

GET READY for Big Fall Business



have "inside" advices that this Fall is to set a record for building activity. More work is now in progress than ever before in the history of this country. Crops are

good; everyone is building the year eight hundred millions were spend in building construction. This year will be a sat by twenty per cent.

A backward spring season, in the many places, made this work late in starting. This means very busy Fall and early Winter business for builders. Important work is now being commenced that will scarcely be under cover before snow files. The readers of the American Carpenter and Builder will finish and equip more than one hundred thousand modern residences, stores and public buildings in the next five months before January First.

Progressive builders find the American Carpenter and Builder indispensable as a guide to all that is best or worth while in tools, contractors' equipment and building materials needed to finish these structures and make them complete in every way.

Wise builders are coming more and more to use the Advertising Section of the American Carpenter and Builder as their trade directory and buying guide.

"YES IT'S NEW. Saw it advertised in the American Carpenter and Builder—which proved to me that

its manufacturers have confidence in it and are standing back of it. So I investigated and am now trying it out on this job—Looks like it's all right too; and will make me some money—the Owner is pleased also; and that's what I'm after, satisfied customers."

Chances to

Make Money

and Give

Satisfaction

These words and others like them may be heard every day from Maine to California and from the Mexican border to Hudson Bay. They come from forceful, wide awake contractors, builders, architects and carpenters—Men who are making good—Men who are building up their reputations by keeping up-to-date.

Our best advice at this time is to follow the experience of other successful builders by studying the advertising pages of the American Carpenter and Builder and investigating all the propositions you might be able to use to advantage in your work.

Get ready for YOUR SHARE of this big fall business.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

ATKINS "SPRING BEAUTIES"

Here are just a few of the tools that you will find invaluable in your kit. They represent the most scientific construction and Highest Quality. Your regular dealer will supply you. Just tell him you want "ATKINS SILVER STEEL". He will order from his wholesale house, if he does not have them in stock. Why not "sort up" your outfit—this spring—now—and enjoy the benefits these really fine mechanics tools will bring.





Atkins No. 100 Flooring Saw



Atkins AAA Saw Clamp



Another Popular Floor Scraper

FREE Send your name and address with ten cents for postage, and we will register you on our list of High Class Mechanics and send you Free our Carpenters Book, called Saw Sense, a handy monthly Time Book, with wage scale and a fine carpenters nail apron.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., INC.

THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

We Manufacture a Complete Line of

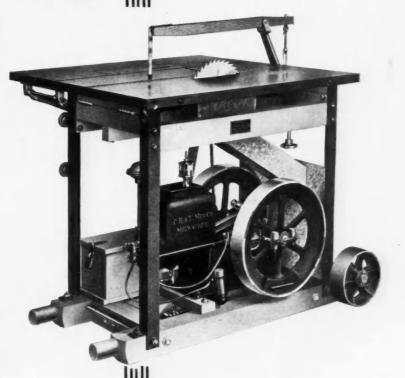
Contractors' Equipment



WHEEL IT
To Any Part
of Your
Job

WRITE US

For our large Colored Wall Hanger descriptive of this number three Portable Saw Rig.



C. H. & E. Manufacturing Co., Inc.

322 Mineral Street

MILWAUKEE

WISCONSIN

The American Floor Surfacing Machine

IS NO EXPERIMENT. Its work since 1903 has established a standard for finely surfaced and polished IS NO EXPERIMENT. Its work since 1903 has established a standard for finely surfaced and polished foors. It is the only machine whose work is specified by leading architects and used in the best government buildings and will surface and polish any kind of a floor from common pine to the finest parquetry.

IT IS THE ORIGINAL and only two-roll, self propelled, dust collecting machine, that surfaces close to the wall and can be used in small rooms. Anyone can operate it.

ITS WORK IS RAPID, regular smooth and even because the power that drives the rolls, also propells the machine at the same ratio of speed. It has surfaced and polished millions of square feet of the

sest floors in America and Europe.

GET A MACHINE that does first class work and in paying quantities, that is fully guaranteed and sold on its merits. Don't be fooled with an imitation.

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

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



We Make Panels of any Thickness and Any Kind of Wood - Curved or Flat.

Wainscoting Ceiling Mantels Counter Tops Partitions Cabinets

Our products excel in Quality and Durability, be-cause we concentrate our best efforts in their manufacture.

We specialize in Panels and have the facilities for producing best results.

Try us with your next order. Send us your specifi-cations and ask for our prices.

AMERICAN VENEER CO.

Specialists and Manufacturers of Built-up Veneer Panels

We appreciate small orders as well as large ones

12 Market St.,

Shelving

KENILWORTH, N. J.

Large Wheels—easy motion. Automatic brush, sweeps floor ahead of knife. Knives sharpened n machine. No bolts to loosen when knives are sharpened or changed. Scrapes hard or soft wood. Saves labor of 3 men. Does a finished job. With the RAPID KNIFE SHARPENER (INCLUDED FREE) ANY MAN CAN SHARPEN KNIVES.

MONARCH MFG. CD 268 Shepard Bldg. GRAND RAPIDS.

"It Works Like a Plane"

The Boss Floor Scraper

The "Boss" is the only Floor Scraper made that will plane a floor without leaving a square cut where knife first starts cutting. Why? Because the "Boss" is made with a gauge on front, to which is attached a pear-shaped wheel which raises when machine is pulled and lets the knife down gradually

The "Boss" can be set for any thickness of shaving, it also can be set for any shearing cut right or left up or down to suit the kind of Lumber.

It is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.

G. J. KEPPLINGER Main Office: DWIGHT, ILL.



in Canada.

Don't Ask the Dealer for Sash Cord. Ask for

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

SILVER LAKE A

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

DON'T BUY A FLOOR SCRAPER

of any kind-until you have tested the

LITTLE GIANT

at our expense. Sold only on its merits. Shipped to you prepaid for a free trial. If not satisfactory in every particular, return it to us, at our expense.

Easy to operate. Will scrape your floors rapidly, perfectly and economically.

SEND FOR CATALOG

-AND-FREE

TRIAL

OFFER

Ask for special price on the LITTLE GIANT



The Thor Electric Home Laundry Machine

permanently solves the laundry problem in the home. More than 34,000 now in use. Sizes, designs and prices to meet every requirement. Free trial. Easy payments.

Write for full particulars.

Hurley Machine Company

1008 Flatiron Building NEW YORK

37 So. Clinton St. CHICAGO

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CH

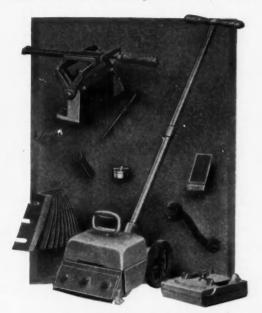
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Bidg.

IDS.

OVER \$100,000.00

Has been SAVED by USERS of the

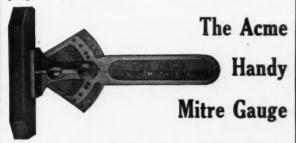


Acme Floor Scraping Outfit

during the past five years. Thousands of machines are now in daily operation, and every mail brings letters from users commenting upon the satisfactory work their outfits are doing and the vast amount of labor expense they are saving.

Now, Mr. Contractor, you do not have to rely upon what I say regarding the merits of my machines, but I want you to let me send an outfit to you on one week's free trial, and you can then let the machine demonstrate on your own work just what they can do. If, after working with the equipment for one week, you are not convinced that the same will save you many dollars, and do your floor scraping better than it was ever done before, just pack up the machines, return them to me, and you will owe me nothing.

Write to-day for booklet and full details of my



is another labor saving tool. It is absolutely accurate, can be set at any angle and fits in the pocket where it is always ready for instant use. If your dealer does not carry them in stock, then write to me for circular describing this wonderful little tool.

JOSEPH MIOTKE

247 Lake Street : : Milwaukee, Wis

=Here's Your Chance---=

The YEBER ACTING Floor Scraper

On Ten Days' Free Trial

Send for it. Put it right to work as soon as it comes — on the hardest, fussiest job you have. Before even half the ten days are up you'll say its work can't be beaten. But don't stop there. After having tried it alone, put it up against any other scraper made; if its work isn't better send it right back. The trial won't cost you one cent.

You are to be the sole judge

This is the way the WEBER has been sold for the past five years - absolutely on its merit. Thousands of contractors use it. All say no other ma-

chine made can save more time, money or hard work; that it's by far the easiest to handle and does the best work. But -find out for yourself. Write today.



Read this Letter

The Webber Lumber & Supply Co.
Building Material at Wholesale,
Fitchburg, Mass.

May 6th, 1912 FOX SUPPLY CO., Brookiyn, Wis.

May 6th, 1912.

FOX SUPPLY CO., Brookiyn, Wis.
Gentlemen:—

We are going to push the sales of this Fox Floor Scraper and we will do our level best to push the sales this month. We have already sold one of the six we ordered, and received not over a week ago, and have several inquires more at the present time. We have a man in Winchenden who took one of your floor scrapers on trial, also one of another make, for which the people charged him \$50.00. He tested them both and said that even at the same price he would have taken the Fox Floor Scraper. He paid us for the Fox and returned the other scraper. It is working satisfactorily and he is very much pleased with the machine.

Other people who have bought

very much pleased with the machine.

Other people who have bought them from us say the very same thing. They are very well pleased with them and think they are fully as good and better then some of the higher priced machines. This is very encouraging and it gives us great encouragement to push the sales of this machine.

Yours very truly, Webber Lumber and Supply Co







"APlaning-Mill on Wheels"

THE FAMOUS (NO. 3) PORTABLE UNIVERSAL WOODWORKER IS A COMBINATION OF SEVERAL MACHINES IN ONE, AND IS AN IDEAL OUTFIT FOR CONTRACTORS

ERE'S all the machinery you need—assembled all together—all ready for use—arranged on one base so that you can simply hitch a horse to the outfit and have it moved around from place to place as easily as a wagon.

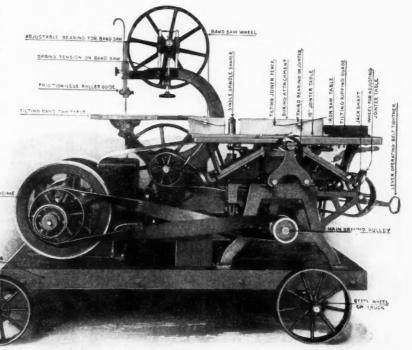
There's a 27" Band Saw, 10" Jointer, Upright Shaper, Boring Machine and Saw Table, connected to a 5 H. P. Gasoline Engine fitted with an endless belt. More than one machine can be used at the same time when desired.

Investigate this before you buy a flimsy "experiment". Investigate it before you buy a number of individual machines. Investigate it if you are paying out your profits to planing mills.

The
Sidney
Tool
Company,

Sidney, Ohio You raise your profits when you lower your millwork costs. You can outdistance competition, save time on the job and give greater satisfaction to your customers.

Over 1,300 Famous Universal Woodworkers are in use. The FAMOUS quality in this No. 3 Portable is absolute protection and a guarantee of satisfaction. Write at once for a complete description.





This No. 51 Crescent Universal Woodworker Is a Five-in-One Machine And Four Men Can Work on it at Once

Here is a woodworking machine that can be used with profit by Carpenters, Contractors, Lumber yards or Dealers.

It is the most practical, most easily handled, most compact woodworking machine manufactured.

This No. 51 Crescent Universal Woodworker gives you all the facilities of a fully equipped planing mill.

It is really five separate, complete, machines in one—a combined band saw; jointer; shaper; saw table and borer. Each machine is entirely independent of the others.

The attachments with our No. 51 Crescent Universal Woodworker include a mortiser, tenoner, panel raiser emery wheel, knife grinder, disk grinder, dado head and resaw gauge. The machine is so constructed that four men can work upon it at one time.

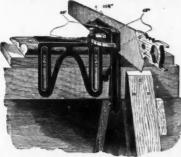
Our No. 51 Crescent Universal Woodworker does away with all separate countershafts. This machine is built thoroughly strong throughout. It is always in workable condition.

Carpenters: Contractors: Builders: Shops: etc .- Don't definitely decide upon any certain woodworking equipment until you know about the No. 51 Crescent Universal Woodworker. Write for our descriptive catalog and other information. Drop us a line-TODAY.

The Crescent Machine Company, 224 Main Street, LEETONIA, OHIO

MITRE BOX IT'S THE RED DEVIL





Light in Weight Practical in Every Detail Folds up to Carry in Tool Box

All Metal

That will cut any angle with any saw, any place. Can that will cut any angle with any saw, any piace. Can be used anywhere in the shop or on the job. You want this "RED DEVIL" Mitre Box and no other. All good hardware dealers sell it. Just insist on the "RED DEVIL" Mitre Box and take no other. It's to your advantage to use it and do perfect work and save time. If you can't get it locally, send us \$2.00 and your dealer's name, and one sample only will be sent you prepaid.

Smith & Hemenway Co.

Only Makers of Genuine Red Devil Tools. 150-152 Chambers St. - New York, U. S. A.

About Our Double Arbor Rip and Cut Off Machine

Beach Manufacturing Co., Montrose, Pa.

Gentlemen:—We beg to acknowledge your favor of the 7th inst., in reference to the No. 3 Double Arbor R¹p and Cut-off
Machine which we purchased from you. In reply to same, beg to advise you that we have been entirely satisfied with the
work performed by this machine and found it to be a great labor saving device.

Wery truly yours.

HEDDEN CONSTRUCTION CO.

Very truly yours. HEDDEN CONSTRUCTION CO. (SGD.) By R. W. Berliner.

These Portable Double Arbor Rip and Cut-Off Saw Machines with either Iron or Wood Frames, can save you time, labor and material on any job. The machines are easily portable and require but small space to operate in. They are equipped with either electric motor or gasoline engine.

Our Double Arbor feature gives you in one machine a Rip and Cross-Cut Saw ready for use at any time. Their boring attachments require no pushing of lumber to bit. The bevel gauge will make any cut that can be made on a tilting top table. The mitre gauge can be set to any angle—right or left. The dado head can be used in either saw arbor.

Our table extension is framed together, trussed to prevent springing and provided with steel lumber roll, at outer end.

We guarantap these machines in every respect. Write us today about them. Get our catalog "M."

BEACH MANUFACTURING CO. - MONTROSE, PA.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.







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It Will Pay You As Well As

Let a week's free use of an Eveready complete outfit show you why it saves dollars a day in wages for hundreds of other men in your line. Heed their testimony here:—

It Does

Ferber Construction Co. of N. J., says:
"The Eveready has given us perfect satisfaction.
We would not be without such a machine."

These

H. O. Seiffert Lumber Co., of lowa, says: "The Machine has saved us a good deal of trouble and we are well pleased in every respect."

Men

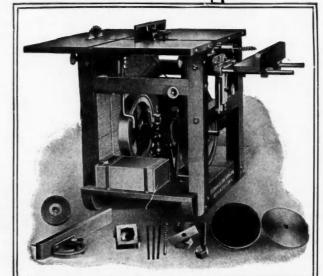
A. C. Dill, Franklin, Neb., says: "The machine pays even on the smallest jobs. I could not get along without it."

F. C. Bryant Stair Co., of Missouri, say: "Just the machine I have long felt the need of. I am well pleased."

THAT kind of talk ought to make you keen to own NOW the

"Guaranteed for Life"





EVEREADY PORTABLE SAW RIG

Cross Cuts, Rips, Jig Saws, Cuts Dadoes, Mortises, Does Boring, Sanding, Jointing, and other Hard Jobs

Six Times Quicker Than Hand Work

ULTIPLY the best carpenter you know by six, and the gang couldn't begin to do the work an Eveready does at a cost of a quarter a day—and at a saving of fully \$25.00 a week. It's a COMPLETE machine, driven by its own motor (gasoline or electric), with all the "extras" supplied free. And you can test it a week on your own work without cost or obligation to keep it—SAY THE WORD AND LET IT COME TO "SHOW" YOU.

OSHKOSH

MANUFACTURING —COMPANY—

FREE On
Your Own Work
Buy It If It Suits

316 SO. MAIN STREET
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN



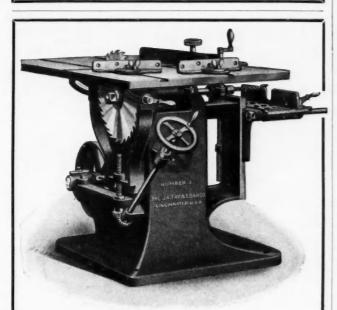
Universal Saws are made in different sizes and styles, and some with TWO saws. The above machine carries an 18 inch Saw, is self contained and the Table tilts for Bevel Sawing. Send for Circulars relating to all kinds of Saws and other

Wood Working Machines

Address

H. B. SMITH MACHINE CO. SMITHVILLE, N. J.

NEW YORK CHICAGO ATLANTA SAN FRANCISCO



No. 3 Improved Variety Saw

WILL do many different kinds of work, and is really a first-class woodworker. Yet you get it at a variety saw price. A fine investment for the contractor.

Write for circular fully describing it.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO.

545-565 W. Front St. :: Cincinnati, O.

"AMERICAN"

VARIETY WOOD-WORKER



With this machine on the job, you can not only cut, match and bore the lumber for your concrete building forms, but you can handle the wood finish and trim as well.

For the "American" is a simple, sturdy, reliable little planing mill that you can take from job to job, right on the work—at a price that brings it within the reach of every contractor.

within the reach of every contractor.

In the "American" Wood-Worker you really get three distinct machines—each capable of a great variety of work—each independent of the other—each so arranged that a man can work on it without interferring with the men on the other two machines.

Note that last feature particularly—the "American" is a three-man machine with three times the capacity and usefulness of any mere saw bench.

On its saw table you have a rip saw, cut-off saw and mitre saw—a dado and gaining machine—a grooving machine and a rabbitter.

At one side is a 6-inch jointer and planer; and matcher bits and moulding cutters can be inserted for all shapes. A sander drum and a disk sander are provided. And there is an emery wheel for grinding.

The boring table has a 6-inch feed and a vertical adjustment of 3½ inches. For sanding or grinding it supports the work.

And remember that all these functions are combined in a solid, compact, self-contained, durable machine with power built in (gasoline engine or electric motor), easily moved anywhere, ready for work at a moment's notice, right on the job.

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.

82 Main Street HACKETTSTOWN, N. J. 1655 Hudson Terminal NEW YORK CITY

FOUR MACHINES FOR THE COST OF ONE

A Band Saw — A Saw Bench—An 8 inch Jointer and Planer—A Mortiser and Borer—all in one machine for only \$124.80.

Here is big value for you. A real woodworking equipment for only \$124.80. This type "C" Universal Woodworker is a substantial, portable, easy-to-operate, all cast iron machine, that represents the best investment you can make. In this type "C" Woodworker you get FOUR distinct.

A Sam James in ONE A Band Saw—A Saw
nch—An S inch Jointer and Planer
A Mortiser and Borer. Our type "C"
Woodworker is equipped
complete, including tools
and belting. The heavy base

very easy to move machine.

Get our descriptive matter about this machine, also particulars about our 30 day trial selling plan. Drop us a line for full details right now.

THE TANNEWITZ WORKS
315 N. Front Street
Grand Rapids :: Mich



GRIMM MANUFACTURING CO.

Are you satisfied with the growth of your business?

Do you want to make more profit?

A GRIMM Woodworker

9 Machines in 1, will increase both.

It will complete all the work you now have done at the planing mill, such as ripping, cross cutting, dadoing, jig sawing, jointing, boring, moulding, emery wheels.

sanding and emery wheels.

Built with belt or electric motor drive, also gasoline engine for portable use.

Send for catalogue and prices.

Send for catalogue and prices.

46 Erie St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOOT, HAND AND LIGHT POWER WOOD-WORKING MACHINES



Carpenters, Builders, Cabinet-Makers and other wood-workers can successfully compete with large shops by using our labor saving machinery. Save for yourself some of the profits you have been paying to the mills. With our machines one man will do as much work as four to six men using hand tools; will do it easier; will do it better.

Send for Catalog "A" describing our complete line



No. 5 "Union" Self Feed Rip and Cross-Cut Saw

THE SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.

218 Water Street

FALLS MFG. CO. SENECA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.(249)

27-inch Chicago Band Saw

Send for our Free Special Catalogue today. We issue a catalogue of machines especially adapted to Contractor's and Builder's Use.

\$127.00 for Both to Contractors and Builders

Ask for Price on One if You Can't Use Both

Used for Planing, Jointing, Shaping, Matching, Rabbeting, Grooving, Chamfering, Beading and Making Mouldings.



Chicago 8-inch Jointer and Planer

READ what this user writes:

Dear Sirs

July 1, 1912.

I received my 27-inch Chicago band saw and 8-inch hand jointer together with belting and pulleys shipped by you some time ago, and have been using them ever since—almost night and day, and must say they are as good as money can buy.

Thanking you for your promptness in filling the order, I remain Yours truly, F. W. HAWES, Knoxville, Ill.

Chicago Machinery Exchange

1213-1224 Washington Boulevard

CHICAGO, ILL.

ABOUT—"The Standard"

Mixing Equipment AND Hoists-

our Batch Mixers are low

READ

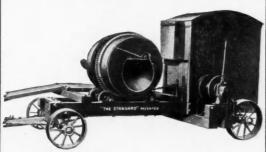
charging and consequently require no mechanical elevating arrangements or platforms. In all "The Standard" machines the materials are charged directly into mixer from the platform about two feet from ground.

A Popular Outfit

¶"The Standard" Batch Mixers are always ready for

use. They are of simple construction. Nothing complicated-nothing to break downabout them. "The Standard" discharging arrangement operated simply from either end of the drum. This saves extra man required with other machines. "The Standard" is easy running. Practically no friction. Requires less power, less fuel, less attention than any other mixing equipment. "The Standard" machines are moderate in weight. They can be moved very

easily from job to job.



("The Standard" Low Charging Mixer with Hoist for Mixed Concrete.)

"The Standard" Low Charging Mixer with Hoist for Mixed Concrete—(shown here) is made for the easy, quick and inexpensive handling of the mixed concrete without the necessity of having separate hoisting equipment. One engine drives both the mixer and the hoist. This equipment is especially adapted for general building work, silos, towers, tanks, etc., etc. We can furnish you with this equipment in various sizes and capacities, and with or without reversing hoist for operating two cage elevator.

"The Standard" Hoist with either gasoline or steam

power is especially designed for building construction and contractors use for either single line hoist or double platform elevator.

Write to-day for Mixer Catalogue No. 144.

The Eclipse Concrete Stone or Block Machine

The Eclipse face-down concrete stone machine has many desirable features, such as adjustability, simplicity, rapidity in operation, accuracy, high quality of stone, low first cost and operating cost.

The Eclipse is adjustable in that one machine will make stone 4 inches to 12 inches wide and 4 inches to 18 inches long, and can be made up to 24 inches long by securing extra plates.

The cost of extras for other machines, for making these various sizes of blocks would alone be greater than the first cost of the Eclipse.

Write for Stone Machine Catalog.



The Perfect Brick Machine

Large capacity. Low Price.

The Perfect Brick Machine is automatically operated by either hand or foot or both, constructed of steel, superior because of its rapidity, simplicity and durability. The fastest machine on the market.

With this machine three to ten thousand bricks can be made per day by

one to three men. Write for Brick Machine Catalog.

If Interested, also get our special catalogs on :-- "The Standard" Pumping Outfit, including Gasoline and Power Pump; "The Standard" Two-Platform Material Elevator; "The Standard" Trucks; "The Standard" Scales.

Standard Scale and Supply

NEW YORK 136 West Broadway

nd

PHILADELPHIA 35 South Fourth St. 243-245 Water St.

1345-1347 Wabash Ave



PERFECT MITRES

THE LANGDON Acme Mitre Box

When supplied with back saws fitted by ourselves, they are warranted to do perfect work.

Quickly Adjusted for any Angle

Some of the advantages over older models are: In longer guides which hold the saw steadier. These guides are provided with elevators to hold the saw stationary when desired above the work.

In a graduated arc showing the various angles commonly used,

In supporting guides to hold the work in place.

In an appliance for quicker adjustment of extension lever.

In a length gauge for duplicate lengths.

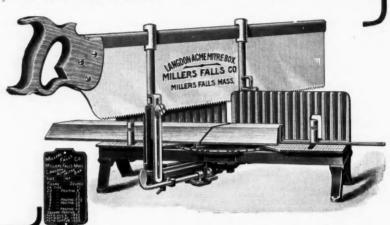
These boxes are made in three sizes and put up with varying sizes of saws, ranging from 22''x4'' to 30''x5''.

Send for the FREE book "Tool Practice".

MILLERS FALLS CO.

28 Warren Street

NEW YORK



FREE

One of Our Crown Miter Boxes



desired angle with one hand, and hold stock you are cutting with the other It has a positive, center, octagon and forty-five stop.

Formerly sold for \$12.50. Now \$8.95.

Send us a number and on October 1st we will place all numbers received in a basket, thoroughly shake them up and have a blind-folded person pick out one number—the person sending in this first number picked out will get one of our CROWN MITER BOXES FREE. It costs you nothing to guess. Make number up in the thousand so as there will be no two alike.

SEND NUMBER IN TO-DAY.

CROWN TOOL MFG. CO. :: Ottumwa, Iowa



DOUBLE CLAW HAMMER CO., 453 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Send ______ 16 oz. Head ______ 21 oz. Head Double Claw Hammers. Free Delivery to ______ Name ______

for which find enclosed \$1.50 each.

WILLIS SELF-INSTALLING SKYLIGHTS

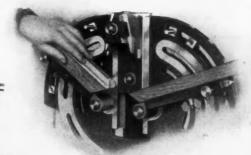


From Our Factory Direct To You,

and you don't need a soldering outfit to erect them. All Willis Skylights are constructed so they can be erected by any handy man with a hammer and screw driver. Guaranteed absolutely watertight without the use of putty. Designed to give the greatest amount of glass area. The ridge and gutter bars cannot sag, buckle or spread.

WILLIS MANUFACTURING CO. GALESBURG, ILL.

Send us your plans for estimate on sheet metal work, Our catalog No. 6 showing full line of sheet metal building material sent on receipt of request,



1 Man Can Outdo 3 AMERICAN SASH TRIMMER

Because it bears the same relation to fancy sash that the moulding machine does to fancy moulding.

You would not think of trying to get out a lot of fancy moulding by hand, because it can be made better and at less cost by machinery.

It is just so with fancy sash.

The American Sash Trimmer cuts each piece of bar to just the length and angle wanted and copes the end to just the shape desired.

We will gladly ship a machine on approval to any responsible concern

THE HEALD MACHINE COMPANY

No. 2, New Bond Street,

Worcester, Mass.

The Porter 5" Jointer



Is used for Jointing, Planing, Moulding, Beveling, Rabbeting, Grooving, and any other work that any Jointer can be used for. We furnish it with or without countershaft, bench or motor. Just as you desire. The Best machine for the money on the market. We make 6 larger sizes, and Wood Lathes, Shapers, Planers, Cut-off Saws, Band Saws and Saw Tables.

C. O. Porter Machinery Co. 666-668 Front Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids Mich.



Illustration full size

ALUMINUM LINE LEVEL

Including Attachment and 40-ft Line, Complete in Leatherette Case, Price \$1.00, Post Paid.

For Masons, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Millwrights, Contractors, Cement Workers, Architects, Engineers, Plasterers, Etc. It can be attached to any ordinary steel square or pocket rule. It takes the place of a 16-ft. straight edge. A very useful pocket level.

Ask your hardware dealer or send \$1.00 for the Level outfit complete postpaid. Send for our Catalogue of Tools.

JOS. WOODWELL CO., Sole Agents
201-203 WOOD St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE FOLDING DRAW KNIFE

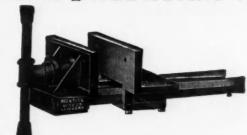
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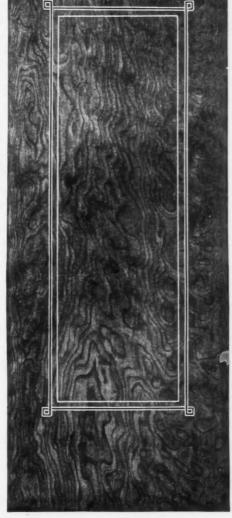
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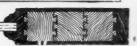
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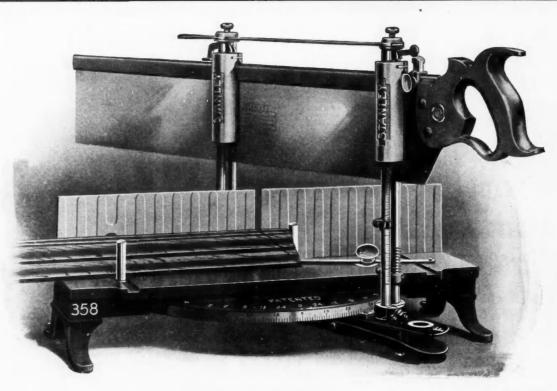












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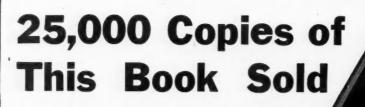
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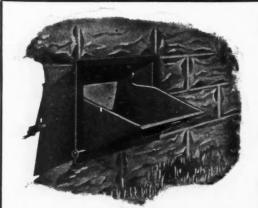
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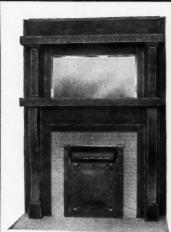


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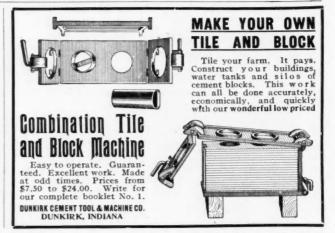
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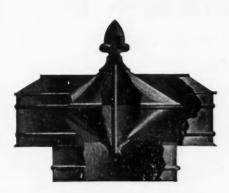
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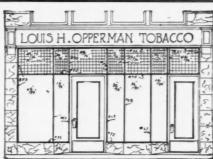
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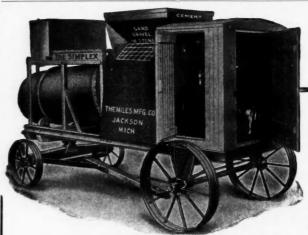
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BUILDING **BLOCKS** BRICK **PORCHES** CHIMNEYS DRAIN TILE SEWER PIPE SILO BLOCKS AND OTHERS It isn't exactly a catalogue because it gives you the cost of making concrete Blocks, Bricks, Porches, and Chim-neys. It tells all about the profits in making Drain Tile for farmers. The advantage of drainage, etc.

