with a little study, to handle the entire installation. The knowledge of their use and installation should be acquired to enable the contractor handling work in districts not having sewer connections to handle a complete job and obtain profits for the entire contract.

Waterproofing an Integral Part of the Concrete Mixture

The first successful waterproofing medium for integral use was brought out some ten years ago. It was a true invention, not an accidental discovery, and the courts have repeatedly upheld the claim of the inventor, Mr. S. B. Newberry, to originality in this field.

As everybody knows, concrete or stucco is porous. It absorbs moisture from the atmosphere and where water is present in large quantities, as is often the case underground, it acts like a lampwick.

It is practically impossible to make concrete dense enough to prevent the absorption of moisture. Mr. Newberry attacked the problem in a new way. He discovered a substance which when incorporated with cement would form a permanent compound that repels water. He found that only one and a half or two per cent of this compound is needed to completely destroy the wick-like action of concrete.

The integral method of waterproofing is being used for subways, foundations, etc., below the level of rivers and lakes and with water in contact with the entire wall.

The use of the integral method involves no difficulty. Concrete is mixed and poured exactly as if it were unwaterproofed.

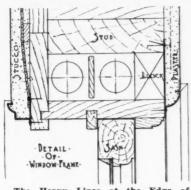
What Builders Are Finding Good

Another field which is being completely taken over by the integral method is that of stucco. The greatly increased use of stucco as an exterior finish is mainly due to the use of waterproofing. Waterproofing mixed with the stucco keeps it from drying out too rapidly, and thus prevents hair-cracking. The waterproofed stucco is non-staining and holds its original beauty and color.

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Metal Trim for Doors and Windows

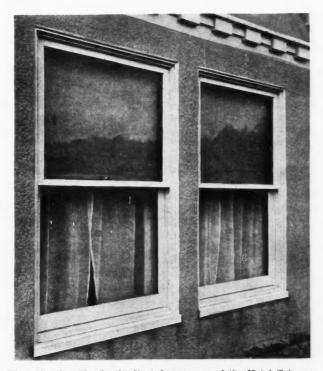
A metal trim is being made in five sizes and shapes which may be used for trimming windows and doors, transoms, baseboards and skylights in all classes of construction, and it may also be used on the exterior in all except frame exteriors. The trim is made in lengths of 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet, ready to be fitted. The material is 26-gauge galvanized sheet steel, drawn thru straight and accurate dies. It will



The Heavy Lines at the Edge of Plaster and Stucco Indicate Section of Metal Trim on Window.

mitre and cope, making perfect joints. Any carpenter or mechanic, with the aid of a mitre box and nail saw, can quickly fit the trim into place. A hammer and nails are all that is required for installation.

The illustrations show details and appearance of the trim when used on doors and windows. The neat appearance is



View Showing Clearly the Neat Appearance of the Metal Trim on Windows in a Wall Finished with Stucco.

its strongest recommendation to the building owner, but he also benefits by the sanitary installation which it provides and by the absence of draughts around casings where the trim is used. The

trim is satisfactory from the standpoint of the workman because he is assured of a neat job without the use of special tools.

After the frames are permanently set into the wall openings prepared for them, the trim is securely nailed to both the

DETAIL OF DOOL.

FRAME .

The Metal Trim is Shown in Section on Either Side of the Wall at an Interior Door. Notice the Manner in which it is Locked Into Plaster.



The Appearance of Interior Doors Finished with the Metal Trim is Pleasing and there are no Corners to Catch Dirt or Harbor Vermin.

frame and the wall or studding. The plaster or stucco is then applied, securing, thru the medium of a patented locking formation, an absolutely air-tight joint thru which it is impossible for draught or germ to find its way. This feature is the basis of the quality of sanitation which is one of the most important characteristics of work finished with the metal trim.

*

Feeder for Corn Sheller

A feeder for the corn sheller, consisting of a trough in the crib, a conveyor in the trough and an attachment to the portable sheller is being used with success to eliminate the hard work of shoveling corn. The feeder, assembled as it is in the crib trough, is shown in the accompanying illustration. The conveyor is clearly shown in this view.

The feeder may be installed in the crib either at the time of building or afterwards. When it is placed in a new crib, the trough is formed in the concrete floor of the building. If the building has already been erected the trough is constructed on the existing floor. In either case, the trough is built in two parts, each 4 inches deep and 8 inches wide, one above the other. The chain conveyor carries the corn along the upper part of the trough and the lower part of the trough serves as a return for the



Corn Feeder Set Up with Side Board Removed to Show Conveyor. Corn is Carried to the Right in the Upper Part of Trough to Sheller Conveyor.

What Builders Are Finding Good

conveyor. The center board, dividing the trough, and the cover boards are of wood. The cover boards are nailed loosely over the top of the upper part of the trough so that they can be easily removed to let the corn into the trough commencing at the end next to the machine. The ends of the trough are left open for ventilation. When the trough is set into the floor the conveyor will remove all of the corn except a small quantity on either side of the trough, which may easily be scraped into the trough. When the trough is built upon the floor it is necessary to shovel a small quantity thru the trough.

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Save Fuel by Better Heating Plant

The high cost of fuel, which is certain to continue long after the coming winter, brings up the question of more economical heating plants.

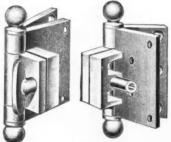
All the way up from the old-fashioned fireplace—stoves, furnaces, to water and steam radiation—there is marked improvement and even greater economy of fuel. In practice the cheaper the fuel the less economical is the heating apparatus.

With coal selling at present prices and threatening to go still higher it will be found good business to spend a little more money for a hot water heating boiler which has the economical construction of the modern power boiler. A locomotive type of sheet steel boiler is made and sold "in fortyfour states" thru the building contract trade. It has an excellent reputation for fuel economy and burns soft coal (even of the lower grades) as well as anthracite.

*

Friction Hinges for Casement Windows

A hinge which is so constructed that it takes the place of the regular butt and the usual casement adjuster, is shown in the accompanying illustrations. It can be applied to casement sash opening either in or out. The hinge shown on the left in the group of illustrations is used when the sash opens in. The friction is adjusted by means of the handle shown. When the sash opens out, the hinge shown on the right of the group is used. The friction handle is placed on the inside



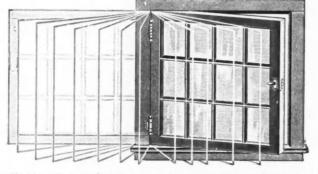
hinge on Left is for Inside Casements, and that on Right, with Friction Handle, is for Outside Case-

casing and is connected to the hinge by means of a steel rod.

Friction, in varying degrees as required, is applied by the friction handle. In use it is not necessary to release the friction in order to open or close the sash. The friction is set for ordinary conditions of wind and the sash can be opened or closed against the friction, without

tion Handle, is for Outside Casements. the special effort yet the sach will be form

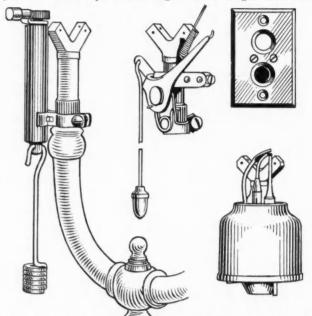
special effort, yet the sash will be firmly held at any angle.



Showing Range of Opening of Casement Window Fitted with Friction Hinges.

Matches Eliminated for Acetylene Lights

The state of perfection to which acetylene lighting plants have been developed today is indicated by the fact that those interested in the manufacture of these plants are now centering their attention largely upon methods of increasing the convenience and adaptability of the system of lighting rather than the means of producing the gas. Their plants have passed thru the experimental stage and the designs have been



A Group of Typical Equipment which is Used on Acetylene Burners to Eliminate the Use of Matches.

developed to the point of standardization—efficiency, economy and safety have been attained. Now comes the development of fixtures and equipment to give the user of acetylene gas every convenience in its use that capable inventors can bring forth. There has been a great deal already accomplished in this direction, as is indicated by the different methods which are now being successfully used to ignite the acetylene burners without the use of matches.

The accompanying illustration presents three of these methods. The lighter on the left operates by the action of a hard, milled wheel on a piece of sparking metal held against the wheel by a small coiled spring. The gas is turned on in the regular way and the wheel of the lighter is turned by means of the suspended hook. This throws a shower of minute sparks hot enough to ignite the gas, but not hot enough to burn the hand or even the most delicate material Lighters of this type are also being made which turn on the gas in the same movement which causes the sparks to ignite it.

The remaining two lighters are of the electric type, requiring three or four dry cells and a small spark coil in connection with the igniter and valve operating mechanism. The upper lighter gives control at the burner by means of a lever. Pulling down on the lever turns on the gas and ignites it. Pushing up on the lever, extinguishes the flame.

The lower electric lighter is used with a push button system which gives control of the burner at any one or more desired points. The convenience of such a system is easily realized. For instance, by simply pushing one of the buttons on a wall key placed handy to the stairs, the acetylene gas light in the second floor hall is lighted. This light is located so that it will illuminate the stairs. When the second floor has been reached and the hall light is no longer needed, pressure on one of the buttons on a wall key placed in the hall will extinguish the flame. Either of the keys will light or extinguish the burner. A white button is used on the keys for the one which lights the burner and a black button for the one which extinguishes the burner.



Easily Installed Trolley Garage Door Track

Among the various equipments included in the complete line of garage door fittings recently brought out by an Iowa firm, the track shown in the accompanying illustrations is

an interesting feature in that it combines rigidity of construction with exceptionally easy installation. The track requires no brackets, since the brackets are a part of the track proper, coming riveted on. The track proper is made of 15-gauge tough carbon steel, formed into shape by a powerful 33-ton press. The brackets are of 3/16-inch steel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The hangers are entirely enclosed and protected and it is impossible for the doors





Showing Method of Protecting Joint in Trolley Garage Door Track. Notice that Brackets are Riveted to Track.

Section of Track with one Type of Hanger in Place.

to jump the track or for the bearings to become rusty or clogged with dirt. Several styles of hangers may be used with this track. The equipment can be adapted for rightangle doors, doors sliding around the corner and for folding or accordion doors. The hangers have wide tread tandem roller bearing wheels and ball bearing swivels, designed for smooth and silent operation.

The method of joining sections of the track, shown in one of the illustrations, is interesting. The left ends of the sections are cut flush and the right ends are embossed. This provides an over-lapping joint which is snug and weatherproof.

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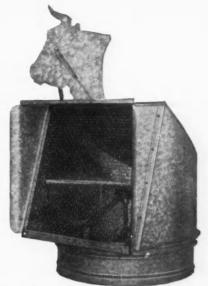
Barn Ventilation Necessary in Winter

Contractors and builders who are looking for some special work to increase their income during the winter months should think well over these facts: The unventilated cow stable in winter is a close, stuffy, foul-smelling place. Agricultural experts have proved that cows kept in such barns cannot be as profitable as if their living conditions were as they should be. Because air pollution affects the quality of milk given by the cows, efficient barn ventilation is necessary in the interests of public health.

The contractor or builder who installs a ventilating system in a barn which has previously been unventilated shows the farmer the greatest possible good which can be obtained from his investment—immediately upon the completion of the installation, if the work is done during the winter months. The publicity which is given his work by one satisfied farmer will naturally lead to business among this farmer's friends.

Ventilation—especially dairy barn ventilation—does not consist simply in the provision of a vent in the roof. There must be a carefully designated ventilator at the top of the system properly connected up to a series of ducts leading to the

various parts of the building. Any builder is capable of installing the ventilator and pipe system, as far as the actual structural work is concerned, but the man who has not studied carefully into the matter will do well to consult the engineering departments of the ventilator manufacturers before attempting to lay out a system. Air distribution is vitally important and the correct installation in each case requires special study based on experi-



Head of Rotary Ball Bearing Ventilator Showing Vane which Keeps Mouth Away from Wind. Protective Screen Keeps Out Birds.

ence. This need not interfere with the operations of a beginner in the field, for the manufacturers are in every case equipped to teach them the principles which must be considered.

Those who see fit to consider this winter work suggestion will be interested in the rotary ball-bearing type ventilator shown in the accompanying illustrations.

It consists in a rotary hood mounted on ball bearings, surmounted by a vane which always keeps the open mouth of the hood away from the wind so that a partial vacuum is formed



Barn of M. E. Battles, South Euclid, Ohio, which is Equipped with Ventilators of Above Type.

in front of the hood opening. In this way the foul air is sucked up from below, letting pure, clean air take its place. The efficiency of this type of ventilator has been amply demonstrated by use, for a number of years, on several of the largest industrial plants.

New Mixer for Small Jobs

The single opening, tilting drum type mixer shown in the accompanying illustration has recently been placed on the market. Its capacity is from 3 to 4 cubic feet per batch, which places it in the class of handy mixers for small jobs or for detail work on large jobs. The machines are equipped with a two-horsepower gasoline engine with reinforced steel

New Things Worth While

house, mounted on steel trucks, and the design includes the various improvements which have been made from time to time on this type of mixer.

The drum requires only one journal and it revolves on protected steel ball bearings. The base of the drum is a solid semi-steel casting to which is riveted the heavy sheet steel top. The drum is evenly balanced and is easily tilted to



discharge any amount of concrete. The voke supporting the drum is of semisteel, molded in the form of an I-beam section with the metal distributed to give the greatest strength without unnecessary weight. Heavy

New Mixer of Single Opening, Tilting Drum Type for Light Work.

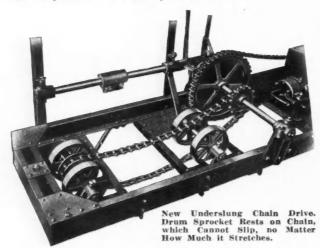
standards support the yoke, the standards being securely **bolted** to the skids. Lock washers are used on all bolts thruout the machine.

Power transmission is thru a pinion gear meshing with the ring gear which is cast integral with the drum. The ring gear always faces away from the operating side, whether in loading or discharging, which protects it from damage. The gasoline engine is of a type which has been thoroly tested in this sort of service.

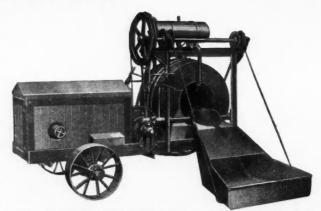
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New Underslung Chain Drive Concrete Mixer

A new method of driving the drum of a concrete mixer, which retains the good features of the old chain drive and eliminates its weaknesses, has been devised by one of the largest manufacturers of concrete mixers. This method, which is shown in the accompanying illustrations, may be termed an underslung chain drive. The chain goes under the drum, around an idler pulley on the roller shaft and back under the frame, instead of being placed around the drum, as was the practice in the old style chain drive.



The shortcomings of the old chain drive were practically all traceable to the stretching of the chain. In its new position, the chain can stretch to any degree, but this stretching cannot make it slip or come off the sprockets. The drum of the mixer is a constant and automatic tightener. The



Underslung Chain Drive Mixer Fitted with Rapid-Loading Skip.

upward pull on the chain produces a perfect contact between the chain and the sprocket teeth. This same tendency materially reduces wear on the rollers, roller shafts and boxes. The new drive also minimizes the wear on the chain and the sprocket ring.

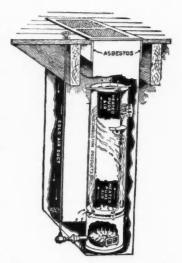
In addition to the new drive, the mixer is provided, when desired, with a rapid-loading skip with a wide nose and no corners to hold back the materials. The skip is elevated to a 50-degree angle in eight seconds, the contents being thrown clear into the center of the drum, where it is held by the large V-shaped mixing scoops, preventing slopping. The loader mechanism includes a large cone type, asbestos lined clutch and an automatic skip knock-off. The discharge is equally rapid. A low charging outfit with the underslung drive is also being made.

Circulating Floor Furnace

The circulating floor furnace shown in the accompanying illustration is designed for use either as the principal or auxiliary heater in a room, house, store, hall, theater or church. It will operate on either natural or artificial gas, the burner being controlled from a position near the floor register.

The furnace consists of a rectangular drum, divided into two compartments, entirely covered on the outside with asbestos lagging and bolted to a cast iron register at the top which rests in a cast iron register border set on the floor and supporting the entire furnace. One of the compartments contains a powerful gas heater and the other serves as a cold air return duct.

The heater must be connected to a good chimney which, by the arrangement of the furnace, will entirely remove all of the products of combustion. The radiator, or upper part of the heating unit, consists of a cylindrical shell; the heated air passes up thru the center of the shell and also around the outside of this shell, while the combustion products are contained within the shell where they are conducted to the chimney flue. Sufficient air is admitted below the cast iron firepot to provide



Perspective View Showing Details of Circulating Floor Furnace.

[October, 1917

for the burner combustion. The burner valve has an extension socket fastened to it and a japanned iron wheel fits over the socket so that the burner may be controlled from the basement. A $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rod reaches from the valve thru the floor to the key which provides a means of controlling the flame from the room being heated.

Improved Chest Handle

The wrought steel chest handle shown in the accompanying illustration is strongly made with a large, comfortable handle which enables the user to take a good grip without cramping

the hand. This construction makes the handle particularly appreciated for heavy tool chests.

The handle is made in 2½, 3¼, 4 and 5-inch sizes, and is furnished in five finishes: japanned, 1 i g h t bronze, antique copper, nickel and



Wrought Steel Chest Handle.

special sherardized. The $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch size is especially adapted for use on mechanics' tool boxes and small chests. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch size is for shirt-waist boxes and other light cases. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3-inch sizes have three screw holes in the plate and the 4 and 5-inch sizes have four holes.

Rotary Garbage Receiver Placed Underground

Both sanitation and convenience are important features of an underground garbage receiver which is so pivoted that its separate compartments may be turned beneath the opening as desired. The receiver is placed between the walk and the curbing, in some out of the way corner, or elsewhere as conveniences or city ordinances dictate. As one of the cans is filled, the receiver is easily turned so that another comes into place under the opening. The cans are removed and emptied



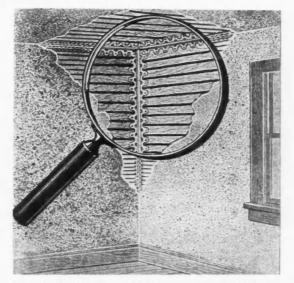
Underground Rotary Garbage Receiver.

by the garbage man on his visits. The cover is at the ground level so that the receiver is not conspicuous; the likeness with the surroundings is still farther increased by painting the top green if it is in grass. The cover fits tight to prevent odors from escaping and insects gaining access.

FRED TELFORD.

Better Plastered Inside Corners

The inside corner bead shown in the accompanying illustration is designed to insure correct lines in plastered surfaces, where wall meets wall or ceiling—an artistic improvement that, in the average job of plastering, is badly needed. The bead furnishes grounds for the mechanic to work to, thereby necessitating the application of an adequate coat of mortar over the lath and doing away with the common "skinning" of the mortar coat, especially from the jambs back to the inner angles of the walls.

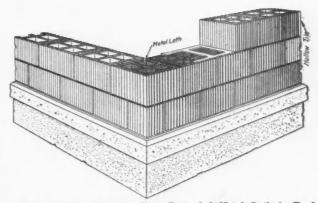


Showing the Application of Inside Corner Bead which Corrects Plastered Lines and Prevents Cracking.

From its construction, the bead in a large degree takes up the strain of building settlement and the warping and shrinking of timbers, thus preventing the unsightly fissures which are commonly seen in the angles of a plastered room or radiating therefrom. Of further importance, it affords a solution of one of the most irritating troubles—the joining of wood lath, metal lath or plaster block partitions on brick or tile walls. By the use of a clip, either wing of the bead may be extended $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, so as to afford ample nailing room, thus eliminating splintering or clipping. This inside corner bead is made from galvanized, open hearth sheets and is manufactured in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12-foot lengths.

A New Use For Expanded Metal Lath

In laying up the ordinary hollow tile wall of buildings for stucco there always has been considerable waste of mortar which would drop into the tile. To prevent this waste and to guard against settlement cracks strips of expanded metal lath are laid between each layer of tile before applying the mortar.



Perspective View Showing How Expanded Metal Lath is Used to Prevent Mortar Waste in Laying Hollow Tile Walls.

This method is being recommended by leading tile manufacturers and by the Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers. The illustration shows the simple manner in which the lath is used to prevent the waste.



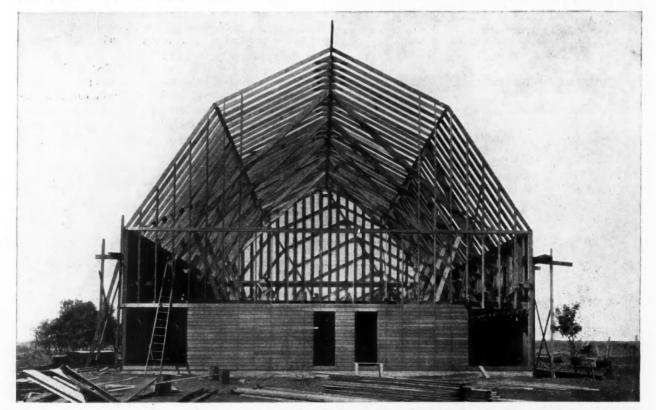
Two Modern Barns and a Hog House

A PLANK FRAME CONTRUCTED BARN HAVING A WIDTH OF 50 FEET WHICH CONVERTED THE DISBELIEVERS IN THE VICINITY WELKE IT WAS BUILT. AN EXCELLENT DAIRY BARN DESIGN FOR THE AVERAGE FARM. A WINTER HOG HOUSE WHICH WILL ENSURE PROFITS

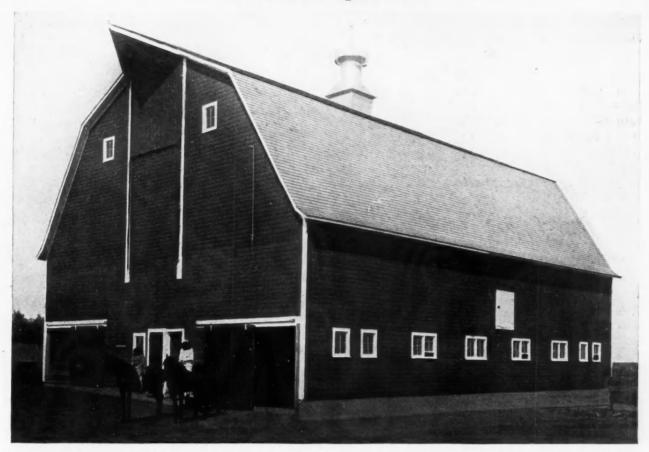
THE barn shown on page 81 is another demonstration of the adoption of the plank frame type of construction in a district where it was generally believed that "it couldn't be done." The barn was built by Contractor Walter B. Moore, of Cavour, So. Dak., following plans and specifications obtained thru the Cavour Lumber Company, who furnished the lumber used in its construction. The building has a width of 50 feet and is framed in a manner similar to that shown in the view below, which is a barn built by Mr. Moore from the same plan.