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3-Hoppers, Continuous feed Roiling Mix, Low down Steel frame. Simple Strong and Accurate.

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Ten minutes' walk to 30 Theatres

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And there are 17 varieties to say nothing of the 100 and more different tools comprising them.

Here are a few But you ought to get acquainted with the full line. Our Tool Book tells you.

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METAL CEILINGS and SIDE-WALLS

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THE KANNEBERG ROOFING AND CEILING CO.

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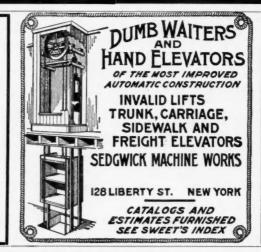


Works well on any pitch roof. Gloves or mittens can be worn and nails driven faster than by the old way. Throw nails in by the handful—holds about 600 nails—start nailing. Nails can be driven through tin or quite heavy sheet iron.

Made in two sizes:
The BLUE Nailer for 3d'common No. 14 gauge wire nails.
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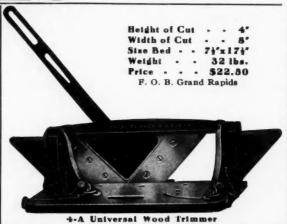
Height of Cut - - 6"
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EVERY PATTERN SHOP, INTERIOR FINISH MILL, FUR-NITURE FACTORY, and others doing work requiring perfect glue joints and angles should have our Trimmers or Miter Machines to [produce the best results.]

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Ceiling number 16



freight elevators for any purpose—and for either power or hand operation. Let us figure with you and

Let us figure with you and advise you as to the most practical equipment for you to install.

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DOUBLE BELT ELEVATORS

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CARRIAGE AND AUTOMOBILE LIFTS

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Our freight elevators are in extensive use. They are mechanically right in every detail. They give continuous satisfactory service under the most severe usage. They are built of the best materials.

Take up the elevator question with us. Let us send you our Catalogue C and other descriptive matter. Write now for this and any other information you want.

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Severest Kind of Roofing Test

A roof which will stand service such as that demanded at the Schill Bros. Foundry, Crestline, Ohio, pictured above, is equal to severest tests of any nature—fire-brands, snow or rain, or heat or cold.

This Carey Roof was laid over 17 years ago, and is good for many years to come. It has not only given perfect protection from all kinds of weather during this time, but also has been under a daily fire of white-hot cinders and sparks from the casting furnace. Greater proof of Roofing Strength, Safety and Durability cannot be required. Its economy cannot be questioned.

The extraordinary service given by Carey's Roofing is due to its unequaled construction. Its vital part -a heavy body of

Carey Roofing.

Thus its *life* is preserved—it cannot dry out or crack.

After the sheets of Roofing are laid, the joins are nailed down and then sealed over by the Carey Patent Lap - an

flexible asphalt cement—is hermetically exclusive feature of this Roofing, giving sealed from the action of the elements. one solid protecting surface. There are no exposed seams or joins—the laid roofing is Weather-proof and Time-proof.

46 branch houses, giving national distribution, make it convenient for carpenters, contractors and architects in all parts of the country to investigate this roofing. Let us show you what service Carey Roofs in your vicinity are giving. Generous sample and new book of Carey's Roofing will be sent on request.

General Offices and Factories THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY 58 Wayne Avenue, Lockland, Cincinnati

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Write nearest branch if not familiar with name of our local dealer

1. Woolen Felt Foundation

Saturated with oily cement to make water-proof and preserve flexibility.

2. Heavy Flexible Cement Body

Laid upon wool felt. This is the "heart" of the Carey Roof.

3. Strong Burlap Imbedded over Cement Body. Protects and preserves cement body and gives great tensile strength to the roof.

3 1

4. Asphalt Compound over Burlap

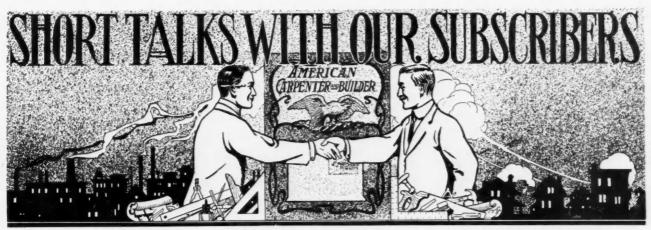
This compound is imbedded in the meshes of the Burlap and permanently preserves it.

5. Carey Patent Lap Over Joins

An extension of the Burlap that covers over the nails along the joins, keeping them from rusting or working loose.

6. Asphalt Compound (Outer Surface of Roof)

Covers over and cements down Carey Patent Lap, making joins watertight and permanent, and making Carey Roof one solid sheet.



Pardon Us Just a Moment

WE know you are all so busy right now you can hardly stop to take money when its offered you. This is your busy season, and ours, and things are stirring. Nevertheless, even in such a busy time you can't afford to miss some of the good things we offer you in this issue.

Save Your Copies of the American Carpenter and Builder

If you are too busy right now to study this number as thoroughly as you want to, lay it aside carefully. You will want to refer to it later. And anyway, whether you read it now or not, don't fail to keep ALL your copies of the American Carpenter and Builder, carefully preserved for future reference.

We are very glad to know that so many of our readers dc keep all of their building journals on file and refer to them often. Many bind them up, advertising and all. In fact, in a practical building trade magazine like the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND Builder, the advertising pages are of just as much interest and value as the editorial pages; (in real money return they may be more valuable). Our subscribers realize this; and do continually consult their "business directory," the advertising section of the American Carpenter and Builder, when about to buy building materials, tools or supplies.

Instructive Series of Articles Worth Studying and Saving

TAKE the features now appearing in the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER. Running through a series for a year or more they form a veritable builders' cyclopedia.

The Builders' Hardware articles :-

Contents for August, 1912 Always Uses Best Tools and is an Expert Attractive Square House Design. Be Exact in Use of Terms. Bevel' is Right. Boat Calking Question Builders' Hardware. Bunch of Questions. Carolina Architects Meet. Carpenter Invents Automatic Sash Holder. Concrete Construction. Correspondence. Cracked Plaster Ceilings. Derrick Problem. Design for Small High School. Details of Construction and Finish. Details You Can Use. Dimension Stuff. Double Open-Out Doors. Earthquake and Fire Prove Big Opportunity to Self-made Architect and Builder. Editoria Always Uses Best Tools and is an Ex-Builder Builder Editor's Drawer Farm Buildings Friendly Criticism from Tennessee Hand Mixing of Concrete Helps to Bigger Business Home Workshop Hood Roof Question How a "Kid" Went after Building The Received —and More Hood Roof Question How a "Kid" Went after Building Business How I Get "Value Received"—and More —Out of My Building Journal. How One Contracting Firm Makes the Motor-Cycle Pay —How to Make a Drafting Table. How to Make Blue Prints How to Plan the House. Kitchen Cabinet Ladder Scaffolding Now Being Used. Large Order—But a Good One Learned by not Being a "Knows-it-All" Carpenter Learned by not being a Carpenter Light Motor Truck in Your Service. Making Good as Foreman on Work Not Done by Contract. More Shop Kinks. Noon Hour Talks by the Boss Carpenter. Novel Construction of Furnace Trunk Line Novel Cure. Line Ohio's Largest Barn. Ownership of Old Material. Pays to be Friends with the Firemen— Advertising Value of Power Equip-Advertising Value of Power Equipment Personal Experience Letters from Builders, Planing Mill Work, Practical Carpentry Pressed Metal Sanitary Trim Principles of Barn Building Prize Contest—Power Woodworkers. Public Building. Question for Bin Builders Residences Rise of the "Boy Carnenter" Rural Builder—More Work than He Can Handle Rustic Garden Seats and Shelters. Handle Rustic Garden Seats and Shelters. Skyscraper for Women Only.... Skyscraper for Solivers Slivers Some Good Pointers for Builders... Some Valuable Tables.... Some Good Pointers for Builders. Some Valuable Tables. Speeding Up Steel Square Stens in a Successful Builder's Rise. Striking Looking Barn. Substantial Solice. Tendacy in Modern Porches. Things Worth Knowing About Linseed Oil Oil o Develop the Curve for the Corner... rade Notes and Items of Interest.... ses Plan Books to Get Business and Combinatton Woodworker to Do it at a Profit...

These contain facts which every builder should know, but which have never before been published. They are written "from the inside," by an authority. The builder who has these articles in his office or shop to refer to, has the big advantage when it comes to builders' hardware questions.

Noon Hour Talks by the Boss Carpenter;—Talk 1. will be found in this issue. No builder who will study this series of articles and refer to them from time to time need ever be "on thin ice." "Better Building" means safe construction. You will find "the Boss" entertaining and instructive. Pay attention to what he has to offer.

More Prize Winning Letters

THE personal experience letters from builders presented last month made a big hit. Some more are presented in this issue. They are just as good—some will say ever better. They are real experiences, frankly and truthfully narrated. Anyone who will can profit by reading and studying them. They are real Helps to Bigger Business.

Extra Special Feature Next Month

In the September number of the American Carpenter and Builders the carpenters and builders who have power woodworkers will tell us all about how these machines behave out on the job; also how they have their carpenter shops arranged to handle their work to the best advantage and in comfort even in the coldest winter weather.

Some day all of us are going to have our own power wood working shop. Don't miss this September number; it will be full of good business ideas for builders.

Fraternally yours,

Editor American Carpenter and Builder.

REPUTATION

Do you specify a spring hinge with distinctive features which will appeal to your client and assure satisfaction to all con-



Chicago "Relax" Spring Hinges

are in great demand. They are substantial in construction and readily applied. The EXCLU-SIVE FEATURE of spring action release, allowing the door to be placed at any desired position and automatically re-engaging when the door is closed,

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Bommer Hinge Durable—Neat—Reliable

SPRING HINGES

ARE THE BEST

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O Carpenters and Builders

Hundreds of carpenters and others have written us for our booklet "Saw Points." We are glad to send it to anyone interested in the proper way to Set and Sharpen Saws. For 30 years we have been making the Morrill Saw Set-nobody has ever made a Saw Set that equals the Morrill. Fully described in our booklet No. 9, which will be sent free to you.

CHAS. MORRILL, 275 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY



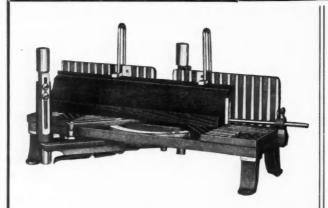
Make Your Buildings Frost-Proof

BY LINING THEM WITH

Cabot's Sheathing "Quilt"

"Quilt" is not like common building papers. It is a matted lining full of ad air spaces and keeps out the cold in the same way that a bird's feathers. It is forty times warmer (or cooler in summer) than the common cheappers. It costs about I cent a foot and will pay for itself over and over again saving fuel, and in protecting stock, poultry or stored fruit, and you and ur family from discomfort and doctor's bills. Send for free samples and name nearest agent.

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc., Boston, Mass. 350 Dearborn Ave., Chicago 1133 Broadway, New York o Cabot's Creosote Shingle Stains. Waterproof Cement and Brick Stains. Conservo Wood Preservative.

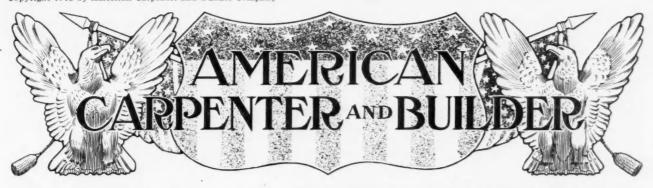


Marsh Ayer Miter Box

Ranks highest in quality and improvements. Length Gauges for duplicate lengths, Stock Gauges for holding crown moulding or irregular shaped pieces are only two of its many superior features.

Send for illustrated circular and learn all about it.

H. C. MARSH CO. 606 RACE ST. ROCKFORD, ILL.



The World's Greatest **Building Paper**

Important Notice

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

The World's Greatest **Building Paper**

American Carpenter and Builder

Entered as second-class matter July 1, 1905, at the postoffice at Chicago.

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

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VOL. XIII.

August, 1912.

No. 5

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

ADVERTISING RATES

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

Wanted: Pointers on Power Woodworkers

W E want to hear from every one of our readers who has a power woodworking machine.

This is the day when builders do not permit skilled muscles (whether their own or their men's) to do heavy work that gasoline and steel can do cheaper and better. This is the day of power on the job and in the carpenter's and builder's shop.

A good many builders have invested in power woodworking machines-some portable, some stationary. They have found that these pay.

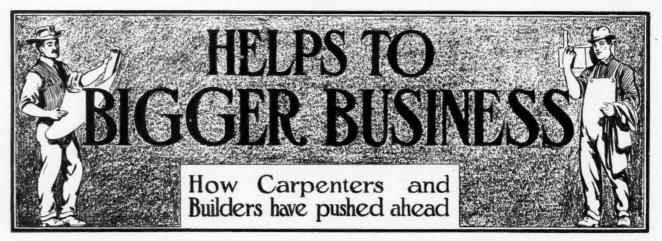
Other builders are anxious to learn what YOU have found out. Our Bigger Business Contest for September is on Power Woodworkers. You are all in-

Further particulars on next page.

Why Foreign Losses are Less

NO argument in the campaign against the fire waste of the United States has been more effective than the comparison of the fire losses here and in foreign countries. The fact that the foreign losses have been about one-tenth of those in this country has opened the eyes of the people to the importance of better construction, strictly-enforced laws and a sense of individual responsibility for fires.

The difference between America and Europe in this matter was well put by the Hon. Robert Stone of Topeka, Kan., in a recent address before the business men of that city. He said: "We are a nation of money makers, Europe is a nation of money savers. We are a people of waste, they are a people of thrift. We figure that the most important thing is to make a dollar, and they that it is of equal importance to save one. This is evidenced in our hurried construction of inflammable buildings, and in their slow and solid masonry; in our willngness to pay a high rate of fire insurance with the attendant risk, and their insistence on a low rate and unceasing care; in our elaborate fixtures for the putting out of fires and their precaution in preventing fires. We regard a fire as a misfortune and sympathize with the man who has had one; they regard fire as a crime and investigate and punish the man who is guilty. Our temperament is also shown by the different view we take of an insurance policy. Here, if our property is insured and we have a fire, we do not count it as a loss; simply that we have transferred the loss to other and distant shoulders. There, the insurance is regarded as a tax, which is ultimately borne by everyone. Here, we regard insurance as a gamble, and if there is a fire the insurance company has lost the bet. There, it is regarded as a means of reducing the loss to a certainty and is borne by the whole community. Here, we figure that the insurance company restores the loss; they, that it merely indemnifies the owner for a loss which can never be restored. We endeavor to extinguish the fire, they labor to prevent it. We are losing a fortune every year, they are saving one."



September Prize Contest—Power Woodworl

LETTERS WANTED TELLING WHAT SUCCESS YOU HAVE HAD WITH POWER WOODWORKING MACHINES EITHER IN YOUR OWN CARPENTER SHOP OR OUT ON THE JOB

GOOD many of our readers now own and operate power machines. Some have permanent shops-snug little buildings housing from one to half a dozen different machines, where work can be turned out in comfort and at a profit the year round; others have portable woodworkers which they take right out "onto the job" to do their work.

These machines are proving money makers. A carpenter shop with power in it is a luxury that every builder can afford because it will make money for him. The experience of builders now using power equipment shows this to be a

We want to hear now from every carpenter and builder who has a power shop or power on the job. For the sake of "Bigger Business" we invite you to write fully and frankly your experiences with power woodworkers; tell your brother builders some of the things you have learned, and if there are any questions you want to ask about how "the other fellow" does it—some little points that have been bothering you—this is the place to ask, and perhaps learn the answer.

There is a BEST WAY to arrange a shop, in fact there is a BEST SIZE and a BEST DESIGN for the building. There is a BEST METHOD of operating the machines in the shop; and there is a BEST SYSTEM for handling a portable woodworker out on the job.

Let's get together now and find out what all these BEST things are. If you are gaining in prestige and making money with your power equipment, tell your brother builders in other parts of the country how you are doing it. Maybe you will get some ideas that will make you more money in return.

For the September "Bigger Business" Contest we want strong, direct letters, aimed at the following:

FIRST PRIZE (\$10.00) FOR BEST LETTER-SECOND PRIZE \$5.00

"Why I Invested in a Power Woodworker and How I Now Use It"

FIRST PRIZE (\$10.00) FOR BEST ARTICLE DESCRIBING

A Model Woodworking Shop for the Average Carpenter and Builder

SECOND PRIZE \$5.00

This article should be illustrated with diagrams and sketches (rough) showing design and dimensions of shop and arrangement of interior.

THIS CONTEST CLOSES AUGUST 15th. SO ACT QUICKLY

All letters submitted shall become the property of the American Carpenter and Builder.

The Prize Winning letters will be published in "Helps to Bigger wisness" September American Carpenter and Builder. They appear over the names of the authors, unless otherwise requested. In addition to the Prize Winning letters, all others of value and general interest will also be presented.

Let us have a full and free discussion of the power woodworking question which is of vital moment to every builder.

Address all contributions to "Bigger Business" Editor, American Carpenter & Builder, Chicago

Prize Letter—Making Good as Foreman on Work Not Done by Contract

CLIMBING UP FROM APPRENTICE TO BUILDING FOREMAN-IMPORTANCE OF FOREMAN IN DETERMINING WHAT MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT ARE TO BE USED

By G. E. S.

"Foreman Builder" Boise, Idaho

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

Y father being a carpenter, I first worked for him as helper, scarcely getting any wages, only the use of tools. Not until I had gained a little experience and confidence would he trust me to do the more important work, and he was always drilling into me that no matter how long it took to do a thing, do it well, and that after awhile I would gain more speed

Began by working for different contractors, and soon saw the fellow who held his job was there and had his apron on, tools out and in good repair, ready to begin promptly. A few minutes on several men make quite a loss each day.

Work as hard when the boss is away as when around. Don't be the fellow who is so afraid he will work a minute over time, and constantly be watching your watch. Don't work hurriedly to make a big showing that has to be done over; but be exact.

Keep your tools bright and sharp. If you come on a job with a lot of rusty tools the boss soon sizes you up that you don't amount to much. They don't work so well either. Carrying a little can of coal-oil with you will fix that.

By following these plans, I found the same fellow would hire me the second time. Soon I got small jobs



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same fellow of small jobs of my own. The same rules worked there, too. A satisfied person is the best ad. one can have. And so I worked up and finally got larger buildings, either by contract or by the day, acting as foreman, which is growing very

much the custom in these western

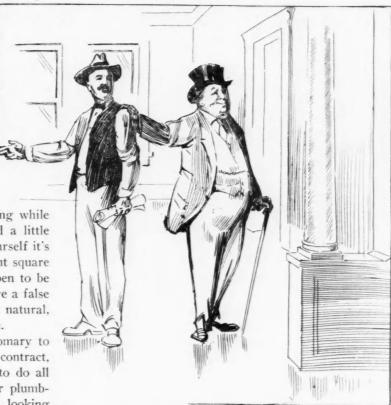
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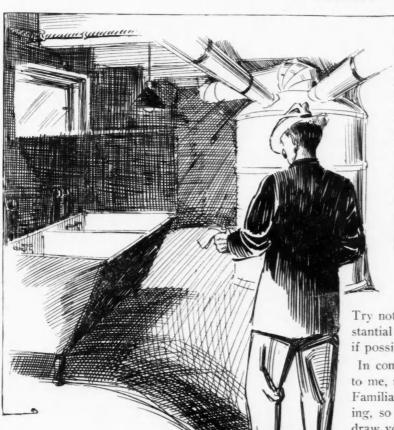
I find it more satisfactory to hire all first-class men, except for helper. I have to dismiss more men because they won't be accurate and can't go ahead with their work, than for any other

reason. Also prohibit chewing and smoking while around a building. Now, this may sound a little like a crank, but when you don't use it yourself it's mighty unpleasant to have a mouth full sent square on your back, or in your face, if you happen to be working beneath, and where they don't have a false floor, and the woodwork is finished in the natural, it is almost impossible to remove the stain.

As I spoke before, it is becoming customary to hire a foreman instead of letting it all by contract, especially on residences. He is expected to do all the hiring of help, letting of contracts for plumbing, heating, wiring, painting, etc., in fact, looking after things in general. Often the person who is



Often the Person who is Having the Building Done Knows Practically Nothing of Materials, but Wants a Good Job and Knows one When it is Finished



I Keep my Eyes Open to What is Proving Most Satisfactory in Heating Plants, Plumbing and Wiring, Also the Latest in Hardware and Inside Trim, Painting, etc. having the building done, knows practically nothing of materials, but wants a good job and knows one when it is finished. So when they have placed so much confidence in one, he ought to do his best.

Before commencing, I get posted on prices on the various articles used in a building, find who carries the best grade of lumber at the best prices; also keep my eyes open to what is proving the most satisfactory in different heating plants, plumbing and wiring, also the latest in hardware, windows, doors, built-in book-cases, etc.; in short, keep up to date.

Be honest with your employer; don't be looking for a big scoop all the time. Be satisfied with a reasonable margin.

Try not to put up something which won't be substantial; but please the fellow you are working for if possible.

In conclusion, to tell what has been worth more to me, might be summed up in these few words: Familiarize yourself with every detail of the building, so you know when all is right. Be able to draw your own little sketches of details and plans if possible. Be honest; don't expect the other fellow to accept what you wouldn't have yourself.

G. E. S., Building Foreman.

Prize Letter—Steps in a Successful Builder's Rise—Methods Used

JOURNÉYMAN CARPENTER-FRAMING SPECIALIST-PRACTICAL DRAFTSMAN AND STUDENT OF COSTS
-FOREMAN BUILDER-SMALL CONTRACTOR-GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTOR

By J. P. McLarty

"Contractor and Builder"-Wilburton, Okla.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

SEVENTEEN years ago I decided to learn the carpenter trade, not with the view of making a permanent journeyman carpenter, but with the idea of making a building contractor, or suburban real estate promoter, if I ever succeeded in accumulating enough funds. At first I was put in the saw and hatchet gang at \$1.50 per day, 10 hours.

I realized in order to obtain better wages and get lighter work I would have to become proficient in some particular branch of the business, so I adopted framing, and proceeded to learn all I could about the steel square. I asked questions of the older carpenters and bought all the books I saw advertised on the subject, and

books I saw advertised on the subject, and studied them and experimented at leisure time on the problems of roof and bridge framing.

The result was, I could soon frame the most difficult roofs with ease, and do the work on the ground. My wages were advanced to \$2.50 per day.

I next took up the manner of constructing the different parts of building as done by different carpenters. I picked up detail drawing and made rough sketches of the many things I saw done, and bound them in book form (which I have found very handy all down the line).

After I had learned to construct a good residence in a good workmanlike manner I then wanted to know how to arrive at the cost. So I took shingling first and made a notation in a small book about the kind of roof and the kind of men that put them on; struck

an average as to what each man would do per hour; and in that way learned what it would cost per thousand to shingle on the various roofs.

I used the same method for arriving at the cost of all the things that go into the construction of a building. I figured the working of lumber by the 100 square feet and by the 1,000 feet, board measure; always being



I Observed the Cost of Doing all Items of Building Work and Jotted Them Down in My Little Book; Also Studied Where Materials Could be Bought to Best Advantage.

careful also to make notations as to the kind of construction and the general conditions under which it was executed.

Then I ascertained the cost of the various materials and the cost to place same in their respective places in the building.

I also studied the best and quickest and most economical method for doing the work, and made a few suggestions from time to time to the boss if I thought he would stand for it (but I used discretion at this point).

I soon got the foremanship on almost all of the jobs on which I was employed.

I worked and studied hard for promotion and never asked for a raise in wages until I was fully satisfied that I was earning more than I was paid for, and that it would be very inconvenient for the contractor to do without my services, and I never failed to get



Made Rough Sketches of the Many Things I Saw Done and Bound Them Into Book Form for Future Reference

it. I will state here that I always looked well to my employer's interest in every honorable way I could.

After working in this way for 8 years, I commenced to contract small, cheap building-turn-key jobs. I informed myself as to the market prices of all materials; bought where I could buy the cheapest; and discounted all my bills. Consequently my business was sought after and I could get closer prices than some of my competitors—which landed me several jobs. I have made it a rule to be frank in my dealings and to settle with my customers without friction, when possible.

And as the opportunity presented itself I have taken contracts on brick, stone, and cement buildings, sidewalks, etc. Have used the same method in arriving at the cost that I did at the start. I am cautious in selecting my force and have discharged very few men.

I am very reserved on the work and treat men with consideration, but try to be a jolly good fellow off the job. There is one thing I won't stand for at all, is drinking on the job, and in selecting men, I always give men of sober habits the preference, though they may not be as good mechanics.

I have always taken the leading trade journals and read them from cover to cover, advertisements and all. If I find something new-something I might want to refer to-I make a notation in a little book, giving date, name of periodical and page. I bind them for future use. I have been fairly successful. One of the reasons is, I like the business.

Yours for better building,

J. P. McLarty,

Contractor and Builder.

Prize Letter—How a "Kid" Went After Building Business—and Got It

REMARKABLE SUCCESS IN SIX YEARS IN SPITE OF THE HOME-FOLKS VERDICT OF "TOO YOUNG"-PORTABLE WOODWORKER PROVES MONEY MAKER

By Paul N. Holm

"Carpenter and Contractor"-Maquoketa, Iowa

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

STARTED out as an apprentice just six years ago this last March, at \$1.50 per day. I liked the faction regardless of the cost. work very much from the start. I was always the other men—one in particular—were always telling me I would get over working so hard, but I haven't, and that has a lot to do with my standing today.

I notice we have thirty-two carpenters in this town, and with my force I do more in one season than all the others—well, this is getting ahead of the story.

One day the boss got stuck on an octagon roof, and I showed him the way out, and after that he gave me \$2.00 per day.

I worked this way for three years, and found out that I was doing all the work, both mentally and physically, and the other fellow was getting the money. So I came to the conclusion that I better make the jump; but I sure looked beforehand.

The first year I just managed to keep busy on small work. I was pretty well known in this locality. I would hear of a job and would strike out after it, but they would look me over, then laugh and say "too young." You see, I was only 23, so I had to skidoo.

The next year I heard of a job about 20 miles from here, and got after it. I had been turned down so many times that I didn't think it was any use. But before I arrived at the place, I had made up my mind I would have the job or the other party would do it for nothing. I don't believe in cutting prices, but I had to show the public what I could do.

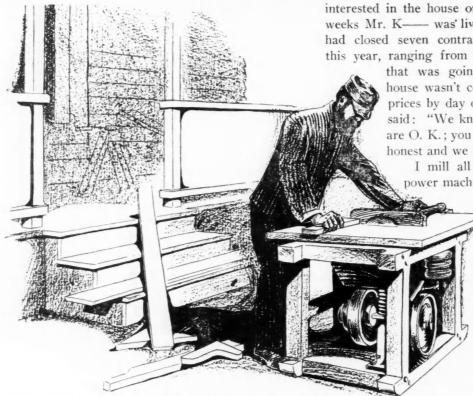
I got the job—a Catholic church. I lost some money

on that job, but I did my work well and they knew it. That was the start of my reputation. I gave satis-

That same year two men and myself went to a nearfiguring and studying out some new and easier way by town to build a house 28 by 30 feet. How well I to do my work. I was always a hard and fast worker; remember that job! A young lady told me this after I had ringed a contract for life with her. She was a



One in Particular was Always Telling me I Would get Over Working so Hard; but I Haven't and That has a lot to do With my Standing Today



I Mill all our Finish With a Gasoline Power Woodworker Right on the job; and in that way Save Quite a Sum

P. M. and was in a good place to hear what was said. These are some of the things they said:

"Well, Mr. K——'s carpenters are here; they will have noise all summer." "It's funny he didn't hire a man, and get his house built before cold weather," and this was in April. "The boss is only a kid."

But when we had been there about three days, everybody was changing their minds; they became deeply interested in the house on the corner. In just eight weeks Mr. K—— was living in his new house, and I had closed seven contracts for houses to be built this year, ranging from \$2,500 to \$12,000. I think

that was going some. But the \$12,000 house wasn't contract work. I gave them prices by day or job, and this is what they said: "We know you, Mr. Holm, and you are O. K.; you have the reputation of being honest and we will leave it to you, by day."