80

Speaking of the original barn built from this plan, Mr. Moore says, in part: "Several men, including a couple of carpenters, said I could not build a barn of that width and have it keep its shape with a 'self supporting roof,' but after looking it over, now that we have the hay mow finished, they admit its there for keeps, fires and cyclones alone excepted." An idea of the present opinion of the farmers in this vicinity regarding plank frame construction may be obtained from a further statement by Mr. Moore: "A party living just a mile from the place I built this barn,



How the Type of Barn Shown on Opposite Page is Framed—the second barn built by Walter B. Moore, of Cavour, S. Dakota, from same set of plans, photographed during construction. This barn is on farm of H. O. Lindquist.



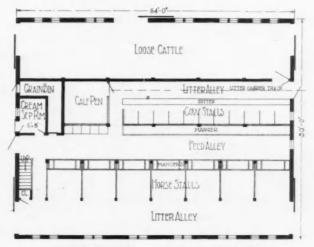
Big Barn Built by Contractor Walter B. Moore, of Cavour, S. Dakota, for A. M. Beall, from plans furnished thru the Cavour Lumber Co., who also supplied the lumber bill.

who has one the same size on the ground, told my man that he would trade barns with him and move them both."

The construction view at the bottom of the preceding page is so clear that little need be said regarding the manner of framing this barn. The roof is framed entirely of lumber having a thickness of 2 inches or less, in lengths commonly carried in the stocks of lumber yards anywhere. The rafters are mounted on purlins which are supported by the end bents of the barn and a system of trusses. The trusses are placed at every fifth set of rafters and consist of three parts. One member extends from the hay mow floor joists to the purlin; the second member extends from just below the plate to the ridge and is bolted to the first member at the point of intersection; the third member is a strut from the second member to the purlin. To stiffen the structure, a brace is placed on each side of the barn at each truss from near the intersection of members one and two to the floor joist near the outer row of posts below the floor. All truss joints are securely bolted and spiked so that there is no possibility of play.

The arrangement of this barn was largely determined by the owner, who, perhaps, has reasons for the objectionable features which some might find in the layout. For instance, it conflicts with good practice and the laws in certain states to place horses and dairy cows in the same barn without definite separation. Also there is a question as to where the feed rack for the loose cattle should be placed and how the hay is to be placed in the rack when the mow is full.

The small cream separator room shown on the plan has been found to be a very good feature, by the owner. It is a room 6 by 8 feet, having a concrete floor. The grain room has a height of 16 feet and extends into the mow; however, the joists extend thru this room so that the strength of the structure is not affected. Ordinary wooden fixtures were placed in



Plan of Above Barn. Size, 64 feet by 50 feet.

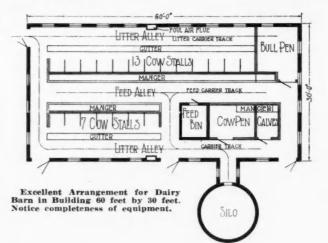
the cow stable at the time of erection, but the owner plans to install modern sanitary equipment eventually.

*

Excellent Dairy Barn

The building shown in the photographic view below has several features which make it an excellent dairy barn for the average farm having about 20 milch cows. It is a building 60 feet by 30 feet in plan and has a very large mow capacity which, together with the silo which it is intended should be built in connection with it, provides ample capacity for feeding the stock according to best modern practice. The dairy barn needs an abundance of direct sunlight and this design certainly meets this requirement. The dairy barn should be provided with an efficient ventilating system and this design has such a system specified.

There are single stalls for twenty cows and a bull pen, large cow pen, calf pen and feed bin are also provided. The arrangement calls for cows facing in, which means that all of the animals in the single stalls are fed from the central alley. On one side of



this alley there is a passageway to the litter alley, near the center of the building. The feed carrier track in the center alley has a switch at the end of this passageway and a short length of track connects it with the litter carrier track, a portion of which track is used to connect with the silo. By this arrangement, the feed



Dairy Barn with Large Capacity Mow and Stave Silo. Notice that there are plenty of good sized nine-light windows to brighten the stable and that adequate ventilation has been provided.

Model Winter Hog House



Saw Tooth Roof Winter Hog House of Frame Construction Bullt Above Concrete which is Extended Out on all Sides of the Building. Doors in all of the pens open on this concrete runway which leads to the outside yard. The runway may also be used as a feeding floor.

bin, cow pen and calf pen are grouped together. The litter carrier equipment provides for the removal of all litter thru one door, thru which the track is extended into the barnyard.

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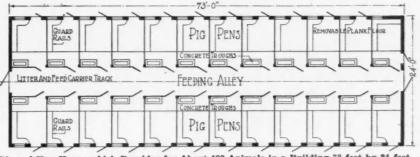
Frame Winter Hog House

The hog house shown in the above view belongs to H. J. McGinnis, of Greene County, Indiana. It is a trim appearing frame building, substantially built. The plan, shown below, indicates the size, 73 feet by 24 feet, and the arrangement, which provides for 24 pens, 6 feet by 8 feet. The number of hogs which can be accommodated will depend upon their size, but under ordinary conditions its capacity would be rated at between 120 and 150 animals.

Each pen has a gate on the feeding alley and a door to the outside runway. Hogs can be easily transferred from one pen to another by means of the gates. The owner has provided low gates in the end doors so that the animals cannot get out into the yard while he is changing them in the pens.

The pens are fitted out with guard rails to protect the small animals, removable plank floors above the concrete to protect the animals from the cold surface and facilitate cleaning and concrete troughs which can be easily filled from the feeding alley. A track which serves for both feed and litter carriers is installed in the center alley.

This hog house is built above concrete, which forms the floor, the foundation walls and a runway entirely around the building. The concrete is carried just high enough under the walls of the building so that the wood sills are kept out of the moisture. The runway is sloped away from the structure on all sides which also protects the lower portion of the wooden structure from moisture. The walls of the building are finished with beveled siding. There are three sets of windows. Two of these are in the side walls of the building and the third set is the standard set provided when the saw tooth roof is used. These windows admit plenty of sunlight into the pens to aid in destroying harmful germ life. The interior walls are closely sealed thruout. Doors into the pens are fitted carefully to prevent strong draughts from striking the animals. In the erection of the building the principal idea must be to provide a good warm shelter for the hogs during the coldest weather. Draughts are harmful and effort directed toward their elimination is well placed.



Plan of Hog House which Provides for About 120 Animals in a Building 73 feet by 24 feet.

[October, 1917



How Soon Can Silo Roof Forms Be Removed? THIS EXPERIENCE SAYS "24 HOURS"-WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR EXPERIENCE? THE VALUE OF SILO ROOFS By Matt L. King

I N a recent issue, we were building silos of clay blocks but we did not get the roof on. The minute I say "silo roof" somebody asks, "Is it necessary?" No, it is not. "Is it advisable?" Yes, usually. "Is it expensive?" It is a good investment.

There is a lot of talk about warm silos to prevent freezing, and it is important. But after good warm material with air space has been chosen, then too many people forget to put on a roof at all, or neglect to make it tight. Take the warmest house you know of; pry the roof off, and how comfortable would it be at Christmas time? The comparison is good, for warm air always rises and escapes whenever it has a chance.

Taking one year with another, it makes practically



Tile Silo with Concrete Dome Roof; Winona County, Minnesota.

no difference with the keeping of the silage at the top whether there is a roof on the silo or not. If the fall happens to be wet, and there are several rains immediately after filling the silo, it is some advantage not to have a roof on the silo. If. however, there

is a week of hot and dry weather immediately after filling, it would be decidedly better to have a roof on.

The idea is this: The top of the silage should be kept level and tramped, and—if at all convenient—wet down daily during the settling period, which continues for about a week after the silo has been filled. That promotes a rapid decay on the surface and so forms a thin, black, wet, air-tight surface of decayed material which will protect all of the material below it from exposure to air and consequent decay. If allowed to take care of itself, it settles unevenly and the heat dries out the surface, causing it to become fluffy and allowing the aid to penetrate as much as several feet, thus spoiling a large amount of good feed.

Permanence in roof construction is about as important as in the walls. We put on brick and block roofs without any false work. And even with concrete the false work does not delay the game very much. Concrete roofs put on yesterday afternoon may and, in order to save time, should have the forms taken out this afternoon. Good bye, we're off to the next job. What do you think of it? It sounds pretty fast, but it has been done thousands of times and has not failed yet.

Here is the way it started: We happened to have put on a concrete roof one Saturday afternoon. On Sunday I did not go to church, but stuck around, wetting down the roof a couple of times. The roof needed wetting, as it was very hot weather, and by staying on the job I could wear less clothes than had I gone to church. Besides that, I felt more at home. Of course, (Continued to page 86.)

84



The ONE *certain* kind that leaves nothing to *chance*

THERE is a certain lock which you know will do exactly what you want it to do in the structure you are building. There's a certain roofing and a certain water-proofing, and a certain paint that you are absolutely sure are right.

When it comes to garage hardware, the especially designed, dependable, sturdy, durable, handsome, and *certain* products bear the brand



Because no garage owner wishes to have his car smashed by a wind-swung door, he insists on having protection. STANLEY Garage Door Holder No. 1774 locks the door open, preventing damage to the car entering or leaving the building.

STANLEY Bolts fasten firmly and securely—STANLEY Butts and Hinges hold the doors in position, prevent sagging and keep the garage weathertight— STANLEY Latches and Door Pulls are well made, operate easily and are attractive in appearance. Specify STANLEY'S —the *certain* garage hardware.

Send today for booklet on STANLEY Garage Hardware. Sent free on request.

THE STANLEY WORKS NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U. S. A.

NEW YORK: 100 Lafayette Street CHICAGO: 73 East Lake Street



Don't go against your grain

Even if your customer is holding you down to a minimum price on every item, you can have the kind of finish you believe in, the kind that will show your work at its best and keep it looking well.

Murphy Varnish

"the varnish that lasts longest"

produces a finish unequalled for beauty and durability and its fine working qualities so reduce the amount needed and the labor of applying that it costs no more than second-rate varnish.

Shall we send you information about our products?

Murphy Transparent Interior Murphy Transparent Floor Murphy Transparent Spar Murphy Nogloss Interior Murphy Semi-gloss Interior Murphy Univernish Murphy White Enamel Murphy Enamel Undercoating

Murphy Varnish Company Franklin Murphy, jr., President

Newark Chicago Dougall Varnish Company, Ltd., Montreal Canadian Associate A N A (Continued from page 84.)

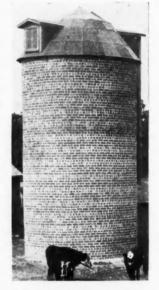
understand, I felt at home at church, but just a little bit more on the farm.

The roof was between a one-fourth and a one-third pitch cone. The silo was 16 feet in diameter. The concrete was about 3 inches, or a trifle less, in thickness at the wall and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the peak. There were steel rods extending around the roof imbedded in the concrete on the wall, and some woven wire stock fencing in the concrete of the wall roof.

There was about \$15.00 invested in the false work and therefore, was worth saving if it could be removed before we took the scaffold out, so that the whole

thing could be used on the next silo which was to be built down the road about half a mile. Under these circumstances I naturally spent a little time figuring out what strength the concrete would need to make it safe to take out of the forms.

The natural pressure of any concrete in such a roof, having no load on it, does not exceed five pounds to the square inch. It is easy to see that after only an hour or two the concrete would have this strength, and by Monday morning our roof had strength to spare. It seemed, however,



Tile Silo with Popular Gambrel Roof of Sheet Metal.

so out of the ordinary that figures were gone over several times and each time were found to be right.

It takes something akin to faith to substitute figures for common sense. Monday morning the mason, Coon von Zee, and I were standing on the roof over the wall discussing the matter. Finally I suggested that we take the false work out. The reply was a quizzical smile and the suggestion that I go under and cut it loose. I think I figured the whole thing over again while taking a firm grip on my hand ax to knock out the first prop. You see, it was forty feet to the ground, and I had a wife and baby girl at home.

It worked all right. But even that did not satisfy that Holland Dutch mason. He did the next job alone. He finished the roof one afternoon and pulled out the false work the next morning. I saw him afterwards and explained to him that even tho his wife and four babies were nice, nobody wanted the job of taking care of them, so he had better let the next roof have a little longer time to set. But I failed to reform him. He built a bunch of them that way and got by with all of them.

Afterwards we tested one of these roofs by piling 87,000 pounds of sacked sand and pig iron on the peak of the roof before the concrete was twenty hours old. There was not a single check or crack as a result.

[October, 1917

This Combustible

house

Davenport Res. Verona N.J. Contr. W. T. Kientz Roof caught Fire from a Fire in the next Block

> The chances of a building being burned from a fire within are really infinitesimal when compared with the danger of fire being communicated from the outside—spreading to your building from other fires perhapes blocks away.

If your roof is fire-proof-covered with

AMBLER Asbestos Shingles

that tremendous risk is eliminated.

They are not only fire-proof, but wind-proof, rain-proof, frostproof, sun-proof, and last but not least—repair-proof.

A roof that will not burn, warp, shrivel, curl or fade. Made in three colors-Newport, Grey, India Red or Blue Black.

The Full Story with Photographic Pictures of Beautiful Buildings Roofed with AMBLER ASBESTOS Sent on Request—Also Samples and Prices.



CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT

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**

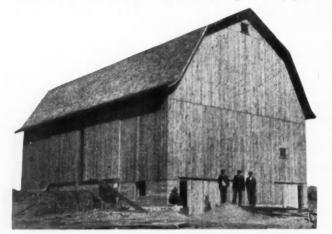
To the Editor:

A Big Hemlock Barn

To the Editor: Butternut, Mich. In your September issue of the AMERICAN BUILDER I see where you ask for pictures of buildings from different parts of the country.

I am sending picture of a plank frame barn designed and built at Butternut, Mich., by Contractor Geo. E. King.

I have taken the AMERICAN BUILDER for a good many years



Well Built Barn at Butternut. Mich.

and like it very much, and also Radford's Estimating and Contracting book. If you wish for information as to the method I use in building and raising plank frame barns I will write them for next month's issue. GEO. E. KING.

Answer-We are sure the readers will be interested in your method. Send it along. EDITOR.

About Valley Shingling

La Fargeville, N. Y.

One correspondent recently asks which is the right way to shingle a gutter or valley, with the common shingles or with the line of the gutter?

I claim that the proper way is with the line of the gutter, tho I think that if a man would take the time and use enough shingles so as to make a first class job, the other method would be as good. But the trouble is that the average workman will not do this, and a poor job results, while in laying the shingles on the gutter line almost any one who can do the work at all, will do as good a job as the next one.

When the gutter shingles are laid with the common ones there is a chance for them to split after the work is finished and cause a leak, but if laid up the other way they may split when the nails are driven; if not, they are likely to do so later.

The main point to be remembered is that one should use a (Continued to page 90.)

Modern Homes at Less Cost

You can build the finest types of strong, permanent, fireproof structures at a decided saving of material and labor-by using Hy-Rib and Rib Lath.

These materials eliminate all forms for pouring cement-saving expense, labor cost and time of erection. Because of their extraordinary stiffness and rigidity, they permit the wider spacing of studs and supports, saving in the cost of studding and labor of installation.

Begin now to build with Hy-Rib and Rib Lath. The line is complete, including Diamond Lath, Channels, Studs, Corner Beads, Base Screeds, etc. They provide a more valuable building in every respect-and assure the greatest satisfaction to your customers.



M. MAR

Rib Lath Residence for F. L. Spaulding, Los Angeles, Cal.-S. Munson, Architect

Write for Hy-Rib Handbook, with specifications, tables, illustrations, etc. Every builder should have a copy. Address Hy-Rib and Lath Dept.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO Representatives in Principal Cities

Hy-Rib A steel sheathing, deep ribs. Manufactured from a single sheet of steel. Its use is de-cidedly simple. The easily handled sheets are fastened to the supports and the plaster or concrete applied. No forms, stiffening channels nor wiring required.

Rib Lath A superior metal lath with beaded ribs that span between the studs, making it exceptionally stiff and rigid and permitting the wider spacing of studs. Provides a perfect clinch for plaster and will not crack or streak. Saves time, labor and ma-terial in erection.





(Continued from page 88.)

wide gutter of galvanized iron and should be careful not to nail too far down on the iron.

I have seen a few gutters laid with a small 5 by 7-in. piece of tin in each course of shingles, the shingles being brought together so as to leave no open gutter. This is said to make a very good job and one that will not leak. This is one of the "unsettled questions," and some will want it one way and some the other.

There are several other questions which are open to discussion, as what size nails to use for shingling-3s or 4s; whether to put two nails in every shingle, or more in the wider and less in the narrow; how high up to nail shingles; whether to use the line or straight-edge. In case there is not much difference, better please the man who pays for the work.

One can do a better job in putting new sills under an old building to mortise them together and pin them as in new work, than to halve and fasten with snippers. There are some who will tell you it can not be done as there is no chance to drive the pins; but those who have tried it prefer it.

The galvanized iron ventilators on barns are sometimes simply nailed to the roof boards; and while they generally stay, there is a better way, as I recently learned. One man wanted two of them put up and wanted frames made of 2 by 4's and nailed to the rafters to set the ventilators over. I thought it would be quite a job, but found that by making these frames on the ground and rounding the corners off so they would just slide into the stud it was not a hard task. Then I took them up on the roof, and after cutting the holes I spiked one side to the rafter and put in an extra pair of short rafters (4 feet long), for the other side, and then after the steel was set down over this and fastened, it made a solid job that will stay till some one takes it down.

There is another thing which seems to me is often done poorly; that is, boarding or siding a barn vertically. Some men are not particular about breaking joints and will sometimes have a joint all across on one beam or will have four or five boards match in one place. The proper way is to have only one joint in a place and have these beveled. The corner boards should not only be beveled but should be cut on a mitre so that they will make a tight joint, or the opening will show when one sees the edge of the boards.

IOHN UPTON.

---Warm, Well-Built House

Grand Forks, N. D. To the Editor: This is a house designed and built by Contractor Ed. Coltom, Hatton, N. D., for Ole T. Stenmo, Hatton, N. D., on (Continued to page 92.)



Residence Designed and Built by Ed. Coltom at Hatton, N. D.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

CHICAGO

Ru-ber-out



repairs!"

answer!

Will the roof you are putting on today

Will you be ready then to say: "This

roof has never cost me one cent for

It's worth money to you to know the

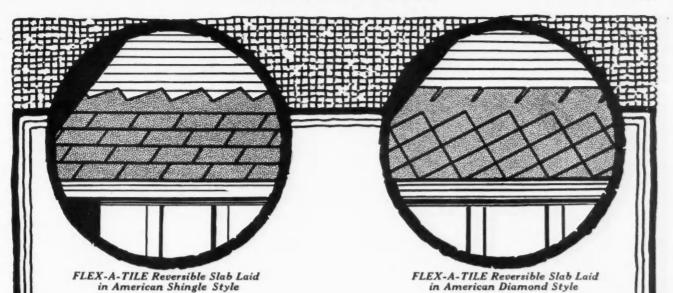
Many RU-BER-OID roofs laid previous to 1896 are still giving good service and have never

The Standard Paint Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montr d "RU

still be giving satisfaction in 1937?



90



All Styles of Asphalt Shingles in One

THERE are so many shapes of Asphalt Shingles and so many different styles of laying that we have decided to make FLEX-A-TILES in a new slab designed to fit the ideas of any home builder. Now all you need do is order FLEX-A-TILE Reversible Slabs as soon as necessary to secure prompt delivery—then, if the builder later decides he would like the shingles laid American Shingle Style—or American Diamond Style—or American Block Style—you will be ready with Reversible Slabs. Or, many unique effects can be obtained by alternating the positions of the slabs.

FLEX-A-TILE Reversible Slab Asphalt Shingles

These Reversible Slabs are genuine FLEX-A-TILE Asphalt Shingles through and through—made with the same scrupulous care and by the same scientific methods of manufacture as the famous FLEX-A-TILE Asphalt Shingles you have known in other styles for so many years. But they are made in this new slab form for your convenience. Each slab is four FLEX-A-TILES in one. This alone means a saving of 38 per cent in nails. And this great saving in nails, together with the ease of laying FLEX-A-TILE Slabs as compared with old-style single shingles, means a saving to you of 50 per cent in time and labor of laying. FLEX-A-TILE Slabs can be used equally well on new work or over old shingles, and the rich red or fadeless green natural-stone surfacing adds a wealth of beauty to any building. Write today for samples and prices. 91

THE HEPPES-NELSON ROOFING CO.

Factories: Minneapolis, Chicago and New Jersey Dept.K, 1010 Kilbourne Avenue, Chicago

FLEX-A-TILE Roll Shingle-No-Tar Asphalt Paint-Other Guaranteed Heppes



October, 1917

(Continued from page 90.)

his farm, six miles from town, last summer. It is 32 by 38 feet, has nine good big rooms-the kitchen is especially bigbathroom on second floor and pantry on first. There is also a bathroom in the basement: icehouse in the rear outside the main building and connected with the basement; good big washroom; backstair to second floor; stair from outside to basement and also from kitchen; cistern in basement; hot water heat and electric light. There is a cement floor on the porch, which curves up 3 inches around the edge so that water can't get to the wood. The heating, vacuum and water pipes are concealed in the walls. Inside finish is fir, stained dark brown.

Your subscriber was the foreman on the job, and I think it is a pretty good farmhouse. It is lined with Flaxlinum instead of backplaster. Your February number is a dandy one T. O. BREIUNG.

-

Ouestion For Roofers

To the Editor:

Bentonville, Ark. Please allow me to ask for information in regard to shingled valleys. Is there more than one method of putting in shingle valleys without the use of tin or other metals? If so, which is the best method? S. G. R.

Takes Camera on to Job

To the Editor:

Creighton, Mo.

Enclosed you will find a photo I have taken. I always carry my camera on the job. Will send you a photograph of the bungalow I built so you can put it in the AMERICAN BUILDER if you can find room for it. Your books are fine.

C. E. RANDOLPH.



of Randolph's Men and One of His Bungalows.

Wisconsin to License Architects

Madison, Wis.

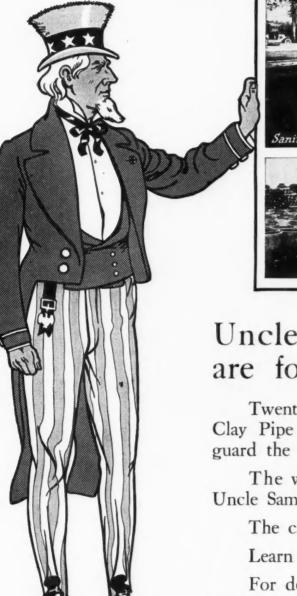
To the Editor: The recently adjourned State Legislature of Wisconsin passed an architects' registration law similar to that of New York State, this law to become effective Jan. 1, 1918. On or after that date no person can use the title "architect" in a business way in the State of Wisconsin or represent himself to be an architect unless he has a certificate of registration.

An examining board has already been appointed by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. The industrial board issues certificates to those certified by the board of examiners. The registration law does not bar from the designing of buildings all persons who do not possess a certificate, but it does prevent such persons from using the title of "architect."

GEO. THOMPSON.









Uncle Sam's cantonments are fortified against disease.

Twenty-five to thirty-six miles of Vitrified Clay Pipe building drainage and main sewerage guard the health and lives of the boys in khaki.

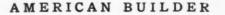
The world's greatest sanitarians serve in Uncle Sam's Army.

The cantonments are their crowning work.

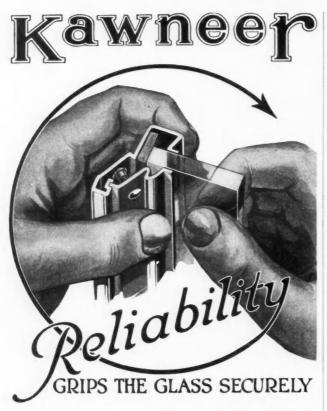
Learn a lesson from Uncle Sam.

For descriptive literature and specifications write—

THE SEWER PIPE MANUFACTURERS' JOHN LRICE FIELD COMMISSIONER ASSOCIATION SECOND NATIONAL BLDG WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER



[October, 1917



WHENEVER you undertake a new Store Front Job, your ambition is to select a construction that will hold glass securely, a RELIABLE glass setting.

Kawneer Store Front Construction holds the glass with a *firm*, yet *resilient* grip. As the gripping members are both resilient, 100% of resiliency is obtained. Breakage is therefore, reduced to a minimum.

Just take a look at the above illustration. Doesn't this tell the story of resiliency and firmness—of its RELIABILITY of holding glass safely? If you tighten up the screws properly and pull on the glass, you will find that it offers a strong resistance. That, is due to the *resilient* grip, it is firm—it grips the glass securely.

Try the same thing with an ordinary glass stop. It offers no resistance, there is no resiliency—on the contrary, it adds dangers to your glass setting, it will shrink, warp and rot. Not so with Kawneer. As you install it, so it will stand for times to come, giving a lasting satisfaction. It is *firm, resilient* and *permanent*, it is RELIABLE.

Our Catalog "H" contains details of our construction and its installation. Just pin the coupon to your letter head and *your* copy will sent by return mail.

KAWNEER MANUFACTURING COMPANY NILES, MICHIGAN





NEWS OF THE FIELD

J. P. Beck Dies Suddenly

On Saturday, Sept. 8, James P. Beck died at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. At the time of his death he was general manager of the Portland Cement Association. He was a little past 31 years of age, having been born Jan. 27, 1886, at Odell, Ill.

Mr. Beck was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1907, with the degree A. B. On his graduation he entered the employ of the Universal Portland Cement Company. Two years later he was made publicity manager of that company. His work while identified with the Cement Products Exhibition Co. are too well known to need comment. Mr. Beck was also a prime mover in the two national conferences which were held in Chicago known as the National Conference on Concrete Road Building.

During the fall of 1915, Mr. Beck was chosen to formulate plans for broadening the scope of work of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, the headquarters of which were then in Philadelphia. After several months' work Mr. Beck submitted at the annual meeting of the association in December, 1915, a very comprehensive plan which was adopted essentially in its entirety. Mr. Beck was then made general manager of the association to put into effect and carry out the plan which he formulated. How successful this has been is known to everyone whose interests have kept them in touch with the rapid developments of the cement industry and the work of the Portland Cement Association during the past two years.

H. E. Hilts Manager Portland Cement Association

H. E. Hilts, formerly district engineer at San Francisco for the Portland Cement Association, has been elected by the Board of Directors of that body to succeed the late Mr. J. P. Beck as general manager.

Mr. Hilts was born in New York and obtained his technical and engineering education at the University of Pennsylvania. His first work was as rodman with the Mexican International Railroad. Later he was in the employ of the Philadelphia and Western Railroad. For two years he was instructor in the engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania, after which he entered the service of the New York Central Railroad, leaving that company to become associated with the Portland Cement Association as road engineer in 1913, for territory comprising the New England and Northeastern states, having been stationed at Albany and Easton, Pa. In 1915 he was appointed district engineer at San Francisco.

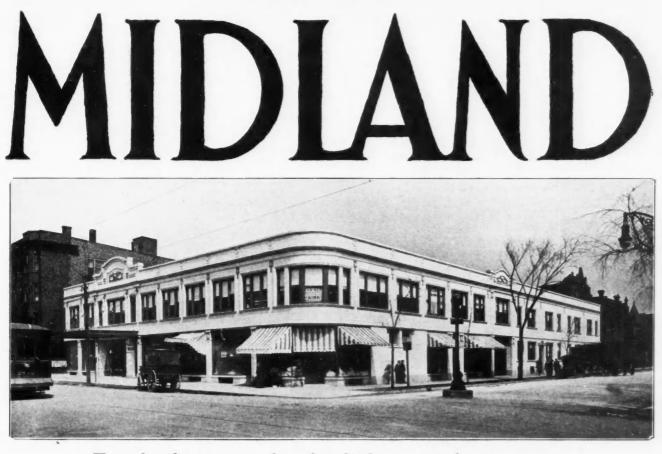
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Richardson Joins Berger Organization

H. J. Richardson has been appointed works engineer for the Berger Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio. His new work includes the power plant, new constructions, maintenance and repair of manufacturing equipment and buildings.

Mr. Richardson recently was connected with the New England Westinghouse Company where he was manager of the gauge department.

95



For the big store, for the little store, for any store There is nothing better than

MIDLAND TERRA COTTA





Silent High Speed Chain Drive Adopted for American Floor Surfacers

The silent high speed chain drive has been adopted by the American Floor Surfacing Machine Company, 515 S. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio, and is being furnished on all of their surfacers.

This chain, the construction of which is shown in the accompanying illustration, has the advantages that it is strong,



Silent High Speed Chain.

wears out very slowly and runs smoothly at all reasonable speeds. Its smooth action is due to the peculiar action of the links, which grip and release the sprocket teeth instead of sliding over the surfaces. The low friction resulting infers high operating efficiency.

-

Care of Oak Floors Is Simple

All floors require some attention. No housewife expects to keep her floors looking beautiful without some attention. Naturally every housewife wants to find the simplest way of giving her floors the attention they need. In searching for this simplest way many housewives have adopted methods that experts on floor finishes know are very ruinous to the finish, and very often to the wood itself.

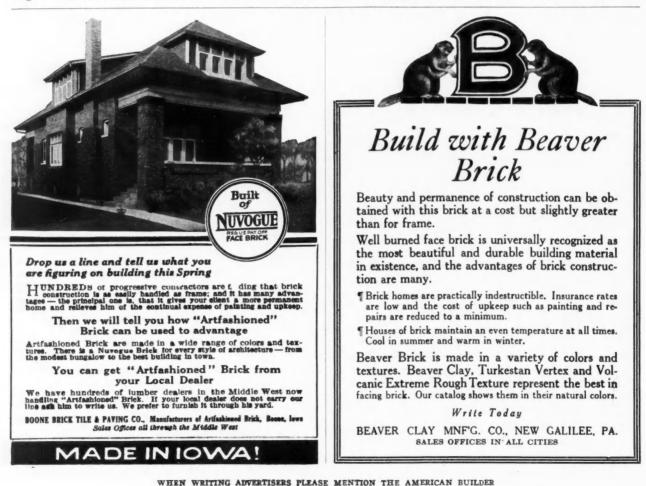
If one only knows how, nothing is easier than the care of a well finished oak floor. Usually the care of floors is entrusted to the discretion of servants whose intentions may be good but whose methods are more often bad. There are several preparations put up by varnish and wax manufacturers that give excellent results for cleaning and the care of oak floors which can be bought at any department or paint store.

Never use water, oil, kerosene, turpentine, soap, Gold Dust, Dutch Cleanser, or any other cleansing agents, except as follows:

Shellac Finish.—If water has been spilled upon the floor and it has turned white in places, moisten a soft cloth with a little alcohol and lightly rub the spots, which should immediately disappear. Do not repeat this operation too often, however, or the finish will be entirely removed. Shellaced floors sometimes take on a clouded or grayish appearance due to dampness in the air. This condition can usually be greatly improved by the same treatment as above. If the finish has become so dirty that it is necessary to remove same entirely, first scrub the floor with wood alcohol and then bleach it with oxalic acid—never use lye, as it turns the wood black and ruins the surface permanently. After all moisture has evaporated the original finish may be applied.

Varnish Finish.—If the finish has become badly worn, thoroly scrub it with a brush and Sapolio and water (never flood the floor). After it has dried out, apply a thin coat of varnish; or in case time cannot be allowed for the varnish to dry, wax may be substituted. Do not use shellac on top of old varnish or varnish on top of old shellac.

Wax Finish.—Waxed floors should be dusted daily with a broom covered with canton flannel. Keep a can of wax on hand, and should the finish become worn in the doorways or elsewhere, apply a thin coat, rubbing well into the wood. Allow the wax to dry for one hour and then polish thoroly. Before rewaxing the floor, scrub it thoroly with turpentine and a piece of cheese cloth.



Hy-lex Store Front, Saint Louis

A good store front, with ample space for window display, is a merchant's best and cheapest advertising. Brick not only makes a beautiful and attractive store front, but has the added advantage of durability, fire-safety and real economy.

The American Builder is showing you how to work with brick; and any Hy-tex office is ready to co-operate with you.

Hydraulic-Press Brick Company

Saint Louis

Branch Offices: Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Davenport, DuBois, Pa., Indianapolis' Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, Philadelphia, Roseville, Ohio, Toledo, Washington

Largest Manufacturers of Face Brick in the World

Send for these Booklets

"Hy-tex Brick" tell you the many advantages in building with brick, and something about the completeness of the Hy-tex line and the benefits you can derive from Hy-tex Service.

"Suggestions for Small Hy-tex Homes"—shows the possibilities of brick in small homes. It is illustrated with perspectives and floor plans of small brick houses.

Mail the Coupon NOW

Send me "Hy-tex Brick" and "Suggestions for Sma Hy-tex Homes."															al										
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

Hy-tex The Standard of Quality in Brick



ALLIANCE MULTI-COLOR RUFF BRICK

EXCEL ALL OTHER BRICK as to beauty of coloring. The chromatic scale of colors runs through the beautiful rough-tex ure faces, most of the individual brick showing on the face of each brick three of four or more of the seven primary colors or their shades—gua-metals, wines, chocolates, browns, oz-blood reds, blut tesse and multi-colors.

Mr. Dealer: if you want the best seller among the many brick made today ask for the agency for Alliance Multi-Color Ruff Brick—beautiful rough-texture and all the colors of the rainbow. Samples and prices en request. The ALLIANCE BRICK CO., 25 South Linden Ave., Alliance, Ohio

Shackelford Brick and Hollow Tile

Made of Iowa's Best Shale

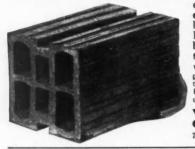
Shackelford common brick and hollow tile are made of Iowa's best shale, and always give entire satisfaction. They are in wide demand throughout the Central West. We would be glad to have your inquiry.

Our Lumberman's Special is a brick dreds of lumber dealers are carrying to decided advantage. If you carry chimney and foundation brick get in touch with us at once — we have something of interest for you.

SHACKELFORD BRICK CO., Des Moines, Ia.

"HEAVY DUTY" INTERLOCKING

the STRENGTH of BRICK and the DRYNESS of TILF are



combined in Vigo American Heavy Duty Interlocking Tile to make a BETTER wall than solid brick and at two thirds the cost.

We also manufacture Fireproofing, Building, Arch, Partition and Drain Tile, Hollow Brick and other shale products Send for our literature.

VIGO-AMERICAN CLAY COMPANY 7th and Ohio Sts., TERRE HAUTE, IND



Rapid Retaining Wall Construction in Limited Space By F. E. Kouder

O NE of the most imposing structures erected this year in the Chicago loop district is the A. H. Woods Theatre and Office Building now under construction in the northwest corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets. This building faces 181 feet, $27/_8$ inches in Dearborn street, extending from Randolph street on which it has a frontage of 80 feet, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to an alley in the center of the block. The office building is 10 stories high, occupying the corner facing the two streets and extends 72 feet in Dearborn street. The theatre is two stories high, designed to seat 1800, and occupies the remaining frontage in Dearborn street.

Owing to the present high price of steel the frame



Pouring Concrete Direct Into Forms for Foundation of Chicago Office Building.

of the office structure is composed of a light steel core enclosed in reinforced concrete. The theatre has a trussed steel frame. The entire frontage on streets and alley is faced with pink terra cotta with a large sculptured group opposite the stage and an overhanging ornamental iron balustrade connecting with the balcony floor of the theatre in Dearborn street.

The architects are Marshall & Fox, and the general contract was let to Longacre Construction Co., Inc., who sub-let the foundations, footings and retaining walls to W. J. Newman Co., both of Chicago.

The foundation is a semi-floating type comprising five concrete filled caissons extending to hard pan 60 feet deep to support the inner wall and carry part of (Continued to page 100.)

These Self-Sentering Jobs Are Fireproof, Wearproof; Defy Time and Resist Weather

The top illustration suggests the wonderful rigidity of Self-Sentering, which makes it suitable for reinforced concrete roofs, floors, ceilings, partitions, steps, stairs, garages, fences, bridges. The remaining illustrations suggest its pliability and adaptability to all kinds of curved construction.

The roof is that of the Carnegie Steel Company's office building, Youngstown, Ohio. The Self-Sentering acts as form and reinforcing for the concrete.



No matter what kind of roof is desired — pitched, dome, saw-tooth, monitor, or flat—Self-Sentering eliminates the need of temporary wooden forms and the cost of building them up and tearing them down. The heavy steel ribs and the diamond-mesh connecting fabric support the mass of wet concrete and act as permanent bond and reinforcement after the concrete has set.

A sheet of curved Self-Sentering and two water tanks, with the concrete reinforced by that material, also are shown on this page. Self-Sentering can be curved at our factory to any desired radius—12 inches or over. It takes the shape of conduits, culverts, water tanks, curved floors, unusual effects in roof and partition construction, and miscellaneous fireproofing uses such as posts and false columns.

Wherever concrete is used, the use of Self-Sentering results in fireproof, lightweight, money-saving, permanent construction.



Ask for the GF "Fireproofing Handbook," which gives complete information about speedy and economical concrete construction.

> The General Fireproofing Co. Youngstown, Ohio Manufacturers of All Types of Metal Lath, Concrete Resinforcements, Waterpoofings BRANCH OFFICES: New York City Chicago Kansas City Atlanta Buffalo The best dealer in your town has GF products in stock

(Continued from page 98.)

the weight of a wall of the adjoining Schiller building and the remaining columns are supported on 60 foot piles with reinforced concrete cappings.

The alley in the rear is only 16 feet wide but has a large amount of traffic. On the Dearborn street side the excavation extends to the curb line which leaves only about 14 feet clearance between the retaining wall and the street cars. This necessitated rapid work in very limited space in constructing the retaining walls. On the alley side the retaining wall is about 100 feet long, 14 feet high and an average of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. Material was hauled in motor trucks and dumped in the narrow space along the side of Dearborn street. A permit was obtained to close the alley at four o'clock in the afternoon and promptly at that hour a one-third yard, "The Standard" low charging mixer was moved into the alley and set to discharge directly into the forms. The mixer was in operation within five minutes after being moved into position and at 11 o'clock the same evening the pouring of concrete was completed and the alley cleared. The construction of the retaining wall along Dearborn street was done in a similar manner and in equally rapid time.

The accompanying illustration shows the narrow space available for operating the mixer and how the portability of the mixer made possible its being easily and quickly set to discharge directly into the forms.

Wall Board Used by Government

The fact that wall board is being found an excellent material for Government cantonment work is attested to by recent large orders for Plastergon wall board placed by the United States Government with the Plastergon Wall Board Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Buckeye Vise Company in New Plant

J. W. Gaede, proprietor of the old Buckeye Saw Vise Company, now the Buckeye Manufacturing & Foundry Company, Cleveland, Ohio, paid us a visit a few days ago and told us of the rush time they are making rebuilding their plant. On August 2, fire completely destroyed their factory. In exactly one month it has been rebuilt of brick and very much enlarged to include a modern foundry. The firm name has been changed at the same time to take in the foundry side of the business which is expected to grow in volume and importance.

+

Ethyl Alcohol From Wood is Good

There is no reason for discriminating against ethyl alcohol made from wood in favor of that from grain or molasses, according to the Government chemists of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis.

The prejudice against the use for some purposes of ethyl alcohol made from wood is probably accounted for, the experts say, by a confusion with methyl or "wood" alcohol, which is poisonous. Both products are derived from wood, but are radically different. The ethyl, or grain alcohol, is made by reducing the wood to sawdust, treating the sawdust with an acid to produce chemical sugars, and converting the fermentable sugars into alcohol by fermentation, as in the case of grain or molasses.

Will Your New Home Be 100% Efficient?

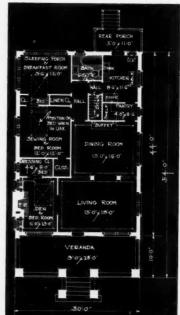
HOW much space will be devoted to bedrooms which are used only eight hours out of every twenty-four? MURPHY IN-A-DOR BEDS eliminate this waste by making these rooms serviceable every minute in the day.

Study the accompanying plan for a moment. Here is a bungalow that contains only six rooms and was built for a six room price but it is just as efficient and comfortable as any eight room bungalow you ever saw. Two bedrooms have been actually eliminated by the MURPHY IN-A-DOR BED which is perfectly concealed during the day in an ordinary clothes closet behind a door only three feet wide, yet when night comes, in ten seconds time the bed can be swung out of the closet and lowered for use in the adjoining room. What would ordinarily be a front bedroom can be turned into a den or library during the day. The other bedroom can be used as a sewing room or children's playroom, and the sleeping porch is transformed into a sun parlor or breakfast room. The transformation is perfect because there is nothing to denote the presence of a bed as the door that conceals it is just an ordinary stock door only three feet wide.

In this bungalow there are no extra bedrooms to heat, light, and take care of yet the family can be accommodated very comfortably and the unexpected guest can be taken care of on a moment's notice.

MURPHY BEDS are used universally not only in residences but in apartments, hotels, clubs, hospitals and sanitariums. In fact, wherever a bed is used a MURPHY IN-A-DOR BED is 100 per cent more efficient because it will double the use of any room in which it is installed.

This same idea of efficiency can be carried out in your new home and our engineers who have specialized in efficient floor arrangements will be glad to help you solve any particular problems you might have. This service is absolutely free as we are anxious to have our customers get the full benefit from the use of MURPHY IN-A-DOR BEDS. Address nearest office for complete information and descriptive booklet.



Notice how this six room house gives perfect eight room accomodations

Chicago, Ill. 830 Westminster Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio St 690 Leader News Bldg. 460

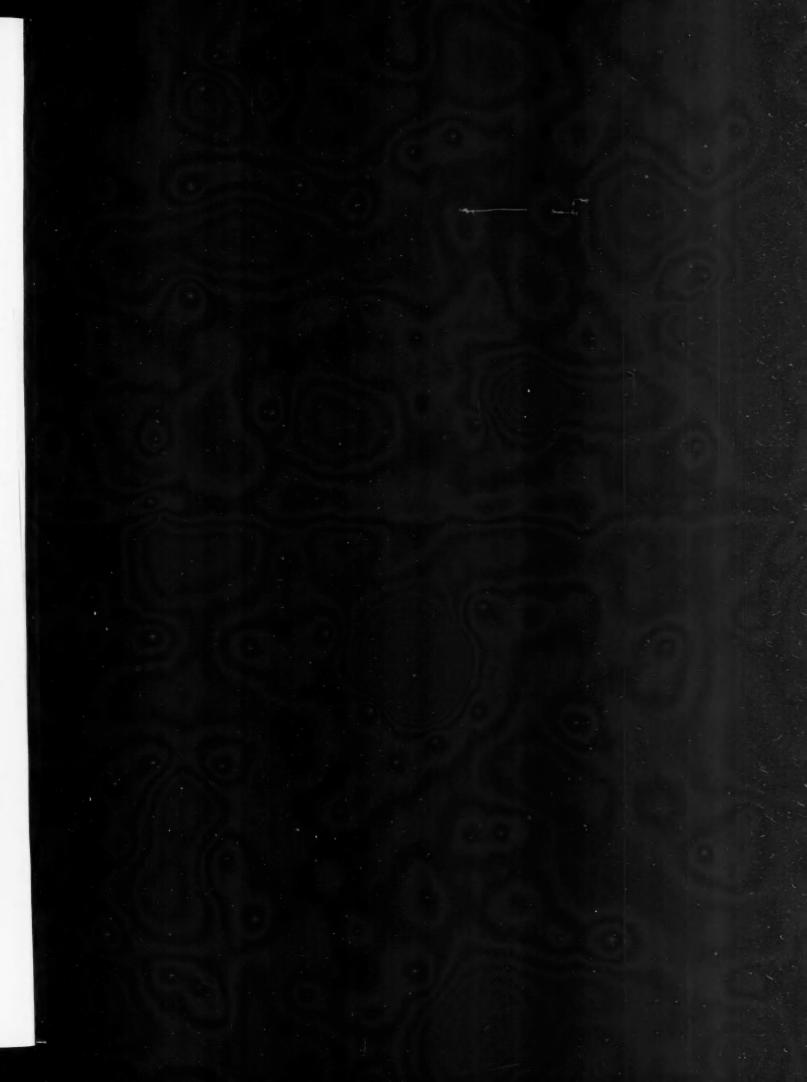
St. Louis, Mo. 460 Chemical Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo. 390 Glendale Bldg.

Tulsa, Okla. 13 East Fifth Street

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

Murphy Door Bed Company







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OCIA

A World's Record in Building!

N building army cantonments, naval quarters, aviation camps, supply bases, ships, boats and barges, the United States Government is shattering all precedents in emergency construction.

This stupendous war task is possible of accomplishment in such brief time only because the Government has availed itself of the services of the ablest structural designers; has assembled and utilized a mighty army of the most skillful mechanics, and has employed as the principal structural material the most serviceable, adaptable and workable of building materials—

Southern Pine

"The Wood of Service"

The utilization of hundreds of millions of feet of Southern Pine lumber and timbers, in preference to all other materials, is due to something more than the fact that Southern Pine is the most available and economical of high grade building woods—it is a National testimonial to Southern Pine's supremacy in service qualities.

There is a significant lesson in this for the builder of every type of structure in which wood may be employed.

Standard Specifications and Grading Rules for Southern Pine lumber and timbers, with a list of Southern Pine Association subscribers (manufacturers of guaranteed Southern Pine) will be mailed promptly on request.

Address Department C-1

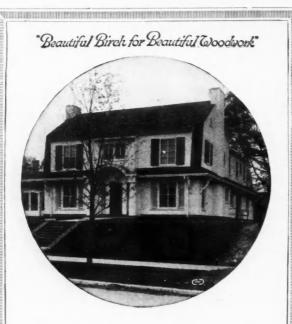
Outhern Pine Association MD NEW ORLEANS, LA.M.