I mill all our finish with a gasoline power machine and in that way can save quite a sum. I carry

this machine on the job.

For ripping and making window frames it can't be beat. I can thank the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER for this machine, as I saw it advertised in this

I have gotten a pile of good out of the Radford Cyclopedia. I thought I had received value in full, but there are millions in it yet.

And the AMERICAN CAR-

PENTER AND BUILDER is the finest reading I ever read. There is only one thing I don't like about this building paper, and that is it don't come often enough.

paper.

I have found out this: A man that is honest in his dealings and will do unto others as he would be done by, and not do others before they do him, will certainly succeed in his work.

PAUL N. HOLM,

Carpenter and Contractor.

Prize Letter—How I Get "Value Received"—and More—Out of My Building Journal

KEEP YOUR MAGAZINES WORKING, STUDY THEM AND REFER TO THEM OFTEN-PRACTICAL VALUE OF BUILDING PLANS AND OTHER FEATURES-BEAUTY OF FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION BETWEEN READERS

By F. L. M.

"Carpenter and Builder"-Fenton, Mich.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

In the first place my building journal and myself are close friends, and are always together when possible. I read it and study it as I would a school book. I not only study the editorials, correspondence, etc., but I study the advertising pages and by so doing I am in touch with all that is up to date in building supplies.

Often I have men ask, where did you find such and such? And to answer them honestly, I have to say, through the American Carpenter and Builder.

When I pay for an article, I expect to get some good out of that article. If I pile up my journals and never look at them, what good are they to me? I

will say to my brother craftsman, study your building journal; study it in a way that you will remember it. There is a volume of knowledge in each number. Go after it

What building journals have done for me they will do for you. I have learned through building journals (and I have taken many) how to handle my work to better advantage; how to place my men on a job so as to get the best results. There have been a thousand and one little kinks that have been made plain to me through these journals; and for me to be without a good reliable building paper would be as bad as putting me to bed without my supper.

I look forward for each issue, and am sure to find

some brother who would like to know how to do this or that, or a brother who has something to offer in a way that will help anyone through difficult places. I am glad for the friendly spirit manifested in the correspondence department of the American Carpenter and Builder; and I am glad that the time has come when brothers of the same trade or profession are alert to help each other. I verily believe men are brought closer together by contributing now and then in the way of news for the journal; and in this way we hear of each other, and at the same time we feel more of an interest in our journal and in each other.

My brothers, take a building journal, and take the best, and when you find the best, stick to it.



When I Pay for a Thing I Expect to get Some Good out of it. If I Pile up my Building Journals and Never Look at Them What Good are They to me?

Don't lose too much time fussing around, but steer straight for the best one that was ever put between two covers—The American Carpenter and Builder.

The building plans alone are of great value to any builder.

What we get from our journal in the way of information can be relied upon as a usual thing, because the contributions are not mere theory, but are tried and proven facts; and this is what you and I are



When you Pack Your Kit and Start out for Your Next Job put in a Copy of the American Carpenter & Builder—and put it on top

looking for-something we can depend upon.

Some two or three years ago I built a dwelling, and from what information I got from my journal I decided I would finish the interior myself, just to see how I would come out. I used Southern pine throughout, except staircase, which was oak, stained mission. I stained each piece of interior finish on the bench before being put in place. And I want to tell you, I had one of the neatest and most evenly stained jobs you ever saw.

I give my journal credit.

My brothers, when you pack your kit and start on the next job, just put in a copy of The American Carpenter and Builder, and put it on top (not in the bottom) of your chest; and you will be able to open your chest with considerable more pride than ever before. You know your brother builders are always on hand to see how the other fellow's chest looks when he opens it up, and when they see the kind of journal you are reading, they will see you have on the breast plate of your profession, and with you the very breast works of the building art.

F. L. M., Carpenter and Builder.

Personal Experience Letters from Builders Who Have "Made Good"

A PART OF THE LETTERS SUBMITTED IN PRIZE CONTEST FOR JULY

Urges Builders to Take Intelligent Interest in Business Intrusted to Them

Sabinal, Texas.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

The foundation of all permanent business success is honesty; the good old-fashioned kind, not the chin-music. The prospective builder or owner is at the mercy of the contractor and builder to a large extent and he is, as a general rule, willing to pay for what he gets, but wants to get what he pays for.

Here is where a reputation for honesty comes in, the owner wants to feel that his business is intrusted to a man with

honesty of heart and steadfastness of purpose. For this reason, never make an assertion in regard to material or method of building unless you have positive knowledge that it is so. As an illustration, I had a customer who wanted a store and office building. He had read of a steel construction with metal-lath and plaster, the walls being only 2 inches thick when finished. I looked the matter up and found the price about one-third less than brick. When I submitted both prices I was told to go ahead with the steel construction, but I told him I did not like to see him tie up his money in something I knew nothing about and could not recommend, and suggested that we look up the insurance rate on this class of

building. He said there was nothing but steel and plaster to burn, but nevertheless on examination we found the rate too high and the building was put up of brick—and the owner now feels that I took an honest and intelligent interest in the business intrusted to me.

Do not be led off by new ideas in building, be sure they are sound before you recommend them. There are many new things of real value, but do not discard principles that our forefathers have tried out for generations before us to take up something new just because it is new.

Be sure that you understand the climatic and other building conditions of your locality and use only true and tried materials and methods. Get in close touch with the business men of your town, especially the real estate men and your lumber men. Let them feel that you are an honest and competent builder, and as such they can recommend you at all times. It is through the confidence of others that our reputation is shown up in its best light, but there is nothing that will hold business like satisfied customers. I only mentioned the business men as a means of reaching new customers that you might never know of otherwise. Never bid high, just because you have the advantage of your competitors or possibly are without competition, and, on the other hand, do not swap dollars, for that is a waste of time. If you use foremen, see that they are kind and agreeable to the workmen. If you run your jobs yourself come on the job with a smile that will not wear off, for more and better work can be done. See that all work is done in a thorough and substantial manner.

I find it a good policy to insist that the owner inspect the work as it goes up and a few minutes and a little extra expense in satisfying him is well spent.

S. T. HUTCHINSON, Building Contractor.

The Rise of the "Boy Carpenter"

Spring City, Tenn.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

I came home from school one spring to find that carpenters were at work repairing my mother's house. I was past fifteen, so commenced work with the carpenters and helped them repair the house and worked with them through the summer. The next spring I went to Miamisburg, Ohio, and commenced work in a woodworking shop and helping with stair work, the boss being a practical stair builder. He would say, "Now, Githens, I am going to figure on some repair work; come along, and it will be a help to you if you ever do this work for yourself to know how to figure on repair work." In the meantime I was taking a good building journal.

The next spring I went to Franklin, six miles distant, and worked for two summers. The second fall I started home on foot, nine miles distant. When going some five miles a man on horseback overtook me and asked me if my name was Githens. I said, "Yes, sir." He told me he had been after Mr. Zecker (my former boss) to build him a house, but he said he could not build it, but one of his hands, who had just started home, although a young man, could build his house O. K. So he employed me to build his house.

I started at once and completed the house that fall, at eighteen years of age; the next spring I commenced a barn for a party. I had the barn frame almost ready to raise, when on Sunday his father came on a visit and looked over the frame and told his son that it would not go together and that the boy had spoiled all his lumber. When I went to work Monday morning the son looked so sad that I asked: "What is the trouble?" He said: "Father was here Sunday and said you had spoiled all my lumber." I replied: "I am able to pay for all the lumber I have spoiled—for every stick. We will raise this barn this week," and I added: "Have your father here to see it go together." He did so and everything

fitted like a ribbon. Hence the old gentleman, a doctor, employed me to put a porch on the two sides and one end of his two-story 60 by 40-foot brick house, using 20-foot columns. This work gave me a good start and the doctor advertised me for miles around; and my work kept increasing.

My next work was a three-story elevator; and my work soon grew so that I had to get a horse and buggy to look after it at the different places.

I kept at my work, always doing my very best and kept myself posted in my line of work. If I agreed to anything I fulfilled my promise, always kept my bills paid up and pushed ahead, and while other carpenters were talking about "the boy carpenter" I kept still and got a good deal of free advertising—in fact, I did not have time to talk.

Another big help to me was when Mr. Benham, a retired merchant, came to me and said: "Githens, I want to build a house that will cost \$5,000.00, and I want to pattern after another house quite a distance from here; but if you think you can look the house over and build one for me like it I will take you with me and pay all expenses." I said: "All right." I looked over the house and took the measurements and he asked me if I thought I could build one like it. I said: "Yes, sir." He said: "Do you want to take any more measurements?" I said: "No, I am ready to go." I built this house and Mr. Benham was a pleased man. This building helped me, being amongst the best class of buildings and in a town of note.

By this time I was doing a good deal of public work. In putting in a bid for a building, even if every part of the building material must be specified as to cost of each item, I always did so, but would say "all or none" in my bid. I never build on another man's foundation. In all my contract work of twenty-two years in Ohio I never had a lawsuit and never lost a dollar by bad debts, and never did make a miscalculation on my work. I built up a trade that netted me \$3,200.00 per year of eight months in the year.

It does not pay to slight work, either in material or work.

There was one thing I had, that was, Good Credit. I often had all my money tied up in building, but that never stopped work or my taking on more work, for the reason given above

When I started out as a carpenter and at the very start I commenced taking building journals. The boys would laugh at me for taking carpenters' journals, saying they would not be any use to me and I was fooling away my time. They said, "You had better learn a trade first." But time told a different tale; while I have been making \$10.00 or \$12.00 a day, some of these boys were working for me at \$2.00 per day.

Hence we should not neglect striving and figuring out and learning other men's ideas and I know from experience it will not only help us, but it will strengthen our own ideas and minds and in our planning to grasp things that otherwise we could not see or comprehend without the start our journals give us. Every kind of book on our line of work is a help to us. I know what they have done for me and that being the case I am sure that every one of us can profit by the reading and studying of these journals which are full of the very things we should know to be successful builders.

I can to-day take charge of excavating, stone and brick work, plastering, painting, tin work, iron work and am a practical cement man.

I have found the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER one of the most up-to-date journals that it has been my privilege to read and it will keep any wide-awake builder posted in all lines of the building trade, hence the importance of this up-to-date journal for builder and carpenter.

D. GITHENS.

Uses Plan Books to Get Business and Combination Woodworker to Do it at a Profit

Wichita Falls, Texas,

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

I will endeavor to explain how I have built up my trade. I have always hired the best mechanics I could find. If they did a piece of work that was not good I have them take it out and do it right. I always tell my men to take time to do the work in a first class manner. If they cannot do the work in a finished way I put them at something they can.

I have all the building plan books that have been sent out by the American Carpenter and Builder. I show my customers what I have and I sometimes order my plans and sometimes I make sketches myself. I find that I could hardly get along without the American Carpenter and Builder, as well as the two Building Plan Libraries. I have them both.

I am the owner of a combination machine that I can move from one job to another, and I also have a shop, so that I can put it in there in bad weather and go on with my business.

> C. C. WILLARD, Contractor and Builder.

Earthquake and Fire Prove Big Opportunity to Self-made Architect and Builder

San Francisco, Calif.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

* I am glad to have the opportunity at this time to tell, through your valued journal, my experience from journey-man carpenter to general builder. I arrived in San Francisco from Illinois, the year 1890, entered the field as carpenter on building until the year 1901. Had saved \$350.00. Had tried in every way to learn drawing excepting to take lessons from anyone. In 1904 entered the field as general contractor, furnishing my own plans.

First job was a repair job—changing an old house into three flats; lost my \$350.00 and \$200.00 more—cause, instead of raising old house and building under, I built two stories over. When I was ready for the roof the city building inspector appeared and informed me all first story studding of three-story buildings must be 3x4. He was very kind, allowed me to nail 1x4 on old 2x4. Of course I had to take the rustic off to do so. There was the loss.

I did not allow anyone to know I lost. Got a carpenter friend who had faith in me to assist me. Paid material men as soon as served.

Next job was almost the same and I came out \$100.00 behind. Found decayed joist where least expected. Same party assisted me . I did not even inform my bondsmen how I was getting along. At that time borrowed from friend, paid everything, established a good credit. Owners perfectly satisfied and I not discouraged. Both owners thought I made well on jobs. The only asset I had was honesty, and it is the best one I have this day.

I was determined to stay in the business. I was hustling. As I was finishing second job, a gentleman appeared, asking for builder. He had a set of plans he had purchased. He found I was doing good work and doing it quickly. We were figuring for a time; finally he proposed a percentage job, offered me 10 per cent of cost—cost not to exceed \$8,000.00; date of starting his job, March 1st, 1906. Had frame up, and he perfectly satisfied, when our earthquake and fire came, April 6.

It did not harm me in any way, my credit being good. And the party whom I was building residence for, being prominent business man and wealthy (auto business), equipped me with an auto, and ten days after fire I had 150 carpenters working for more than four months on emergency work (all commission work). Then got down to making plans again for permanent work.

The temporary work I was doing, several cost from \$12,-000.00 to \$15,000.00. I would have them ready for occupancy in seven days, including plumbing and electric lighting. All the large ones allowed me more than agreed on for speed.

I have got copies of every AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER issued; became a subscriber only January 1st, 1912, but bought them from a friend who had a book store. All the knowledge I have gained in making plans has been positively through your journal. I have no education other than a country primary training; what little I know is practical knowledge. I have no competitors, all comes through good work and honest dealings, and I have a job always on hand. I do my own tracing, planning, also blue printing and specifications. I have never done a job from an architect's office. I make my plans for sale where I do not figure at all. There is not a set of plans I have ever turned out but what I have injected ideas gained from your valued journal. I specialize on residence work, flats and apartments, confining entirely to frame construction. I have taken pages of plans from your journals and made what I term my reference book, pasted the pages I most use in a stub leaf book made for that purpose.

I find the best method for getting new business is good work, honesty and promptness. I have no foreman. I can take care of three or four jobs at once. I find it profitable in many ways to not exhaust one's credit—pay promptly leaves you clear to buy from any one who can do the best by you.

EDW. A. F. CARSON, Carpenter and Builder.

Some Good Pointers for Builders

Beason, Ill.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

As I am a carpenter and builder and have worked at carpentry since 1885, I need not say I have had a few tough propositions and have been "up against it proper"—and improper, too,

Contractor or builder, never throw, nor allow a man on your job to throw his saw down as though it were scrap iron! When on the job get your men to learn what they are to do before they land. Appear neat and have some style; it doesn't cost anything more than thought. Keep your tools in proper working order, otherwise you can do no good work.

Always test your foundation on which you are to build, and if not exactly level see that it is before you lay or raise a stick of timber; also prove your foundation every way—in size, thickness, and especially the manner in which it has been laid. See that your frame is erect as well as exactly square; and always remember one good job and a satisfied customer get you five new jobs where you couldn't talk up one.

S. Jas. KLING, Carpenter and Builder.

Always Uses Best Tools and is an Expert

Spanish Fork, Utah.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

I started in my youth in the carpenter trade and why I did it is because I liked it better than anything else, so I studied my business from the start and soon started to work on my own hook.

From the use of the jack-knife to using the most competent tools I soon started to think of the make of tools or brand of tools that was the finest steel. I soon found that cheap tools are not the kind that a mechanic wants, so I always invested in the best tools I could get, and became an expert in the use thereof.

This is the way I have built up my business.

KNUTE KNUTESON, Carpenter and Builder.

Rural Builder—More Work than He Can Handle

Warrensville, Pa.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

I have worked at carpentering for about 33 years. Started as an apprentice for the small sum of 50 cents per day. My work is nearly all in the country for farmers that want their work all done by the day.

Whenever I went to a job, I first tried to find out what the party wanted and how he wanted his work done. If he was very particular I tried to be the same. I had to make all my own plans and in doing this of late years I find the American Carpenter and Builder a great help. If I knew of something new that I considered good material for building I would advise him to get it, and even help him to get it, free of charge. I tried in every way to please the party I was working for.

When I hire men to work, I am very particular what their character is. This has a great deal to do with the business in our part of the country. Never had any trouble to get hands to work. It has been about 33 years since I started, and I run a crew of about 6 or 8 men, and they are never idle; can't near keep up with the work; could get nearly as much more as I am doing.

Another thing, I hardly ever have work going on unless I am on the job myself. After quitting time I see that all material that has been used or unpiled that day is taken care of and that none is wasted. I have seen men that can waste more lumber in one day than their work would amount to. I think great care should be taken of this.

Years ago, before portable mills were so numerous, I had to go into the wood, cut all timber and hew it, ready to frame; even the rafters had to be hewed. But that is a thing of the past. Now, I find that the best way for doing this, when cutting timber for a large barn or any kind of building, is to find the long timbers first and you will have no trouble of finding the rest.

I do all kinds of work—build barns, houses, churches, stores, and any other kind of building that there is to do. In this way I am kept busy all the year round.

Just another word about the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER. People are getting to think that bungalows are all right; even the farmers are building many in our part of the country. For this the magazine has been a big help to me.

E. E. KESS.

Contractor and Builder.

It Pays to Be Friends with the Firemen-Advertising Value of Power Equipment

Kansas City, Mo.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

Although I am a new subscriber I take pleasure in telling you that I am enjoying the benefits and help that I get from its pages.

My success as a builder, I think, was principally due to the fact that I always felt that the way to go into a fight was to go in to win. That has been my policy from the start. One of the best phrases in the American language, according to my view, is this—Never lose confidence in yourself.

I started in the contracting business just 29 years ago. I made up my mind at the start that I was going to be a contractor, and have never given up yet. Things have looked blue at times when work was dull, but I always felt that if there was anything doing I would certainly get my share of it—and go after it.

One thing I have always found to be in my favor is, in case I get short on work by the contract and have to go to work by the day for a while, to have the good will of my fellow workmen. They are very apt to hear of some one

who is going to build; and, if they like a builder, they are sure to tell him about it.

In my business I found out that I was detained very often by having to wait for mill work, so about a year and a half ago I bought a small planing mill, in which I get out all kinds of interior finish, window and door frames, screens, stairs, fronts, and in fact, almost anything but doors and windows—which I can buy cheaper than I can make, unless it happens to be a special size that I can't buy in stock.

Near my mill is a fire station. The firemen have lots of spare time, and some of them are handy with tools, and make their lawn and porch furniture. Consequently they have me get out their oak strips for this work. They being good friends of mine, I never charge them much for what I do for them. So this winter it all came back with big interest added. Kansas City had an epidemic of fires during the cold weather, and fortunately for me, having an excellent knowledge of the cost of repair work from experience, I landed three jobs at a good figure, all inside of two weeks. Well, the firemen took the hunch that it was a good thing for me, and ever since, they call me up and tell me the location of every fire, that I may go and make an estimate on the loss.

So you see it paid me to help them. I have finished up seven fine jobs since last Christmas, and am working on another. Of course I don't get all the jobs that I figure, but one thing I can truthfully say, I have pleased the owners and also the adjusters for the insurance companies.

I have plenty of work and have had ever since I bought the mill, but it makes lots of work for me to look after by having the mill, although I could not get along without it for the advertising it does for my business. People who know feel that I am in a better position to get out work quickly than one who has to depend on getting it out by hand.

One other thing I would mention before closing; my experience has been that it pays to be a good collector. Don't let little bills drag along for months, or even days, if you can help it. Have some place that you want to put the money. Get it and put it there, and mark the account paid on your books and then you don't have to wonder when it will be paid.

Dell T. Parker,

Proprietor Blue Valley Construction Co., General Contracting and Remodeling.

Learned by not Being a "Knows-it-All Carpenter"

Redmond, Ore.

Editor American Carpenter and Builder:

Will say I have been working at the carpenter trade for a number of years and have made good. Have been hampered some on account of a very limited education, but if a man only thinks so he can get along nicely without it. My way was not to be a "know-it-all" carpenter; and so had a chance to learn a great deal from other first-class men. Most any brother carpenter will be pleased to show another his methods if you will receive them in the right spirit. So in this way I have learned some valuable lessons that I could of learned in no other way.

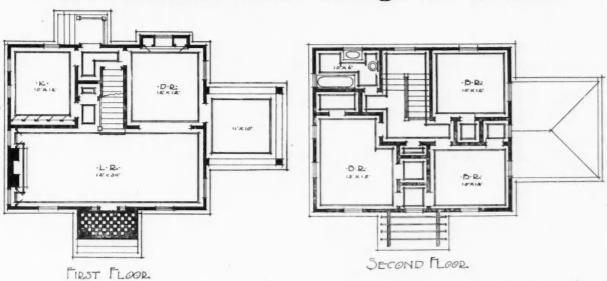
Another thing, when I went on a job I went on to do a day's work, and I find that it pays. I am a firm believer in books and have some good ones on the building trade. I also like the American Carpenter and Builder, and think all men at the trade should have it.

In recent years I have had charge of some good buildings, some of my own design. I always give freely my opinion for what it is worth to intending builders. Have spent many weary hours on plans and designs for which I got no pay; but still it paid in the long run. I have no kick coming.

H. M. S.

O.HOW TO PLAN STHE HOUSE

Neat Gambrel Roof Design for \$4000





Six Room House; Modern Design with Large Living Room, Pergola Entrance and Comfortable Side Porch; a Homelike, Dignified Residence of Colonial Lines

Rustic Garden Seats and Shelters

By Mary H. Northend

ARDEN furniture, like that used in the house, should suit its environment. An expensive, overdecorated garden seat in a simple garden is quite as much out of place as an upholstered chair in the kitchen. On the other hand, a few pieces of carefully chosen, well built rustic furniture offer an attractive, inviting and homelike air to the garden, and do much towards beautifying it.

In olden times seats were practically the only kind of garden furniture used, and served our ancestors as a convenient place on which to rest after the day's toil. These seats should not only look firm, but be firm, and built of stout material which will withstand sun, wind and rain. Furniture which



The Simplest Garden Shelter - a Rustic Seat with a Roof

must be moved indoors every time it sprinkles belongs indoors. Genuine garden furniture should be so constructed that it can stand the most severe downpour with no ill effects.

There are many styles of seats that look well in our gardens. These vary in importance from the simple wooden bench or settee, some even without backs, to the more elaborate rustic, or painted seats in many and varied designs, often possessing artistic qualities quite apart from their usefulness. In se-

lecting any design for a garden seat, care should be taken that it is made suitable for its surroundings. Some are so intricate in design that they require the services of skilled workmen to manufacture. Others more simple and more rustic in workmanship may easily be made by the home carpenter with a few ordinary tools. One sometimes sees this rustic furniture constructed along very irregular and



Double Rustic Settee, Facing Both Ways

crooked lines, the finished piece presenting many fantastic twists. A seat built along these lines is not so comfortable as those of plainer design, and the furniture thus constructed is more difficult to keep clean, when it becomes dusty and dirty from weather conditions.

In placing garden furniture a little thought should be given the surroundings as too often the furniture is put in position without regard for its shelter from sun or wind. If it can occupy some vantage point, if possible in the shade, where one may obtain a pleasing view of the surrounding country, having for a background a hedge or a group of small bushes or shrubs, it will be placed to good advantage. If it is



Two Rustic Garden Seats of Pleasing Lines



Summer House or Arbor of Rustic Construction

not possible to find a shady place, a framework should be built over which vines can be trained. Sometimes a seat is placed in a certain position because of some particularly attractive view. This is all very well if comfort is combined as well, but if not then the latter should be the first consideration.



Rustic Chair, Table and Arm Chair

Many of the garden seats constructed today are simple, attractive and practical, and harmonize with any simple garden scheme. There is one design that is particularly interesting. This affords accomodations for four people, as it has two seats, the back extending through the middle. This arrangement



Long Curving Bench

affords of two entirely opposite views, and is especially desirable where only one seat is to be used in the garden furnishing.

All these pieces of furniture shown in the illustrations include the best workmanship and the seats are comfortably as well as strongly built. Care is taken that the backs are of just the right height for comfort, and the seat is far enough from the ground to accommodate the average person. However



Very Attractive Garden Shelter

used, each and every piece is wholly suitable, and so simply constructed that they may be easily made at home. All lines are simple and straight, and they are put together in the strongest, most practical manner. If the wood used is in an unfinished state, the bark is decoration enough.

In furnishing the gardens of today, often pieces of furniture other than tables and seats are used. These include pergolas, arches, gates, sundials, vases, garden houses and others, as pleases the owner's fancy. Garden houses when of rustic design are an ornament, and add an air of hospitality. They afford a comfortable resting place, and a cool and shady retreat on hot days, and a warm spot on cool days. There is usually room here in which to swing a hammock.

In Practise

Husband—"Your extravagance is awful. When I die you'll probably have to beg."

Wife—"Well, I should be better off than some poor woman who never had any practice."—London Opinion.

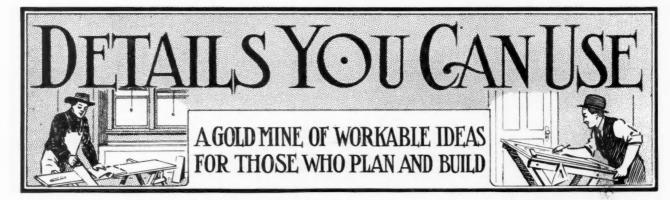
Wicked, Wicked

"I suppose your wife was more than delighted at your raise of salary, wasn't she?" asked Jones of Brown

"I haven't told her yet, but she will be when she knows it," answered Brown.

"How is it that you haven't told her?"

"Well, I thought I would enjoy myself a couple of weeks first."—Judge.



Bay Window Seat and Handy Kitchen Cases

WORKING DRAWINGS SHOWING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ATTRACTIVE FEATURES ILLUSTRATED IN PHOTOGRAPHS

raise a room or maybe a whole house out of the com- Either form of windows, double hung or outward monplace. Builders can often make a hit by suggesting it.

HERE is no part of a living room more used, or floor. It is finished in the same style as the rest of more suggestive of comfort, than the built-in the trim, which is white enamel over birch or white bay window seat. There are a good many times pine. A set of four windows make up this bay, thus when a feature of this kind is just what is needed to enabling this seat to be of good generous proportions.

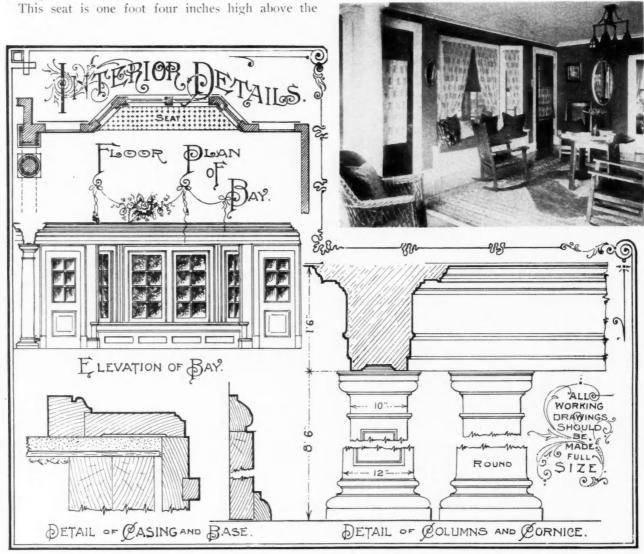
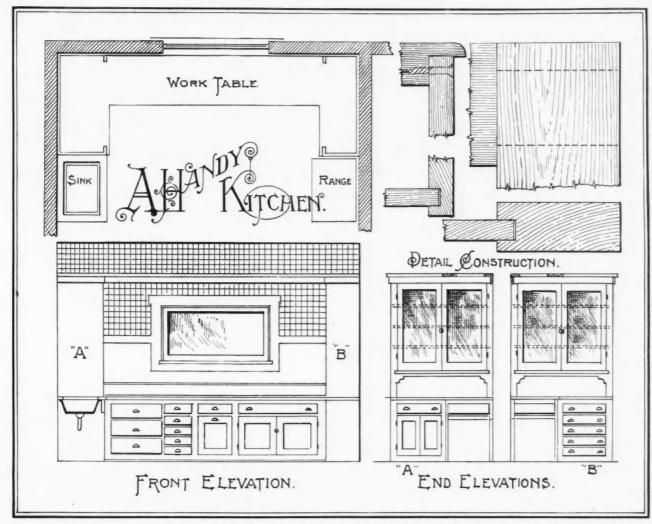


PHOTO AND DETAILS OF BUILT-IN BAY WINDOW SEAT; ALSO RICH COLONIAL COLONNADE



DRAWINGS SHOWING ARRANGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF KITCHEN ILLUSTRATED IN PHOTO

opening casements, may be used without affecting the seat scheme.

A rich columned doorway is also illustrated in this detail. It harmonizes nicely with a room of this kind.

Convenient Kitchen Cases

The working end of a model kitchen is illustrated in the second photo and detail plate. The idea is to have everything as close at hand as possible; all within reaching distance, therefore saving steps.

This is an idea that can be adapted in almost any small kitchen, suiting the dimensions of the drawers and cupboards to the space available.

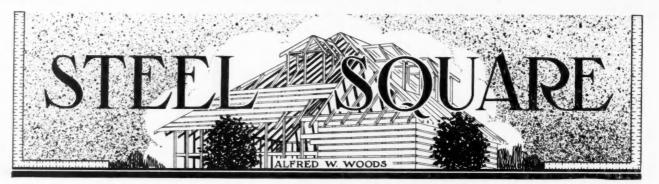
It will be noticed that these cases are built into three sides of a kitchen alcove. This is an attractive novelty no doubt; but is not essential to the success of such an arrangement as this.

A good many housewives would probably consider two or three smaller windows in place of this large one an improvement, as permitting better ventilation and easier handling.

The broad work shelf should be made of maple. Zinc or copper covered kitchen work tables and shelves are also becoming popular, though more expensive.



The Working End of a Handy Built-in Kitchen



Possibilities of the Steel Square

THE STEEL SQUARE AS A RECKONING POWER IN CONSTRUCTION WITH DEGREE DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE

cutting off a large chunk, because there is a question of where it begins and leaves off; but we have found that it incompasses seemingly an unlimited amount of useful information, which commences at the beginning and quits at the finish. But just where these points are located we are not going to even try to explain, but rather to talk about the relation between round and square measure in roof fram-

To begin with, this earthly home of ours on which we are permitted to live, is in one sense of the word, a circle; and its divisions are reckoned from a central point, and are called degrees; these are subdivided into 60 parts called minutes and these again into a like number of parts called seconds.

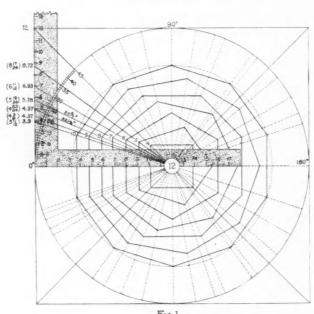


FIG. 1. Miter Cuts for Various Polygons

Now, coming on down the line, this reckoning applies to the minutest circle, as well as to the greatest possible use it could be subjected to, as mentioned above. The joining of angles for any conceivable shape are determined by these divisions. In fact, the

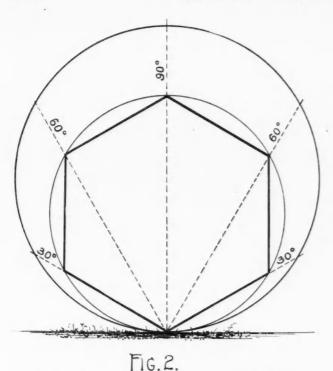
E will take for our subject this time, the circle finishes the foundation for all angles; and that circle; and in doing so, we realize we are is the proper place to begin to build on,-a secure foundation. The trouble with most writers on the use of the steel square, is that they started not only off but without a foundation, and while they gather a lot of useful material, they fail in the assembling of the same into one grand structure on a solid basis invincible to the shafts of would-be critics.

> We have, in the course of our work, met a number of fellows prolific in "My rule for this and my rule for that," but when pressed for a reason for same, they were sadly up against it and could not give a valid answer, when, as a matter of fact, their so-called rules were junk handed down from nobody knows where and applying only to certain conditions, and by a simple change of form their so-called rules were of no avail and they were as a rudderless ship at sea.

> A rule that is a rule, is one that applies to any condition that may arise; and he that masters that rule can rest assured that each piece of his work will fit to its respective place, barring, of course, mistakes in calculation, which anyone is liable to make with any

> In Fig. 1 is shown a number of regular polygons which clearly show that it is like divisions of the circle relatively to its center which determine the miter; and the steel square is only as a reading instrument to the degrees contained in the circle to obtain the miter. Why not then give the degree system its just dues for the part it plays, because it furnishes the foundation? It is the beginning and naturally comes first. The square in connection with the illustration gives the reading for the miters, also the basis for the framing of the roof and the lengths of the sides per foot of the diameter, backing of the hip, and, in fact, the whole subject of framing. The tangents are given decimally and near equivalent in common fractions; so that calculations for large diameters can be more accurately arrived at by use of the decimal:

> Note:-Up to this point, we have not considered the factor of pitch-the incline of the roof. We have now laid the foundation and are ready for the rafters. In this, except in the more pretentious engineering works, custom has side-stepped degrees in reckoning



Size of Circle Makes no difference with Hexagon Rule

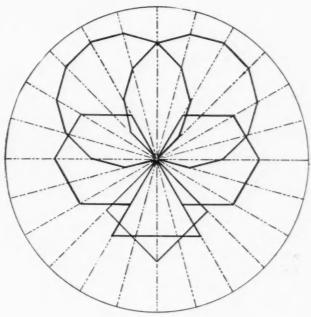


Fig.3.

Various Polygons Cornering into Center of Circle

the pitch, presumably to avoid fractions in the rise since it does not make any material difference, and for that reason has adopted so many inches rise to the foot run. But in either case, whether by degrees or per inch rise, the procedure remains the same.

But we have talked long enough on this part of the subject. Now, let us go out and have a little fun. Suppose we take a child's hoop and send it rolling along over an explosive that sends off parts 30 degrees apart, as shown in Fig. 2, and instantly shown in Fig. 3. Is it a daisy or a pansy?

the hoop is divided into six equal parts. A smaller hoop placed inside of the larger one coming in same contact is divided in like parts, showing that size makes no difference. If the explosive had gone off at 221/2 degrees, then the hoop would have been divided into eight equal parts, but enough of this.

Let us take another. Here is a bicycle wheel containing 24 spokes (15 degrees apart). Now let us join it full of polygons, all cornering at the hub, as

The Light Motor Truck in Your Service

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIGHTER COMMERCIAL CARS IS OF PRACTICAL INTEREST TO EVERY CONTRACTING CARPENTER AND BUILDER

offering opportunities for general use by carpenters and builders, and that carpenters and builders are more and more looking with favor upon the medium weight and power horseless truck as a distinct economical and really necessary addition to their equipment is developing into a full fledged fact and one worthy of earnest consideration by every contracting corpenter and builder.

It is quite doubtful if any men or concerns are in business purely for the pleasure of that particular business. The object of every business is to make a profit and anything, regardless of its nature, providing it be entirely legitimate, that will tend to increase that profit or decrease the cost of conducting that particular business is entitled to a respectful hearing before it be cast aside with an "N. G." stamp upon it.

The motor truck, generally, has been rapidly proving its great dollars and cents value in many lines of

HAT the light motor truck is more and more endeavor. The larger trucks in heavy tonnage and distance haulage, the lighter commercial cars in general delivery and runabout work.

> It is almost a combination of the above classes that the light motor truck has been developing in the carpentry and building fields, and it should be of interest to know that in doing this the trucks have been proving daily their adaptability.

> The average carpenter and builder can find many things for a truck to do. The question with him becomes, not his particular need of a light truck-for that is evident in the fact of his horse and wagon-but just how much can a truck save for him.

> Keeping in mind the big fact that a truck will greatly increase the territory of any carpenter and builder, some other advantages of the truck are to be gained from the following.

> The best general average limits the travel of the horse from five to six miles per hour. A motor truck

can travel from twelve to fifteen miles per hour and keep this pace up indefinitely, whereas the horse would tire after several hours at a five or six mile gait.

At the present time the cost of a good horse and wagon will vary around \$600.00. The cost of a light truck, while something more than the cost of a horse and wagon as far as the original purchase price is concerned, proves itself far cheaper in the long run. This is established by the following comparative facts.

A horse requires a special building for housing, and ordinarily room for the wagon. In fact, a building especially constructed and fitted up for such a purpose. A motor truck requires only room large enough for itself. It can reduce storage space to a minimum.

It is absolutely necessary that a horse be fed, whether working or not. The motor wagon costs nothing while idle. The horse and wagon cost a certain fixed amount per day, whether covering one or twenty miles. The motor truck costs so much per mile regardless of the distance traveled.

Climatic conditions—heat, cold, ice, snow, storms, etc., effect in more or less degre the horse. The motor truck can contend equally well with various weather.

It will be readily seen that, at best, the horse and wagon is limited as to its work per day—the motor truck seems limited by only the amount of work for it to do.

Carpenters and builders can find in this comparison of the horse and wagon, and the motor truck, substantial facts upon which they may figure just what a truck in their service could do for them. The hauling of materials to and from jobs; the runs to the shop where a certain piece of work could be done more economically and quickly than on the job; the moving of men and equipment from place to place; the many runs about, figuring on new business, estimating jobs, etc.; the greatly widened field in which you could profitably do work; must all be given due consideration in your estimate of just what a light truck could do in your service.

It is well to give the subject considerable thought. This is essentially a progressive age. It is the progressive man or firm who gets the business. The motor truck is the present big progressive factor in the commercial and building world. It represents service, economy, profit. If it can undeniably bring these things to you give it its just consideration.

Be Exact in Use of Terms

M ANY terms are used by the general run of builders somewhat carelessly, not in their strict legalized sense. While this may not be serious in talk, to use such terms loosely in specifications which become part of a builder's legal contract may result in heavy loss to him.

To illustrate: How large does a knot in timber faces of a timber.

have to be to be a "large knot" And what exactly is a "small pitch pocket"?

These and many other commonly used grading and specification terms have been exactly defined and made standard by the American Society for Testing Materials. In the "Year Book 1911" of this society we find the following:

Standard Defects

Measurements which refer to the diameter of knots or holes should be considered as referring to the mean or average diameter.

- 1. Sound Knot.—A sound knot is one which is solid across its face and which is as hard as the wood surrounding it; it may be either red or black, and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece.
- 2. Loose Knot.—A loose knot is one not firmly held in place by growth or position.
- 3. Pitch Knot.—A pitch knot is a sound knot with a pitch hole not more than 1/4 inch in diameter in the center.
- 4. Encased Knot.—An encased knot is one which is surrounded wholly or in part by bark or pitch. Where the encasement is less than ½ inch in width on both sides, not exceeding one-half the circumference of the knot, it shall be considered a sound knot.
- 5. Rotten Knot.—A rotten knot is one not as hard as the wood it is in.
- 6. Pin Knot.—A pin knot is a sound knot not over ½ inch in diameter.
- 7. Standard Knot.—A standard knot is a sound knot not over 1½ inches in diameter.
- 8. Large Knot. A large knot is a sound knot, more than 1½ inches in diameter.
- 9. Round Knot.—A round knot is one which is oval or circular in form.
- 10. Spike Knot.—A spike knot is one sawn in a length-wise direction; the mean or average width shall be considered in measuring these knots.
- 11. Pitch Pockets.—Pitch pockets are openings between the grain of the wood containing more or less pitch or bark. These shall be classified as small, standard and large pitch pockets.
- (a) Small Pitch Pocket.—A small pitch pocket is one not over ½ in. wide.
- (b) Standard Pitch Pocket.—A standard pitch pocket is one not over 3% in. wide, or over 3 inches in length.
- (c) Large Pitch Pocket.—A large pitch pocket is one over 3% in. wide, or over 3 inches in length.
- 12. Pitch Streak.—A pitch streak is a well-defined accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece. When not sufficient to develop a well-defined streak, or where the fiber between grains, that is, the coarse-grained fiber usually termed "spring wood," is not saturated with pitch, it shall be considered a defect.
- 13. Wane.—Wane is bark, or the lack of wood from any cause, on edges of timbers.
- 14. Shakes.—Shakes are splits or checks in timbers which usually cause a separation of the wood between annual rings.
- 15. Rot, Dote and Red Heart.—Any form of decay which may be evident either as a dark red discoloration not found in the sound wood, or the presence of white or red rotten spots, shall be considered as a defect.
- 16. Ring Shake.-An opening between the annual rings
- 17. Through Shake.—A shake which extends between two faces of a timber.



Noon Hour Talks by the Boss Carpenter

Talk No. 1

THE BOSS TELLS HOW HE FIGURES THE SIZE OF A SIMPLE BEAM TO CARRY A GIVEN LOAD

HE peace of mind and contentment which follows an intimate interview with a well-supplied dinner pail after a forenoon of steady work had settled over the gang resting in the shade of a small building used as a tool house and storage room during the erection of a rather pretentious residence. Pipes were under full head of steam and all were interested in a discussion of the articles contained in the recent issue of The American Carpenter and Builder. The Boss carpenter, who had worked his way up to the top by using his head as well as his hands, until he had a reputation among the men as being "good at figures" and also of knowing "why" he did things, listened with interest to the various views taken by the

"That discussion that you fellows are having, is one of the best investments of time that you ever made," said the Boss, "providing you will look it up is right. There is not one of you younger fellows who expects to stick to day work all of your lives, and you are probably figuring now how long it will be before you can get into the building game for yourselves. 'Contractor and Builder' sounds good, doesn't it? Let me give you a tip. Read that article about The Builder on Thin Ice again, and then ask yourself what you would do in case one of your future customers wanted something a little different than what you were accustomed to doing, and put it up to you to make good. Take it from me, and get ready to face these points while you have the time.

"You fellows have placed lots of floor joists and laid lots of floors, but I will wager that there is not one of you who knows just how to figure the size of a joist, or beam, of a given length, to carry a load of a given amount, or, who could tell the amount of load that a joist of a given size and length could carry with safety. You know about the sizes that some other fellow has told you to use, and the buildings which you have worked on have all stood up, but when the responsibility falls on you and you have to judge

be best used in a given place, it is up to you to know and not to guess.

"Besides, if you cannot even figure the size of a simple beam, how do you expect to handle such propositions as finding the size of posts, columns, and other important parts of a building? How would you find the width of footings for use in different kinds of soil, or for light and heavy loads?"

The Boss asked other questions of a similar nature, and although some of the men had many good ideas which they had picked up from time to time, there was no real certainty that these schemes would work when used under varying conditions. Finally, one of the men knocked the ashes out of his pipe, and said: "I guess I will get my books out tonight and look things up a little. I believe that the Boss is right, and I for one wish that he would tell us about some of these things that he has studied up." The afterwards and see if the fellow who talked the loudest, Boss agreed, and the next noon started in with those men who were really interested.

"We will start," said he, "with the case of a simple timber beam of rectangular cross-section, such as a 2 by 8 or a 2 by 10 inch, which stands with the larger dimension vertical, and is supported by a wall or post at each end. Let us suppose that this beam, or joist, is one of many which are to be used in a floor which is to carry a load of 40 pounds per square foot of floor surface. The walls which support the ends of the joists are roughly, 15 feet apart, and the joists are to be placed 16 inches on centers. What should be the depth of these timbers, if we assume that they are 2 inches thick and dimensioned in even inches? The material is yellow pine, and one row of bridging will be used."

The Boss drew a diagram like Fig. 1, on a piece of board and explained that the small circles were used to represent a uniformly distributed load placed along the entire length of the beam. This uniform load to be made up of the load carried by a strip of floor 15 feet long by 16 inches, or 11/3 feet, wide. Each joist would then carry the same load, except in whether a 2 by 10, 2 by 12, or a 2 by 14 inch would the case of the two end joists, which would only

carry one-half as much as the others. He then showed that the total load carried by one joist was 15 feet multiplied by $1\frac{1}{3}$ feet, which gave the floor area supported by one joist, and then this result multiplied by 40, the number of pounds of load to be carried per square foot of floor. Later, this total load is referred to as W and is

$$15 \times 1\frac{1}{3} \times 40 = 800$$
 pounds.

of inertia. This value may easily be found in any of the hand books issued by the large steel companies, or in some one of the books on architecture or carpentry which you have in your little library at home. One of those little books of general information, called an architect's 'pocket book' or 'hand book,' is of great help to me in my work. The hand books of the Cambria and Carnegie Steel Companies contain many

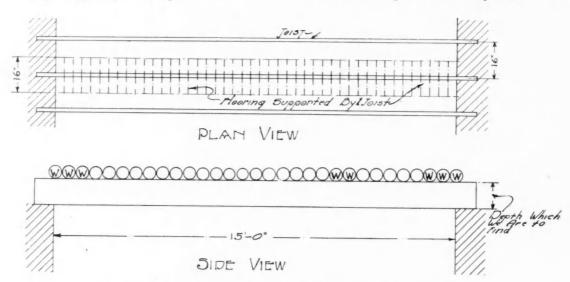


Fig. 1. Uniformly Distributed Load on Floor Joist Supported at Both Ends

"Now," said the Boss, "there is a formula which has been carefully derived with the principles of mechanics as a basis, for use in this particular case as well as in others, when the proper values are substituted for each of the letters in the formula. That is where you must be careful in using strange formulas. Be sure you know what every letter means." He then wrote

$$\frac{pI}{-} = M$$
, (Formula No. 1)

and explained that the letter *p* was used to represent the working strength of the material used. Also that this quantity would have a certain value for steel and another for timber, and even different values for different grades of steel or kinds of timber. These values will be found in the hand books under the heading *Safe Working Strengths*, and represent only a part of the total bending strength of the material.

"Suppose that we work this problem out, first using our yellow pine joist, and then I will tell you at another time about the values to use for other kinds of timber, and also for different degrees of safety against failure." said the Boss, "If I can make you see the general method of figuring to be followed, then those other details will be easily understood. We will use a value of 1,000 pounds per square inch for p, since this represents about 1/10 of the greatest bending strength of yellow pine and is considered to be safe design.

"The letter I stands for what is termed moment

points which will interest you, and either may be easily obtained at a small cost. If you look in the index of one of your hand books for the term *moment of inertia*, you will find, when you look up the page referred to, that different shapes of cross-section of beam have a different combination of letters given as the value of I. At another time I will write down for you all the common values of I, which you will need, and tell you how to use each one. The one we will use now in our problem is $1/12 \, bh^3$. This means that the value of I, to use in our formula, is obtained by multiplying the thickness of the joist *in inches* by the depth *in inches cubed*, and divide this result by 12."

To illustrate his point, the Boss wrote out the following:

$$I = \frac{\text{thickness} \times \text{depth} \times \text{depth} \times \text{depth}}{12}$$

"Now the quantity e is used to represent the distance, in inches, from the center of gravity of the cross-section of the joist to the top or bottom edge. Of course, in our joist, this will be one-half of the depth of the timber, since the cross-section is rectangular in shape. Fig. 2 will show you what is meant. "The letter "M" stands for bending moment, and will be used in our problem as $\frac{1}{8}Wl$. This means that the greatest bending effect caused by the loading carried by each joist, when the load is uniformly distributed along the entire length of the joist, as would be the case with the 16-inch strip of floor shown to be supported by the joist in Fig. 1, is equal to the total

load in pounds carried by one joist, multiplied by the length of the joist in inches, and divided by 8."

"Why is the length of the beam taken in inches?" asked one of the men. "Because," said the Boss, "we must keep all the numbers in our formula, -=Min the same kind of units. If we use the strength of our timber, b, in terms of pounds per square inch, our value of I in inches of thickness and depth, and our value of e in inches, it would only be reasonable

to expect that the other side of our equality, or M, would also be given in pound and inch units." "There is one thing, men," said the Boss, "do not think that the value of M is always $\frac{1}{8}Wl$ for all kinds of beams, for it is not. M has other values which depend upon the way in which the loading is distributed along the length of the joist, and also upon the manner in which the beam is placed on the sup-

later, after you have mastered this problem." "Filling in the value of M for our yellow pine joist, we get

porting walls or posts. These points will all come out

$$M = \frac{800 \times (15 \times 12)}{8} = 18,000,$$

which is expressed as pounds of load multiplied by inches of length, or inch-pounds."

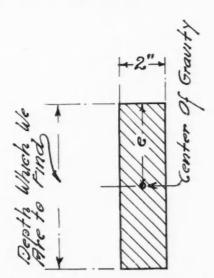


Fig. 2. Value of e-Distance from Center of Gravity to Top Edge

Starting in at a fresh place, the Boss began to collect the values of p, I, e, and M, and write them down in their proper places in the general formula. When he had finished, the result was as follows:

the their proper places in the general formula. When the had finished, the result was as follows:
$$\frac{pI}{-}=M$$

$$(1000)\times\left(\frac{2\times\operatorname{depth}\times\operatorname{depth}\times\operatorname{depth}}{12}\right)=18,000$$
He then divided the 12 above the line by the 2

below the line, and cancelled out one of the words "depth." This left

or,
$$(\text{depth} \times \text{depth}) = 18,000$$

or, $(\text{depth} \times \text{depth}) = \frac{6 \times 18,000}{2000} = 54$

"Now," said the Boss, "what number of inches multiplied by itself will equal 54?" "Why, 8 multiplied by 8 is a little over that," said one of the men.

"Correct, and just the size that you can get in stock," replied the Boss. "So that gives us a 2-inch by 8-inch yellow pine joist as an answer to our problem. The other joists in this floor would be of the same size as the one just calculated, if the loading was the same at all parts of the floor, and all joists supported at the ends like the one which we have taken. This is not the end of the matter though, as we may want to use a ceiling on the under side of these joists, and it will not do to have the joists sag enough in the center so that the plaster below will crack. So you see, that while this 2-inch by 8-inch timber is strong enough to carry the load safely, it may not be stiff enough for use in this floor, and a deeper joist may have to be used to get this stiffness."

The noon hour had drawn to a close before the "calculating squad" realized it, and further discussion of beams was left until the next day. Although they were just beginning, each man felt that he had learned something new, and recognized that he was on the way to another view of his work.

As a parting shot, the Boss said: "If somebody asked you as to how much sag there would be in the center of that loaded joist we have just figured, what would you tell him? Think it over for tomorrow."

Carolina Architects Meet

Asheville, N. C.—The semi-annual session of the North Carolina Architectural Association was held at this city Friday and Saturday, July 19 and 20, and at this meeting the associations of South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia were represented. The visiting architects were royally entertained during their stay in Asheville and some of the old members of the order declared that the meeting was the most successful in the history of the organization.

Charlotte was unanimously chosen as the next meeting place and the following officers were elected: President, W. G. Rogers, of Charlotte; vice president, William H. Lord, of Asheville; secretary and treasurer, Franklin Gordon, of Charlotte. The officers, together with L. L. Hunter, of Charlotte, and Frank Thompson, of Raleigh, were elected members of the board of directors.

The principal speakers were Glenn Brown, of Washington City, the secretary of the American Institute of Architects, and Henry R. Dillon, of Chicago, who spoke on "Steam and Hot Water Heating."-C. H. Hites.



How to Make a Drafting Table

DETAILED DRAWINGS AND COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CONVENIENT DRAWING TABLE CABINET SUITED ALIKE TO MANUAL TRAINING SHOP AND CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE

By Ira S. Griffith

N the accompanying pictures is shown a table for drafting purposes which may be of interest to the home worker. The tables shown in the picture were built for and by the Oak Park (Ill.) High School.

The table is simple in design but serves its purpose admirably. The top slide provides just the right inclination for the drafting board, leaving the table top free for instruments and models. The six drawers provide a place for keeping instruments and other materials including boards with the drawing that may be in process of construction. The size of the drawers

Drafting Table and Case of Drawers

is such as to make it possible to place therein a board of good size. Paper for drafting purposes may be kept flat, thus avoiding the handling of papers that have been rolled.

Each drawer is provided with a combination lock so that materials in any drawer are accessible to their owner only. The six drawers are sufficient to care for all the students of the various classes of a day who may be assigned to that particular table.

Being raised from the floor, the tables are sanitary and avoid the possibility of dust catching places. The material used was quarter-sawed red oak. White oak, at slightly increased cost, would make a better finishing wood, though the red oak looks very well.

These tables offer suggestions to the home worker. By changing the main dimensions he may make a table that will accommodate any size drafting sheets he may be accustomed to using. The drawers will provide ample storage space for tracings and blueprints. The following dimensions are for table with drawers of a size sufficient to accommodate a board 18 inches by 24 inches, leaving room at one end for the instruments.

STOCK BILL FOR DRAFTING TABLE.

Top, 1 piece, 7/8 by 241/2 by 361/2 inches, S-2-S. Posts, 4 pieces, 13/4 by 13/4 by 401/2 inches, S-4-S.

Side paneling-

Rails, 2 pieces, 3/4 by 31/4 by 20 inches, S-2-S.

Rails, 2 pieces, 3/4 by 23/4 by 20 inches, S-2-S.

Munting, 2 pieces, 3/4 by 33/4 by 261/2 inches, S-2-S.

Panels, 4 pieces, 5/16 by 81/2 by 251/2 inches, S-2-S. Back paneling-

Rail, 1 piece, 3/4 by 31/4 by 32 inches, S-2-S.

Rail, 1 piece, 3/4 by 23/4 by 32 inches, S-2-S.

Munting, 2 pieces, 34 by 234 by 261/2 inches, S-2-S.

Panels, 3 pieces, 5/16 by 9 by 251/2 inches, S-2-S.

Facing, 1 piece, 3/4 by 23/8 by 321/2 inches, S-2-S.

Slide, 2 pieces, 3/4 by 13/4 by 22 inches, S-2-S. 2 pieces, 3/4 by 13/4 by 33 inches, S-2-S.

1 piece, ½ by 16 by 28 inches, S-2-S.

Drawer supports, 14 pieces, 7/8 by 21/2 by 20 inches, S-2-S.

14 pieces, 7/8 by 21/2 by 321/2 inches, S-2-S.

Drawer guides, 14 pieces, 3/4 by 3/4 by 20 inches, S-2-S.

Drawer fronts, 6 pieces, 34 by 41/4 by 301/2 inches, S-2-S.

Drawer ends, 12 pieces, 1/2 by 41/4 by 20 inches, S-2-S.

Drawer backs, 6 pieces, 3/8 by 4 by 30 inches, S-2-S.

Drawer bottoms, 6 pieces, 3/8 by 20 by 30 inches, S-2-S.

The drawer bottoms, backs and ends may be made of yellow poplar. In applying the finish the interior of the drawers may then be given several coats of shellac, the wood being allowed to remain natural in color. This will make a nice clean looking receptacle.

Begin work by squaring the four posts to length, removing the mill-marks from the four sides. After this has been done square up the rails and muntings to width and length and plow the edges as required for the paneling. Lay out and work the tenons thereon.

Set the posts upright in the positions they are to occupy relative to one another, faces turned in; then

11

lay the posts upon the bench top and locate the mortises accurately by measurement.

Prepare and frame the parts which make up the the pores well filled. Leave a thin coating upon the

supporting frames for the drawers. Glue and clamp the end paneling of the tables. When the glue has set on these, fit the supporting frames to the posts. Frame the back paneling, then set this at the time the drawer frames are put in place.

Square up the top of the table. Before this is attached make and fit the slide in place which is to support the board when drafting.

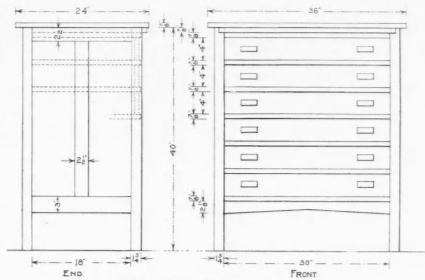
The drawers may now be constructed. The usual form of drawer construction is to be used. Fit these drawers, then thoroughly scrape and sandpaper all the parts of the table to prepare it for its finish.

For a finish that will stand wear, proceed as follows: Apply a stain

of a color desired for the highlights. Sandpaper this lightly with number oo paper, then apply a second coat, diluted by adding solvent equal in quantity to that of the stain in its original consistency. The object of this second application is to bring up the highlights still more strikingly. Allow this second coat to dry, as was done with the first, then sandpaper it lightly also.

Over this stain apply a thin coat of shellac. This shellac coat is to fill up the pores of the wood in the highlights and so prevent the stain of the filler coat, which is to be applied next, from discoloring the stain of the highlights. Being thin the shellac settles into the loose grain and does not in any way interfere with the filler coat. Sandpaper this shellac lightly

mark roughly as with penciled circles the approximate when it has hardened, then apply a coat of paste filler of locations of the mortises for the rails. Afterward a color somewhat darker in tone than that of the stain, so as to give contrast. Apply with a stiff bristled brush, rubbing both across and along the grain, so as to get



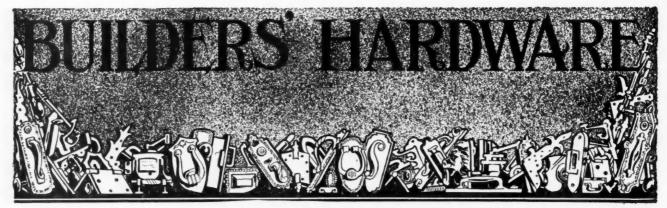
DRAFTING TABLE WITH DRAWERS

surface of the wood. After the filler has flatted, rub it off with excelsior or wood shavings, and afterward polish the surface with a cloth. Allow the filler twenty-four hours to harden, then apply a coat of shellac. Sandpaper the shellac with fine sandpaper, then apply several coats of some good rubbing varnish. Rub the first coats with fine steel wool shavings and the last or final coat with pulverized pumice stone and raw or crude oil.

Where one prefers, he may get a flat drying varnish. This will avoid the necessity for rubbing the various varnish coats, the varnish drying flat and without the usual high gloss so frequently found upon cheap unrubbed finishes.



Drafting Tables in use at the Oak Park (III) High School



ouble Open-Out Doors

PROPER DETAILING AND HARDWARE FIXTURES FOR SCHOOL, THEATRE, OFFICE BUILDING AND PUBLIC MEETING HALL DOORS AS REQUIRED BY LAW

By Our Hardware Expert

HE hardware trimmer does not know where he is at when he has to supply hardware for a pair of open-out doors for an office building, a store building or warehouse building.

If the architect will show a detail like Number 19, he knows at once that each leaf of the pair of doors must be trimmed alike.

He knows that a dead lock is wanted on the active leaf, and if he is a wise fellow he will know that lever flush extension bolts must be furnished; it is also up to him to direct the carpenter to place these bolts on the edge of the standing leaf.