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20.00

CIAT

[October, 1917



Palace Appearance but Cottage Cost

"Beautiful **birch**" has an expensive look, but it is not an expensive hardwood to buy and use. **birch** offers a lot for the money. In addition to beauty and variety of grain, **birch** is extremely hard and takes a fine polish when rubbed down. Light in color, it permits of a wide variety of stained finishes from very light to very dark, and the hard, almost "dent-proof," close grain makes it an ideal base for white and ivory enamel. It is the all-'round money's worth wood.

' The rich man's mansion or the public building have no monopoly on "Beautiful **birch**" for trim, doors and floors.

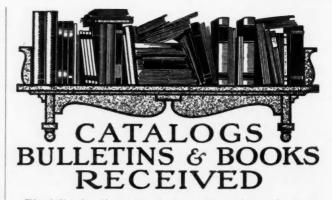
The poor man's modest home can have the same beautiful wood for trim, doors and floors.

Of course you know what it means to you to give your customers a fine looking job at low cost—it means people you can always refer to with pride.

So send for *your* copy of the handsomely illustrated **birch** book, and study every word in it. You will *know* **birch** then, and **birch** is a wood worth knowing through and through

We will send with the book a set of "Beautiful **Dirch**" panels, in several finishes, including white enamel. Both book and panels are powerful contract clinchers. Write today.





The following literature, dealing with subjects of interest to builders, is now being distributed:

"Beautiful Floors and How to Care for Them" is the title of a most interesting little booklet, 5 by 7 inches, 16 pages, which shows in a series of humorous sketches the tremendous wear which floors are expected to withstand and how floors may be made beautiful and durable by the proper use of the products of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.

Garage door equipments of the Wagner Manufacturing Company of Cedar Falls, Iowa, are fully illustrated and described in their catalog No. 16, a booklet of 32 pages, 6 by 9 inches.

A handy reference chisel book containing 32 pages, 3½ by 6 inches, is being distributed by the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company of Southington, Conn., which, in addition to illustrating and describing their complete line of chisels, gouges and draw knives, gives general information valuable to the users of these tools.

The smaller Rex concrete mixers are covered in detail and the Rex pavers are taken up in a general way in Bulletin No. 77, 16 pages, 6 by 9 inches, of the Chain Belt Company, Wilwaukee, Wis. This bulletin introduces a new cover design which brings out strongly the company's aim—"Rex Mixers for Permanence in Concrete."

Patent woodworking machinery of J. A. Fay & Egan Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, is carefully described and pictured in their attractive loose-leaf catalog, 9 by 12 inches in size.

Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry issues a Monthly Bulletin at Harrisburg, Pa., which is devoted to the information of the public on a great variety of industrial questions.

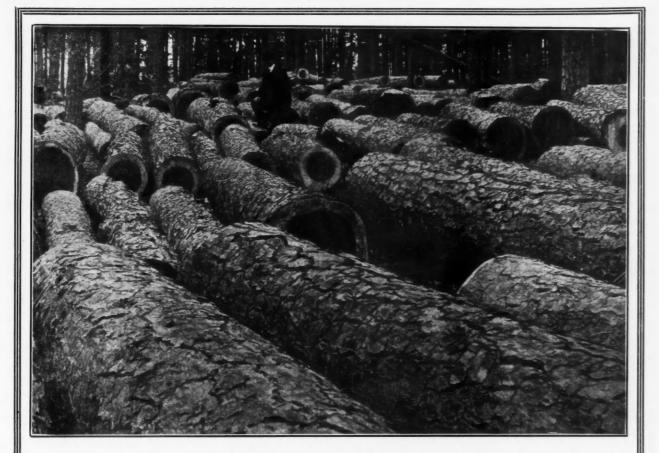
Saw rigs of the light and heavy portable type, rip and swing cross-cut saw rigs manufactured by the Oshkosh Manufacturing Company, Oshkosh, Wis., are illustrated and described in their 20-page catalog, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches, of contractors' equipment.

"The Home Ventilator" patented pipeless furnaces of the Homer Furnace Company, Homer, Mich., is described and illustrated and a number of installations are shown in their 32-page catalog, 6 by 9 inches.

Novo engines and outfits are presented in Catalog 816, 80 pages, 6 by 9 inches, of the Novo Engine Company, Lansing, Mich. The equipment described and illustrated includes gas, gasoline and kerosene engines; pumping, hoisting and sawing outfits.

"The Interlocker," published by the Denison Interlocking Tile Corporation, Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, for March, has a large number of photographic illustrations showing homes of well known people.

Ambler asbestos shingles (Century Brand) are covered in an interesting and instructive way in Catalog S, 56 (Continued to page 104.)



SEE THESE SPLENDID LOGS! ARKANSAS SOFT PINE

Of course.

Look at those thick sap sections — No other pine produces such heavy percentages of Thick Sap. This is the stuff that our famous

Satin-Like Interior-Trim

comes from. No rosin—no sugar—no discoloration of the woodwork's finished surface. Just fine, close grain, tough fibre, soft texture and beautiful figure.

The extreme difference between this wood and so-called "Georgia Pine" is explicitly explained in our authentic booklet on painting and finishing. Copy will be sent on request. Write today.

Arkansas Soft Pine is Trade Marked and sold by dealers East of the Rockies

ARKANSAS SOFT 1220 Bank of Little Rock,



PINE BUREAU Commerce Bldg. Arkansas

(Continued from page 102.)

pages, 5½ by 8½ inches, of Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa.

Ambler asbestos corrugated roofing applied to wood or steel construction is treated with the aid of illustrations and tables in the 1917 Engineers' Data Sheets being distributed by Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa.

"MFMA Service," a bulletin issued monthly for architects, contractors, and lumber dealers by the Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association, 801 Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill., contains timely suggestions and helpful information.

Sliding door hardware for parallel, accordion and flush door partitions is considered in Catalog No. 17, of Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Aurora, Ill. The catalog contains 32 pages, 7 by 10 inches.

Concrete Highway Magazine for September, published by Portland Cement Association, 111 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill., is fully up to the standard set by former issues in the matter of useful information and good illustrations.

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How to Build a Poultry House

(Continued from page 73.)

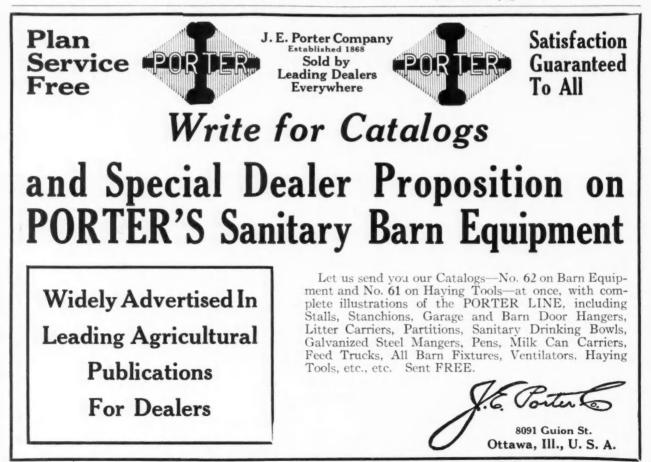
to place the floor on a foundation of cinders, gravel, or broken stone if there is any danger of dampness in the soil. This foundation should be about 4 inches deep and tamped firmly into place.

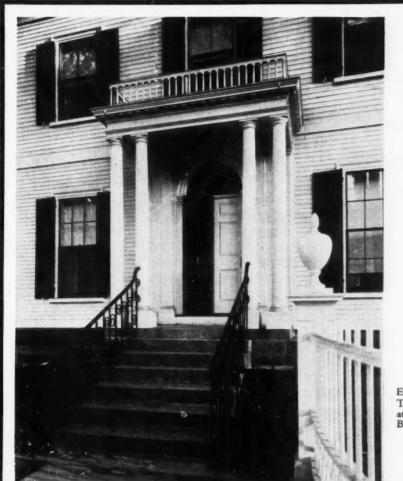
"The concrete for the floor slab may be made of one part Portland cement, two parts clean sand, and four parts of broken stone or screened gravel. The finishing coat may be of one part Portland cement and two parts clean sand.

"Wood floors are used when the level of the floor in the house is from 1 to 3 feet above the ground surface. This allows dogs or cats to get underneath to prevent the harboring of rats, and also allows free circulation of air to keep the wood from rotting. In general, a tight board floor, well oiled to keep down the dust, and well covered with straw, is the most satisfactory for ordinary use. These floors are made of matched flooring and are laid double in cold climates. The lower layer of boards is laid diagonally across the building to strengthen the floor and brace the structure. The top boards are laid across the diagonal boards and make a tight, warm floor. Floor joists may be of 2 by 4, 2 by 6, or 2 by 8-inch stock, depending upon the load to be carried. They should be spaced from 16 to 24 inches on centers. Threequarter-inch mesh wire laid under wood or dirt floors prevents rats from entering thru the floor.

"A dirt floor is satisfactory in small houses located on light, sandy, well-drained soils. Such floors should be from 2 to 6 inches higher than the outside ground level, and it is advisable to renew them with a clean layer of top soil each year. A layer of fresh sand or fine gravel is recommended for a surface coat.

"The partition shown in Fig. 4C may be made solid for a distance of 3 feet up from the floor and of wire (Continued to page 106.)





ENTRANCE PORCH THE TREADWELL HOUSE at Portsmouth, N. H. Built in 1808

JUST another example of the ability to hold its shape under exposure to trying weather conditions, the long life and the wonderful resistance to decay of

WHITE PINE

Every carpenter knows that no other wood withstands the wear and tear of weather so successfully as White Pine — that White Pine stays where you put it, without warping, splitting, checking, rotting or opening at the joints.

If your lumber dealers are at any time unable to furnish White Pine, we should appreciate the opportunity of being helpful to you in getting it.

> Address WHITE PINE BUREAU, 2035 Merchants Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Representing The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Micnigan, and The Associated White Pine Manufacturers of Idaho 105



Make One Job Sell Another

A certain contractor has been using Curtis Woodwork for thirty years or more. He always recommends it and if he feels that he is not going to get a certain job that he wants, he takes the prospect out to see a house that he built thirty years ago and in which he used



That trip generally lands the job.

He is a prosperous contractor and he says his reputation was made the day he used **Curris** Woodwork in that house, thirty years ago.

CURFIS Woodwork has given him more than a reputation for building well. Its finish when it leaves the mill, its on-time delivery, its easy workability, cut labor costs and time loss for him.

If you are not fully acquainted with CURTIS Woodwork and Curtis Ideals, talk with your dealer about us. Write us, too, in the interest of better built homes for your customers and more business for yourself.

THE CURTIS COMPANIES, SERVICE BUREAU 1640-1740 S. Second Street, Clinton, Iowa

Manufacturing and Distributing Plants at Clinton, Iowa – Lincoln, Neb. – Minneapolis – Wausau, Wis. – Chicago – Oklahoma City-Sioux City, Iowa–Detroit–Topeka, Kan.–Dayton, Ohio Eastern Offices at Pittsburgh and Washington The makers of CURTIS Woodwork guarantee complete satisfaction to its users. "We're not satisfied unless you are."

(Continued from page 104.)

mesh thruout the remainder of the height. This allows a free circulation of air thru the building.

"The sidewalls consist of 2 by 4 or 2 by 6-inch stock spaced from 2 to 4 feet apart on the rear walls and ends of the building. The spacing on the front is made to correspond to the size of the door or windows located on that side. For small houses it is more economical to place the boarding vertical on the side walls instead of horizontal, since only a few studs with cross ties will be needed.

"Sills, if used, may be of 2 by 4 or 2 by 6 or 4 by 4inch stock. In Fig. 4B, they could rest directly on the concrete walls and be held in place by bolts bedded in the concrete. It is advisable to give all wood surfaces which rest on concrete two brush coats of creosote oil to prevent decay from the dampness in the concrete. Metal studding sockets were used in this case to do away with the need of sills.

"Plates may be of same stock as sills. In the case shown, the plates are of double 2 by 4-inch stock.

"The walls are sheathed both inside and outside in the house shown. If desired, the inside sheathing may be omitted and the outside covered with clapboards, shingles, or siding. It is advisable to place a layer of sheathing paper on walls which are to be shingled. When the siding is placed in a vertical direction, the boards may be 10 or 12 inches in width with the cracks covered by battens 2 or 3 inches wide and 1 inch thick nailed to the boards. It is said that ordinary matched boards 1 inch in thickness and not over 6 inches wide, make a very satisfactory wall covering if kept painted.

"The bottom board on the wall should extend into the ground to make a tight joint, and the spaces at the eaves should be filled in between the rafters. The sheathing should break joints across the building to provide strength in the wall. The siding should be laid from the bottom of the wall and working upward.

"The roof rafters are of 2 by 4-inch stock in the building shown in Fig. 4B. If the span of rafter is not over 12 to 14 feet, this size will be sufficient when the rafters are spaced 2 feet apart on centers. If there is danger of heavy snow load, or if the span is larger than named above, it is better to use 2 by 6-inch rafters or a purlin. The purlin may be a piece of 2 by 6 or 2 by 8-inch stock set on edge and located lengthwise of the building halfway between the front and back walls. This serves as a support for the ends of the rafters which reach from wall to purlin. While the illustration does not show a ridge board between the ends of the rafters at the ridge, it is advisable to use one on a long building to keep the ridge straight. The 1 by 6-inch ties or collar beams connect and strengthen the front and rear rafters.

"The roof may be sheathed and covered with building paper on which is placed a layer of wood shingles or prepared roofing. Often a three-ply roofing paper (Continued to page 108.) * Fine Work Old Man

ornell-Wood-Board

CONTRACTORS and Builders who have used and are using Cornell-Wood-Board find that it is by far the most satisfactory wall-board to both their customers and themselves. Beside that it is more easily applied and handled than any other finishing material for walls, ceilings or partitions.

There are great possibilities in the sale and application of Cornell-Wood-Board. It is more economical than plaster. It is less trouble to apply and there are innumerable panel designs than can be made with Cornell-Wood-Board.

Then, too, there are several distinctive features in Cornell-Wood-Board not found in other materials of this nature.

The most important is that it is heavily sized throughout, each fibre being subjected to a special treatment in the process of manufacture. This treatment results in a greater degree of satisfaction than has been given by any other board. It is stronger, stiffer and more moisture resistant than any other. It takes any kind of paint or kalsomine perfectly.

Try Cornell-Wood-Board on your next job

Our Department of design will draw panel suggestions with cost estimates if you will send dimension sketches or blueprints. This service obligates you in no way.

Cornell Wood Products Co.

173-175 Jackson Blvd.

Cornell Wood Products Co. Dept. T3, CHICAGO

Name

Please send me sample and complete information—or send Panel Suggestions as per dimensions enclosed. I am placed under no obligation by this service.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS FLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

Address.

Chicago

(Continued from page 106.)

is used as a covering in the place of shingles and is said to give good service. This paper may be bought in rolls of 100 square feet and can be used on roofs which have a slope of more than 1 inch per foot. The sheathing laid on such a roof should be planed on the side which is to take the paper.

"Figures 4D and 4E show details of construction of nests and roosts which have been found to give good service. While the dimensions are given for the roosts, the drawing of the nests is self explanatory. They should be from 12 to 14 inches square and 12 to 16 inches high. The material is 1-inch stock."

Black Rock Wallboard Co.

1510 Ontario Pl., Black Rock, N. Y.



The Magnesite Stucco Fellows Keep Busy Long After All the Rest Have Laid Up for the Winter.

-

Winter Stucco Work (Continued from page 49.)

Furthermore, as this kind of work exposes large expanses of surface to existing temperatures, no practical means has been devised that will offer adequate or certain protection. Because of the fact that the loss of one job by frost will entirely dissipate the profits on from eight to ten jobs, the risk alone of losing plaster or stucco work in winter time is directly responsible for the discontinuance of millions of dollars worth of building every season that otherwise would have been carried forward if it were definitely known that damage to these parts of the work could be positively avoided.

However, necessity being the mother of invention, this obstacle to winter building has been completely removed by the perseverance of American manufacturers who are now producing and distributing in large (Continued to page 110.)

"Black Rock Wallboard got me that contract"

"When I built a bungalow for the brother of the owner of that new house, we used Black Rock Wallboard to finish all the rooms. Because it looked so well and was so thoroughly satisfactory, I had the inside track on the contract for his brother's new home."

A builder who uses Black Rock Wallboard may safely count on its bringing him permanent customers and new business—just as surely as a poor job may be counted on to hurt his reputation. Because Black Rock Wallboard handles like lumber, never cracks, warps nor bulges—it is coming into wide use, not only in houses but in factory and office buildings where speed of construction and pleasant appearance are necessary.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

of Black Rock Wallboard and booklet showing Black Rock jobs.

(your address)

Please send me regular sample

(your name)

The Black Rock Wallboard Co.

Signed

1510 Ontario Pl., Black Rock, N. Y.

Send for a stock sample and see for yourself how Black Rock Wallboard is built to endure—it is veneer built from specially selected fibres with a moisture-repellent

black center. It is surfacesized so that no priming coat of paint is necessary. Test it any way you desire—then you will use it on your next job.



BEAVER BOARD FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

Beaver Board Work is Indoor Work

Clean, pleasant, profitable, inside work—that's Beaver Boarding. Time lost during bad weather reduces the income of contractor, builder and carpenter.

But while the rain and zero weather are stopping other work, the Beaver Board job is bringing in a day's pay. Then, too, it's the kind of work that makes satisfied customers, customers who are pleased because they appreciate quality.

Beaver Board

Beaver Board is the modern wall and ceiling material for new buildings and repairing. More sanitary than lath and plaster, warmer in winter and cooler in summer, moisture-proof, permanent, satisfying. Easier to apply than other materials and, once up, it stays up.

Used in the construction of new rooms and in repairing old ones—just the thing for big ceilings. Homes, offices, factories, clubs, stores and churches—all constitute a field for profitable Beaver Board jobs.

Free Design and Decoration Service

Every carpenter and contractor should know about the splendid service which the Beaver Board Companies are prepared to render to their friends in the building trade. Write today for complete information.

THE BEAVER BOARD COMPANIES

140 Beaver Road Buffalo, N. Y. Branches in Boston, New York. Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, San Francisco Manufacturers also of Beaver Greenboard and Beaver Blackboard Distributors in principal cities. Dealers everywhere.

> You can't expect Beaver Board results unless this trade-mark is on the back of the board you buy.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

PURE WOOD FIBRE

Work Comes to the Builder Who Uses



HUNDREDS of building contractors have added to their reputations and have been able to trace greatly increased business by the use of Medusa Waterproofing.

The builder who knows Medusa Waterproofing is willing to undertake and guarantee jobs that other builders are afraid of.

One difficult job of waterproofing successfully accomplished with Medusa is a continuing advertisement of the builder.

Medusa Waterproofing is made in two forms—paste and powder. It is the original integral waterproofing and has been in use for ten years. It does not affect the strength, color or setting of cement and it gives permanent water and damp-proofing.

Free To Builders

Two handy little booklets—"Proportioning and Mixing Concrete," and "Medusa Waterproofing."

If you are located in a rural community and do work among farmers, ask also for Medusa Waterproofing on the Farm.

The Sandusky Cement Co. Dept. L Cleveland, Ohio

(Continued from page 108.)

quantities interior plaster and exterior stucco that will not freeze when exposed to temperatures 20 degrees below zero.

This frost proof plaster is magnesite plaster. It is also extensively used for seamless composition flooring.

Magnesite composition was discovered by a European scientist some fifty years ago and experimental work has been carried on over a long period of years in European countries. This served to bring about many improvements as well as to eliminate such of the difficulties as were first encountered in its various uses. At the same time its many remarkable properties were forcibly demonstrated under every known weather and working condition.

The unusual combination of valuable characteristics possessed by this great building material attracted the attention of American manufacturers who have since created and developed this industry into one of large proportions. The use of magnesite plaster is increasing at an unprecedented rate not only in the tonnage consumed but also for many different purposes.

Magnesite stucco is not mixed with water as are all other plasters and stuccoes, but instead a dense noninflamable chemical liquid is used. This chemical liquid prevents the material from freezing even in below zero temperatures. Consequently, stucco work and plaster may be carried on with absolute safety with magnesite materials at all times during the winter or summer alike.

Both magnesite and the chloride solution of which this plastic material is composed are highly resistive to extremely high temperatures of heat and are therefore, thoroly fireproof in every sense of the word.

The setting up of magnesite composition is brought about by a chemical reaction of the powder and liquid products, causing a stringent contraction of all particles of which the material is composed, resulting in an exceedingly dense, non-porous coating which water cannot permeate.

In addition to use for new construction, magnesite stucco is an important factor in developing and increasing activity in the somewhat recent movement to remodel and architecturally rehabilitate old properties by overcoating them with stucco. The fact that it may be used alike over wood, brick, tile or concrete surfaces, all on the same building if desirable, has won the warm approbation of contractors everywhere, for this opens up an additional and profitable field of operation, the extent of which is unlimited.

It will be remunerative to contractors to plan a definite fall campaign to secure remodeling and overcoating work to be carried on during winter months, which may be done entirely free from risk with this frostproof stucco, as the occupants of buildings on which this work is applied need not be disturbed in the least.



Reduce Building Costs By Using

KELLASTONE Magnesite Stucco

Cut the high cost of building materials, yet improve the quality by using Kellastone.

Build for permanence yet at the same time increase the beauty—use Kellastone.

Build a home that is FIREPROOF and WATERPROOF -no other stucco than Kellastone will accomplish this.

Kellastone Absolutely Will Not Freeze

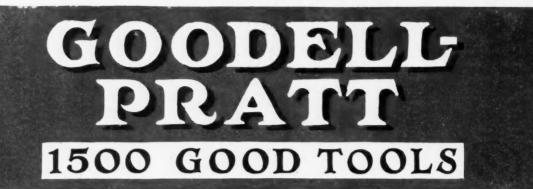
If you are interested in learning about one of the greatest and most wonderful building materials in existence, the only stuccoing material in creation that may be termed **CRACK FREE**—

WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 25, which tells about Kcllastone—a remarkable MAGNESITE STUCCO.

THE NATIONAL KELLASTONE CO. 1315 Mallers Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

.

[October, 1917



Levels and Lathes

Wood, Iron, Aluminum Levels

There is a Goodell-Pratt (Stratton) level for every purpose and every pocket; levels for carpenters, masons, plumbers, machinists, engineers, electricians. There are levels made of several kinds of wood, including rosewood and mahogany, as well as iron, brass, and aluminum. There are levels of all sizes, from the 30-inch carpenter's model down to a 2-inch pocket size.

Finally, there are levels of all prices, from the big, built-up, brass-bound, rosewood carpenter's level at \$8.00 to a brass or iron pocket level at a quarter.

Send for the complete Catalog and see the whole line of levels, as well as the rest of the Goodell-Pratt 1500 Good Tools.