If these bolts be applied to the face of the door, a person locked up inside of the building can get out by drawing the bolts and pushing open both doors. Invariably, when this is done, the lock is broken. Owners and others in control of buildings of this kind do not want anyone who may be locked inside of the building to get out in this manner, as many thieves make it a practice of secreting themselves inside of the building and opening the doors as above stated.

Do not round the edge, make each door beveled as shown in detail, each of these doors is active; actual

liquid check and spring, neither door can be controlled in any other manner when bolts are drawn. This same detail for double doors is shown in detail Number 20.

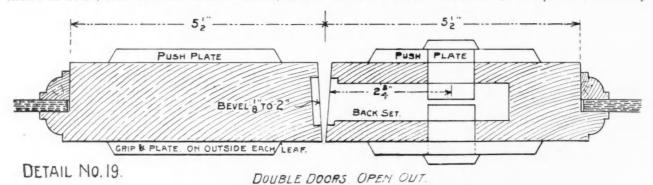
Usually there are laws or ordinances specifying the kind of hardware required for schools, churches, theatres, public meeting halls and loft buildings.

There have been so many horrors and so much loss of life from fire and panic, where many persons are congregated in the above mentioned buildings, that great care must be exercised by the architects, the carpenters, and the hardware trimmer, in making these double entrance doors proof against panic. If they are not properly designed and trimmed, they are fire

All of the leading manufacturers of hardware have met the requirements by inventing the proper bolts and locks for these doors.

The detail Number 20 shows hardware in place. Each leaf is active. The flush extension bolts must be placed on the face of the door which does not contain the lock.

The face plate of the bolts must be at least 24 inches from the bottom of the door, the top bolt within easy



Detail No. 19. Double Doors to Open Out. Note that Edges are Beveled, not Rounded

practice has demonstrated that beveled doors will not clash. Rounded edge doors, especially in damp weather, when doors are swelled, will clash; this is not desirable.

When this detail is shown by the architect, the hard-

reaching distance from the floor.

The lock is shown with a latch bolt. This lock is known as the store door type of lock. The lock should have only one cylinder as shown in drawing. This is a fool-proof lock and is readily understood ware trimmer knows that each door should have a by the dullest witted janitor. The janitor inserts the

key in the cylinder, twists it one quarter turn to the left; this pulls back the latch bolt; the bolt is automatically held back and stays in this position during the time when it is desired that these doors be unlocked.

A liquid check and spring can be applied to the socalled standing leaf as well as to the active leaf, because the latch bolt does not stick out when lock is unlocked.

To lock up the building, the janitor inserts the key in the cylinder, twists it one-quarter turn to the right, the latch bolt jumps out and the door can be slammed shut, the latch bolt automatically becomes locked when the door is closed.

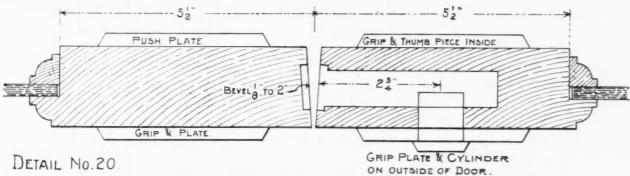
The latch bolt cannot be forced back by any tool, doors open out.

After business hours in a loft building, or after school hours in a school building, this lock is required; it does not need the attendance of the janitor at the front doors to unlock and lock up for everyone who may wish to go out. The janitor can control these doors without his being present.

This type of lock is especially desirable for the above mentioned buildings, and fills the requirements of the ordinances passed for the saving of the lives of those who congregate in buildings of this kind and who are helpless in time of fire and panic.

This lock can be applied to single doors as well as double doors, entrance or exit doors,

The laws require that these entrance doors and exit doors open out.



Detail No. 20. Double Doors to Open Out-for Schools, Churches, Theatres, and Loft Buildings

as it is locked as rigidly as though it were a dead bolt.

This lock is panic proof and fool proof, because when it is locked by the key against those who cannot enter the building, it does not lock up the building against those who wish to go out. Anyone at all times, inside the building can get out, by simply operating the thumb piece, which is on the inside grip and plate. There is no such thumb piece on the outside grip and plate, as it is not needed on the outside to pull back the latch bolt.

This lock is not desired for doors that open in.

There are many panic proof locks made to fill the requirements of the laws applying to buildings of this kind, which are not desirable, because they do not lock the building against the intrusion of the thief.

The above described lock combines all of the desirable features required by the laws, and also meets the requirement of the owners which is to effectively and automatically lock the building against the entrance of thieves and such like undesirables.

Cracked Plaster Ceilings

A REPORT OF SOME INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS IN PLASTERING-DANGER FROM USE OF LOAMY SAND

By V. Dorian

MONG the defects of minor importance associated with the completion of a new building, it would be difficult to name any which cause more dissatisfaction and unpleasantness than unsightly cracks in plaster ceilings. These usually make their appearance when the building is ready for occupation, and continue to appear for a considerable time in the most provoking and defiant manner. Plasterers and their employers are anathematized by the architect and client, and in many cases the matter remains unsettled until the cracks have been cut out, refilled with a special material and the whole ceiling redecorated. This process, of course, entails considerable inconvenience to the occupant of the premises, as well as expense to those responsible for the work.

No Trouble with Gypsum Plaster

I had better here explain that I am not now considering the numerous patent plasters on the market which have been designed to supersede the old-fashioned lime and hair mortar. I readily admit that the use of these reduces the above defects to a minimum.

Bearing in mind, therefore, this important fact, I will confine my remarks to the ordinary lime and hair mortar, this being the material in general use throughout the country. Apart from the above defects it is generally satisfactory, being healthy, durable, and economical. Its use dates back to the oldest civilization, and it is, therefore, time-honored, and has withstood the test of time.

During a connection with the plastering trade ex-

tending over a period of sixteen years, I have been associated with many interesting experiments to find the cause and, perhaps, the remedy for cracked ceilings. In many cases considerable expense has been incurred by the contractors in order to assist the architect to solve the problem. The result of the most elaborate experiments impressed me as only deepening the mystery, for some of the ceilings on which most money was spent turned out the worst of all. To prove that enterprise and ingenuity were not lacking, I will give particulars of the process adopted in the principal cases.

But Unwashed Sand was Used

Experiment No. 1.—An old ceiling was removed, the joists, being perfectly sound, remaining. Lathed with best quality lath, joints broken every 2 feet, and butted. Hand-made mortar, consisting of lime, sand, and best quality hair for first coat, scratched to form key and allowed to stand until "white" dry. Afterwards floated carefully, and when semi-dry skimmed in usual way.

No. 2.—Joists, lathing, material, and first coat as before, but second coat put on when the first was changing color, and not quite "white" dry. Skimmed following day.

Experiments 3 and 4.—New joists and new building material as before, and the plasterers adopting methods 1 and 2.

No. 5.—Same as 3 and 4, excepting that the mortar passed through a mortar mill.

No. 6.—New joists, best lathing, and a bag of cement added to the mortar in one ceiling containing sixteen superficial yards.

In all these experiments the sand used, which is, of course, the principal material in regard to bulk, was ordinarily pit sand unwashed.

In every instance the ceilings cracked, the way of the joists, the way of the laths, and diagonally.

And now I will relate the most interesting case of all. This was not an experiment, but simply transpired in the ordinary course of business.

A few years ago I settled in a district where sand is not available. All building and plastering mortar consists of ashes and lime ground in a mortar mill. The ceiling mortar is in the proportion of about three of ashes to one of lime, that for walls about four or five to one. Plasterers in many districts would be surprised to learn that hair is practically an unknown quantity in these places. Experience has proved to me that it is not absolutely necessary, though I still believe it is somewhat desirable. I, of course, argued in favor of using it, but finally gave way before the arguments of the builders and plasterers belonging to the locality.

The result was as follows: Twelve houses were plastered as above, no hair being used. The laths were cheapest quality sawn, lapped at joints, and unbroken for the whole length of room. Joists were 8

by 2 inches. The plastering was let piecework. The ceilings, walls, and studded partitions were given one coat about 5%-inch thick, rubbed up with float, and skimmed when quite firm, but not completely "white" dry. No plaster of paris was used, and the plasterers were allowed "free hand."

I examined these ceilings about six months after occupation, and found them practically free from cracks. I examined the key and found it firm and unbroken. In every house the ceilings and partitions were infinitely better than all those mentioned above, though these were carried out under strict supervision.

I am inclined to believe that the omission of hair will be felt at a later date. I left the houses with the impression that the key could not possibly stand the same strain as those where good, long hair is used, and I would not care to expose them to any severe test. Otherwise they appeared eminently satisfactory.

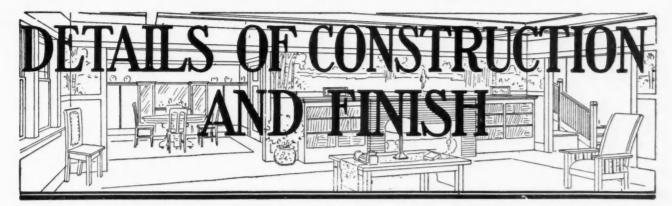
Conclusions

By this process of reasoning I arrive at the conclusion that cracked ceilings are chiefly due to the free use of loaming sand. Only in rare and isolated cases is it perfectly clean and all grit. I know the plasterers' intense dislike of sharp sand, and their passion for the kind as much like soil as possible, for in their own expressive phraseology, it "spreads like butter." Work can be carried out with greater ease and rapidity when the inferior kind is used. Not to seem unfair to them. I allow that unless plenty of lime is used plastering with sharp grit sand is most laborious, and a man must work very hard indeed to show good results. It must also be remembered that where clean grit sand is not easily procurable, the same can only be obtained at considerable cost; it must either be imported or local sand must be washed. This can only be done where a good price is paid for the work.

To obtain the best results at the cheapest price in districts where sand is costly, I would advocate the use of good, clean ashes in the proportion of two or three to one of lime, with clean, long hair added, after removing mortar from mill, and worked in with a rake. I have known cases where the hair has been thrown into the mill a few minutes before the grinding is completed, but it is obvious that it must be considerably broken by the grinding process, and this being so, the object for which it is used is thereby to some extent defeated. It is, however, a simple matter to learn the best way of mixing it; a few handfuls thrown into a pan will be a sufficient test.

Domestic ashes and flue dust are more objectionable than cheap sand, and should, therefore, never be used. Those supplied by railway companies, colliery companies, or other large works give excellent results.

With this material, as with all lime and hair mortar, it is essential that a good key should be allowed in all lathing. A case is mentioned above where the laths were lapped at joints, and though this is very common on cottages, it is not good work.



Tendency in Modern Porches

WHAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PORCH HAS RESULTED IN AND TWO DETAILED PLATES OF MODEL PORCH WORK OF THE DAY

Detail Drawings By C. E. Schulze

porch seems to be coming into its own. That is to say, it seems at the present time to be receiving the attention, in the designing and planning of residences, it justly merits; and which in years past it has not had bestowed upon it.

It might be judged that up to within a few years ago the porch was looked upon as a sort of necessary evil. It was planned and constructed to meet certain fixed conditions and to conform with the standard ideas of the times as to just what a porch should be, namely, a sort of finish to the front of the home which afforded shelter to the front door and which the family might use as a gathering place to spend the afternoons and evenings during the seasons of pleasant weather.

Though the development of the porch to its present state has been somewhat tardy, it is but a certain natural growth which of necessity had to come up through various stages.

The so well known, two story, Colonial porch of past times, while in every sense attractive, could not establish itself as entirely practical. The principal objection to it was that in all ordinary construction it darkened the rooms of the second story. Certainly a serious fault. From the two story Colonial idea was worked the single story porch, running the width of the front of the house; and for years most porches showed in their makeup, lines of the single story Colonial type.

Now, in the cities and suburbs, the general plan seems to be to have the front entrance consist of simply a small roofed entrance porch, inviting in its general plan, but with no expectation of using it for any other purpose than the mere entrance to the house.

The living porch should open off one of the family rooms and should have an exposure that will give plenty of air and sunlight. Such a living porch can be made to serve the purpose of a dining porch, one end of it being reserved for that purpose. However,

T last, after many years of seeming neglect, the now, a large number of houses are planned with a special dining room porch opening off the interior dining room. A number of houses have these porches inclosed in glass and warmed with steam coils, so that the room can be used in winter if desired.

> Another feature of the modern home to consider, is the sleeping porch, built on the second story opening off from one of the bedrooms or from an upper hall.

Two Detail Plates

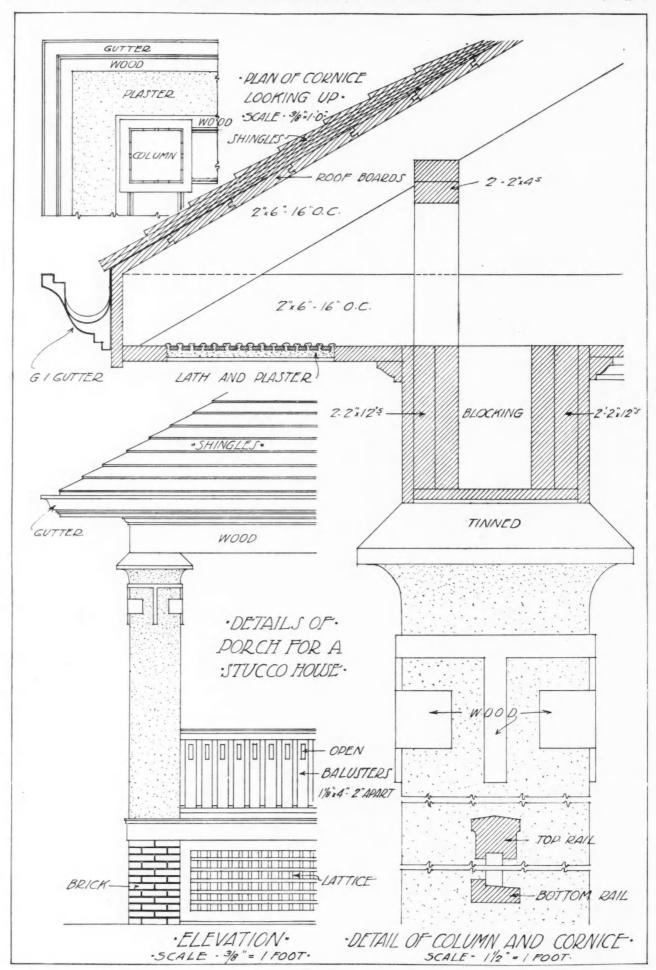
In the two plates shown on the following pages are given details which can be put into practical use in the construction of any porch.

The first of these plates concerns the details of a porch for a stucco house. A feature of this design is the plaster finish under the cornice between gutter and column line. The column is stucco finish, rising from porch, below, it is brick. Particular note should be taken of the box beam girder, built up of four 2 by 12's, which supports the porch roof. In many instances the span between posts is so great that a very rigid beam or truss must be used. Many times iron truss rods are used for this purpose, being placed over wood blocking. This is apt to be expensive and short lived. A better and cheaper way is, very often, to use an I beam, as is done in the plate shown on page 61. These steel I beams can be had in practically any length, depth and weight wanted, to do the work required.

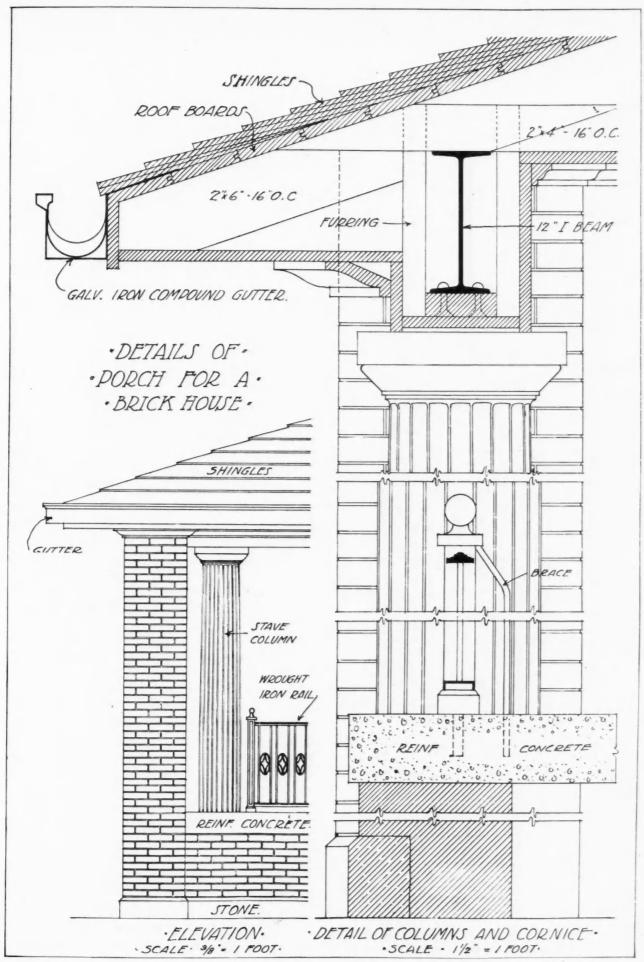
In the stucco house porch the roof is shingled; lattice work below porch and baluster design are good.

The second plate—that of a porch for a brick house -features a stave column standing just inside a brick column. This is a modified Colonial design; and will be liked because of its novelty. This porch foundation is of stone and brick with reinforced concrete porch floor.

Both of these plates are reproduced here to exact scale. They will prove useful to planners and builders.



DESIGN AND DETAILS OF MODERN STYLE STUCCO PORCH



COLONIAL PORCH WITH BOTH BRICK AND STAVE COLUMNS

Dimension Stuff

By J. Crow Taylor

A Putty Pointer

Proper glazing is an important item in doing work for discriminating folks, and to get it well done and insure it being in good shape when it reaches the job it is often well to have it done right in your own shop, or on the job. With rush orders, especially, there is often trouble because the work is handled before the putty has hardened. Putty, like cement, is a bit slow about hardening, and this fact is too often overlooked. Some who are awake to this matter make it a point to use a quick setting putty, and sometimes for the sake of quickness in the setting they sacrifice quality in the substance. Putty is made up of whiting and linseed oil, to which may be added certain coloring matter. Generally raw oil is used, but a pointer one putty maker gave is that by using boiled oil the putty will set in much shorter time than when mixed with raw oil.

Save the Nails

A lot of loose nails scattered around a job are signs of wastefulness that ought not to be. A few nails here and there are not so much in themselves, but they indicate careless habits that lead to careless waste in other things as well as nails. Begin right and make the men save the nails. In the first place, insist that every man on the job have a carpenter's apron, with two pockets for nails. This makes it easy to have two sizes at hand all the time, and when other sizes are needed, see that they are taken out in boxes or other receptacles and not thrown down in a loose pile here and there about the job. It only takes a little thoughtfulness to get at this matter right, and then you get the men trained into the right habit about nails it will result in less loss of time than to be sloppy about it and waste nails by throwing them around loose here and there.

Ladders

Good ladders are not only a pleasure and a convenience, but they are a profitable investment. There is enough time spent by some men making clumsy temporary ladders at every house job undertaken to buy a good set of ladders. And then think of the muscle straining job of shifting those clumsy 2x4 ladders about a building. Make your own ladders if you want too, but make real ladders at your shop, and take time and pains about it, and then take them with you. It is very likely that after you make one or two you will conclude that it is cheaper and better to buy your ladders from some one who specializes in these things, just as the painter and the tinners. Good ladders are a good investment, and it is cheaper to have a surplus of them than it is to make clumsy makeshifts at each job.

Hammer Marks

In modern carpentry it is not the chips so much as the hammer marks that tell of the workman-and the tools. Hammer marks are an abomination on good work, and there is but little excuse for many of them. A man that can not hit a nail with a hammer has no business doing high class work. And the man that can hit a nail has no call to mar the woodwork around it even when he drives it homeward. Good hammers are made oval on the face to save making unsightly marks on the wood, and with a good, properly oval faced hammer, a hammer mark on wood should be merely an occasional accident, and not a rule. A good way to reduce them to the accident stage is to require the man who makes a hammer mark to carefully sand it out. If that does not beget care in the matter, the man's place is as a saw and hatchet man on rough work only. He has no business at interior finish or outside casing and weather boarding. Hammer marks are a sign of rough work, under either paint or varnish, and a good way to cure the man that makes them is to make him rub them out awhile.

The Bargain Hand Saw

When you feel tempted to buy a hand saw simply because it's cheap and your hardware dealer is making a bargain sale of it, don't, unless it is your intention to give it to your boy or take it along for some laborer or rough-head to use. There is no bargain in that kind of a hand saw for a real workman—unless it happens to be one of those rare occasions when something really good is being sold at a bargain price, and you know it.

In the first place, no saw but the best is fit for a good carpenter to spend his time using, and there are a number of other reasons. One is that it takes just as much time and pains to set and file a saw that won't hold edge long as it does a good one, and this kind of time is worth enough money that you can soon waste enough of it on a saw poor in metal or temper to buy a good one, one that will hold edge and give service after you have put it in order. Another potent reason is that it takes a good and true saw to make proper fitting joints, and you simply can not afford to use any other kind if quality is any factor in your work.

So leave the bargain saws for the near-carpenter, and for the man who simply does a little tinkering around and can not appreciate a good tool, or, if you feel tempted to buy it, give it to the boy to practice with, or keep it to loan borrowing neighbors, but do not take it along for your own use.



Speeding Up

HOW TO DO FAST WORK (YET GOOD WORK) HANGING DOORS

By H. J. Blacklidge

HIS article is going to deal strictly with the hanging of doors. I venture to say that if any carpenter who has never paid any attention to the points I shall bring out, will try them conscientiously, he will find himself hanging at least one more door a day than he did before. All it requires is a little care and thought. Here is the whole thing in a nut shell—Eliminate unnecessary motions.

In the first place, fit your doors before casing them. It saves time in fitting, casing and hanging. Before the casing is on you can hold your door against the jamb and scribe it. For the casing you need not measure or gauge for the casing on the hinge side, as it will slip forward against the hinge and be exactly in place. And in hanging, you can use the butt gauge on the jamb.

It is taken for granted that the jambs are set straight and plumb. Saw the bottom horns off the door, plane one edge straight and place that edge against the jamb, having a chip or chisel under the door. Scribe top and other edge, take down and cut out the marks. Unless the scribing marks are cut out there will not be clearance enough. (If there is another man working near you have him scribe for you. Otherwise drive a nail in the corner of the ogee mould in such manner that you can hold the door with its help with one hand and scribe with the other.) Now as to the planing. ALWAYS have some kind of a clamp or rack to plane in. And HAVE IT CLOSE BY! Do not take any unnecessary steps. Have all (ALL) your tools within easy reach of the door after it is down where you are going to work on it.

After planing and cutting to the scribe marks tack a couple of scraps of thin stuff on for stops. Place the door in position with a chisel under and raise it so that it is just firm against the top of the jamb. Do not wedge it tight or you will have trouble later. With pocket knife mark "seven and eleven," eight and twelve or whatever other height you are using, from top and bottom respectively. Drop the door into the rack or clamp and grab a butt; knife point at top mark, turn the butt face down and slide it UP to the knife; then mark across the edge and you have a square mark

to work to. Mark other side of butt same way and you have saved the use of the square. Now slip down to the lower mark and square it the same way. Next mark the top and then the bottom of the jamb. You will see that this operation gives you the length and square at once instead of marking the length of the butts first and then going all over it again to square it.

Now take your butt gauge and mark first the width and then the depth of the mortise at the top of the door; next go to the bottom of the door, then to top of jamb, and bottom of it. You will find it easier and quicker to mark the top of jamb first and then slide down rather than the reverse. At least that is my experience and the experience of several others who have tried it. Right here comes in the beauty of hanging before casing. You can use your butt gauge ON THE JAMB as well as on the door.

Take your chisel and make the cuts the full width of mortise and the exact depth. This will take some practice, but it is worth it. In a very short time you will be able to strike just heavy enough to send the chisel home and no more. Sweep the chisel up and down the edge once or twice to remove those chips which project above the surface of the door. Then it will require surprisingly few strokes ACROSS grain to clean the mortise out slick and square. Chisel in the same rotation as you mark—in fact do all the different movement in as nearly the same manner as possible, which will help to increase the speed.

Next put the top half butt on the door, then the bottom half, and so on. Now take this advice! If you are a first class carpenter, a mechanic, go ahead and put all the screws in. But unless you are a first class workman and sure of your work, just put in one screw in each half butt. Then hang the door. Nine times out of ten it will touch some place, or be a little too close or too loose somewhere. Mark the place where it needs planing, take it down and put in the rest of the screws. Then plane and hang again and you will find that you have eliminated a lot of the "planing after your door is hung."

As I said before, eliminate all unnecessary motions;

make every single move count. In the words of the old song know "what you want when you want it," and get it—then use it.

An Easily Made Door Clamp

For a clamp spoken of above here is a quick and easy one. Take a lath and in the center nail two pieces of 2 by 6 about 6 inches long and 13/4 to 2 inches apart. At the ends of the lath and on the opposite side nail two inch pieces (a foot long or

more) at right angles to the lath. Turn over and drop the door between the 2 by 6, and the lath will spring down enough to grip the door firmly. Unless extra hard the door's own weight will hold it from slipping. But if it is hard a piece of 2 by 4 can be tacked to the floor in front of the door; or if a window is handy you can work into it. Or the clamp can have a couple of nails projecting through the bottom of it. This is objectionable, however, as it may slip and mar the floor.

How One Contracting Firm Makes the Motor-Cycle Pay

N a score of ways a day the motorcycle proves invaluable to the contractor—especially to the contractor who has a number of buildings under construction at the same time in the same city or cities not a great many miles apart," declares Arnold F. Meyer, of the Meyer Construction Company, Milwaukee. "We have used two motorcycles during the past two years and have just purchased another—so useful do we find the motorcycle in sav ng time when odds and ends are needed in a hurry."

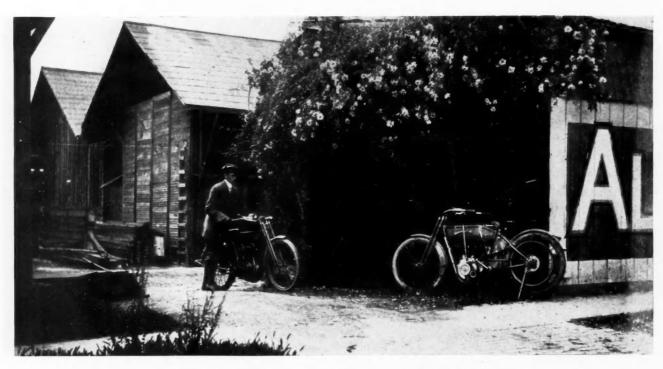
What do you mean by odds and ends?" Mr. Meyer was asked.

"That shearing machine, for example," he replied quickly. "A freight handler's strike caused delay in delivery of the shearing machine. We wanted it badly on a reinforced concrete job, where we have contracted to put up in two months and a half a building that will contain 90,000 square feet. The shearing machine was needed for cutting tie rods.

"Over the telephone we obtained no satisfaction from the railroad company. We were sure the consignment containing that badly needed machine had reached Milwaukee. But no one seemed to know exactly where the car had been set out. One of my men on a motorcycle visited four different railroad yards before he located the car containing the shearing machine. There the machine is now—on the job and thanks to the motorcycle.

"A few days ago it was a belt we needed without delay for our portable saw operated with a gasoline engine. Because we figure on using the saw for ripping all of our stuff for false work we would have been 'up against it' if there had been any great delay in obtaining a new belt. There can be but little encroachment on city streets when putting up new buildings. We figure on delivering lumber to the job only as fast as the sawyers and carpenters can handle it.

"All of our carpenters would have been held up an

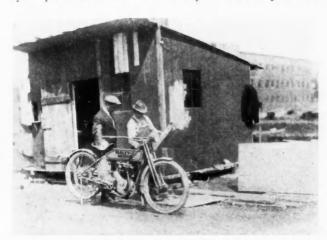


Lumber Salesman in Los Angles, Calif., just Leaving Yard on Motor-Cycle

hour or two, perhaps, if we could not have obtained a belt quickly that day. Thanks to the speed and reliability of one of our motorcycles the needed belt was obtained quickly and there was no delay. Our saws were kept running and the big job was not held up for lack of a few feet of belting. With the motorcycle, but little time is required to get our circular saw sharpened at the nearest grindery. As a result we have our saws in first class condition at all times.

"Speaking of the breaking of a belt connecting a circular saw with the pulley shaft of the gasoline engine recalls to mind an instance last year on a big contract when the motorcycle made its usefulness appreciated. Instead of making an emergency run for a belt, the motorcycle was sent post-haste for some batteries for a gasoline engine used in running a saw.

"In supervising work and in using a large force of men to the best advantage on several jobs, the motorcycle proves its usefulness many times a day. With



Arnold F. Meyer of the Meyer Construction Co., Milwaukee, Which Uses Three Motorcycles

the aid of a motorcycle I can keep close watch of the work on widely scattered jobs, and can rush in extra men when I find that any part of the work is lagging behind the rest of the work.

"Each of our motorcycles pays for itself many times in the course of a building season. Operated at a cost of from one-sixth to one-tenth of a cent per mile, the motorcycle furnishes the most economical of all known methods of travel on land—not even excepting walking, if you figure in shoe leather and the time of the walker.

"Motorcycles are comfortable as a result of the perfection of seat springs. My men who run errands on motorcycles feel fresher for other work when they return from a ride. I suppose we could get along without motorcycles, because we did prior to two years ago, but I would hate to think of attempting to get along without our motorcycles.

"Some days two of them will be kept running errands throughout the entire working day, the riders merely throwing the motor out of clutch while delivering messages and picking up the odds and ends familiar to all contractors."



AZY men are just as useless as dead ones, and take up more room.

Bill's Way

Neighbor—"I s'pose your Bill's 'ittin the 'arp with the hangels now?"

Long-Suffering Widow—"Not 'im! 'Ittin the hangels wiv the 'arp's nearer 'is mark!"

Striped Paint

A paint manufacturer recently received the following letter: "Gentlemen:—Will you please send us some of your striped paint. We want just enough for one barber pole."—Southern Textile Bulletin.

Easter

A Chicago banker was dictating a letter to his stenographer.

"Tell Mr. Soandso," he ordered, "that I will meet him in Schenectady."

"How do you spell Schenectady?" asked the stenographer.

"Sc-, S-c-er-er-Tell him I'll meet him in Albany."

Not Quite Steady

A farmhand had worked in the field from dawn until darkness, doing the chores by lantern light. "I'm going to quit," he said to the farmer, at the end of the month. "You promised me a steady job."

"Well, haven't you got one?" was the astonished reply.

"No," said the man, "there are three or four hours every night that I don't have anything to do and fool away my time sleeping."

How Old was Ann?

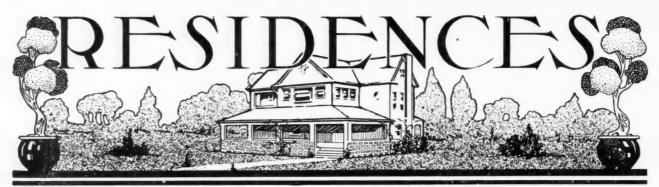
Teacher (to dull boy in mathematics)—"You should be ashamed of yourself. Why, at your age George Washington was a surveyor."

Pupil—"Yes, sure; and at your age he was President of the United States."

Casey's Picture

Casey decided to go into business; so he bought out a small livery stable, and had a painter make a sign for him showing him astride a mule. He had this sign placed in front of the stable, and was quite proud of it. His friend Finnigan happened along, and stood gazing at the sign.

"That's a good picture of me, ain't it?" asked Casey.
"Sure it looks something like you," said Finnigan,
"but who the divil is the man on your back?"



Attractive Square House Design

PERSPECTIVE AND COMPLETE SET OF ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS OF A PLEASING HOME RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED IN DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.

7 ITH the bungalow, bungalow house and bungalow cottage type of construction still flourishing, and seemingly more popular than ever, it is really refreshing to be able to note the time tried square type design.

This home, architect's perspective and detailed working drawings of which are shown this month, was but recently completed in Downers Grove, Ill., for Mr. R. J. Darnley. It is one of the best examples of the

square type of design and most certainly presents a very attractive appearance, both exteriorly and interiorly.

That the square type of design and construction building of a residence based somewhat more upon the does away with all useless corners and cumbersome angles cannot be denied. That it offers a type of home in which every particle of space can be practically utilized is a fact. These features are well worth considering, not only from the standpoint of convenience, but of economy as well; and a careful study of



Attractive Square Hip Roof House Designed for Mr. R. J. Darnley, Downers Grove, Ill.

the accompanying detailed plates will not be amiss.

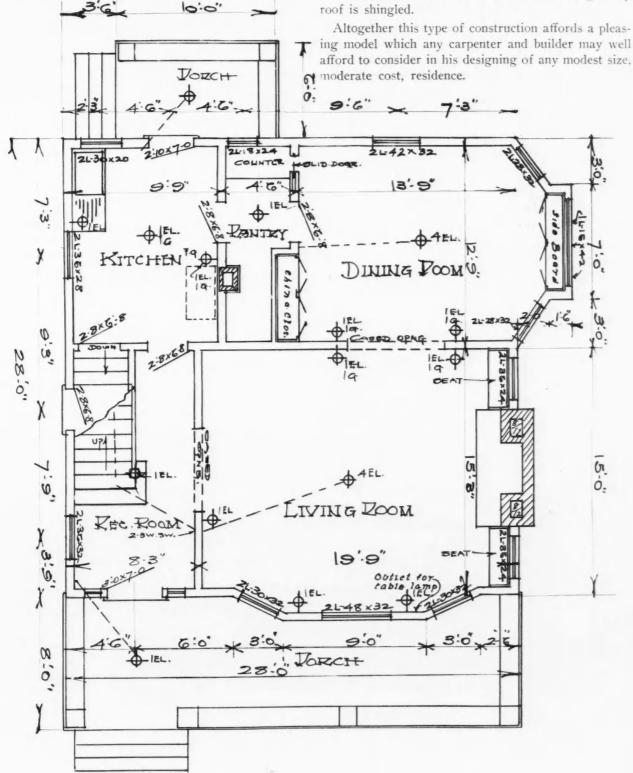
A good sized porch extends across the width of the house. Entrance is had into reception room, from which living room opens to right. This living room is of good size. It has a bay window, also brick fireplace with built-in seats upon either side. A cased opening leads to dining room, which has built-in sideboard in center of bay window. Good sized pantry,

china closet, kitchen and back porch space is provided.

Upstairs we find a center hall from which entrance is had to three bedrooms, all of ample size, with good closet provision and well lighted. The bath—modern in every respect—is directly off the hall.

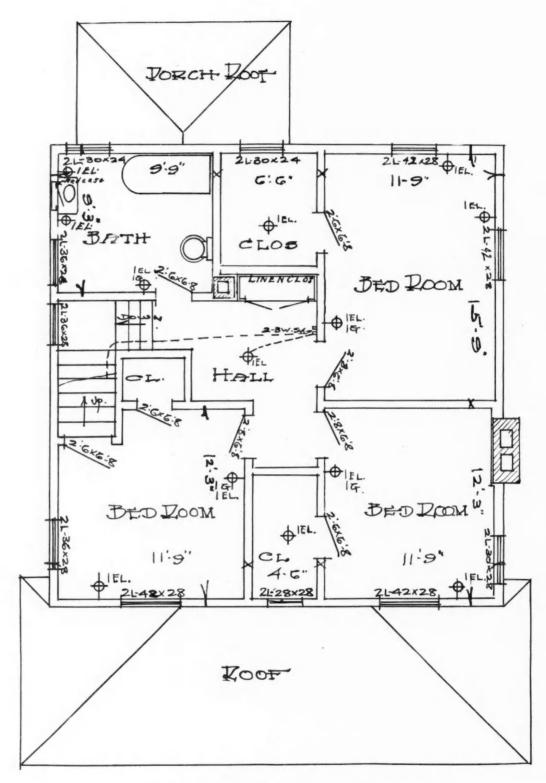
The basement provides for laundry and heating equipment, a fruit and vegetable room and a coal room.

The exterior finish of this home is of siding. Hip roof is shingled.

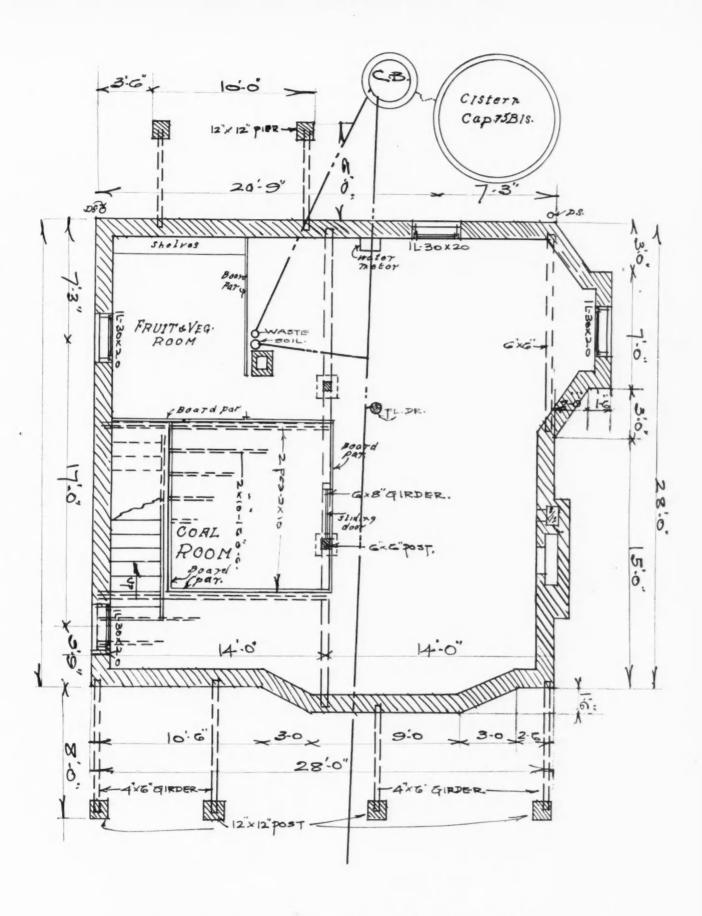


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

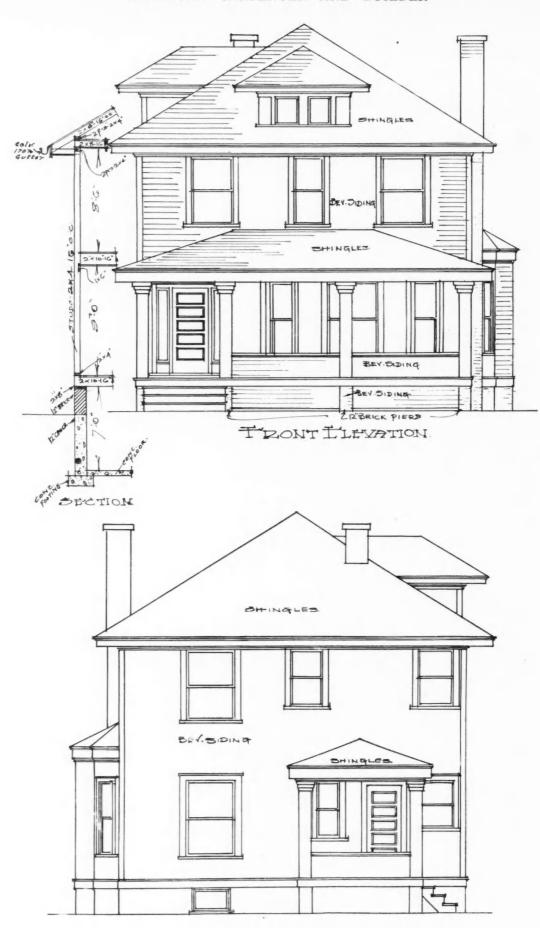
(House on Opposite Page)



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
(House on Page 66)



BASEMENT AND FOUNDATION PLAN
(House on Page 66)



REAR ELEVATION

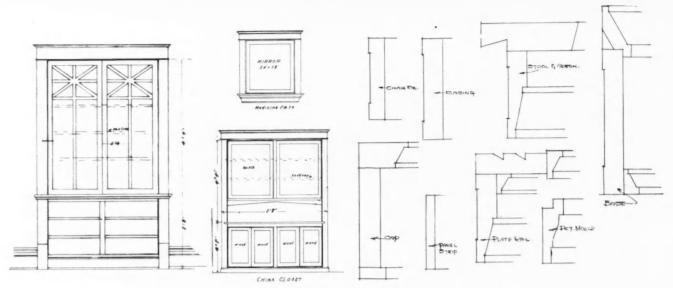
(House on Page 66)



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION
(House on Page 66)



Details of Interior Finish-House Shown on Page 66

Things Worth Knowing About Linseed Oil

INSEED oil is a drying oil; that is, an oil which will absorb oxygen from the atmosphere, and during this absorption become solidified into a rubber-like, water-proof film. The absorption of this oxygen produces a gain in the weight of the oil.

Linseed oil is pressed from flaxseed. The flax, in this case, is grown especially for crushing purposes.

To make the best oil, the flax is not cut until its seeds have commenced to ripen. This is the practice in India, where labor costs only a few pennies a day. There the flax is pulled and manipulated entirely by hand and the seed is very plump and rich in oil, because the juices have been enriched by the natural process of ripening. The India seed produces an oil which is highly prized by all those who must have linseed oil second to none; especially varnish makers, who consume enormous quantities. This method of harvesting flaxseed cannot be practiced in this country nor in South America or Russia, where great quantities are produced, as it would raise the price far beyond reason.

In America, flax is cut by machinery, exactly as is wheat. Now, if the farmer waited until the seed had started to ripen, much of it would shell out from the shaking of the harvesting machine and would be wasted. To prevent this, the seed is cut while in the "dough," as it is called, just previous to ripening. Although it becomes solid and ripens after cutting, it does not receive the juices which would have been obtained if left to ripen naturally. Indeed, much of it is cut so green that it produces a very inferior oil.

Much is heard about cold-pressed oil, but with the powerful hydraulic presses (the most common means of extracting the oil) it matters little whether the flax has been heated slightly (is hot pressed) or not, as to the resulting quality. Heated seed, however, will

make a more highly colored oil, due to distegration of mucilaginous matter. It is doubtful whether this injures the binding qualities of the oil, as claimed by some, as much of this matter settles upon standing.

In varnish manufacture particularly, refined oil is necessary. Linseed oil contains some coloring matter which still remains after the oil has settled. Ordinary oil will impart a yellowish tint to certain light tones, especially to white pigments, particularly white lead and zinc white. This refining is usually done by agitating it together with sulphuric acid or alkali and filtering.

Linseed oil is best in its raw state for exterior painting and in fact, many painters use it for interior work When raw, the oil is extremely elastic and will expand and contract with any kind of surface on which it is used; wood, brick, metal or stone. Raw oil is also very penetrating, save when the weather is very cold, when it will become viscid. The penetrating properties of raw oil enable it to reach down into the pores of all porous materials used in building, forming little root-like connections with the materials on which it is applied.

Boiled linseed oil is the name usually given to oil which has been heated to a temperature of at least 250 degrees Fahrenheit, with or without the addition of dryer. Boiled oil is not as elastic as raw oil and is little used for exterior work. For interior work, however, much is used as conditions are less severe. Then, too, the boiling causes the oil to dry much quicker, which is particularly desirable for interior work.

The possibilites of obtaining pure boiled linseed oil are very slight and much of it sold under this name is really raw oil, to which a cheap benzine dryer is added. This gives the oil the proper color and drying qualities of boiled oil. The adulteration, however, is detrimental to the durability of the oil.—Pratt & Lambert's Varnish Talk.

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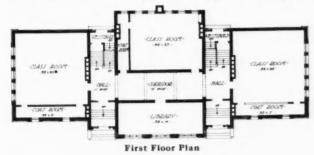


Design for Small High School

PERSPECTIVE AND FLOOR PLANS OF SCHOOL BUILDING FEATURING ASSEMBLY ROOM

architect, G. W. Ashby, of Chicago. Placing this rially to the architectural effect of the exterior.

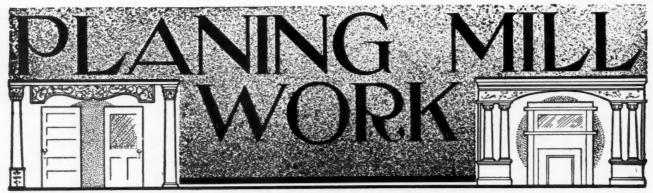
THE assembly room affords the particularly in- assembly room upon second floor results in not only teresting part of this small high school, which high walls and ceiling for the room itself, insuring was designed by the widely known schoolhouse ample air space, but also makes it possible to add mate-







High School Building of Striking Appearance and Modern Arrangement



More Shop Kinks

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

By Wm. C. Jasbury

H ERE are some more snappy squibs for millmen and cabinet makers—just to keep my franchise good.

Inlaid Jig Saw Work. Many times I have seen fancy inlaying, such as flowers, scrolls, etc., done by the aid of a jig saw, by making the design on a light colored piece of wood, such as holly, boxwood, orange, etc., and then placing this piece on a piece of dark wood, such as hazel, walnut, rosewood, etc.



Inlaying by Means of Jig Saw

Nail the pieces together and, with a thin saw, cut through both of these and then take apart; drop scroll piece in corresponding piece, using glue with a pair of caul boards, having paper between to keep the glue from sticking to the caul boards.

Many Kinds of Wood in Piano. Recently I had a job tearing apart a very old piano, the wood was to be used in making two dressing tables and I found the following kinds of wood: Spruce, maple, rosewood, ash, ebony, beech, white pine, holly and cherry

About Old Saws. Here are some of the uses I have seen old cast off circular rip saws put to. I once saw one used on the top of a pole at a county fair, on a maul hitting strength testing machine. When the indicator went up to the 300 mark it hit the bell (saw). I once saw one used on a 7-foot 4 by 4, used to hang coats on in a lodge room. The 4 by 4 had four feet nailed on the base, similar to a family tree. I saw a fellow have a home-made velocipede on an ice pond and an old rip saw for a propeller. I saw a fellow use one for a waiter's tray one night at a reception held in a mill office. I saw an old rip saw used for a cover for a swill barrel, where dogs were in the habit of making night visits and usually upset the barrel. A plug driven in the center hole

formed the handle. The dogs changed their route. It had once been a wabble saw and made the dogs dizzy, particularly the setters, (saw teeth). I have seen the tool room men cut up old rip saws to make hard wood (hand) scrapers. I have seen molding plane bits made of them.

Something About Cypress. Now I am going to air my views on the use of cypress for exterior. In a general mill such as I am now engaged in, we have many repair and replace jobs in the spring when people are getting ready to open up their sea shore cottages. I have never seen a post or other lumber of cypress come to the shop, that was rotten. I am fully convinced that cypress is an everlasting wood. Many architects do not want it on account of the grain raising. This, to my mind, is a silly imagination. Cypress being a species of cedar, has the properties of longevity. It contains the gum that fortifies it against the ravages of atmospheric conditions. It grows in the swamps and when wet it is perfectly at home and when wet and dry alternately, it is at home twice. Take it from me, I will always recommend cypress as the everlasting wood. I have none for sale.

Set Screws on a Shaft are things that should have serious thought. I have seen a few accidents caused by them in my time. I have fired them out before now and sometimes when the boss would not stand for them being cut off, I have turned a disk with



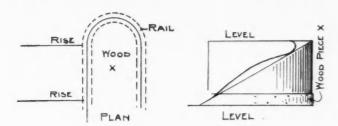
Protecting Set Screw on a Shaft

groove, then cut out a hole in the center large enough to slip over collar, cut out for set screw head and then cut it in halves, put it over the set screw and wire it and then go to it.

More About Stair Work. I am going to say more about stair work. I have never had any trouble in

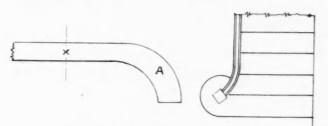
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getting out stairs the way I write the articles. It is true I have had some criticism about my methods, but nevertheless, I know what I am talking about, and if any of the "American Carpenter and Builder" readers refute my methods, I can't help it. I have had as much experience as any one of them. There are many ways to get out cylinders, wreaths, quarter turns, ramps, easements, etc. Some of the methods are so long winded and complicated, it would require an ordinary mechanic to take a course in some studio for years. One of the methods I use (one of them, mind you) is, I get the exact plan of the wreath or cylinder, and band saw a piece of



Simple Hand Rail Method

stuff this shape (center of proposed rail), then I lay off the rise and tread on a piece of Beaver, or stiff card board, then bend the card or Beaver board around the wood bottom. That gives me the height and plan of the required rail to fit my chunk to. This case applies to the spot where a flight runs up to an upper floor. This is a practical way of getting out "any" shape or twist in a stair rail. I have used it for years and anyone who says it is not right, is either anxious to be different or has sore feet.



Laying Out Twist Rail at Bottom of Stairs

I have also bent the bottom of a stair string, where a turn out was necessary, and before sawing out the triangles forming the rise and tread, I have laid my rough piece for the proposed rail on the upper edge of the string, marking the string slope on the bottom of it, then measuring either in or out for sides of rail, as the case would be. I have seen these turnout easements of hand rail made by laminating the material around a drum to the proper plan curve, then gluing and clamping to drum. I have also seen pieces of twist rail for the bottom of stairs where a turnout would be, laid out with the aid of a plumb. By taking a 2-inch piece and cutting it out the slope of the (rail on plan) level and nail the shank or straight end on the bench so that from

X hangs over edge of bench, then take the chunk of material that the rail is to be made of and put it under the bench piece A on the floor with one end against the leg of the bench, the same pitch or rake as the stairs, then take a level, using the plumb bulb, and put it against the top piece, plumb and make a dot with pencil on rail piece at foot of plumb rule. Keep this up by marking every inch or so until you have established a curved line on the rail piece, then trace a line through these. This gives the plan shape on the rake. This may seem to some of the stair men as crude, but I am only trying to show how many ways I have seen these feats done.

So much for the twisters,—come on with the knocker's club.



Skyscraper for Women Only

Plans are under way in New York City for what probably will be the first and certainly will be the largest office building in the world to be occupied exclusively by business women. Since the idea was first broached by the projectors of a business bureau for women the number of applications received for space have multiplied so greatly that serious consideration is now being given to the idea of securing the Madison Square Garden, the city's greatest amusement structure, to be remodeled for this purpose.

The garden occupies an entire block and is held at \$3,500,000, but the wealthy enthusiasts behind this newest woman's movement insist that they will have no difficulty in filling a building of this size, providing they can obtain the necessary financial backing for its erection or reconstruction. The new building will contain offices for women doctors, lawyers, real estate dealers, dressmakers, milliners, hairdressers, insurance agents, photographers, publishers, advertising agents and amusement managers, besides studios for women artists and musicians and headquarters for the hundreds of women's clubs and societies that flourish in different parts of the city. A novel proposal is to include a hall where those with new articles of interest to women can exhibit and demonstrate them. A restaurant, run and managed by women, will be a feature, and it is even said that an application for the shoe-shining privilege has been received from an enterprising young woman.

The only man who has thus far ventured to apply for admission is one, who, presumably in a spirit of levity has asked for a concession to collect the hairpins that may be dropped in the corridors and public rooms. Hotels, clubs and apartment houses exclusively for women already are familiar institutions in New York, and with the addition of this great new office building the women of the city engaged in commercial pursuits will be entirely independent of mere man.



Principles of Barn Building*

By Thomas F. Hunt

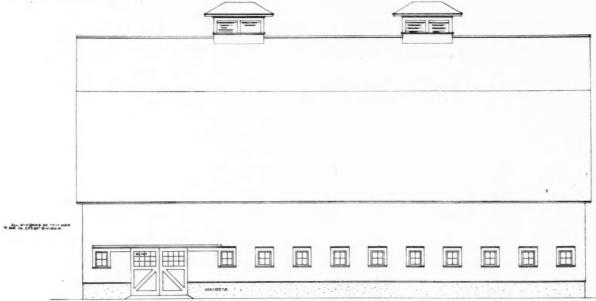
THE usual question asked by persons seeking advice about a barn is something like this: "I intend to build a barn 30 by 50, with a basement, and 18-foot posts above. In this I intend to provide for twenty cows and four horses, ten head of young cattle, hay, grain and tools for 100-acre farm. How can I best divide up the space?"

The question should rather be as follows: I have twenty cows, four horses, ten head of young cattle, hay, grain and tools for 100-acre farm, for which I must provide. What size, shape of building and manner of construction would you suggest?

In other words, the proper method is to determine

animals and for the convenience and safety of the attendants. Theoretically the ventilation depends rather more on the cubic feet of air furnished than on the cubic feet of space. Large space presents drafts, gives greater opportunity for exchange of air (which always takes place in barns), and gives more opportunity for wind ventilation. With good insulation and proper provision for the intake and outgo of air, greater regularity will be secured by small cubic space, because it is easier for the animals to warm the stable and thus keep a greater difference between the inside and outside air.

The floor space allotted to each horse may vary from



Front Elevation Modern Dairy Barn Designed for Mr. Ira Conger, Sac City, Iowa

one's requirements and then seek to build the most economical structure which will provide them. Architects sometimes cut up pieces of cardboard of proper scale, say one-fourth inch to the foot, representing each of the rooms required in a building, and these they shift about until the best arrangement of space has been determined.

The amount of space to be allotted to animals should be such as is required for the bodily comfort of the 90 to 120 square feet. For horses, the standard length of stall from rear of manger to the drop is 6 feet, 6 inches. The width of manger from outside to outside may be 3 feet. In nature, horses eat from the ground. Mangers should not be too high nor too large. Three feet high next the stall is sufficient, and, if stall faces an alley, 4 feet high on the side next this alley. The width of stalls may vary from 5 to 6 feet.

Cattle may be housed with about one-half the space allotted to horses, or from 45 to 60 square feet. The standard length of platform for cows is 5 feet, which

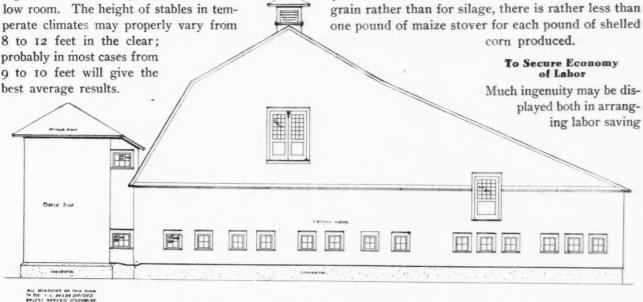
^{*}Portions of a pamphlet published by the College of Agriculture of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. as part of their "Reading-Course for Farmers."

may be varied slightly, depending on the method of Box stalls for horses may vary from 12 by 12 to tying and the size of the animals. The tendency is to 8 by 12. A box stall 8 by 12 is to be preferred to one get the platform too long. The width of cow stall or 10 by 10. For cows, 8 by 8 is permissible, but 8 by 10 space may vary from 3 to 4 feet. The gutter should is better. Pens for swine may vary from 5 by 8 to not be more than 8 inches deep at its deepest point, 8 by 10. A pen that is 7 by 9 is generally satisfactory. and may be 12 to 16 inches wide. It is desirable to In making an estimate of the space required to have it of suitable width for a flat stable shovel. The house properly the various farm products, writer prefers the runway behind the cattle to be of average maximum estimates should be used. same height as platform in order that the cattle do We should expect to get better results than not have to step up or down in passing over the the averages shown by stagutter. When animals stand with heads totistics. We can hardly exwards the wall the driveway between pect to provide for ungutters should be 9 feet, although 8 feet will answer, in case of cattle and from

Right Side Elevation Modern Dairy Barn Designed for Mr. Ira Conger, Sac City, Iowa

12 to 15 feet in case of horses. The space between the feed manger and the wall should be from 5 to 6 feet. When cattle face toward the center the distance from gutter to wall should be 6 feet; with horses 8 feet. Like the amount of cubic space, the height will depend somewhat on climatic conditions. The higher the stable the more readily the air may pass through above the animals without causing draft. On the other hand, since the warm air passes to the top of the room, the position occupied by the animal in a high room is relatively colder than in a

usual yields, but future developments and increased yields from improved methods should be considered. The following may be taken as a guide in estimating space: maize, 50 bushels per acre; wheat, 25 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; hay, 2 tons; silage, 12 tons per acre. A bushel of small grain occupies about 1.25 cubic feet; that of ear corn, 2.5 cubic feet; a ton of hay, 500 cubic feet; a ton of silage, about 60 cubic feet. For each pound of wheat or oats, two pounds may be allowed for straw, although these relations vary greatly with season, soil and varieties. When planted for grain rather than for silage, there is rather less than one pound of maize stover for each pound of shelled

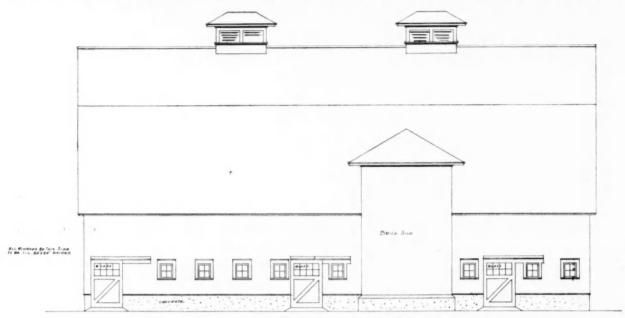


Left Side Elevation Modern Dairy Barn Designed for Mr. Ira Conger, Sac City, Iowa

devices and in so arranging the various rooms or buildings so as to make the least work.

There are two considerations which may materially affect the labor: (1) the compactness of the building or buildings; and (2) the extent to which the working parts of the barn are placed on a single floor.

If one studies attentively the different types of barns in different countries or different parts of the same either south or east of the barn. This then brings the yards farthest from the house, the least subject to observation from the house, and, as the prevailing winds in the United States are from the south and west, it is the most sanitary condition so far as the farm dwelling is concerned. The next least objectionable position would be north of the dwelling, with the yards east of the barns. The ideal location for barns



Rear Elevation Modern Dairy Barn, Designed for Mr. Ira Conger, Sac City, Iowa

country, he must be struck by the similarity of type in the same neighborhood and the difference in type in different neighborhoods. To some extent this may be a matter of imitation, but, on the whole, it usually represents a more or less unconscious adaption to the climatic conditions and to the methods of farming.

In the New England States the barns are not only all connected but they are also usually connected with the dwelling. In Holland the connection is even more intimate. On the other hand, in the central and southern United States it is common to build a number of unattached outbuildings, while in England buildings are not only detached but are not infrequently distributed about the estate.