GOODELL

PRATT 1500 GOOD TOOLS

for the Carpenter

Bench Lathe

No. 125

For making models, patterns, small parts, etc., this Bench Lathe fills the bill at relatively small expense. It is equally suitable for the workshop, the laboratory and the trade school. It is well made, of good materials, excellent design, and sufficiently accurate for all ordinary purposes.

This lathe will take work up to 12 inches in length, with a swing of 7 inches. The tail stock has both screw and lever feed; the spindle is hollow, with a No. I Morse Taper Socket and a ³/₈inch hole clear through. It is furnished complete as shown, with a saw arbor and a threejawed chuck in addition.

With various attachments that we manufacture or which you may make, it is possible to do almost any wood or metal work within the capacity of the machine.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY Toolsmiths Greenfield, Mass., U. S. A.



"That is just what our drivers need this winter"

Giving full protection in stormy or cold weather, the ALL-YEAR Cab increases your driver's efficiency—discourages speeding—diminishes accidents—and keeps your trucks in operation the year round, regardless of weather.

In its summer form it is a cool, open housing in winter, the ALL-YEAR Cab is quickly changed into a warm, dry, closed, weather-proof Cab by adding the winter attachment.

KISSELTRUCKS

Five new sizes—a truck for every purpose

The Kissel combination of perfected wormdrive rear axle, superior front axle, sturdy Kissel built power-plant, double external brakes and special heat-treated frame, insures to owners in the carpentering and building trade business, long wear—



"I Run My Shop Summer and Winter at a Profit"

(Continued from page 66.)

26-inch band saw placed on a solid concrete base. No. 7 is a moulder which is very handy for forming edges on cabinet work. Combined machine No. 8 I now use as a footpower machine for light work. I grind my large edge tools on machine No. 9. Machine No. 10 is a wood lathe; No. 13 is a grinder, for which I have three abrasive wheels, the finest one being an oil stone; No. 21 is a brass cylinder kitchen pump connected with the cistern, which makes it possible to get water for the engine without going out of the shop for it; No. 25 is a saw clamp of my own make, which is long enough to hold the average saw for filing along its entire length at one setting.

My 4-horsepower gasoline engine, No. 12, is kept under cover when not in use. It is connected with a 50-gallon storage tank, placed underground of the shop. The engine is fitted with a friction clutch pulley, which allows me to start the line shaft slowly. This pulley is wide enough to run the belts to shafts No. 28 and 29 at the same time, but I seldom run both at once. As soon as I can get all-day electric service, I expect to install an electric motor, No. 27. The walls of my shop are covered with hand tools, clamps, cutter heads, guides and other tools.

Cabinet No. 16 contains a complete supply of nails and other hardware. Above this cabinet I have a book case in which I keep a complete file of the AMERICAN BUILDER and other building journals. As I am a Charter Member of the AMERICAN BUILDER, I have every magazine from April, 1905, up to the present time, each year's books in a separate compartment. In reading these journals, I record in a ledger, alphabetically, every article which I think will be of use to me or someone else at some time. When a question comes up, I look in this ledger to see if I have read anything in the journals about it, and in case I have something recorded, it requires only a moment to find the article.

I have several small cases located at various places about the shop where they are most needed. I have made a very fine screw cabinet, No. 22, which is shown in one of the photographs. I make it a policy to exhibit my goods to the best advantage; for instance, I have built a model door which I use to exhibit my screen doors and various articles of hardware. I have a similar window and I keep my stock of chair seats and other such articles where they will show to the best advantage.

It is my policy to keep everything in its proper place. The shavings are kept swept out of the shop, the windows are kept clean. I have a duster which is used to keep the machines clean, because I find that what little time it takes to maintain order is more than paid back in the saving of time otherwise spent in searching for misplaced tools, dropped in the shavings.

CARPENTERS OPPORTUNITY

We want a capable representative in every locality. You are peculiarly fitted for this opportunity. You can make a big success of this business and a tremendous profit in proportion to the time you put in on it. **The possibili**a big success of this business and a tremendous profit in proportion to the time you put in on it. **The possibili-**ties are unlimited. This is a business of real, hard cash opportunity. No experience is required. No expense. No risk. No competition. Just follow easy instructions—work all or spare time—handle the eash yourself and take a profit that will make you sit up and take notice. One carpenter sold nine closets in three hours—**profit \$72.00 cash.** Act today. Investigate. Send for complete free information. Risk a stamp for a man's size opportunity-and take this profit for a new bank account.

Amazing New Home Invention The Shafer Ventilated Chemical Indoor Closet

No plumbing—no waterworks—no cesspool. Banishes the outdoor closet. Revolutionizes liv-ing conditions in country and village homes. Solves the one humiliating and perplexing country home An imperative necessity to health, comfort and convenience. Perfected for his own use **Tested in over 2000 homes** problem. after years of experimental work by a heating and ventilating engineer. for three years. Now offered to the homes of the world at a nominal price. Gives positive guar-Anteed satisfaction. Demanded everywhere. A sale at every home. Warranted for ten years. Absolutely odorless, sanitary, germ proof. Endorsed by physicians' health authorities, schools **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL** and thousands of homes. Every day we receive letters such as the following: "I have observed many of them in highly successful operation. In my private practice I unhesitatingly and continually recommend them. I wish these closets were in every home."—Dr. Thomas H. Turner (Health Officer). "I recommend The Shafer Closet in every home as a necessity and as a duty to public health."—Dr. D. B. "It is a complete success-a splendid invention of great practical use."-O. M. Misenar, Henry. (Supt. of Schools). "Every home that would put one in and use it for a week would never let it get out of the house."—Arthur B. Ransom (Farmer)

12 Cash Profit in One Day NO PLUMBING NO WATERWORKS

That's the record of one man (a plumber) in a single day. The same man has never sold less than five Closets for any half day's work. Every home a prospect. Every sale makes dollars—not pennies—of cash profit. Liberal commission to agents. Biggest money-making opportunity ever off red. because it is an invention that is positive-by needed in every home not supplied with

money-making opportunity ever off red. because it is an invention that is positive-ly needed in every home not supplied with water-works and sewage system. Listen: L. J. Dulle, Mo., (Insurance Agent) says: "This is an easy thing to sell. Everybody you go to and talk Closet to has another prospect for you." C. A. Carter, Ill., (former Grain Dealer) says: "I was out today two hours and sold three. Find enclosed check. Ship me twelve at once." W. H. Bartholome, Wash., (Farmer) says: "Closets arrived yesterday. Sold one in 15 minutes." Seymour L. Vance, N. Y., (Carpenter) says: "I sold nine the first three hours." W. D. Belknap, Ohio (former Real Estate Agent) wired: "Sold ten Closets today—send twelve by ex-press." Do you want more proof of success and profit? Send today for free illustrated book showing pictures of homes and rooms containing this wonderful device, complete description, color plates, letters of endorse-ment from health authorities. doctors, editors and scores of users with names and addresses. This book is free-send for it today—investigate. SEND NO MONERY-

SEND NO MONEY-AGENTS' OUTFIT FREE

AGENTS' OUTFIT FREE Start right now. Order book, business cards and prospectus with exclusive agency contract FREE. Co-operation, advertising, assistance. Business supplies capital. We teach you hav to make amazing success. Permanent business—all or spare time. Secure your county under exclusive agency contract now—free. Don't delay. Write us a letter or postal card, giving your name, address, and the name of your county, and mail it today. No previous experience necessary or required. You can make this success. Your profits will start the first day. Make \$40 a week to \$5000 a year commencing NOW. Risk a stamp to get complete, proved, reliable free information. This is your part—DO IT RIGHT NOW.

BIRCH MAHOGAN ADDE FUNE SEAT AND COVER AUXILIARY VENTILATORS Chemicals, which are ENAMELED furnished INNER CHEMICAL with the closet, and RETORT air currents do the work, automatically. STILL AIR CHAMBER ROLLED STEEL OUTER CONTAINER Price Complete Only METAL \$17.50

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

The Shafer Mfg. Co.,

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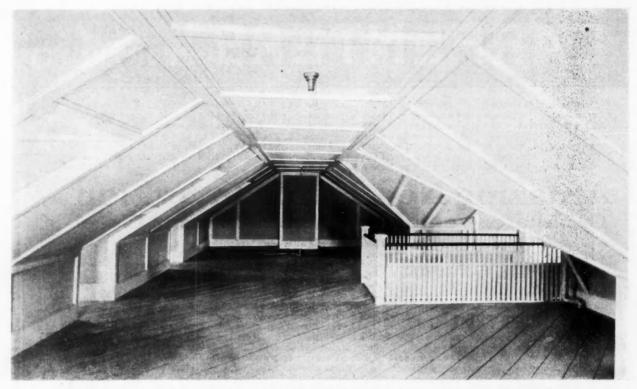
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485 Colton Building

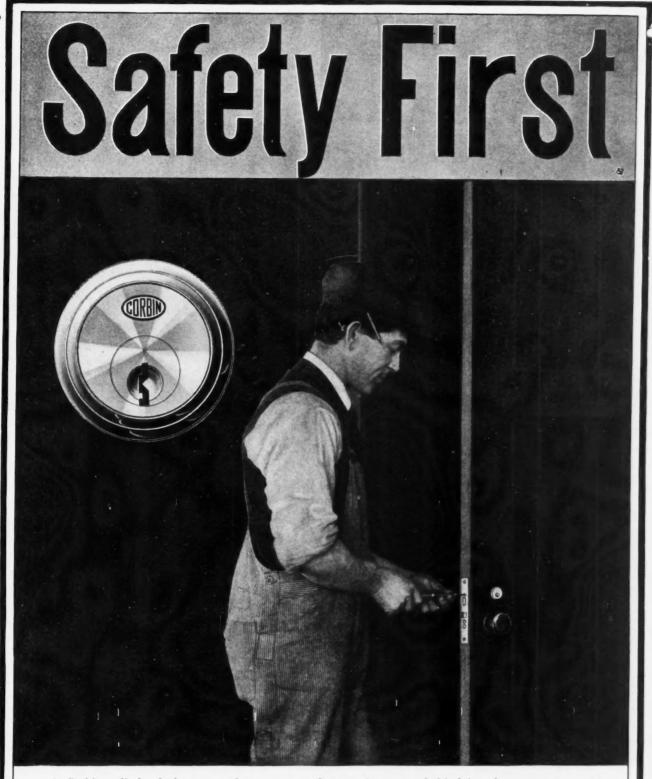
TOLEDO, OHIO



Even if the Attic Space Is Low, Finish It Off Nicely with Wallboard and the Expense Will Justify Itself. (Continued from page 47.) property owner readily agrees that his craw

To line up a fair amount of wallboard work does quire some solicitation, but it by no means demands that the contractor should be an expert salesman. The property owner readily agrees that his cracked and falling walls should be permanently repaired, that the larger rooms might profitably be cut in two or parti-(Continued to page 118.)



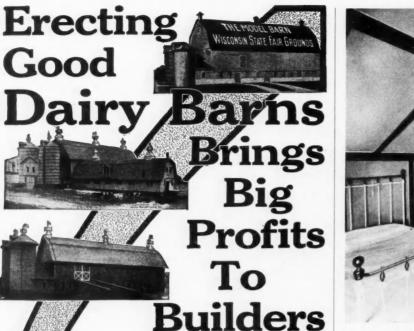


A Corbin cylinder lock upon a door means safety to the rooms behind it — for no one can enter except the person who holds a key fitted to it. The Corbin master keyed cylinder gives the most flexible and satisfactory system of selective key changes ever devised. Any dealer in Corbin hardware can tell you all about it.

THE CARPENTER'S KEY, a little device which assists in attaching Corbin cylinders should be on every carpenter's key ring. Mailed upon request.



October, 1917



Dairy barns so built and equipped that they make for more milk, better milk, cleaner milk-and less work for the dairyman, are in big demand. Dairymen all through the land are either erecting new and better barns or are remodeling their old ones.

James Barns and James Equipment are known to these dairymen. We advertise heavily in farm and dairy papers.

We will be glad to cooperate with you and help you land contracts for building barns in your vicinity the "James Way." We will send you the 312 page book "The James Way." illus-

trated below-FREE. It is packed with valuable dairy barn building facts and directions.

It will enable you to "talk dairy barns" convinc-ingly. It costs you nothing. Sim-ply send us the names of farmers you know who in-tend to build or remodel barns and the size of their herds, and this valuable book goes to you free. Write today.

JAMES MFG. CO.

EM75 Cane St., Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y.



Bedroom in a Clifton, N. J., Residence.

A.I. Continued from page 115.) tioned, that it would pay to make a third floor out of he empty attic.

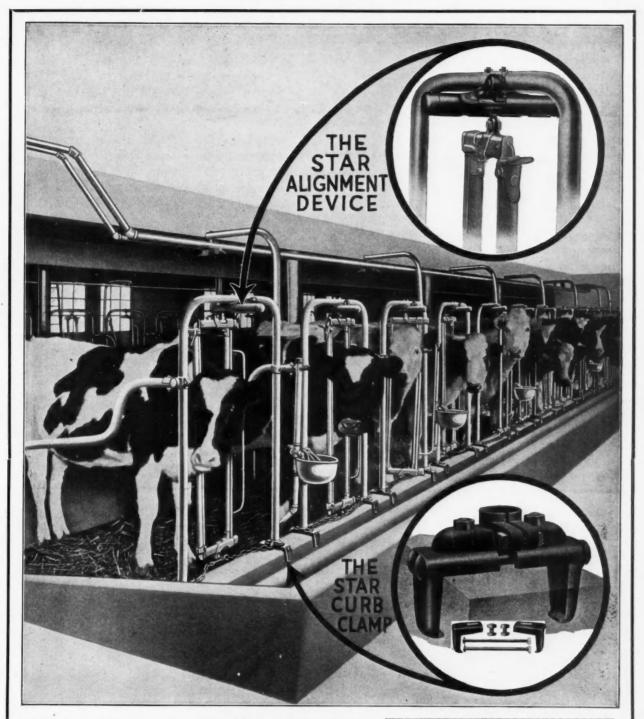
The cost is reasonable, quite reasonable in fact, when the attractive and lasting results are considered. And the absence of dirt or annoyance does away with whatever other objections might be presented. When it comes to laying out the job and figuring on the paneling and decorative trim, the contractor will find that his wallboard dealer in most cases can arrange to provide him with exact plans, estimates and designs. One day diligently spent by a carpenter or contractor looking up wallboard jobs often means weeks of steady work at the very time it is most needed.

A Bedroom Wardrobe

(Continued from page 70.)

naturally. Back of the seat there is a triple casement window, with the simplest kind of casings. This plainness makes the leaded glass in the sash show up to better advantage. In fact there is nothing in the entire design that calls for complicated millwork or labor. The crown moulding is something of a variation from what is so commonly used. The drawer faces are sunk into panels instead of projecting, and the slight ornamentation at the corners consists merely of 1/4-inch veneer cut to the shape shown, and glued or bradded over the plain facing. This same treatment is used for the end supports of the seats. A simple corner bracket under the seat, cut on straight lines, is in keeping with the style.

The plain wall at the ends of the seat is faced with V-beaded stock, and if the size of the room warrants the use of less glass area in the window a very attractive effect is obtained by reducing the window height and placing the sill on a level with the crown mould. The V-beaded stock is then continued around.



The Two Features That Cinch The Sale

You know that the nearer you come to carrying exactly what your customers want, the bigger your sales are bound to be. The two big, new, added features on STAR Barn Equipment have been in use long enough to demonstrate that they "cluch the sale" every time our Dealers show them. The STAR ALIGNMENT DEVICE instantly—by the simple turn of a lever—lengthens or shortens the cow bed. Takes about the same the the thot is does to lock a standhom. Compare this exclusive STAR feature with the slow, laborious methods used on other stalls. Then there is the STAR CURB CLAMP—by its aid the barn owner can set a stall in sizty seconds. No templets or suchor setting—the curb can be finished up with the rest of the concrete work.

the concrete work. On top of these new and exclusive features, STAR BARN EQUIPMENT has more prac-tical advantages to offer than any other equipment made. The Unit Stall construction— the extra strong Glant STAR Stanchlon with its One Hand Lock, Wood Linling and Easy Adjustment—but what's the use of trying to tell it all here? Write for a free copy of the "How Book" for contractors, and send us a list of the farmers who are going to build or remodel barns in your vicinity. Write today—

HUNT, HELM, FERRIS & COMPANY Main Office and Factory, 61 Hunt St., Harvard, Ill. Eastern Branch, Industrial Bldg., Albany, New York

The STAR Alignment Device

Our new feature—the STAR Alignment Device—is a revo-lutionary improvement in stall construction. By its aid you can *insianily* with the simple turn of a lever lengthen or shorten the cow bed.

And it takes no longer to make the adjustment than it does to lock a Stanchion.

This feature exclusive with the STAR. You may, if desired, equip with plain STAR Stalls and add the Alignment Device later, when you are ready.

add the Alignment Device later, when you are ready. **The STAR Curb Clamp** This exclusive STAR feature is pronounced by barn own-ers everywhere, the greatest single improvement ever made in steel stall construction. And—It is exclusive with the STAR. Does away with templets and anchor setting and enables you to finish up your curb with the rest of the concrete work. When the stalls arrive, drop them in place, tighten the draw bolts of the STAR Curb Clamp and the job is done. With the STAP Curb Clamp usen "wet a stall in eletry"

With the STAR Curb Clamp you can "set a stall in sixty seconds" and set it right.

Save Fuel by Building Warm

(Continued from page 51.)

land. House owners can be induced to purchase, and thousands of dollars will be taken in by live wires who properly present the money-saving features of cold weather protection. As Mr. Hyde says: "The question is not whether you can afford to make these improvements. With coal at its present price, can you afford not to make them?" The contractor who digs deeply into this wealth of opportunities, keeps a good force of men busy for many weeks, installing storm windows and storm doors.

Representative manufacturers have expanded their lines of storm doors and sash, and are putting into the hands of builders beautiful and instructive booklets to present to the consumer this whole story.

Don't overlook the good business and patriotism this winter of storm doors, storm sash and weatherstrips.

+

Weather Stripping a Money-Maker

THE Chicago Tribune in an article on the saving of coal says that the most effective saving in coal is made by sealing the openings in your building. They also make the statement that it is not a question whether you can afford to have them. With coal at the present price, can you afford to be without them?

The Building Specialty man needs no better argument than this. The high cost of fuel is going to make the weatherstrip business a winner this season.

This specialty line works in nicely with contracting

work and assures the carpenter of a good livelihood all winter when the building season is quiet. He need not confine his efforts to new buildings. There are enough old residences, school buildings, churches and public buildings to keep him busy.

President Wilson has said that one of the determining factors in this war is efficiency in the household.

The leak that boosts fuel bills in the winter and house-cleaning bills in the summer is the air leakage around poorly fitted windows and doors. This costs money and a lot of wasted energy in cleaning. This enormous loss in money and labor is from lack of efficiency.

The high cost of fuel is going to bring these facts home to your customers this season.

There is just one effective way to stop this cash and labor loss—use metal weatherstrip.

The weatherstrip business is the one building specialty that creates a livelihood for carpenters and contractors when the building season is quiet. With proper assistance in selling and installing a live carpenter can soon earn big profits.

Keeps Building Going

E VERY year we find the amount of building during the winter is increasing. The marked falling off that was always present in years gone by seems to have been largely eliminated.

(Continued to page 122.)

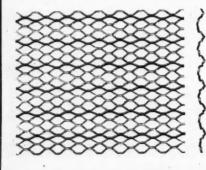


Wait for New Building Projects THESE illustrations suggest a profitable source of

Don't



business when conditions cause a reduction in the number of new buildings. And they reveal the astonishing transformation of old houses when overcoated with stucco. The best way to improve the interior of an old frame house is to overcoat it with stucco on



MARK **Xno-Burn** (Ber. U.S. Corrugated Metal Lath

It goes right on the weather boards and is self-furring, avoiding the extra labor of putting on furring strips. Ask for information on Overcoating.

North Western Expanded Metal Company Member Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers 903 Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Illinois

WANTED—a man like Washburn

He made 200% profit in his second year!

WASHBURN LIVES in a little town alongside the Hudson. Three years ago he first heard of the Norwalk Vault. He lost no time scraping together \$450 and securing the agency for his county. Keeping his regular position, he worked his vault business nights and odd times.

WITHIN A YEAR his profits paid back his \$450 investment with a hundred dollars or so to spare. In his second year, he tells us, he cleared more than 200% profit. Since then he has been giving up his other work and putting his profits back into secur-ing all the adjoining territory he can obtain. In a very few years he will have a big paying business of his own, and be independent for life.

Washburn started working outside his regular hours, without help, in a dark, low cellar. Now he has a fine new shop and plenty of help. While we are looking for men of his type—and belleve his success shows what can be done under severe handlcap—we would rather not have men that have to start as Washburn did. If he had had a going build-ing business, for example, his profits would have been not only much quicker, but much bigger.

A MAN out in Michigan—for example—piled up in six years nearly 2000% profit. The Georgia Paving and Construction Company, down in Columbus, reports a 2000% increase in busi-ness in less than 10 years. The Los Angeles agent writes us that he finds from 200% to 300% greater profit in Norwalk Vaults than in any other sort of cement work.

DON'T GET the idea that the Norwalk Vault proposition is any "sure thing" or a get-rich-quick game. It is simply a thoroughly proven and tremendously profitable manufacturing line—prefer-ably a side-line to begin with—for a practical man with energy and enterprise. For the man willing to work hard enough and able to put in a few hundred dollars, to get a fair start, the Nor-walk Vault will give his or or the man work of the original to be a side walk Vault will give bigger and more certain returns than any other legitimate business we have ever heard of. This we know! It is no experiment.

FOR TEN years the Norwalk Vault Company has been doing business at the same place. Any bank or business house in Huron County can vouch for it. It has four vault factories of its own— one in Norwalk, one in Detroit, one in Plainfield, N. J., and one in New York City. As fast as more factories can be developed, the company will extend its own retail vault business. In the meantime, the company is assigning the manufacturing rights meantime, the company is assigning the manufacturing rights wherever it can find good men to represent it. More than 300 different agents are now building up the business, and more than half the United States has already been assigned to local manufacturers.

Who is making the Norwsik Vault in your territory? It would be in-teresting to find out how much more he would charge you now than he paid us a few years ago. The man who gets hold of a good piece of territory at present prices is lucky—for when it's once taken by some-body else, it's gone forever. Only one man can have it!

THE AVERAGE gain reported by local manufacturers of Norwalk Vaults throughout the United States equals 222% in about four years-a jump of around 50% for each year in business.

Undertakers everywhere are waking up to the fearful crudeness of the old way of burying without waterproof protection in the muddy bottom of a six foot cistern. In New York, especially, a change of sentiment has taken place; the leading undertakers are unanimous in praising the Norwalk. (We will be glad to send you a book of their leiters). And the same feeling is spreading rapidly all over the country. Part of the Norwalk's selling plan is thoroughly to make known the vault to the undertakers in your vicinity.

AS SOON as the public begins to realize the difference between the antiquated wooden box and the air-tight, moisture-proof, steel-and-cement Norwalk—the holders of the Norwalk Vault

franchise for any given district will find he has a mighty valuable possession. Only the other day the Philadelphia holders refused to sell for ten times what they originally paid.

OUR IDEA is to write several thousand local manufacturers all over the United States—each the best man in his own territory— and to develop a dozen or more districts of our own. Then we and to develop a dozen or more districts of our own. Then we propose to make the idea of the cement burial case as thoroughly understood as the idea of a Pullman sleeping car, and the name "Norwalk Vault" as familiar as "Uneeda Biscuit." A long start—10 years of hard work—has already been made in this direction. The mean who acts in page cache in each bath the direction. The man who gets in now cashes in on both the past and the future.

READ THROUGH the advertisements in this or any other magazine and see if you can find any other proposition— PROVED BY TEN YEARS' GROWTH—that offers you half the opportunity this does. See if you can find any other article patented and trade-marked, with a sale based on as unchanging a thing as the human death rate, that you can develop exclusively in your own territory and cash in on as fast as the article becomes known to the public.

TWENTY LOCAL manufacturers selected at random from all

TWENTY LOCAL manufacturers selected at random from an over the United States, reported an average manufacturing cost of \$9.31 a vault, as against an average selling price of \$31.90— indicating a gross profit of \$22.59 per vault, or about 242%. THIS, HOWEVER, is a greater gross profit than we would care to predict in all cases these present days. Even so, being made chiefly of cement and sand, the Norwalk is affected less than most expression most propositions.

ON THE other hand, the Norwalk proposition has an EXTRAOR-DINARY VALUE just now as a side line for any business that has been affected in any way by the War, either by slowing down of sales or by the rising costs of material, or difficulties of transportation, etc. And as an additional line for BUILDERS it is absolutely ideal; takes up comparatively little space, requires only spare time labor, no new sales or delivery expenses, and gives a wonderful straight lead to customers who may later buy monuments

IF THE general idea appeals to you-write us about it. Tell us just exactly how you are situated; ask any questions you likeour sales and office force are paid to tell you just what you want no obligation on your part whatever.

So much of the United States has already been taken up that we are placing the remainder on one single, simple sales plan: The cost to you varies only with the size of the territory and amount of equipment desired; a small payment will be accepted and payments may be spread out over a whole year if desired. No more territory will be allowed any man than he has capital and energy to develop fully-your success is essential to ours.

MOREOVER, IF, after six months' fair trial, you find for any reason you do not care to continue, we will agree to allow you to cancel your contract and return your molds on what you will agree are fair and liberal terms. Could anything better illustrate our entire faith in the Norwalk proposition?

YOUR TERRITORY may not be taken yet—there are a lot of excellent districts still untouched. If you are interested and are really able to handle a proposition of this kind, don't hesitate because it is new to you. Somebody else may write while you are thinking about it. Put your name and address on the bottom margin of this page and mail at once. Or, if you prefer, write us what you want particularly to find out, and save time.

TEAR ALONG THIS LINE -----THE NORWALK VAULT COMPANY, 71 Prospect St., Norwalk, O.

Please send particulars of your proposition as advertised in American Builder to name and address below :



CLEANEST, QUICKEST and CHEAPEST

equipment for the complete and instantaneous elimination of garbage and waste.

Cleanest—because the garbage is burned to cinders by a method that also renders the wastage odorless. Garbage cans and rubbish piles with their flies, vermin and the like are eliminated (as the incinerator is located out of the way in the cellar). All waste including tin cans, garbage, broken crockery—everything that is not wanted, disappears forever through the little door in the kitchen.

Quickest—because as scon as waste accumulates it is placed in the hopper door shown above and falls down the flue to the incinerator in the basement.

Cheapest—because its first cost is its last. No commercial fuel is required. The garbage "consumes itself" when ignited, as there is plenty of paper, rags and other dry combustible material to burn and to dry out moisture in garbage, which, when dried, is readily combustible and burns to harmless ashes. Garbage haulage is eliminated.

Consider This, Mr. Contractor

Satisfied clients are your greatest asset. If you show them a way of eliminating all garbage and waste, without a penny of expense other than the nominal first cost, you will have solved for them one of their most disagreeable and annoying problems. No one wants garbage cans and waste piles around their homes. Here is a simple, efficient and economical method of eliminating these intolerable and unhealthful nuisances.

Your buildings will be more desirable than any others in your community. Your clients will be grateful.

Send for our two big books which describe the Kernerator completely and state what users have to say about them.

Address Dept. A THE KERNER INCINERATOR CO. 592 Clinton Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

(Continued from page 120.)

For the coming winter, we do not believe there will be any slackening of construction work. In fact, there dare not be. With the great number of our mechanics that are called into our national service, every available man should keep continually busy. Many buildings will be required, and they will be required quickly, calling forth the greatest possible efficiency in our construction forces.

Improved machinery and systems of erection make the winter building extremely simple. Nowadays, there is no occasion for delays and the quality of the work measures up to the highest standards. For instance, reinforced concrete—which at one time was considered purely a seasonal construction—is now being installed as commonly in winter as at any other time. It is extremely fortunate that this is so, because, owing to the steel situation, builders are using reinforced concrete much more widely than ever before for permanent construction.

The coming winter should be an exceptionally busy one for builders. S. M. FECHHEIMER,

> Manager Publicity Department, Trussed Concrete Steel Co.

> > ----

Concreting on a 12-Months' Basis

I MPROVED methods in handling construction work during the winter months have convinced builders and contractors that wherever at all possible it is a decided economy to keep the job going thru the cold weather.

Everyone knows that equipment when kept steadily in use is much more of a money maker than when idle three or four months in each year. It is these three or four months' idleness which boosts overhead charges on tools and machinery.

Due to labor shortage every long-headed employer should exert his best efforts in keeping his organization together. A layoff may mean that when work opens up his best men will have permanent jobs in some other line, and thus make it necessary for him to build up his force all over again.

In concrete construction it has been found perfectly safe and economical in the majority of cases to continue placing concrete thru freezing weather. This, we are advocating, of course, with the proviso that the customary precautions are taken against freezing of the fresh concrete.

The methods now practically standard for preventing this are heating of the aggregate and mixing water; and protection of the fresh concrete until it has hardened. When these two things are carefully and thoroly carried out, concrete work can go an uninterrupted thru the coldest weather.

We have just received report of a job carried on thru cold weather, when an average temperature of 30 to 38 degrees below zero was experienced. This con-

(Continued to page 124.)

COME! COME! COME!



COME to the biggest building show on earth. 200 live, interesting exhibits from the country's foremost manufacturers of building materials grouped on one immense floor for your convenience.

Building Material Exhibit

Entire Second Floor, Insurance Exchange Bldg. Jackson Blvd. and Fifth Ave., Chicago

More than 12,000 builders select and order their materials here every month. You can save time and money at this great show of building products.

Be Sure to

"Look Before You Build"

(Continued from page 124.)

struction was successfully completed by means of the methods mentioned, and is a convincing argument as to the feasibility of keeping things coming for twelve months in the year.

In mixing and placing concrete when the temperature falls below 35 degrees Fahrenheit, there is just one precaution to be observed—*prevent the concrete* from freezing until it has become thoroly hardened. Freezing is prevented by two things (1) heating the materials, (2) protecting the fresh concrete from the cold.

Water for mixing is heated in the water barrel or supply tank by a coil of pipe thru which passes exhaust or live steam. There are also available devices for heating the water by direct contact with steam as it passes thru a mixing valve. On small jobs a large kettle or cauldron with fire beneath, is employed for heating the mixing water. With all methods water is usually heated to about 150 degrees.

Sand and Stone are heated by steam coils or by thrusting one or more steam pipes into piles of material. The steam pipes are drawn down to a small opening at the end so as not to pass too much steam. Some prefer to perforate the steam coils with a number of small holes to allow the steam to pass out. As the steam rises thru the sand and stone, is effectually heats the particles. At times, canvas is covered overthe tops of the material piles to prevent the too rapid All fresh concrete must be protected immediately upon being placed in the forms. This is accomplished by covering with canvas and a thick layer of hay or straw. This suffices for large masswork or where low temperatures are not experienced. For small concrete members or thin floor where the mass of concrete is small it is customary to enclose the work with building paper or canvas and heat the interior by means of salamanders (sheet iron stoves).

Forms in winter work must be left in place a longer time than with normal temperatures.

> E. K. BORCHARD, Engineer, Technical Department, The Atlas Portland Cement Co.

*

Winter Plans for Better Building Next Summer

W HEN the wind whistles around the chimney and the glowing fireplace invites us to spend our evenings at home many of us are beginning to plan for improvements, additions and new buildings to start in the early spring.

More and more there is a tendency to build better.

(Continued to page 126.)



No odors

from the Majestic Sanitary Majestic Package Receiver, an absolute protection against storms and theft. Can be installed in any house old or new.

Have you ever

figured in dollars and cents the value of an idea? Did you ever stop to consider

—that the last big profitable deal you made was the result of just one little idea? We are suggesting an idea of worth and profit to YOU.

ways ready

A Coal Chu

It locks from inside and is absolutely burglar-proof.

'arbage Receiver "

These are facts—proven by the tests and practice of other men who have done exactly what we want you to do.

HERE YOU HAVE IT

Sell and install the Majestic Coal Chutes and One-Register Duplex Heating System with the patented projecting register—make dollars roll in during the dull winter months.

These, with other metal specialties as built in Garbage Receivers, Milk and Package Receivers, Rubbish Burners, Duplex One-Register Store Heating Systems, Metal Plant Boxes, Pipe and Pipeless Furnaces, etc.



Get into action **now** and investigate this proposition. Send in coupon today get started on your orders now—today.

JESTIC

702 Erie Street Huntington, Ind.

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Why Every Modern Kitchen Should Have a KOHLER Sink

KOHLER Sinks have the same quality distinctions that make KOHLER Bath Tubs and Lavatories first choice for the well planned home.

The designs have the hygienic features that are characteristic of all

KOHLER WARE

always of one quality—the highest

KOHLER Sinks are made for right and left-hand corners, and for open wall spaces. They have right, "left or double sloping drain-boards, and are made without aprons.

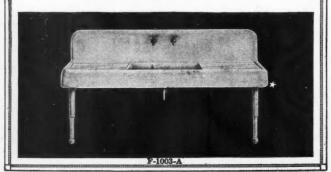
"It's in the Kohler Enamel"

The whiteness of the enamel is notable in all KOHLER products, each of which has our permanent trade-mark—a guarantee of its high quality.

Owing to manufacturing economies the prices of KOHLER WARE are not excessive.

KOHLER CO., Founded Kohler, Wis. Boston New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh Detroit Chicago Indianapolis St. Paul St. Louis Houston San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle London

*The KOHLER permanent trade-mark in faint blue appears on end of sink shown by star.



(Continued from page 124.)

The great losses by fire that constantly occur in this country are coming to be regarded as almost criminal. The great majority of waste thru destruction by fire is absolutely unnecessary if proper precautions are taken to prevent the spread of flames.

The home builders in the past have seemed to regard the matter of protection from fire as applying only to business buildings or large structures. As a matter of fact it is just exactly as important that homes be properly constructed if we are going to prevent such conflagrations as we have witnessed in a great number of our important cities.

Expanded metal lath for years has been used in the larger buildings and is now being used in a large number of the better built homes. This lath not only offers no food for flames but it reinforces the plaster in such a way that cracks are prevented, thus making it possible to decorate immediately after the plaster is dry. It also prevents rats and mice from gnawing thru the walls, thus giving sanitary protection as well as fire protection.

Even where the ordinary wood studs and joists are used for the framework of the home the application of expanded metal lath will greatly reduce the fire risk; as plaster on metal lath will resist intense heat as has been proven by official tests made where plaster on metal lath applied on wood studs resisted a fire of 1700 degrees for a period of over an hour without any sign of giving way. This means that a fire starting in any room can be held in that room sufficiently long to get it under control before it spreads to other parts of the building.

We shall be glad to place those of our readers in touch with concerns who will give them full information regarding fire resisting materials for their new buildings.

Winter Work Notes

(Continued from page 48.)

in the past selling and installing pipeless furnaces, know that this is the most favorable season of the year for starting their campaigns. The advantages of this system of heating when compared to the old coal stove method are many and quite generally known. Don't fail to consider the housewife in your sales plan. She holds the strings of the family purse more often than you might think. Here's the real tip: the average woman loves home comfort and hates dirt. Make these points the basis of your sales talk.

Why should attic space be wasted? Another chance for winter work: Fit up an inexpensive den in the attic where the man of the house can fill the air with smoke and the floor with ashes to his heart's content. A few 2 by 4's and a door will just about complete the lumber bill and the walls can be finished with roll roofing or wallboard. The roll roofing can be obtained in a number of colors, such as dark red, greenish-gray, brown, garnet and emerald, making an attractive job.

LESSON

IN PLAN READING

Pressored Expressive for Our Prospective Students on Bashin Them to San Herr Simple and Easy " Is Our Machael of House Entrances

More Practical Correspondence General Ever Written on the Bobian Int Lowes & Line Busing States

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE

And the second s

A Few Things We Teach PLAN READING

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ALTERN AND Call States

PLAN KEADING How to read a building Lian. Floor plans and elevations. Use and meaning of different lines on the plan. Sections and section lines. Cross Sections. How different materials are shown on the plan. How to read dimensions. Detail draw-ings. How to lay out work from the plans. Trac-ings and blue prints-how they are made. Prac-tice in reading complete plans from basement to roof, etc., etc., etc.

CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION Brickwork: Footings and foundation walls of brick, concrete and stone. Brick laying, joints in brick work, pointing, thek pointing, etc. Brick and stone arches. Use of different kinds of stone. Carpentry: Kinds and uses of woods, cornices, interior details, framing, roof construction, bridging, miter joints, butt joints, etc. How plansare made. Complete instructions illustrated by working blue prints. Plans and specifications. Residences, apartment buildings. factory build-ings, school houses, hospitals, store and office buildings, bank buildings.

ESTIMATING

ESTIMATING
Practical rules. Problems worked out from the plans. Brickwork and carpentry. Excavationa. Labor and material for footings in brick, concrete and rubble stone. Methods of practical builders. Re-inforced concrete buildings. Estimates of labor and material required. Labor and material for brick work; figuring common and pressedbrick walls of different thicknesses, etc. Chimeys, fire places and cisterns. Fire proofing, tileflooring, arches, partitions, firring, orant descrept building, etc. Chimeys, fire places and cisterns. Fire proofing, tileflooring, rafters, etc. Estimating posts, girders, sills, joints, studs, bridging, rafters, etc. Brimating mill work. Labor and material for bring and door frames, sash, blinds, base board, window and door frames, base, blinds, base board, window and for the same for the same base board.

ARITHMETIC plete but condensed

mplete but condensed course in arithmetic sely arranged for contractors and builders. es all a man in this business needs to know. ARCHITECTURE

COURSES IN DRAFTING

hicago Technical

1036 Chicago "Tech" Building, Chicago

We also offer complete home-study courses in rehitectural and other branches of Drafting. interested in any branch of Drafting mention biect and ask for special catalog.

In Plan ead

Accept this offer while it lasts. Send for this FREE Lesson which will show you how quickly you can learn Plan Reading by our new easy method. Not a penny to pay for it-and no obligation upon you for asking.

This knowledge is what you must have to become a foreman or superin-tendent in charge of building work or to go into the contracting business on your own account. Without a good knowledge of plans your opportunities are limited. The man at work doesn't get the chance to study the blue prints himself or to have their meaning explained. We make the chance for you. We place in your hands plans used in actual building work by contractors in Chicago and other cities. We explain every detail. We make it as easy for you to read a plan as it is for you to read this advertisement. Your lessons will be given by practical contractors me in charge of building work in Chicago be given by practical contractors—men in charge of building work in Chicago and they will show you how to get the knowledge that brings advancement and more money. To get full information sign and mail the coupon below.

Builders' Course on Easy Payments

Read at the left the partial list of subjects we will teach you in this Builders' This is a course that gets right down to the things you need to know. Course.

Every lesson gives you information that will make you worth more in the building business. And you can get all this on easy payments. We don't ask you to pay all down when you enroll. A small first payment-then payments monthly -so small you will never feel the cost. Don't put off enrolling. At least send for the Free Lesson and see for yourself what this Course really gives you and how easily you can learn.

Learn By Mail Keep your present job while studying this Course. Use your spare time at home to learn how to be a better workman, a better foreman or a better con-tractor. In only a few months you can complete the Course under the direction of our experts and then be ready to make a larger income. Once en-rolled you have the privilege of consulting us at any time even after you have completed your stud-ies. Our experts will always be ready to help you.

end the Coupon

Address

Present Occupation

Get this information now. Learn how to make more out of your work or out of your business by knowing more about it. All this information is free. Send while the offer lasts. Whether you de-cide to take the course or not you ought to get this Lesson and see what it teaches in Plan Reading. Just sign and mail the coupon.

C	HICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE,	
	1036 Chicago "Tech" Building, Chicago	
in in	Without obligation on my part, send me the Free Less Plan Reading, also information on your Builders Cour Plan Reading, Estimating, etc.	50
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

College

Good Business to Talk Ventilation (Continued from page 50.)

blows the harder this aerator will draw. It is built on the syphon principle, and results are always secured.

Note by the arrows that the wind striking the band passes over this, and forms a suction for the air behind it, thus creating a continuous and steady draft at all times. It is absolutely impossible for the wind to blow into this type of aerator.

A few years ago ventilators, cupolas and aerators were put on barns largely for the purpose of finishing them, and even now this is one of the great factors in equipping a building with something of this nature.

What is more beautiful than a nice barn equipped with bright shining steel ventilators or aerators? Tourists who are passing a place of this kind cannot help but stop and take the second look at a building of this kind. Contractors and builders have real-

Allmetal

ized the importance of equipping their buildings with the right kind of ventilators or aerators, and have explained the value of this to their customers.

No dot ing thru and have types of aerators or remember eye it wa equipped tors or ve Yet wh to the ap ings they purpose and arch farm, but the purp building. that are e

Showing How the Wind From Any Direction Sucks the Foul Air Out of the Barn. No doubt you have been driving thru the country many times and have noticed the different types of ventilators, cupolas and aerators on the barns. You will remember how pleasing to the eye it was to find a nice barn equipped with finely built aerators or ventilators on the roof.

Yet while they add immensely to the appearance of the buildings they are not made for the purpose only of adding beauty and architecture to the entire farm, but are very practical for the purpose of ventilating the building. Many of these barns that are equipped with steel ventilators and aerators do not have complete ventilating systems in them, but the time is coming when every one of these barn owners will realize the importance of pure air for his stock,

(Continued to page 130.)

How about F A L L business?

Do you expect a slump during the coming Fall and Winter season? Are you interested in a proposition that would keep you busy every working day of the season? In other words do you want to spend a little more energy now and line up business that will carry you through the dull season?

If so, you will want to find out about

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

It's a live specialty! Why not work up a fine substantial business with Allmetal Weatherstrip by the assistance of our carefully devised, sure-fire, sales plan. Allmetal Weatherstrip, owing to its simplicity of design, is the easiest to install—it is the best known and therefore easiest to sell.

Allmetal has Uncle Sam's Approval

It is the one strip that will not crack, rust, decay or disfigure the woodwork. He has selected it for his defense against leaky, balky windows and high cost of fuel. It is the perfect, the modern, the only strip to use.

We show You how to get quick results

Our short cut methods get live prospects quickly. We give you the benefit of our experience. Supply you with advertising material adapted for your particular purpose. Write—get started NOW!

Allmetal Weatherstrip Company, 230 West Madison St., Chicago

123

Diamond Metal Weather Strips and Diamond Calking and Glazing Compound

Have built up a permanent, profitable business for a large number of **contractors** and **carpenters** who took the agency as a side line and developed enough business to devote their entire time to it, some making from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year clear profit. **Why? Because** the goods are **the best on the market**—which makes satisfied customers. If you're not a Diamond agent you're missing something. Write for agency proposition—now—today.

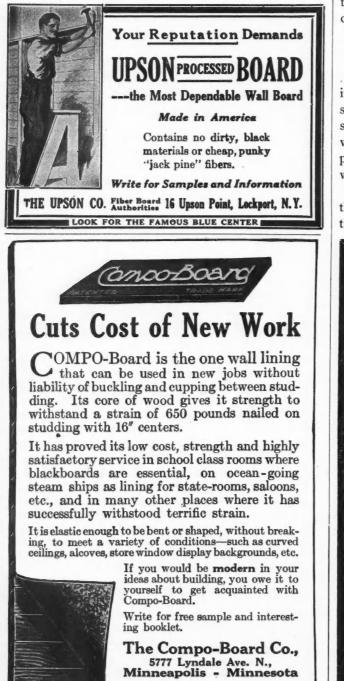
Address C. J. PARSONS, Manager The Diamond Metal Weather Strip Co. Columbus, Ohio



and will insist upon having the right kind of a guaranteed ventilating system installed in his building.

Many contractors are taking up this work during the winter months when other work is slack. They find that they can get a complete ventilating system already manufactured and ready to be installed, and this gives them a great deal of nice work during the winter months, as it is on the inside of the building, and they can do this work when they could not possibly work on the outside.

It is during the winter that the barns must be ventilated. Of course they must be ventilated in the summer just as well but by opening the doors and windows there are no bad results during the hot summer months.



In the winter, however, this is not true, and it is necessary to keep the doors and windows closed, and a circulation must be secured by another method. This is the reason why some kind of a ventilating apparatus should be installed in every modern farm building.

Contractors have realized this for a long time, and with the assistance of the educational work being done in the farm papers it will not be long before they will make it perfectly clear to the barn owner that something should be done regarding this important matter.

If the farmer gets more money out of his cows and his animals he will have more money to spend for building. For this reason every contractor and builder should make a special effort during the coming winter to bring the attention of every good barn owner in his community towards proper ventilation in his barn.

Two Typical Power Shops (Continued from page 68.)

. The other contractor having more money and wanting to get in on a large scale, installed a 32-inch band saw, 12-inch jointer, and 14-inch combination variety saw table, swing saw, wood lathe and post borer, which are all driven from the countershaft, being pulled by the 15-horsepower motor. His total expense was about \$1,750; size of shop, 80 by 120 feet.

He is also doing a variety of contracting and finds this shop a great help in keeping his work going thru the winter months.







HERE is your future charted for you, based on the actual average earnings of trained and untrained men.

Which way will you go? You'll either go up, through *training*, to a position that means good money and more comforts as the years go by, or you'll go *down*, through *lack* of training, into the ranks of the poorly paid.

It rests entirely with you which way you go. You can make or break your own future. And now is the time to decide. Not next year, not next month, but now. You can go up if you want to. You can get the training that will command a trained man's salary. The International Correspondence Schools have helped hundreds of thousands of men to qualify for advancement. Let them show you how you can prepare yourself, in your own home, for the position you want in the work you like best.