The factors entering into this problem are labor, temperature and ventilation. In many places the labor of caring for live-stock is only a small part of the total labor of the farm. In such cases, the arrangement of buildings so as to reduce the general farm labor, particularly in the busy season, will be a most important consideration. In mildly temperate climates when barns are built primarily to keep animals and objects dry, rather than for protection against great cold, large dependence must be placed on wind as a means of ventilation. In such cases the location and arrangement of the buildings is a matter of some importance.

The best situation for the barn is east or south of the dwelling. The barnyards are preferably situated is east of dwelling with the yards on the south and east. In locating a barn, particular attention should be paid to the possibility of proper drainage, in order that both buildings and yards may be as dry as possible.

In the climate of northeastern United States, it is desirable that the yards and buildings should be protected from the winter winds, those from the northwest, perhaps, being the most objectionable. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that the most difficult thing to obtain in farm buildings is ventilation, and that wind is our most effective agent in obtaining it. If a series of buildings are to be built they should be so arranged as not to interfere with the proper circulation of wind about these buildings. For this reason, the hollow square may be objectionable. While a row of buildings side by side would be less objectionable, a row placed end to end but not in a straight line would be least objectionable.

The introduction of the horse-fork and the hay-carries and the adoption of the silo have led to radical departures in form of buildings and method of construction. It is no longer necessary to drive into the barn to unload hay, although it may be desirable when the custom of putting grain in barn before threshing still prevails. Expense in construction may be saved in some instances by having the hay mows rest on the ground. Long, narrow, high mows save labor and economize space. It is much easier to mow away in a space 30 by 80 feet than in one 40 by 60.

This difference in form will save one man in the ity desired. It is sometimes wise economy to build for mow.

greater durability not only because of the greater

To Secure Economy of Construction, Strength and Durability

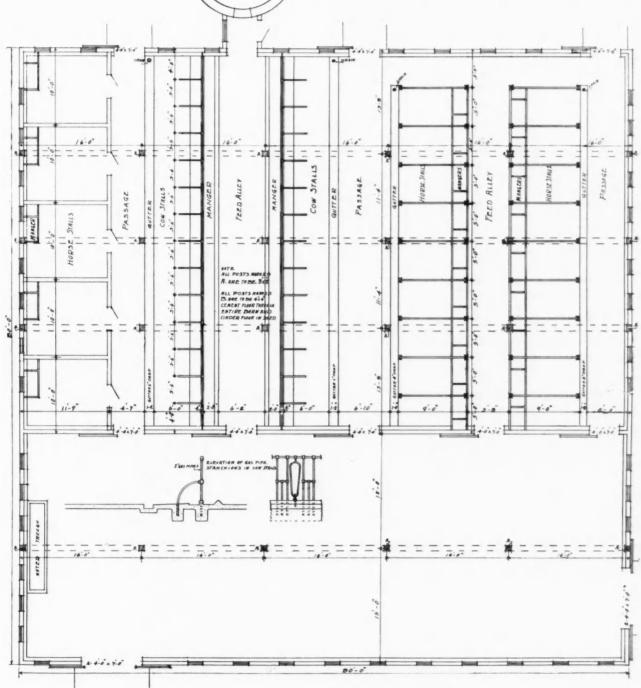
These items involve the choice of materials. The materials used may be wood, stone, brick, concrete, or iron. The relative cost of material will depend on

the locality, and their economical use will depend somewhat on the price of labor. Choice of material will also depend on the strength needed and durabil-



ity desired. It is sometimes wise economy to build for greater durability not only because of the greater period of service but because of less expenditure required for maintenance. On the other hand, there may come a point in the cost of construction when the interest on the increased investment will more than pay for maintenance.

Stone has long been used for basement work and when available is in many respects the best for such purpose. Objection is often found to basement walls because of the condensation of moisture on them. This is because the inner surface is cooled by conduction and because the stone is a good conductor of heat. The room within stone walls is less likely, however,



Ground Floor Plan Modern Dairy Barn, Designed for Mr. Ira Conger, Sac City, Iowa

to be cooled by an actual change of air than in the ordinary wooden construction, particularly when it is warm above ground so that the room contains relatively warm moist air with relatively cold surface walls. This condensation of moisture on the walls is not in itself harmful but rather beneficial as abstracting moisture from the air. Moist walls, however, are a symptom or indication of an improper condition of the air of the room.

When timber and labor were cheap, barns were built with heavy frames, dependence being placed on the direct support of the post. Such barns are thoroughly strong and rigid, but are now found expensive on account of the price of lumber and labor, and on account of the posts the space can not always be so conveniently or economically arranged. This has led to the construction of so-called plank barns.

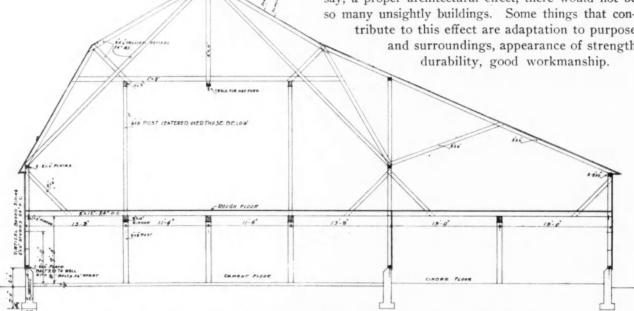
Two principles have been taken advantage of in the construction of plank barns:

(1) That the carrying strength of two beams are not directly proportional to their width but are proelsewhere. The principle on which the truss is based may be illustrated by stating that if the ends of three lath are united into a triangle by the use of a single nail at each angle, the structure will be entirely rigid, but that if ends of four lath are united into a square by use of a single nail at each angle the structure has no rigidity. Persons are often at a loss to know whether they have a true truss. The answer to the query is whether they have three sides of a triangle properly fastened together.

In building plank barns, the width of the material makes it possible to use nails in fastening the ends in place of mortise and tenon, which were necessary with square timbers. This very much reduces the amount of labor and requires somewhat less skilled labor. In building plank barns, two difficulties have sometimes arisen: the nailing has not been sufficient to stand the pull; and sufficient provision has not been made for lateral pressure.

Appearance

Were it possible to define exactly what it is that gives to structures satisfactory appearance, or, as we say, a proper architectural effect, there would not be so many unsightly buildings. Some things that contribute to this effect are adaptation to purpose and surroundings, appearance of strength durability, good workmanship.



Section Showing Framing Modern Dairy Barn Designed for Mr. Ira Conger, Sac City, Iowa

portional to the square of their depths. The carrying strength of a 4 by 4 is to a 2 by 8 as 20 is to 66. Great additional carrying strength for the amount of material used is therefore secured by using plank on edge rather than square timber. It will be observed, however, that the lateral strength of the material is lessened, and therefore not so able to withstand any lateral thrusts as when square timbers are used. For this reason plank barns, in the construction of which this fact has been overlooked, have been known to suffer from wind pressure and sometimes from the interior pressure of hay or other forage.

(2) In the construction of plank barns greater use has been made of the truss than in older barns, in doing away with interior posts and in securing strength

Certain colors and combination of colors are more pleasing than others. Some colors, such as shades of yellow, attract attention and serve to make a building prominent, while other colors, such as olive or olive-green, make a building less prominent. Choice of color should depend on the surroundings. A white building in an exposed place is unattractive, while if subdued by being surrounded by trees and shrubbery it is attractive. To those who do not care to worry about colors, outbuildings may safely be painted red with white trimmings. There is no better paint than pure boiled linseed oil and pure white lead. Venetian red is a good pigment because it is a cheap pigment that will hold to its color. One difficulty of olive and green colors is that it is difficult without high expense to obtain green pigments that will not fade.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

Hand Mixing of Concrete

A CONSIDERATION OF THE PROCESS WHERE MACHINE MIXING IS NOT FEASIBLE

By Sanford E. Thompson

A LTHOUGH upon all extensive operations concrete is now mixed by a machine, hand mixing is necessary, and may be even economical under certain conditions: (1) where the quantity of concrete is so small as to prohibit the expense of purchasing or renting a mixer; (2) where concrete is laid in so thin a layer or at so many different places that the cost of the frequent moving of a mixer counterbalances the saving otherwise realized; and (3) in beginning large jobs before the machinery has arrived or where the work is slow at the start. The cost by hand mixing, therefore, should be estimated not only when it is obviously the only method to use, but also to determine whether hand work may not be the cheaper.

Notwithstanding that comparative tests have usually shown machinery-mixed concrete to be the stronger, with careful superintendence, hand mixing will give first-class results. Concrete of wet consistency, soft enough to flow sluggishly, such as is used in building construction, is less easily worked by hand than a mixture of stiffer plastic consistency.

The cost of mixing by hand varies with local conditions, but when, as is usually the case on any particular job, the local characteristics are known, it is possible to estimate the cost very closely instead of making it a matter of mere guess. To be sure, the experienced engineer or contractor may guess quite accurately; but almost anyone will fall down once in a while and make a mistake which may amount to a large percentage of the cost, enough to make a difference between profit and loss, when conditions are different from those with which he is familiar. With the proper data at hand it is just as easy and takes no more time to estimate accurately than to study the problem carefully enough to hazard a guess which will include all of the variables.

The strength of hand-mixed concrete is but little affected by the system employed in mixing the materials, provided they are turned in a proper manner and a sufficient number of times to incorporate them thoroughly. Some engineers prefer to make the cement and sand into a mortar, while others do not add the water until the final turning. Excellent work is produced by both methods, but the latter is slightly

more economical, because shoveling the mortar on to the stone involves more labor than handling the dry mixed cement and sand. For example, comparative tests show that it costs less to mix the cement and sand dry, shovel the mixture on to the stone, and turn three times than to make a mortar, shovel it on to the stone, and turn only twice. Still other methods are sometimes employed, so that they all may be summarized as follows:

- (1.) Cement and sand mixed dry and shoveled onto the stone or gravel, leveled off, and wet as the mass is turned.
- (2.) Cement and sand mixed dry, and the stone or gravel dumped on top of it, leveled off, and wet as the mass is turned.
- (3.) Cement and sand mixed with water into a mortar which is shovelled on to the gravel or stone, and the mass turned with shovels.
- (4.) Cement and sand mixed with water into a mortar, the gravel or stone spread on top of it, and the mass turned with shovels.
- (5.) Gravel or stone, sand and cement, spread in successive layers, mixed slightly and shoveled into a circle or crater, water poured into the center, and the mass mixed with shovels and hoes.

The last method is applicable only where a small amount of concrete is to be mixed on the ground with no mixing platform or motor box.

Mixing of the sand and cement must be done just before they are needed. If mixed more than half an hour in advance, the natural moisture, which all sands contain, will make the cement set and cake.

--

A Wood Turner's Pet. I once worked in a stair shop in Jersey City; the owner lived up-stairs and had his stable in the rear of the shop. He had bantam chickens; one Mr. Bantam used to perch on the tail stock of the lathe while I would be turning balusters, the chips would cover him up but he would still hold his post (not the one I was turning). The Boss thought it very clever of him. I would now and then, when boss was not there, give him a shower of tobacco juice that would make him look like a stucco gargoyle. Believe it?

WM C. JASBURY.



Ladder Scaffolding Now Being Used

What should be of general interest to workers making use of scaffolding at any time is the ladder scaffolding now being used in a great deal of the building and decorating work done in Chicago and vicinity.

This ladder scaffolding is claimed by those who have used it to be far superior to anything ever before used or built for use in that line.



CHIMNEY REPAIR—A TICKLISH JOB EASILY DONE Ladder Scaffolding 44 Feet High Erected in 40 Minutes by Three Men, Carried Over One Ton of Bricks and Mortar on One Side

This scaffolding, as reference to the accompanying illustration will show, is entirely constructed of ladders. It is convenient for the workmen to get up and down at any point desired, and it is absolutely safe.

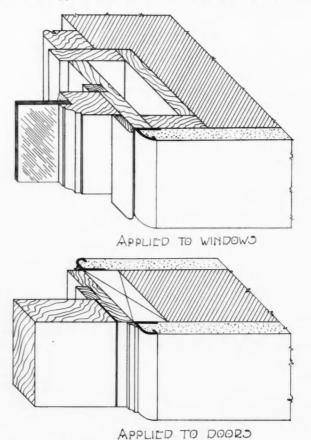
Being light, it does not sway while the men are working on it; it does not obstruct the light and it can be easily and quickly put up or taken down.

This ladder scaffolding can be used in any exterior or interior work to a height of over 600 feet. No nails, saw or hammer are necessary in constructing any part of the scaffolding. Any and all kinds of work can be done without trestles or jacks.

The ease of construction and handling, and the absolute safety it affords the workmen, should make this ladder scaffolding appeal to all men ever required to make use of scaffolding for any purpose.

Pressed Metal Sanitary Trim

The enthusiasm for non-dust-catching interior finish continues. First we had the slab door, a hardwood veneer door all in one panel without projecting mouldings of any kind; non-dust catching, therefore sanitary. Now there has been developed a sanitary trim which does away entirely with interior casings around doors and windows, at the same time itself making a neat, durable finish. This has been given the name "Hol-don Sanitary Trim." The accompanying drawings show how it is applied; and the photograph gives an idea of the neat appearance of this finish in actual construction.



Sections Through Window and Door Frames Showing Applications of "Hol-don Sanitary Trim"

We are informed that architects and builders are taking very kindly to this material for school houses, hospitals and public buildings of all kinds. For instance, the Nebraska State Architect has adopted it for the new buildings in process of erection by that state. And Messrs. Link & Haire, of Butte, Mont., have utilized it in the new hospital building at Missoula.

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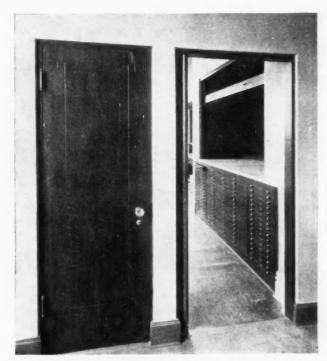


Photo of Finish Work Where "Hol-don" Pressed Metal Trim is Used

It seems certain that the popularity and use of this sanitary trim is bound to grow rapidly as it becomes better known among builders.

Novel Construction of Furnace Trunk Line

Something decidedly new and novel in the construction and operation of a furnace has just been perfected by three men quite prominent in the furnace world—Messrs. William J. Owens, George A. Glover, and A. E. Huff.

Their method of installing furnace trunk line has been under test in various sections of the east and—so far as has been observed—operating very successfully.

This new element in the construction of the furnace trunk line is based upon a plan to take care of the capacity of the casings, and as each drive of pipe is taken off, the main line is decreased that much. In this way it is figured that an impetus is given to the warm air which will force it to the rooms.

All carpenters and builders will immediately note that this is the same idea as followed in the installation of hot water and steam systems. The inventors see no reason why it will not prove entirely efficient in its use with warm air.

New features effecting construction, such as the one noted here, are well deserving of the serious thought of every man at all familiar with the particular line of work involved.

It would be well if the heating experts among the trade would delve into this trunk line idea, broached here, and let us have an opinion concerning it.

Active discussion through our columns, by our readers, concerning various new ideas is well worth while. It promotes general knowledge throughout the field and is always interesting and timely.

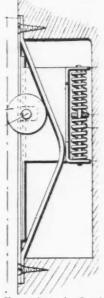
Carpenter Invents Automatic Sash Holder and Lock

In many sections of the country the great majority of windows have no weights and cords, and the bottom sash is

the only one that slides up and down, the upper one being held up by the window strips. An automatic sash holder and lock especially designed for this kind of a window has been invented by Irving L. Dempsey, a carpenter and contractor of Galena, Md. It has been pronounced O. K. by the carpenters who have examined it and seen it work.

The accompanying illustration shows a longitudinal vertical section through a portion of the window sash frame, showing this sash holder and lock applied. The locking roller is mounted in such a way that it can be shifted into a projected position and so held that it cannot rotate in one direction, but is free to rotate in the other. Through this simple operation the window sash is held or locked in any desired position.

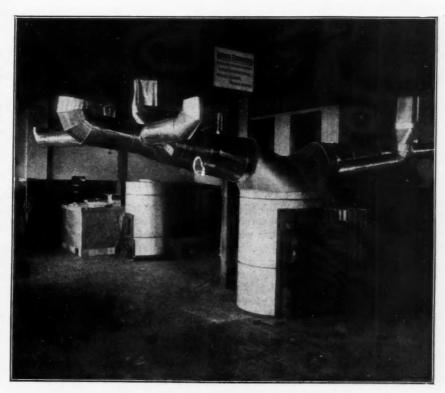
We understand that the inventor is negotiating with leading manufacturers of hardware specialties to market this very interesting device.



Vertical Section Through Window Sash Showing Holder in Place

Fireproof Paint

Mix together 4 lbs. asbestos powder, 1 lb, aluminate of soda, and 1 lb. lime. Stir in 3 quarts silicate of soda. Tint the mixture with any desired coloring (mineral preferred); then reduce with water to the proper consistency for application.



ideas is well worth while. It promotes Warm Air Piping is Diminished in Size as Risers are Taken Off - Is This an Advantage?



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

Will the Readers Come to the Rescue?

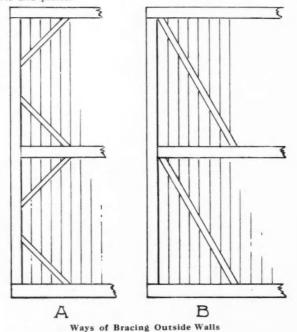
To the Editor:

Cambridge, Mass. Various books show bracing for outside walls of wooden houses arranged, as shown in sketch A, the braces being 3 by 4 or 4 by 4. This was formerly the custom in Massachusetts, but as far as I have noticed, has not been in use here for

some twenty years, but 2 by 4 or 3 by 4 braces of the kind shown in Sketch B are used by simply nailing at top and I would like to ask the readers if the style shown in

Sketch A is now used anywhere in the United States or Canada, and, if so, how the ends are fastened to the sills,

girts and plates.



I would also like to ask whether it is worth while to tenon any studs on account of the labor involved, the possible chance for rotting of sills at the mortises when as a matter of fact the nailed studs seem to give a still house. I would like to see a discussion from the readers on these matters publishd in the American Carpenter and Builder.

I am preparing a large number of tables for strength of wooden beams and am in doubt whether to take the nominal sizes or to take the sizes 1/4 or 1/2 inch less than the nominal as given by some of the lumber manufacturers' associations. In this market the lumber is usually less than the nominal size, but not always, for I have seen spruce and hard pine on the same job, some of which would be more and some less than the nominal size. I would like to ask how the sizes run in other sections of the country. CHARLES W. KILLANE.

Ownership of Old Material

To the Editor:

Lanark, Ill.

I desire your opinion according to the general rule of contracting on a point which enters a present contract. An addition is put against a brick building and it is necessary for the contractor to brick up several old windows half way and furnish new frames and sash for upper half. Is the contractor entitled to the old frames and sash?

In a general way for contract work, is the contractor entitled to old material where new replaces same?

C. E. SWORD.

Answer: It is not customary for a contractor to have title to old material replaced, unless such right has been granted him by the terms of the contract or agreement.

In estimating on a repair job the contractor will figure the cost of new material and the cost of putting it in place and will also add a certain percentage for tearing out the old work. In large operations involving the wrecking of old buildings, the razing is usually done by special wrecking contractors. Very often the value of the old materials is more than enough to pay for the clearing of the site.



Friendly Criticism from Tennessee

To the Editor:

Reliance. Tenn.

You ask for comments on the prize letters of the July issue of your valuable paper. My education is too limited to undertake to comment, so I will only try to tell some things that I noticed as I read the number through.

All emphasize the old and time proved saying, "Honesty is the best policy," and that the man who hustles is the one who gets the business. Sure it is, and who deserves success more than the hustling honest man.

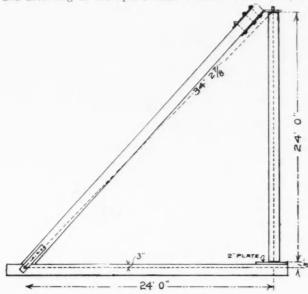
It would seem that Edith Stowe has discovered the place where everything, even labor, is as cheap as could be desired. The writer has been guilty of doing all the work, such as is described and illustrated, and I wonder why it is that writers all tell such distorted yarns after visiting the East Tennessee mountains. I never knew a roof of that kind to last two generations. Those rib poles of unprotected sap timber would soon rot.

THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER is fine, but you must be careful and not take everything you see in it for granted, for some things get out of proportion. Take, for instance, the estimating department in the July issue. We backwoods people in the mountains are not able to make more than four yards of concrete out of one barrel of cement and one of sand. The more sand the more bulk with us. It seems to me there is too much time being wasted on that shingle yarn. It is too absurd. No one ever nailed on shingles that fast. Long live the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND CHESLEY PRESSWOOD. BUILDER.

A Derrick Problem

To the Editor: Alpena, Mich.

I would like to see this problem solved. I recently built a derrick; the bottom plate takes 2 inches higher for the mast, which will make it 24 feet 2 inches high, and the holes in the bottom parts are 3 inches down from top. I took centers and according to the square made it out 34 feet 1 inch, the



Derrick Showing Dimensions

length required for the hypotenuse. But when I set it up, it threw the mast 3 inches out of plumb. Now, will you or some brother chip show me what the correct length is?

S. SCHEMANSKI.

Answer: According to square root, the correct length is 34 feet 27% inches.

"Bevel" is Right

To the Editor: Oshkosh, Wis.

In the answer given by Mr. A. W. Woods, in the July number, to A. C. Wagner's request for proportion for gambrel roof, he uses the word "bevel square." It happens that just at the present time this term bevel square is under discussion. Catalogues list Squares, T-Squares, Miter Squares, and Combination Squares. Cannot find mention of a Bevel Square, or a Round Square. It is a habit with most users of a Bevel

to speak of it as a Bevel Square. With an apology to Mr. A. W. Woods, I think Bevel is correct, but would like your opinion.

A. J. Carpenter, of New London, Conn., "wants to know how they do it." I would like to reply to him and say that when they lay eight and ten thousand shingles a day, I don't think they measure them up at all, they just lay them on a wagon.

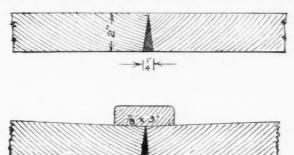
Albert E. Naldrett.

Boat Calking Question

To the Editor. Carlisle, Iowa.

I am herewith sending my plan of calking a boat for the benefit of Walter J. Eachus, who asked for information in the June number.

Am also sending another method that does not need calk-



LEAK PROOF BOTJOM.

ing, except tack all joints with over-all cloth, saturated with white lead, which should be put in while the boat is being put together.

J. A. Utterson,

Contractor and Builder.

Ohio's Largest Barn

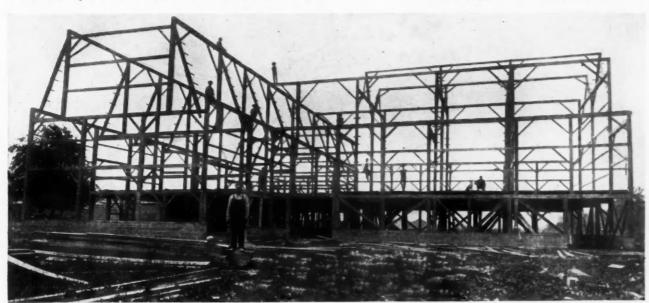
To the Editor: St. Stephens, Ohio.

This is a photograph of one of Ohio's largest barns; the size is, main barn 40 by 102 feet and straw barn 62 by 81 feet. There is a basement under the whole barn. The height of this barn is 53 feet and 10 inches.

That is myself with the square in the foreground of the picture. I am working at this barn at present and when it is completed I will send you another photo. I am a subscriber to American Carpenter and Builder and think that it is the most useful paper that I get.

John S. Hahl,

General Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.



John S. Hahl of St. Stephens, O., and One of his Big Barn Jobs

A Bunch of Ouestions

To the Editor:

Morristown, N. J.

I like the paper very much and am always glad when it comes. Now, I want to ask some questions:

1st—Will you sometime tell how you lay out stairs and what rule you go by to have good head room, and what is the best width for stairs in main hall?

2nd—What do you think is the right height for locks on doors? I think 38 inches is right.

3rd—I would like information relative to getting length of hip or valley and jack rafters. Will you make a plan of a roof and put the figures there and the cuts across the back so it will be plain? I always show my paper to others and I want to let them see how you frame a roof.

FRANK P. MILLS.

Answer: 1st—Proper head room is a thing too often just guessed at in laying out the frame work of the building—only to cause trouble later on. The remedy is simple. Lay out the run of the stairs on the floor; then subtract the desired head

room from the height of the room in the clear. Say you want not less than 7 feet 6 inches in the clear for head room and the height of the room is 9 feet 6 inches; the difference is 2 feet, which shows that you should not go beyond the third Plan and Elevation of Roof Rafters for the header above. Head room should always be higher than the room doors because the slant of the stair necessarily takes up some of the space and besides if it does clear the head of an ordinary height person, it looks close and is very unhandy about moving furniture up and down the stairway. Better allow (for the common dwelling house) not less than 7 feet 6 inches or 8 feet. In fact, it is a good idea in planning a house to lay off the stair first, giving ample room for same and then lay off the desired room for the hall or other room. As to the proper width, that depends on what kind of a house it is,

2nd—The height that locks should be set depends a good deal on the kind of a door, the arrangement of the panels, etc. It is not a good idea to set the lock so as to cut off a whole tennon; and yet it cannot always be avoided in cutting away at least a part of it. We believe a lock set at 3 feet to the

but for the ordinary run of dwellings, they should be from

3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet in the clear.

center of the knob is about the proper height for the common run of doors.

3rd—This question we have answered many times through these columns, both with and without the use of the steel square; and as to which is the best way to illustrate furnishes a question in which there is a wide divergence. This is from the fact that all cannot agree or see things alike; and perhaps it is just as well, for difference in opinion is the life of the subject.

We do not claim for the accompanying illustration that it is the best, but that it is good in that it is self-explanatory, and especially so to those who are not well up in reading complicated diagrams. The lower part of the diagram shows the plan of the rafters, while the upper part shows them in elevation. Remember that a jack rafter is a part of a common rafter and its cuts are the same as those of the common rafter with the addition of the cut across the back commonly called side cut. Here they are, common rafter and jacks all shown in a single illustration, one piled on top of the other in their regular order. Now we will pass on to the hip; its run covers one-half the width of the span just the same as does the run of the common rafter but it must do it at an angle as here shown; and consequently its run must have a gain over that of the common rafter and in this case the gain is 5 inches to the foot and that is the reason 17 and the rise per foot run of the common rafter will give the seat and plumb cuts of the hip or valley.

The side cuts bother a great many and then again it is quite the common thing to see a carpenter lay off the plumb cut for the jack and then take a block, cut from the rafter, and place it alongside of the plumb line and scribe; then carry these lines across the back and cut diagonally across. This will give the correct angle for either hip or jack; but few realize why. It gives a correct result for which they are accustomed to building and they are satisfied to let it go at that; but just throw the corner out of the square and their block system has got them effectually blocked and then they will have to sit up and take notes, as the saying goes, and start out on a new line.

The reason of this is that with the run of the hip for the square corner being at 45 degrees from the adjoining plates there is an equal force and the part that should be taken to answer for any shaped corner is equal the runs of the rafters in the square cornered building. Now, for a general rule that will apply to any shaped corner, if the distance from the corner along the plate to the seat of the common rafter, as A to B and the length of the common rafter as B-C taken on the steel square will always give the side cut of the jack for any shaped corner, the side on which the latter is taken will give the required angle. For the side cut of the unbacked hip, take the distance of a line thrown at right angles from its run, to a point in line with the ridge pieces as A-D; and the length of the hip and the side of the square on which the latter is taken will give the required angle.

A. W. Woods.



Wants to Build a Boat

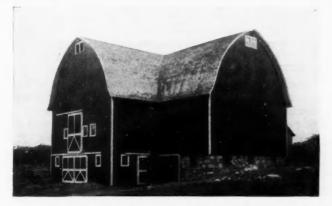
To the Editor:

Portis, Kans.

It seems as though I could not get along without your valuable paper. It has been a great benefit to me—especially the correspondence part I think is grand.

I would like for some one to give me some information on building a boat, say perhaps 10 feet long and straight on the back. How wide ought it to be and how deep? What size lumber, etc.? I want to make a sort of a skeleton or frame work and then tin it, bottom and sides. Will be glad to get some information on this.

OLE M. JOHNSON.





Two Views of Completed T-Gothic Roof Barn Previously Discussed in These Columns

Striking Looking Barn

To the Editor: Highland, Mich.

Here are pictures of the T-shaped Gothic roofed barn, about the framing of which there have been two or three articles in the American Carpenter and Builder. The barn belongs to F. A. Le Baron, of Rose township, Michigan, who is much pleased with it.

I wouldn't panel barn doors for myself; but when the owner wants 'em paneled we try to suit him.

ALBERT GONNE.

+

What the Cyclone Did

To the Editor: Regina, Sask.

I find the American Carpenter and Builder a very instructive book. I am enclosing \$2.50 for another year's subscription, also a photo of the buildings that were destroyed in the cyclone on June 30th.

I should also like to see, through the American Carpenter and Builder, some interior fittings for church, store and bank.

M. Laverick.

A Large Order-But a Good One

Volunteers Wanted

To the Editor:

Cosby, Mo.