At least, find out what the I. C. S. can do for y o u, b y marking and mailing this coupon. It will be the first step up- ward. Choose your future from this list, then get this coupon into the mail today.	INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS Box 8147 SCRANTON, PA. Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X. Architectral Draftsman Architectural Draftsman Contractor and Builder Building Foreman Concrete Builder Finder and Neam Concrete Builder Framer and Neam Concrete Builder Framer and Neam Concrete Builder Framer and Neam Course and Builder Framer and Neam Concrete Builder Foreman Plumber Civil ENGINEER Surveying and Mapping Structural Draftsman Electric Car Running MECHANICAL ENGINEER Buelstric Car Running MECHANICAL ENGINEER Shop Practice Shop Practice Structural Engineer Shop Practice Shop Practice Shop Practice States Metal Worker States Metal Worker States Metal Worker States Metal Worker States M
I. C. S.	Occupation & Employer
Box 8147 Scranton, Pa.	and NoStateStateState

The Man from the Lumber Yard

(Continued from page 45.) ber previous had shut down because of some money

difficulty. On the evening of the day of the shutdown, he was looking thru the advertising pages of the AMERICAN BUILDER and was impressed with the merit of a weather stripping he saw advertised. He at once wrote for full information and bought a small stock.

His first canvassing work was to owners of buildings of four or five years of age. He made a price per window and per door attached.

He cleaned up a little better than regular wage and had as a by-product *experience* and *acquaintance* with the people he had served. For every \$10 of material he used, he got \$30 for his work.

Pipeless—Not Smokeless

Do you know that the farmer, taking the country as a whole, has harvested and still is harvesting phenomenal crops and is getting record-breaking prices? It is true that his twine, oil, labor, etc., are costing him more than before, but his net results are larger. Many are now contemplating building better houses, better protection for their stock, etc.



But there are a large number who want to improve the comforts of their present homes, and they have the money to do it. In place of heating in the old unsatisfactory way, why not install pipeless furnaces for them. Our Editor has a large amount of data on pipeless furnaces that is at your command.

Stop the Slump

I will bet my old straw hat that within 60 days there will be some who read this who will be out of a job.

There always has been from 60 to 75 per cent of slump. It is up to you to see that there is from 75 to 90 per cent of work.

I am not talking about large enterprises that had to be started last August to be under way when snow flies, but of those things that you can study out during the next 30 days to keep you busy for the three months to follow.

You possibly wonder why people who have money to spend and are willing to spend it don't have many conveniences of which you know. You remember that the mental process is, first, to get people acquainted with the possibility; second, get people to wanting the goods; third, buying comes easy after that.

Look over our pages and get the names of wallboard makers.

They will be glad to send you booklets showing how attics can be made over at small cost for material into

(Continued to page 134.)





Local Home-owners will thank you

If You Recommend and Install MORGAN Storm Protection before Cold Weather

Anything you can suggest that will help local home-owners beat the high price of coal this winter will win their hearty appreciation.

MORGAN Combination Storm and Screen Doors, and MORGAN Storm Sash prevent cold houses, drafty rooms, insure perfect ventilation and comfort wherever installed. They keep the cold out and the heat *in*. They make for *lower fuel costs* and *better health*. Cash in on the season's opportunities NOW.



Stands Back of Your Satisfaction Guarantee

Like every MORGAN Product—Morgan Storm Doors and Storm Sash are thoroughly built—of selected, well-seasoned stock. And they carry the regular MORGAN guarantee.

There is a wide array of standard designs to offer your prospective customers.

Get Your Copy of Morgan "Cold Weather Protection" Booklet

Every progressive contractor should have this booklet early. Send for it today.

Morgan Sash & Door Company Dept. 77. Chicago, U. S. A.

Morgan Co., Oshkosh, Wisconsin Morgan Millwork Co., Baltimore

(Continued from page 132.)

good sleeping quarters, sewing rooms, billiard rooms, studies, etc.

There are thousands of women who are disgusted with the old soft wood flooring. Why not help them to beautify their homes at an economical basis and bank the extra dollars you earn against the proverbial rainy day that is said to be in store for all of us.

Marshall Field and Finance

Probably the wisest financiers in Chicago are the managers of the Field estate. They began on Sept. 17 to tear down a four-story block of buildings on the corner of State and Lake Sts. to erect the handsomest theater and office building in the West. Watch it during the coming winter months, and note what can be done in winter construction. Incidentally, I venture the opinion that they did not begin work at that time by chance.

Looking Forward

The most imaginative reader I have cannot begin to vision the demand that there will be for skilled workers after the war to rebuild Europe and catch up with the normal situation in America and England.

Birmingham, England, is short from 10,000 to 20,000 houses today. It is estimated that 5,000 houses will have to be built annually at a yearly expenditure of six millions of money.

Two thousand houses are under construction now at Akron, Ohio. The opportunity for the man who can direct—can oversee—can plan—are going to be phenomenal.

Are you preparing for a big job? I am ambitious for my boys—for my readers—and I hope that all have their eyes on the big things.

> Yours very truly, The Man from the Lumber Yard.

*

How Camp Devens was Built

(Continued from page 43.)

To him then the foremen sent in requisition slips for the number and kind of men each wanted, just as if they were ordering nails or shovels. Smith would toll off a bunch of laborers or carpenters, put them in charge of one of his boys who knew something about the vast camp, and charge him with delivering them at the point where the foreman's superintendent's office assistant reported that foreman to be working at the time.

During the first few days, before the work gathered volume, enough men came in from the town of Ayer and nearby districts and cities to handle the beginning of the work. But the contractors, and especially Smith, who was the particular Ley man responsible for keeping a supply of men ahead of those requisition slips, knew that soon they would need to draw from more distant places. Advertisements in the papers of (Continued to page 136.)

134



all the surrounding cities attracted a great many individuals and a few clumps. Many groups of Itallians came in under the tutelage of one of their number who had gathered them, and who offered the services of the whole gang provided he were taken on as foreman. The reply came back that the Ley company was appointing its own foremen, not having them wished upon it, and the promoter might take his gang and go, or stay as a laborer, or they might stay on their own account. This last they always did.

But these methods were too haphazard. There would be need of dependable large sources of real workmen. So the company called a convention of labor unions from all the cities within a hundred miles, at Fitchburg. Now Boston men would be a considerable factor in building the camp, and Boston rates were high and hours short. Of course, the job was under the jurisdiction of the Fitchburg unions. But it would not do to have the Boston men dissatisfied by cutting their usual wages. On the other hand, paying Boston men high wages by exception to others would not content the others. But by mutual concession between the company and the unions, its was agreed that:

This was to be a union job.

On the other hand, the unions undertook to furnish all the craftsmen needed, at call.

Boston rates per hour would be paid everybody.

Fitchburg unions would retain jurisdiction. Soon the international representative of the A. F. of L. came to the camp and was of great aid in speeding things up. Under the laws of the United States this being government work, an 8-hour day was necessary, but President Wilson made a special exception on account of the rush and allowed overtime work to be paid for at time and a half.

Thus uniformity was secured at a compromise, the Boston men giving up their 44-hour week with double time for overtime, and everybody being paid the same. The working day in practice was ten hours, two hours of which was overtime, so that it drew 11 hours pay.

Whenever it was necessary to get a building done (Continued to page 138.)



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER





OFFER this Big Money and a FREE Automobile to one hustling Representative in each county in the U.S. This is not a contest. Every agent can get a FREE Automobile and \$60.00 a week. You don't need experience. I want you to advertise, Sell and Appoint sub-agents for the Robinson Folding Bath Tub. It's a whitriwing seller. Solves the bathing problem. No plumbing, no waterworks needed. Full length baths in any room. Folds ins small roll. Won't leak. Self-emptying. Ten-year Guarantee. Rivals \$100 bathroom. Never such a big seller; never such a big money maker. Never such a liberal offer as this. Think, \$60.00 a Week and FREE Automobile.

Sensational Sales Successes

It's easy. You can do it. J. H. Brown, N. J. says: "14 calls, 14 sales. How's that?" (\$70 profit). R. C. McCartney, Mich., says: "Sold 5 tubs in 15 hours." (\$25 profit). "Sold 6 from noon to light." says J. A. Hembd, S. D. (\$30 profit). Ned Bolle, of Idaho, sold 8 first afternoon. (\$40 profit). H. M. Velzy, N. D., sold 10 in 3 days. (\$50 profit). W. A. Gloeckler, S. D., sold 11 in three days. (\$55 profit). A. R. Engle, Mont., got 11 orders in 24/ days. (Addresses furnished on request). You can do as well as these men. You can sell 2 a day. That means \$60 a week, clean profit, and a big, speedy Touring Car Free. Little capital needed. I grant credit to deserving men. Furnish you with a Demonstrating Tub, on liberal plan. You can't lose. 70 per cent of the homes have no bathroom. They need the Robinson Tub. Just show tub; take the order. Quick sales and immense profits. This is YOUR chance. Don't delay. Get buay. Write today for Demonstrating Tub and FREE Automobile offer.

H. S. Robinson, President, The Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co. 4745 Factories Building TOLEDO, OHIO

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU WANT in the AMERICAN BUILDER, write us and we will try to get it for you.

No Ice Needed—in Winter Filled From the Outside in Summer The Herrick Outside Icing Refrigerators Most Popular for Modern Homes

Saves more ice, gives more space in the kitchen and does away with the tracking of floors.

This refrigerator requires no ice in the winter. It is cooled by cold air. The Herrick is so constructed that a compartment may be opened from the outside of the house. Cold air thus enters the opening, forces circulation and keeps the contents of the refrigerator cold and pure.

And we furnish FREE PLANS showing how the Herrick saves a great deal of kitchen space by being built into the wall so that only the front is visible. The housewife will appreciate this saving just as much as the ice-saving feature. And here is another point equally important: The Herrick does away with the annoyances of the iceman's visits to the kitchen and the soiling of the floors by his always muddy feet and dripping ice. Any woman who takes pride in a tidy kitchen will not only be interested in—but will demand the Herrick.

No progressive builder can afford to be without information on this modern convenience. Suggest it to your customers before they suggest it to you. It will add to your reputation as a conscientious, up to the minute builder and will get you more jobs. Write for our free plans and our complete catalog.

Herrick Refrigerator Company,



The Herrick is Approved by Good House Keeping and New York Tribune Institutes

Waterloo, Iowa

N O PAINT can be any whiter than the white pigment from which it is made. It can be made darker, or it may turn yellow if adulterated oil is is used, but it can't be any *whiter* than the white pigment.

Carter White Lead contains no zinc. It needs none to make it white. In the manufacture of Carter White Lead nothing is used, and no foreign matter is ground up with it, that can discolor it. And because it contains no hard inelastic extenders, Carter Lead with pure linseed oil makes paint which will expand and contract with the wood surface it protects during temperature changes. That is why it is so obviously impossible that you will be confronted with cracking and scaling paint a few months after completing a job primed and finished with pure paint.

Every house painted white with Carter is a lasting advertisement for the contractor. It is visible evidence of his good judgment and care in choosing materials according to their fitness for the purpose.

The beauty of a white house is in having it *white*. People notice and appreciate the whiteness of Carter.



(Continued from page 136.)

with extra speed, search lights enabled men to work at night.

Laborers were paid \$3 for an eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime. Their working period came to be the same as that for the mechanics, or ten hours with 11 hours' pay, making \$4.12 a day. This was good pay, and the news of the job spread by underground railroad to the surrounding cities rapidly enough so that an adequate number of men floated in to accomplish the early stages of the work while the camp was growing to need men from larger sources.

To get this larger volume of laborers, the contractors paid a well-known Boston banker, Mr. Ferrullo, a salary to organize a scouting force for them which he sent out to the chief cities in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine to pick up men. This was successful, and there was never any difficulty in getting men.

Just the same, the number necessary kept the employment man busy. During the rush season he hired as many as seven hundred men daily. Two or three hundred of these would be carpenters, three hundred laborers, and the rest plumbers, pipers, linemen, time keepers—every imaginable sort of man except book agents. If any of these came in they had a carry a hammer and saw to get by, and they had to use them to get transportation back home, because nobody on the job had any time to read books.

That this method of hiring men was successful may be inferred from the fact that the barometer of drunkenness has always been, and is yet down to the vanishing point. Also it may be inferred from the speed of the work.

Wherever you have a thousand men on hand, one thousand coming, and more in the offing, you have to have two things immediately-water, and sanitation. This job was done under the eyes of the United States government, and right on the ground are its army physicians who are absolutely strict on sanitation. Thruout the work they have inspected everything, both because they knew how to safeguard the health of the laborers, and because any epidemic which might have started in the camp during construction would inevitably have spread to the future regiments of soldiers. At first, when there were not so many men employed, toilets which were rows of covered holes in a bench above a trench were good enough. The bench had a back-rail which served as a back-rest like that of any ordinary bench, but it was set just so far forward that the covers could not be opened quite to the vertical and would be forced to fall back into place. Once a week oil was thrown into the trench and set afire, so that the interior was burned out clean. Every few weeks the whole superstructure and bench was moved back to another trench, the former one being filled in. This treatment was so thoro that no flies collected around the trenches or

(Continued to page 140.)



Something to be proud of

Folks who have Victor Outdoor Above Ground Acetylene Gen-erators are proud of their home. They take pleasure in inviting people to visit, play cards, etc., in a home that is lighted as bril-liantly—as pleasingly—as the finest city homes. Many lighting systems have striven for commercial supremacy on the market. Some good, some bad—some hopelessly bad. The best have survived the test of time. The Victor system is one of them.

Here are some of the reasons why "Victor" is considered a highly practical and worthy investment.

Requires a minimum of attention (supplying tank with carbide three times a year.)

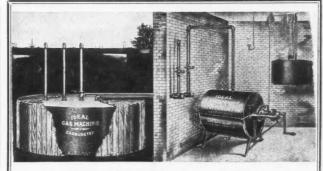
- (2) Not only provides finest illumination of houses and barns but also supplies excellent cooking fuel and heat for ironing.
 (3) It is perfectly safe—fool-proof and weatherproof.
- The cost of operating is very small. (4)
- (5) It's first cost is not prohibitive.

Do this, Contractors!

Write for a complete description and prices on the Victor System so that when the opportunity comes you can sell your client this high grade lighting and cooking system. As a selling proposition, the Victor Outdoor Above Ground Acetylene Generator has so many advantages—it sounds so good— that no prospect can remain indifferent to it.

Moore Brothers Lightning Rod Co. Maryville, Missouri





Individual Gas Plants

Here is the surest, simplest, cheapest and most efficient method of lighting and cooking for country clubs, country homes, churches or public halls. Its convenience is readily appreciated by the average person. The country home equipped with an Ideal Gas System will always have an abundance of light (any time of day or night) that is the nearest approach to sunlight of any known method of illuminating.

Gas lighting by our method is the cheapest means of illumination in existence. One barrel of gasoline (about \$15.00) will furnish gas for the average sized family for from six to eight months. The lighting need not be confined to the house. The system can be run to the garage, barn or any out building. Gas irons, water heaters, gas ranges can be operated by it.

Write us stating your requirements or have one of our representatives call on you. No contract too small for us — none too large. We have a Special Agency Plan for contractors. Write for prices.

CHARLES G. WITT Successor to Ideal Lighting Co., 510-512 W. 3rd St. DAVENPORT, IOWA

Comfort Indoor Closet Odorless Sanitary Germ-Proof No Sewer - No Waterworks - No Plumbing Needed

This modern home necessity is fast taking the place of the unsightly, unhealthy, inconvenient outhouse in the back yard. Thousands now in use and all giving complete satisfaction. Can be put wherever convenient in the house. No odor whatever. Gives city convenience in the country or town.

Abolish Outdoor Closet

Anybody can afford one. Saves those cold night trips out-of-doors. Impossible to get same amount of comfort for the money another way. Sold on 30 days' trial and under sworn guarantee to refund all money if not entirely satisfactory. Send for description and prices today. Be fair to your family.

Agents Make Big Money Easily

Comfort Indoor Closets sell themselves as fast as people understand about them. contractors and carpenters are making big money by merely suggesting this closet. Write for details of this exclusive agency offer. Send postal now before somebody else gets your territory.

Comfort Chemical Closet Co. TOLEDO. OHIO 310 Factories Bldg.



(Continued from page 138.)

toilets. Even on a hot day flies were noteworthy by their absence.

A full system of water supply mains and sewers was at once started. Indeed, Mr. Crowley commenced actual work on both the 20th of June, two days after he arrived. He made one man superintendent of the water system work, and picked another man as superintendent of the sewer work. Each was supplied with foremen and men as fast as they were needed and as fast as they came.

Tools had been ordered in quantity, but while waiting for the quantities work had to be started with a few. The main thing at the beginning of this job was to get each thing started and then help it grow. But it could never branch out and get bigger unless the point of departure was set as quickly as possible. Now was the time to start everything possible, because later on the general superintendent would be busy starting something else. Therefore, he needed tools for the job -some tools, any amount, no matter how small. Late Saturday night of the 17th he had located a few tools by telephone. Sunday he jumped into a small truck and went to Boston after them. These were loaded into the truck and after midnight of Sunday, he himself drove them back to Ayer so as to arrive before the first workmen Monday morning at 7. When the first batch of workmen got there tools were waiting for them. They did not have to lie around loafing,

but could be initiated from the beginning into the style of work they were expected to adopt.

Mr. Crowley's idea thruout, evidently has been to give the men tools as the first incentive to work.

To take care of the immediate expansion which was coming in the number of tools of all sorts, a tool house was built beside the railroad track. Whether the railroad was visible at the time or not, is a question, but anyway, the toolhouse was built beside where the railroad was going to be, and now is. If the carpenter foreman in charge of building the tool house did not hurry up, he would find Crowley's railroad foreman putting in tracks ready for the new yardmaster to send down the car of tools which were to be unloaded directly into the tool house, supposed to be ready for them. The ideal timing would be for the tool house to be finished just as the car rolled down to the door one rail length behind the railroad track layers, with one of Ley's newly hired brakemen aboard to keep the car from rolling off the ends of the rails upon the ground. This sort of timing was carried out regularly in similar undertakings thruout the camp construction, being regulated by adding any needed men or gangs of men to the department which obviously needed them in order to keep even with the rest and reach the economic focal point at the same time.

A foreman was placed in charge of the tool department. Tools were to be issued only on requisition and (*Continued to page 142.*)



Oak Flooring Service Bureau 1603 Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati



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The oldest paint manufacturing concern in the United States Founded in New York in 1754 For 163 years DEVOE has been making good paint. This is indicative of the satisfaction DEVOE paints have given to innumerable customers for 163 vears. DEVOE paints are still made by the old-time painter's formulapure white lead, pure white zinc, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine -AND NOTHING ELSE. Time has proved that DEVOE "takes fewer gallons and wears longer." Maker of old-time paints and varnishes DEVOE & RAYNOLDS CO., Inc. New York and Chicago

(Continued from page 140.)

signed for by the foremen. A special truck was used to deliver them on the job when needed. Gallegher, the tool man, would get his truck from the foreman of trucks, who had nothing else to do but hire, assign, and keep time on all the trucks needed. Trucks were requisitioned from him just as men were requisitioned from Smith.

To keep the tools in condition, a placksmith shop was put in, back to back with the tool house. It was equipped with forges, a grindstone, drills, and iron cutters. Dull tools were brought in by the truckload, put into excellent shape again, and stored in the tool house ready for the next man. The man who brought or sent them in would not wait for the same lot, but would immediately get a new lot from the tool house man, which had previously been treated. This is a practical workout of the theory that to do good and fast work a man must have sharp tools.

Besides the blacksmith shop, small repair shops were located at sections of the grounds where a great deal of work was going on in a clump. The cantonment like all others was built on the United States general plan, which divides a camp into "units," each to take care of a regiment, and each to be far enough away from the next unit or regiment to prevent the spread of disease, should an epidemic, in spite of all efforts to forestall it, break out. At each of these units while

under construction a booth was erected at some central point, or perhaps two or three booths at separated points, and in each was stationed a saw filer, with a bench and set of equipment for his work. Any carpenter could have his saw filed here free of charge. If he didn't do it on his own initiative, the foreman would soon send him to have it done. When you are paying a man \$7 a day for himself and his saw, it behooves you to see that the saw is sharp.

When the unit is completed and work is started on another, the booth is loaded onto a truck and pitched in a new place.

Given the tools, work went fast. On Saturday, June 24, the last day of the same week that the four heads of departments came down, a water supply was connected up, and water was being drawn from pipes for the commissary and for the buckets of the water boys, as well as for a few concrete mixers which were in operation.

For the temporary water supply of the camp a small well was dug, and a water tower holding 25,000 gallons was set on a hill near the offices. The temporary piping from this tower down again to the supplies were two three-inch mains laid on the hillside, the only preparation for it being that for each line a little path of a yard wide and a quarter mile long was cleared of (Continued to page 144.)



Albert Lea, Minnesota

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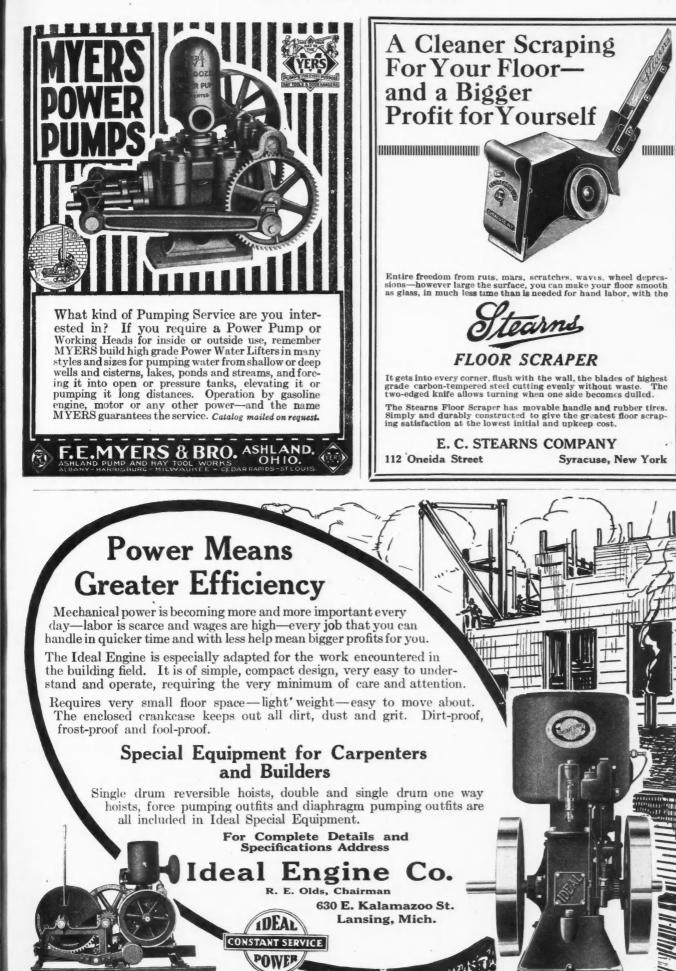
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YOU can make big money for yourself and insure complete satisfaction to your customers by installing the Mueller Pipeless Furnace in new and old houses. The big demand for the Mueller Pipeless Furnace has opened a new field of profits for contractors, builders and furnace men. Thousands of dwellers in stove heated homes are having it installed. It is also a practical, efficient and decidedly economical method of heating modern homes of medium size. You can install it in one day.

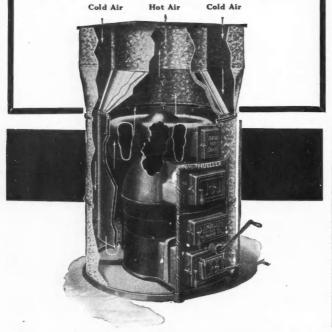
The Mueller Pipeless Furnace is dominating the "single register" heating field because it possesses the unequalled heating efficiency and fuel economy of the nationally known Mueller Warm Air, Hot Water, Steam and Vapor Systems, and has behind it the sixty years' reputation of the L. J. Mueller Furnace Company. It is a real furnace, of exactly the same construction as the old reliable Mueller line, but without pipes or flues. It heats the whole house comfortably, cleanly, economically and dependably from one register. Burns hard or soft coal, coke or wood. Saves 35% in fuel.

Extensive advertising has made the Mueller Pipeless well known. Contractors, builders and furnace men everywhere are profiting by the big demand. Get in on this now and get your share. Write at once for our proposition

L. J. Mueller Furnace Co. 218 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Makers of Heating Systems of all kinds since 1857

Consult, free, our expert service bureau on all your heating reguirements-get our estimate on all your heating installations



(Continued from page 142.) brush and graded with shovels.

The first water for the commissary had to be fetched in tanks and barrels on auto truck from the town of Ayer. The knowledge of this was constantly present in the mind of every member of the water department. and he was determined that this condition should last no longer than necessary. With this attitude of mind, backed by the tools and the transportation facilities, the digging gang flung up dirt, the pipers followed as close as practicable behind them with their miles of pipe, laying a mile a day, and the coverers' gang closed in behind them. The foremen did not crowd their men. With pipers ready to occupy the trenches on top of them, the diggers just naturally dug. With the human craving to torment the diggers, the pipers were eager to begin, and with the other shoveling gang shooting remarks from behind them about snails and tortoises and making room for a real gang of real men, they were eager to finish. The rule worked: supply the tools, supply the material, supply a sufficient gang to do the preparatory work and keep in front. Then supply the gang who are to do the following process, and the one after, and the work will go thru like a train thru a tunnel. It is the duty of the head of department or the general manager to guide the work as a train master runs trains.

Besides water and sanitation and barracks, one more thing is needed for the men, and that is food-food in the shape of regular daily "feeds." Within a few hours after Fred T. Ley knew he had the contract for building the cantonment, he arranged with Harry Baldwin, a friend and neighbor of his in Springfield, who runs the Phoenix, Massasoit, and Baldwin lunches in Springfield, Hartford, New York, and elsewhere, to take care of the feeding proposition. Mr. Baldwin has his affairs in such good shape that he can let restaurants already established run themselves for a while. He could also spare a very few executives from his organization. The Ley company now practically hired him and his whole organization, or such part of it as would be necessary to start and run a commissary big enough for from five to ten thousand men.

On Friday, June 23rd, after the laborers had been eating the town of Ayer out of house and home for a week, Baldwin and three of his men, including Dunlap his company's president and engineer, came down to the camp, bringing sandwiches and bottled soda which they ate sitting on the grass of the site they selected. That was the start of Baldwin's Ley commissary, which soon was serving eighteen thousand meals a day in a clump of three restaurants, besides those who ate from six or seven scattered booths at distant units of the work. The way in which the commissary expanded to meet the sudden tide of increase in the needs of the camp with the increase of men is a story in itself. It was simply up to Dunlap to supply the buildings, to Blodgett to purchase and deliver the supplies

(Continued to page 146.)



PHOTOS WANTED of Advertised Goods in Use on the Job

THE EDITOR will pay \$2.00 each for good photographs that show interesting tools, machinery or equipment in use by builders or that show advertised building materials, fixtures, or building specialties being installed on the job.

We want human interest pictures close-up photos that show the details of the tool, device, machine, or material. We want it posed true to life, just as actually used.

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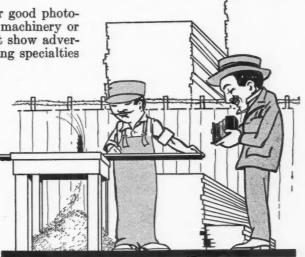
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is tdOn the back of each photo submitted jot down your name and address, trade name and manufacturer's address of proposition illustrated, and some data regarding the building where photo was taken.

Address Photo Contest Editor American Builder 1827 Prairie Ave. CHICAGO



"I'll Send this Photo to American Builder and Get \$2.00"

(Continued from page 144.)

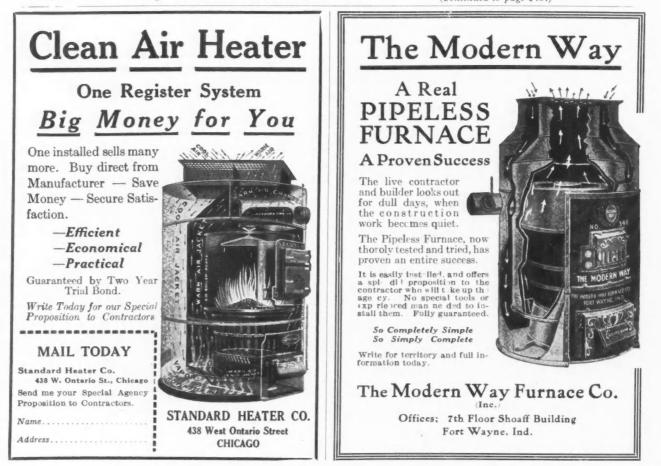
of food, to Baldwin and his executive heads of departments to hire the men and make the arrangements. The chef, by the way, was hired with his whole staff of assistants entire from Billy Sunday's restaurant in New York, which was just about to go out of existence because the Rev. Billy had finished his job of converting New York or was tired of it and planned to move on. The chef, however, had to hire twice as many additional men when things began to hum at Ayer.

For the sake of the Italian laborers, one of the three restaurants adjoining the big kitchen was denominated an Italian restaurant, and Italian waiters hired to serve spaghetti, Italian bread and European beans in addition to all the dishes on the menus of the other restaurants. The Italian restaurant became so popular with American employes that American waiters were spaced between Italian waiters alternately. The Italian customers themselves bought the best and a lot of it, and were willing to pay for it, possibly because it was done in their own fashion. Their good feeding may have had something to do also with the high recommendation that the superintendents give them as having entered into the spirit and pace of the camp construction and worked with zest and tireless energy.

For the first fifteen days the workmen ate in a tent hired from a circus to house the new commissary. Then one of Ley's carpenter foremen and his gang were assigned for a few days to build the commissary houses, with halls seating 3,700 men and kitchen and store houses which took up even more space than the eating halls.

Everything was now ready for the men. Of course, construction had been going on all the time, with the different departments limbering into shape and always growing in efficiency. One of their practice pieces, the first large thing to be done in the actual wooden building line, was a row of a couple of dozen barracks for workmen, divided off into "staterooms" each of which had a plain wooden door and a hinged section in the wall opening outward and upward in front of a barrier of hen wire. No windows shut out the air when the wall-section was open, or let in light when it was closed down. The workmen, however, got along finely in these commodious and scrupulously clean quarters. Near the end of each barracks is a wash sink thirty feet long with faucets at intervals of three feet. Farther away are separate latrines and shower bath houses of several showers apiece, one latrine and one bath house for every two barracks. Few workmen were ill during the summer.

Given the men all satisfied and in condition to do work, what ought to be present to meet them is the material. Getting the material into Ayer was up to the purchasing department. From the plans of each building a list of the material necessary is taken off. This work started in Springfield, in the office of the chief engineer, Mr. S. W. Moore, as soon as the draftsmen began to turn out detailed plans from the (Continued to page 148.)





When they see that Canton Side Doors are being installed on the job. They are experts and do not hesitate to recommend the Canton Door as the only possible door for their jobs.

WHY IS THIS SO?

Because the careful workmanship and the construction of the Canton sidewalk door, coal chutes or anything in the "Canton" line gives it a world-wide reputation.

This Canton Sidewalk Door is absolutely burglar-proof when closed. The top is made of the best wrought steel, and is protected when open by stay rods and chains. A water drain carries the seepage to the curb.

Send for prices and Catalog B-4.

Canton Foundry & Machine Co. Canton, Ohio



WE CAN assure you prompt delivery on a Miami Trailer if we get your order in good season. This Miami Trailer was designed and built for Con-tractors and Builders. Body of Ohio Oak, steel lined, double end gate dropping to floor level which permits the hauling of material up to twenty feet in length. Special shock absorbing draw bar which protects your machine from all sudden shocks and vibration. Special constructed chassis that insures perfect trail with car. The busy season is here and we are in position to make immediate shipments. Ask for prices and complete description of fourteen different models.



Troy, Ohio

You can pile up a nice profit without interfering with your regular business by taking up our Agency Proposition for installing

Furnace Contracts

Hero Pipeless Furnaces

They are easily and quickly installed; they are the simplest, most practical furnaces for heating homes, stores, or halls; they represent an economy in installation as well as "First Cost;" and they are sure to give complete satisfaction to users.





IF you will keep your motor free from carbon. That knocking in your engine—the difficulty you have climbing hills —poor pick-up—lack of power—noisy motor—pre-ignition—in fact 80% of engine trouble is caused by carbon. Clean it out

with

Johnson's Carbon Remover

and your engine will run like it did the first 500 miles, quietly and full of "pep". And your gasoline consumption will drop from 12% to 20%.

You Can Do It Yourself

For 25c—five minutes' time—and with no labor you, yourself, can remove all carbon deposits. Simply pour an ounce of Johnson's Carbon Remover into each cylinder—allow it to remain from two to twelve hours and then drive your car 10 or 15 miles. You will be surprised at the wonderful improvement.

How It Works

Johnson's Carbon Remover does not eat the carbon, but releases it from the metal and softens it into a jelly-like, inflammable mass. Then, as the engine is operated, the mass burns, pulverizes and is blown out with the exhaust in powder form.

Use It Every 1,000 Miles

If you will use Johnson's Carbon Remover at regular intervals, giving carbon no chance to accumulate, you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be at its highest efficiency.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Johnson's Carbon Remover use attached coupon.



(Continued from page 146.)

general plans furnished by the war department. Later Mr. Moore and his estimators and draftsmen moved right down to the spot, being located in one of the larger compartments of the office building near everybody else. The purchasing department compiled group totals of each kind of material needed for the whole camp of, as at first designed, 622 buildings. Then it got busy with the telegraph and telephone and by mail. It received considerable help from the central and district advisory purchasing bureaus of the government, composed of members of various industries who banded together to organize their manufacturing capacity and delivery service. These government committees collected figures, locations and dates of the various sources of supply, totalled them up, and assigned to each cantonment tentatively the product of a given manufacturer on which it had options at a certain price. The contractor would examine the proposed order and source of supply, and in all probability give his assent by a formal order direct from him to the manufacturer. The government would then lend its prestige for a quick manufacture, loading and shipping of the goods. Besides, every manufacturer was glad to hustle the camp material along, and what is more he almost always worked at a small margin of profit. The government's aid helped a great deal, and the patriotic spirit helped a great deal, in getting the materials thru in fast time.

This sort of semi-official co-operation was extended toward all of the very large requirements of supplies, such as southern pine, of which 26,000,000 feet was needed. On the vast aggregate of smaller needs, however, the contractors had to work under the usual difficulties greatly multiplied. The adjoining country had to be scoured for sources of supplies, for factories able to turn out the goods wanted, for stores of goods accumulated in unexpected places, for facilities offered by jobbers and wholesalers who could sell and replenish their stock from markets with which they were in touch or could get in touch. Often small country jobbers would come to bat with a base hit in a tight pinch-perhaps some man hitherto unknown to the contractors' firm, whose location or reputation did not suggest that he had such a thing as a hit-that is, a carload of nails or a few hundred posts-up his sleeve.

It is obvious that one man could not do all the purchasing himself. Mr. Armstrong assigned hardware to one man, lumber purchases to another, plumbing to a third, heating to a fourth, electrician's supplies to a fifth. The lumber man ordered 3,000,000 feet of lumber in ten weeks; the hardware man gathered door knobs, hinges, nails, etc., for 1600 buildings. Each of these had as many assistants as he needed. Each was a practical man in his own field, knew its values, and had the benefit of advice from Mr. Church, the company's head purchasing agent who came down to Ayer at intervals.

(To be continued in the November American Builder.)



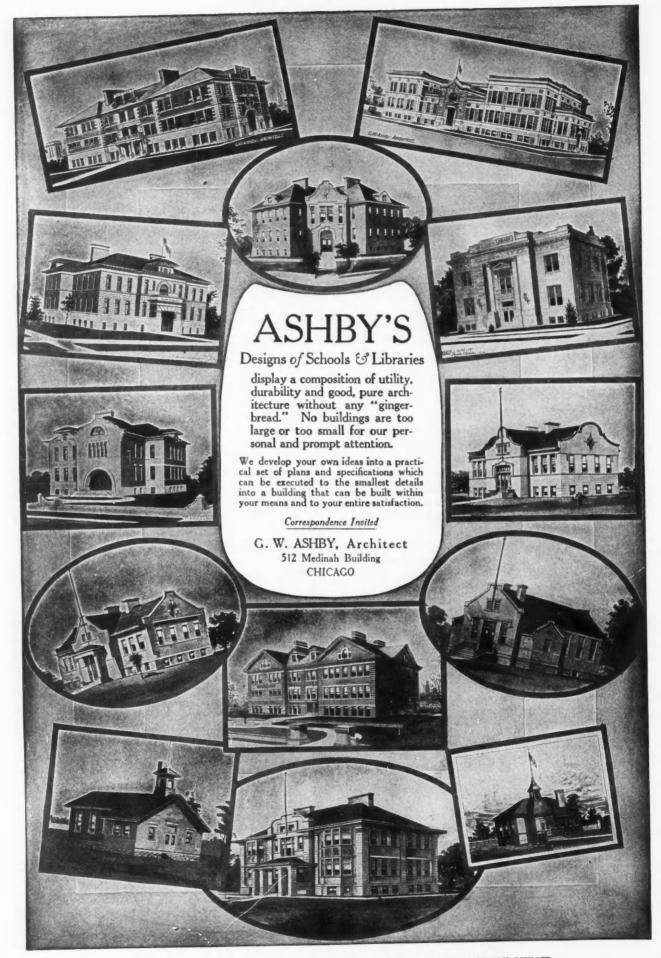
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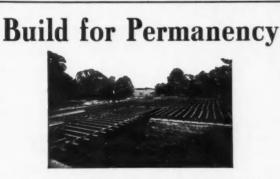
Houses of Stucco built with Sykes Metal Lath are both economical and strong. It is advisable to study metal laths; those who know choose the famous

METAL LATH SELF-FURRING Sykes is extra strong and rigid; it is heavier than others of same gauge because cut with wider strands. Easily applied and impossible to apply wrong.

The Sykes Cup formation assures rigidity; it saves time, labor and material. No furring strips are required in applying Sykes Metal Lath. It is the best lath for Interior as well as for Exterior work. It is approved by U.S. Government for Post Office work, and by architects and contractors.

Let us send you free sample and book of Metal Lath Specifications

SYKES METAL LATH & ROOFING COMPANY **504 Walnut Street, NILES, OHIO**



HUNDREDS of buildings, large and small, thruout the country, stand as monuments for the efficiency of

BERGER'S Metal Jumber

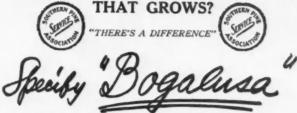
Its use means more substantial structures which will not weaken under the burden of attacks by time, fire, moisture and rodents—structures which exemplify the modern trend in building for permanency and eliminating the periodical upkeep expenses always necessary where lower first cost materials are used in construction. Berger's Metal Lumber adds to the life of a building and is adaptable for use in floors, walls, roofs and partitions. Easily and quickly erected.

Send for Bulletin 12 A. B.



WANT THE BEST LONG-LEAF PINE

EXPANDED CUP



APPRECIATE that "Bogalusa" branded on every stick means "Automatic Safety for the Buyer"? REALIZE that the Strongest and Every Way Best Structural Wood in the World's Markets is Our Own Native Product, and that "BOGALUSA" is the symbol of the very best of

"THERE'S A DIFFERENCE" Dependable Dimension Stock - Heaviest Structural

Timbers - Every Piece Identified. Particular about integrity of Manufacture, Grading and Count? Understand the value of "every foot a foot"? For positive assurance of satisfaction simply state that every stick must be guaranteed by the simple word "BOGALUSA." The Great Southern Lumber Company, operating the largest lumber manufacturing plant in the world, places its entire responsibility and resources at your command when you put a "Bogalusa MUST" on your order. Don't ASK for "Bogalusa" and "nothing but.", "THERE'S A DIFFERENCE"

Your request (on business stationery if convenient) will bring the Bogalusa Book, "a liberal education on the correct and economical use of long-leaf Pine," and including all official gradings. THE LARGEST SAW MILL IN THE WORLD DESIRES TO SERVE YOU. May we?

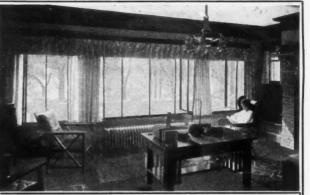
BOGALUSA, LA.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN BUILDER

1600 Fourth Avenue

October, 1917





WHITNEY Overcomes the Faults WINDOW HARDWARE of Hinged Casements

IT does away with rattling, slamming shut, sticking and drafts. It makes casement windows that are tight and storm-proof when closed, always work easily, open outward out of the way of draperies and shades—outside of sash can be washed from inside of room.

We manufacture only the patented hardware — in 3 grades to suit all requirements—also screen fittings. If you cannot get the sash locally, we will quote you on your requirements complete, f. o. b. Minneapolis.

Our Service Department has some interesting and profitable information on remodeling work. Write for it. They will help you, without charge, to adapt Whitney Windows to any unusual requirements. Interesting portfolio sent upon request. Special prices to contractors and builders where we have no dealers.

WHITNEY WINDOW CORPORATION 309 S. Fifth St. Minneapolis, Minn.





AreYou Getting Your Share?

The business of remodeling Store Fronts is bigger this fall than ever before. Every retailer wants a new Front, and "**Desco**" makes it possible for you to secure many contracts. It is simple to order, simple to install and costs less than you've been paying. We sell direct to you. Send today for details and prices of "**Desco**"—be ready to quickly close the next store front job.

DETROIT SHOW CASE COMPANY (28 successful years of experience)

491 Fort Street, West

ROF

DETROIT, MICH.



Make it easy for the women

"Mother and the girls" in most every automobile-owning family drive the car nowadays—at all times of day and in the evening, to do errands, shop, meet trains or for pleasure purposes.

Make it easy for the women folks to open and shut up the garage by putting in doors equipped with Topping Hangers.

Women like them

Topping Doors open and shut easily—noiselessly—they roll smoothly on the track—automatically lock when open—or closed—they fold back compactly against the garage when open and do not take up needed space inside. The Topping Garage Door Hanger is extremely simple in design—cannot get out of order. It is well made and good for many years of hard service.

Send for Our Catalog for Full Details

Safety Door Hanger Co. 309 Topping Bldg. Ashland, Ohio





The Oliver Typewriter Company created a nation-

wide revolution on March 3rd when it announced its new plans. No more expensive sales force of 15,000 men! No high office rents in 50 cities! No idle stocks!

But dealing direct with the people—cutting out all middlemen. The old plan cost the buyer a needless \$51 per machine. We now save that and give it to you. So the new price for standard \$100 Olivers is \$49.

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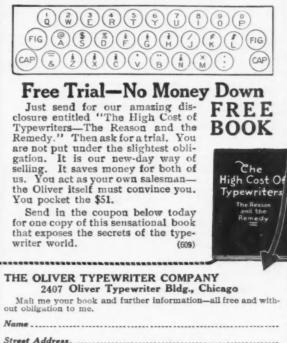
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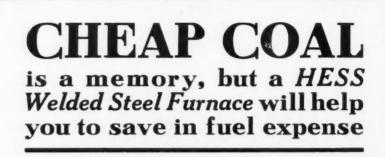


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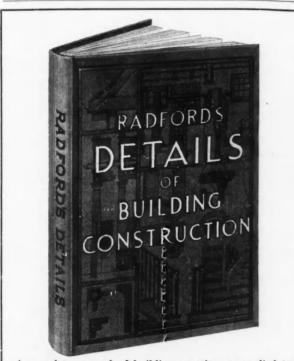
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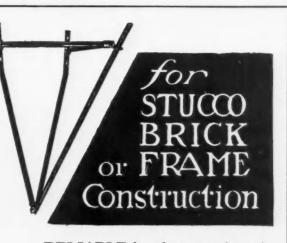
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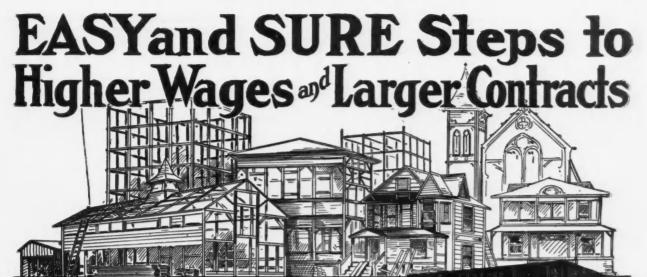


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[October, 1917





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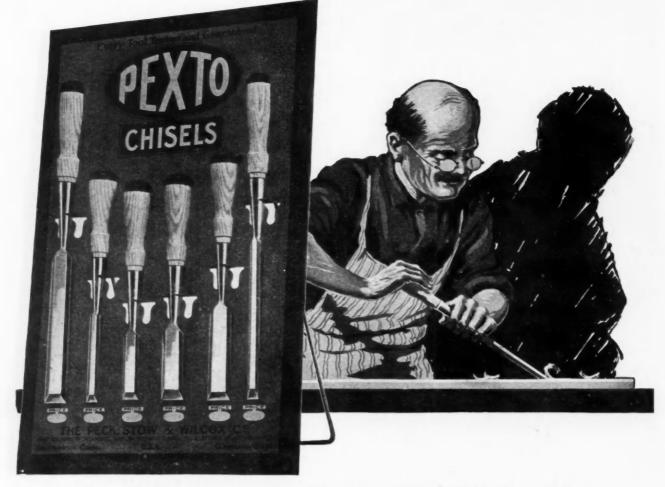
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[October, 1917



Concrete Mixer Paving Mixer

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Dodge & Dodge, New York, N. Y.

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