Enclosed you will find the amount due you for one year's subscription for the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER. Your journal is certainly a grand help to all engaged in the building trade. I enjoy every article pertaining to the trade, but don't care much for carpet problems and things along that line; but have no objections to them if other brothers enjoy them.

What I would like to see taken up by some one of your staff or some able mechanic is to *How Build a House*.

Now, let me explain. Here in my locality all the residences are being erected on cement foundations; the carpenter is expected to build the forms of lumber; then workmen are employed to mix and fill the forms with cement, sand and crushed rock. Now we are ready to begin with a two-story house of seven, eight or nine rooms, and three to four carpenters to do the work.

We will suppose the writer begins with his first month's issue by giving what he considers to be the best method of preparing the forms and putting in foundation.



Results of Regina, Sask., Cyclone Witnessed by Our Subscriber

The next issue he could place the sills and floor joist, giving his idea of the best kind of sill to use.

Next he could cut and raise studding, explaining how he goes about it to make the best time, and also how he proceeds to plumb building to get best results. And then proceed to complete the job from month to month, laying out openings, laying sheathing, cutting and raising rafters, putting on cornice and roof, making window and door frames, and how to proceed to set window and door frames to get best results. Putting on siding.

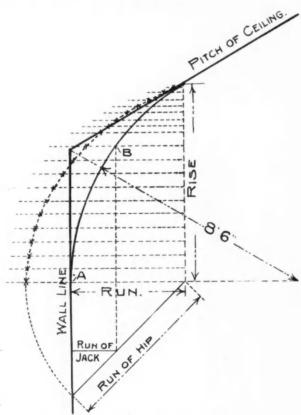
In fact, to complete the house from foundation to putting on the last piece of interior finish, the above could be carried on from month to month and would be very instructive to those who are good workmen, but who don't know just how to proceed with a building to make the best time and get best results. H. M. THOMAS.

To Develop the Curve for the Corner

To the Editor: Lewistown, Mont.

We are building a church here which is to be of brick. The radius on the sides is to be 8 feet 6 inches and we are in a dispute as to the radius of the hip and valleys. I would consider it a special favor if you will explain this, also the side cuts of the jacks and their lengths. C. MAYER.

Answer: From the above and the Piper Construction Company's sketch enclosed, we take it that a curve is wanted at the ceiling. Assuming that the corners are square, the intersecting rib at the corner would rest in the same position as a hip or valley and therefore the treatment for developing is the same. Now, in the case of the square cornered room, the



Method of Getting Curves for Hips and Valleys

run of the curve for the corner has a gain of 5/12 over that for the curve used on the side wall, which is struck for a common center; but the corresponding curve for the corner cannot be struck from a common center because it is part of an ellipse and must be developed in another way. To do this, it should be laid off full size as follows:

Lay off the side curve full size as shown in the illustration, then lay off any number of lines parallel with its run, letting same extend past the curve as shown. Now, measure the parallel lines from the rise to the curve and for each foot of their length, measure 5 inches; and for each inch over, measure 5/12 inch beyond the curve and check. After all lines have been thus measured, run an off-hand line through the checks and the proper curve will be developed. The calculation of fractions may be avoided by making a miter rule as follows:

Take a strip of wood 17 inches long and divide it into 12 parts, which will present inches. Now, this rule represents the gain of the run from the corner curve over that for the side cure. So by measuring from the plumb or rise line to the curve with a standard rule and then by measuring the same amount again on the same line with the miter rule will give the point for the intersection of the proper curve for the

As to the length and side cut of jacks, the first may be found as shown in the illustration, as from A to B. To obtain the cut (if for a square corner) lay off two plumb lines the distance apart that the stock is thick, carry these lines to the other side and cut diagonally across the back right or left as the case may be.

A little study of this diagram will make the subject clear. A. W. Woods.

A Substantial Splice

To the Editor: Purling, N. Y. Enclosed you will find a little sketch of a splice which I have used with good results. I have never seen anything



Novel Splice Joint

like it and think I can say, without question, that I am the LYSANDER LENNON. originator. Contractor and Builder.

Question for Bin Builders

To the Editor.

Will you kindly let me know through the next issue of your magazine how to construct a bin for a car load of oats? I have never built a bin of this kind, but intend to build one in the near future. I would be pleased to hear from you or from some of your subscribers just about what size this bin should be in order to contain a car load of oats weighing about 60,000 pounds.

How should same be constructed in order to keep the oats for a period of six to nine months or a year, if necessary?

Answer: You ask what should be the size of this bin in order to contain about 60,000 pounds of oats. The space occupied by 60,000 pounds of oats will be about 2,500 cubic feet. This size would mean that the bin would be completely filled with oats at all parts, even the corners. Since this would probably be commercially impossible, your bin would have to be considerably larger than the 2,500 cubic feet in order that it might be filled easily. The dimensions, of course, would depend upon the shape which you decided to use; that is, whether cylindrical in shape or otherwise.

As to the best method of construction for strength, ventilation, etc., we would like to hear from some of the brothers who have had experience in this line.

A Kitchen Cabinet

To the Editor: Chicago, Ill.

The trend of the planning of the modern kitchen has been to do away entirely with the pantry and substitute for it the kitchen cabinet. The accompanying drawing shows a unique detail which can be used in a small kitchen where room is the most important feature. There are very few kitchens in modern houses which do not have at least one wall which is unbroken either by doorways or windows. This presents an ideal place for the kitchen cabinet.

Now, in the modern kitchen gas has taken the place of the old coal stove, so that meals can be prepared on short notice, lessening the work of the housewife. The kitchen cabinet steps into the foreground by shortening the work still more.

Referring to the accompanying diagram, you will find that little or nothing has been left out. It shows a flour bin at the

average woman to reach, and nothing farther away than one step, and when you figure out the number of steps taken from the stove to the sink, then into the pantry, then back to the table, you can readily realize the saving of time and work which can be effected by this kitchen cabinet.

RAY ASHBY.

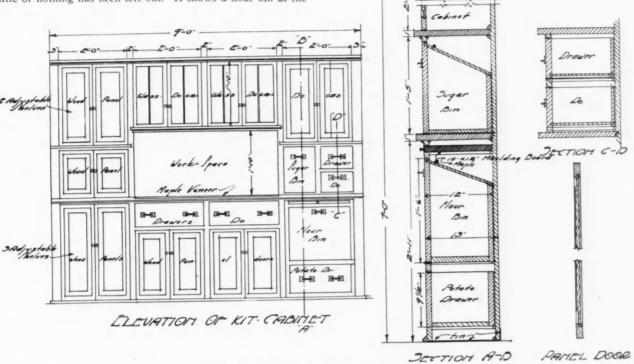
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How to Make Blue Prints

To the Editor:

Brockton, Mass.

I am a constant reader of the American Carpenter and Builder, and am always anxious to receive my next copy. I



Details of Complete Well Designed Kitchen Cabinet

right-hand side and a large potato drawer below. Above is the sugar bin and drawers which can be fitted up to contain spices, coffee, tea, or whatever the housewife wants to put in them. At each side of the center are large compartments with swinging doors. In the center the panels are made of glass, which permits a pleasing display of china or crockery.

The floor of the work space is of maple because of its ability to take a clean white surface and will not show knife scratches as easily as a softer wood.

Below the work space are two drawers for kitchen linen. Below are two large compartments for heavy kitchenware, such as kettles, skillets, and other bulky and cumbersome kitchen utensils. At the side are three cabinets which can be used for anything that seems to suit the convenience of the housewife. A moulding board is slipped in directly above the flour bin.

This cabinet is very well designed, since, in case the space is limited, the compartments at the left side can be done entirely away with, or the compartments can be made smaller.

Another idea which is to be taken into consideration is the tin placed at the bottom of the cabinet and run up in back about four or five inches. This is an absolute protection against mice and rats, which are of the opinion that a kitchen cabinet is built especially for them.

In this kitchen cabinet there is nothing too high for the

would like to know if you will give me complete details on how to blue print.

EMERY LALIBERTI.

Answer: Blue printing is a very simple process. The blue print paper comes in rolls and can be had at any drawing supply store or stationery store. It may not be carried in stock, but they can easily order it for you. The important thing in handling blue print paper is to keep it from the light. There are closely covered tin tubes made on purpose to hold the roll of blue print paper to keep it dry and in absolute darkness.

In order to blue print your drawing must be on transparent material, either tracing cloth or tracing paper. Cut off a piece of the blue print paper the same size as the drawing, working as quickly as possible, and in a shaded part of the room, so that the strong light cannot get to the blue print paper. Put away your roll of blue print paper at once. Don't let it stay out of its case any longer than is absolutely necessary.

Place the drawing (on tracing cloth or paper) right side up on top of the piece of blue print paper you just cut. Place the two together in a printing frame, making sure that the drawing is pressed down tight to the blue print paper. They should be absolutely tight together. Next put the printing frame out where the sun can shine directly upon it. In about four minutes the very light greenish gray of the unused blue.

print paper will have turned to a deeper bronze green. Take in the frame, open it and take out the blue print paper and immerse it at once in cold water. A washing of half a minute will clear up all the lines, then all you have to do is take out the blue print from the water and hang it up to dry.

EDITOR.

Some Valuable Tables

To the Editor: Hastings, Minn.

The July number of your valuable paper has reached me, and has been read with the usual interest.

I consider your paper a very good instructor. No matter what training a man has had, he can always pick up new ideas through the correspondence columns of your paper.

I am sure the articles on "What Every Architect and Builder Should Know About Strength of Materials and the Design of Safe Construction" will be a great drawing card for those who have not had the opportunity to secure a technical training, that all builders should have.

Your article on buying building material economically and careful estimating is very good, but I cannot agree with those "Mortar Formulas." The writer says that one barrel of sand and one barrel of cement will make 4.17 cubic yards of mortar, providing that the sand has 38 per cent voids. I presume that the writer had in mind a 1 to 1 mixture, or equal amounts of sand and cement. Therefore we will take one barrel of sand or 3.75 cu. ft. and one barrel of cement of equal volume; figuring 38 per cent voids in 3.75 cu. ft. of sand equals 1.42 cu. ft., therefore it requires 1.42 cu. ft. of cement to fill the voids in the sand without increasing the aggregate; 3.75 cu. ft. cement less 1.42 cu. ft. = 2.33; 3.75 cu. ft. sand + 2.33 cu. ft. cement = 6.08 cu. ft, total aggregate, instead of 4.17 cu. yds., as stated by the writer.

If the space in your paper will permit, I wish to give the readers formulas that I use in estimating on mortar. While they are founded on actual work the tables are not intended to furnish more than fairly close approximations, as there are so many uncertainties about mortar and masonry that very accurate estimates cannot be made.

TABLE I
Proportion of Mortar in Masonry

| | Kind of Masonry | Per Cent of Mortar | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | | | | | | |
| | course, ½ inch to § inch joints | 35 | 40 | | | | | | |
| Brickwork, I | Ordinary, 1 inch to 1 inch joints | 25 10 | 30 15 | | | | | | |
| # inch to } | ses 12 inches to 20 inches high, joints inches 20 inches to 32 inches high, joints | 7 | 8 | | | | | | |
| inch to | inch | 5 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Rubble, Cou | rse, not dressedghly Dressed | 33 25 | 40 30 | | | | | | |
| Rubble, Wel | Dressed, Coursed | 15 | 20 | | | | | | |
| | an Stone, without Gravel or Screen- | 50 | 55 | | | | | | |

 ${\bf TABLE~II.}$ Quantities of Materials per Cubic Yard Cement Mortan

| Propor | tions | Materials | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Cement | Sand | Barrels Portland | Cement (Packed) Western | Sand Cubic Yard | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 7.1 4.2 | 6.4 | .0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 2.8 | 2.6 | .8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | .8 .9 .95 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | .95 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .98 | | | | | | | | | |

Example.—How many bbls. Portland cement and cu. yds. of sand will be required for laying 100 cu. yds. of rubble masonry in 1-to-3 cement mortar? By the first table, it is seen that the minimum percentage of mortar in coarse rubble is .33; hence, for each cubic yard of masonry ½ cu. yd. of mortar is required.

According to the second table, a 1-to-3 mortar requires per cu. yd. 2 bbls. of cement and .9 cu. yd. sand; or 1 cu. yd. of rubble masonry requires $\frac{2}{3}$ bbl. cement and .3 cu. yd. of sand; and for 100 cu. yd. the quantities are 67 bbls. cement and 33 cu. yd. of sand. If brick work is figured by the 1,000 brick, the quantities of cement and sand obtained by aid of these tables should be multiplied by $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2, or $1\frac{3}{4}$, according to whether brick work is coarse, ordinary or pressed. The last given figures are the number of cu. yds. which 1,000 standard size brick will lay.

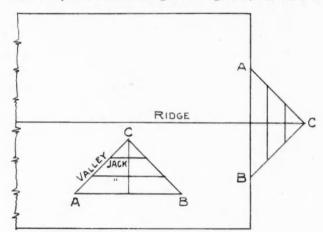
A Hood Roof Question

To the Editor: Kensal, N. Dak.

Would like to have your expert lay out and explain fully the cut on a 2 by 6 inch for framing the extension of a barn roof at top where the hay carrier stops—called the hood. I have tried several ways, but cannot get at it right. Describe for a barn, say 36 feet wide, with a gambrel roof, 60 and 30 degrees.

Gunnar Berg.

Answer: We have answered this question a number of times, using different ways of illustration, but there is nothing about it at all that need puzzle any carpenter if he would just stop and think a minute or two. In fact, he may have the same thing (under a different position) in the roof, which he has already framed and thought nothing of it, but when it



came to projecting the same thing out in the air, it looked different, but the principle remains the same.

For instance, there is a gable dormer on the roof, as shown at A-B-C framed in with valleys. Now, suppose we lift it out bodily and stick it on the end of the roof, as shown; we would have the hood complete, wouldn't we? The only difference is that the side cuts at A and B would be reversed. NOTE the hood rafter lies in the same plane as the valley, and for that reason it can be treated as such, but in the case of the hood rafter, the cuts are the same at both ends, only reversed. That is, the plumb and side cut of the valley to fit against the ridge piece will answer for the cut at either end of the hood before it is backed. If not backed, the roof boards would only catch the outer edge of the hood rafter. In this way, the sides of the hood rafter will be plumb, which we think makes a much better looking job than where the back of the hood is set in plane with the common rafters of the main roof. Of course, when set this way it avoids backing, but it throws the side of the hood rafter out of plumb; and as we said before does not make a finished looking job.

A. W. Woods.

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TRADE NOTES OF INTEREST

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One of the latest productions of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., is the No. 1070 "Dickey" bolt. It is an automatic door bolt with a variety of uses—in fact, it can be used in practically every position possible for a bolt. It is



Stanley Works New 1070 "Dickey" Bolt

equally useful on the outside or inside of a door, on the right hand or left hand side, at the top or bottom. On the outside a padlock is used to lock the bolt, by passing the lock bar through the loop of the bolt and the hole in the plate. On the inside the bolt as it is shot into place locks itself automatically.

These bolts are made of best quality wrought steel. The design is simple but very strong, the plate reinforced by corrugations. Japanned, plain steel and Sherardized finishes can be furnished.

The simplicity of the "Dickey" bolt, its many uses and unique characteristics, are bound to make it a favorite with carpenters and builders.

Sheet and Tin Plate Reference Booklet

One of the most interesting booklets we have ever received comes in from the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

This vest pocket size booklet, in addition to detailing in the most complete manner the many products of the company, contains much general information concerning the use of galvanized sheets and tin plate, such as tables giving standard weights and gauges of sheeting and plates, weights per square, capacities, notes upon the construction of a metal



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NO STRIPS ARE NECESSARY OVER THE JOINTS

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| 5 | inch | columns | 12 | feet | long | | .each | \$ 6.40 | \$ 7.10 |
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| 9 | 4.6 | 66 | 12 | 66 | 66 | | 66 | 13.00 | 14.50 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

The above prices are given on a column 12 feet long over all including cap and base. For columns of different lengths deduct per foot

| 5 | inch | columns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | * | | | | | \$.25 |
|---|------|---------|------|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|-----------|
| 7 | 6.6 | 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .35 |
| 9 | 66 | " | | × | | * | | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | .50 |

A-5 Special Cap, each, 5-inch \$1.75, 7-inch \$2.50, 9-inch \$3.25 Prices on larger size columns on application.



Safe Load in Pounds for Cast Iron Columns

| Made Up from Base | 5-inch Co | luma | 7-inch Co | lumn | 9-inch Column | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| and Top Castings | Cap and Base 10 | in. Square | Cap and Base 12 | in. Square | Cap and Base 14 in. Square | | | | | | | | |
| Length | Approximate Weight | Capacity | Approximate Weight | Capacity | Approximate Weight | Capacity | | | | | | | |
| 6 Feet | 135 Pounds | 38,400 | 222 Pounds | 71,800 | 288 Pounds | 90,500 | | | | | | | |
| 6 Feet 6 inches | 145 " | 37,000 | 239 " | 69,800 | 310 " | 90,500 | | | | | | | |
| 7 Feet | 155 " | 35,600 | 256 " | 69,200 | 332 " | 90,500 | | | | | | | |
| 7 Feet 6 inches. | 165 " | 34,200 | 273 " | 67,600 | 354 " | 90,500 | | | | | | | |
| 8 Feet | 175 " | 32,900 | 290 " | 65,500 | 376 " | 90,500 | | | | | | | |
| 8 Feet 6 inches. | 185 " | 31,500 | 307 " | 64,500 | 398 " | 90,500 | | | | | | | |
| 9 Feet | 195 " | 30,300 | 324 " | 62,900 | 420 " | 90,500 | | | | | | | |
| 9 Feet 6 inches. | 205 " | 29,000 | 341 " | 61,300 | 444 " | 89,100 | | | | | | | |
| 10 Feet | 215 " | 27,800 | 358 " | 59,700 | 466 " | 87,400 | | | | | | | |
| 10 Feet 6 inches. | 225 " | 26,600 | 375 " | 58,100 | 488 " | 85,700 | | | | | | | |
| 11 Feet | 235 " | 25,500 | 392 " | 56,500 | 510 " | 84,200 | | | | | | | |
| 11 Feet 6 inches. | 245 " | 24,400 | 409 " | 54,900 | 532 " | 82,500 | | | | | | | |
| 12 Feet | 255 " | 23,300 | 426 " | 53,400 | 554 " | 81,000 | | | | | | | |

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Take your choice. The one is only a Hand Saw. The other is a Simonds Hand Saw.

Now, there is the difference. One is an unknown brand, made to sell. The "Simonds" is the known brand, made to establish and keep a reputation for quality goods.

The buyer of the cheap saw takes all the risk. The buyer of the Simonds \$2.50 Saw takes none of the risk. Every Simonds Saw is fully warranted and any defects whatever, which by possible chance should get by our inspection, are covered by a guarantee which enables the Carpenter to take the Saw back to any Simonds Saw Dealer and get his money refunded.

One of the latest and in fact the most finished article in the line of Hand Saws that has been put out is the Simonds Blue Ribbon Hand Saw, made of Simonds Steel, highly polished, accurately ground, and carefully tapered. A blade that will stand continual use for years; will hold its cutting edge. The handle is highly polished apple-wood, and it is an article of beauty as well as usefulness.

This saw, 26-inch length, sells for \$2.50. It is new. It has not yet been placed in many of the Dealers' stores. The chances are that your Dealer does not yet carry this Saw, but, if you would like to see one, have him get it for you. You may be sure you need not take the Saw unless absolutely satisfactory.

Simonds Manufacturing Company

Fitchburg, Mass. New York City Portland, Ore. Vancouver, B. C. Chicago, Ill. New Orleans, La. San Francisco, Cal. Lockport, N. Y.

Montreal, Que. Seattle, Wash. London, Eng. St. John, N. B roof, measuring directions, snow and wind loads, wind pressures, slating, masonty notes, information on brick and concrete work, plastering, lumber measuring, roof painting, fusibility of metals and much other construction and metal explanatory tables and matter.

For full particulars concerning this reference book, also the products of their manufacture, address the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Sayre Hatchets

L. A. Sayre & Son of Newark N. J., manufacturers of the Sayre lathing hatchet, also the Sayre shingling hatchet with positive gauge, write that the demand for these hatchets, "continues heavy and that all who are using them are highly pleased with the work they can do with them."

This concern make a complete line of lathing hatchets in various pattern heads and points. Their shingling hatchets are equipped with the positive gauge which insures very fast, straight line, shingling work.

Complete particulars concerning these hatchets and the other equipment tools of their manufacturing may be had by addressing L. A. Sayre & Son, 8 Oliver street, Newark, N. J.

The Rose Window

The rose window, perhaps the most beautiful and characteristic feature of medieval architecture, is again coming into its own. Lovers of Gothic architecture are having it placed in the churches, cathedrals and stately edifices in many parts of Europe and this country, where for centuries it has been spurned. Circular in shape with mullions and traceries generally radiating from the center, and filled with stained glass, the window finds its name from the fancied resemblance it has to the rose. Its origin (according to the thirteenth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia) is to be found in the Roman oculus. During the Romanesque period of oculus became a window, and from about the middle of the twelfth century its dimensions began to increase with the development of Gothic architecture. By the middle of the thirteenth century it had attained the greatest possible size-the entire width of the nave. Its splendor continued in France until the misfortunes of the later fourteenth and fifteenth centuries prevented the construction of large churches. The most beautiful examples of rose windows are to be found in the Ile De France and the adjoining provinces, Picardy and Champagne. The earliest important examples are the west rose of the Cathedral of Nantes (c. 1200); the west rose of Notre Dame of Paris (c. 1220), the most beautiful of all, and those of Leon and Chartres. In all these cases the rose was put under a circular arch. The next important step was to put it under a pointed arch, as was done in the beautiful rose windows of the Cathedral of Rheims (1230), as well in the transepts as in the later roses of the facade. Thereupon the rose was inscribed in square, with pierced spandrils as in the transepts of Notre Dame of Paris (1257). The last step was to place the rose in a tier of lower windows, in which case it become the center of a vast window composition covering the whole end of the transepts as in Rouen Cathedral.

In England the use of the rose window was usually confined to the transepts, although roses of great span constructed in Byland Abbey, and in the east front of Old St. Paul's London. In Germany it was more frequently used as well in the Romanesque as in the Gothic period. A fine example is in the facade of the Cathedral of Strassburg. In Italy it was particularly used by the Lombard architects, as in San Reno, Verona, and in the cathedrals of Siena and Orvicto. These great roses were always filled with stained glasses of great beauty, adding not a little to the picturesque effect of the interior of the cathedral.

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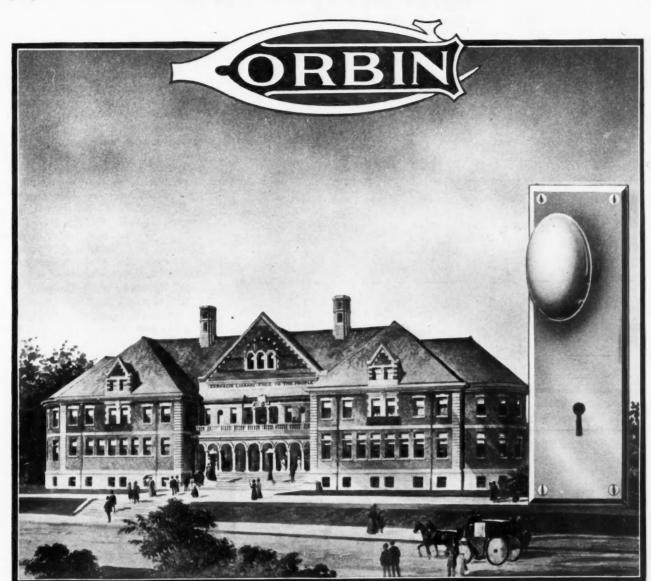
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Corbin Cast Hardware

of sizes and proportions to please the eye and of an appearance that indicates quality is used upon the Carnegie Library at Duquesne, Pa. It is giving daily testimony, in the service it is rendering, of the architect's good judgment in selecting it.

P. & F. CORBIN

The American Hardware Corporation

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

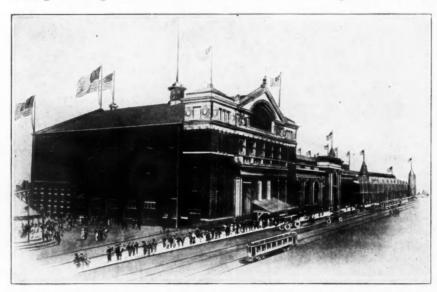
P. & F. Corbin of New York

P. & F. Corbin of Chicago

P. & F. Corbin Division, Philadelphia

Pittsburgh to Have Cement Show

On account of its central location in a large and important field for the use of Portland cement, the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been selected as the place to hold a national Cement Show late in the present year, along lines similar to those of the great Chicago and New York shows.



Exposition Hall, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. Where the First Pittsburgh Cement Show will be held, December 12-18, 1912

The Pittsburgh Show will be held in Exposition Hall, Pittsburgh, December 12-18, 1912—just a month in advance of the Chicago Cement Show of January 16-23, 1913. It will be under the combined auspices of the Cement Products Exhibition concrete work to do. They should attend this show.

Company, of Chicago, and the National Association of Cement Users, the latter body holding its eighth annual convention at the same time. The occasion will undoubtedly be marked by a great gathering of cement men, manufacturers of concreting machinery and accessories, dealers in building materials in general, and in fact all classes interested in cement and con-

crete constructional work and equipment in general.

Hundreds of architects, contractors, engineers, and dealers gather at these meetings. It is estimated that there will be over 250 exhibitors at the Pittsburgh Show. The National Association of Cement Users has over 2,000 members. R. L. Humphrey, of Philadelphia, is its president; and E. M. Hagar is president of the Cement Products Exhibition Company. Mr. Hagar is also president of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers and of the Universal Portland Cement Company.

All indications point to the continued success of the Cement Shows. A number of innovations in the Cement Show arrangement, equipment and decorations are promised. The personnel of the management remains the same. J. P. Beck is general manager. F. E. Guy, traffic manager, will again assist exhibitors in their transportation prob-

lems; and M. E. Gordon has been selected as installation manager.

Carpenters and builders have an ever increasing amount of

Paneling is More in Demand than Ever

Our Circassian Walnut Appeals to the Homebuilders-Contractors and Builders-Because it is Both Beautiful and Distinctive

¶ Paneling is being used more and more. It is popular with home owners and home builders for it gives a clean cut, attractive, substantial appearance to any room that is finished with it. Paneling is especially suitable for use in offices, stores, etc., and it is being used extensively in such work.

¶ Paneling offers you—Contractors and Builders—a big field among both new and old buildings. You can secure business through our Built-Up-Veneers. They give your work a certain standing. People see them—admire them—and want them.

Paneling is not hard to install. It can be put into an old. or re-modeling home, as easy as into a new building. And considering the added worth and effect paneling produces, it is not expensive.

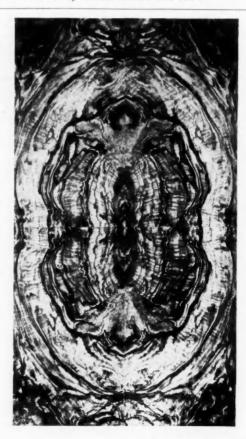
¶ You can buy our Circassian Walnut Built-Up-Veneers at a really moderate figure. Our Circassian Walnut Built-Up-Veneers give a dandy effect, too.
¶ Note the accompanying reproduction of a Circassian Walnut Built-Up-Veneer. Note the distinctiveness of this panel—the perfect and pleasing effect.

¶ Our Built-Up-Veneers are made in many highly figured, also domestic and foreign solid effect woods. They are essentially different in their appearance and make-up than any other paneling manufactured. They represent quality all the way through. They are up-to-date in all respects.

¶ We are the largest manufacturers of paneling and Built-Up-Veneers. We can turn out paneling of almost any size desired up to 17 feet in length. Longer lengths are easily spliced.

¶ Every Contractor and Builder—whether you have done, are doing or intend doing any paneling work—should know about our Built-Up-Veneers. Write us now for particulars—let us tell you all about them and the many effects you can produce through their use.

¶ Just a line to us will bring you some mighty interesting information about Built-Up-Veneers.



The F. Eggers Veneer Seating Co., TWO RIVERS, WISCONSIN

The ABC of BEAVER BOARD Construction

The eighth of a series of twelve monthly talks to carpenters about the practical use of Beaver Board, the pure-wood-fibre wall and ceiling material that is durable, economical, artistic; has none of the disadvantages of lath, plaster and wall-paper; and is appropriate to any type

Beaver Board is essentially a proposition for Carpenters and Builders

CHAPTER VIII

Beaver Board for Window Trims

HE carpenter or builder who fails to introduce the merchants of his town to the possibilities of Beaver Board for Window Trims is overlooking a fertile source of business. Merchants are constantly changing their window settings and consequently are on the lookout for some material that is economical, yet attractive.

Beaver Board is instantly recognized by them as the ideal material. It is not only economical and attractive, but it is wonderfully adaptable as well. Its pebbled surface lends itself to a large number of beautiful finishes and its light weight and strength recommend it for all manner of backgrounds, panels, set pieces, etc. for window trim work.

Somebody is going to get this business. Why don't you get it and hold it with Beaver Board? *This series began in the January issue. If you haven't seen the earlier chapters, write us and we'll send them to you



Beaver Board used as back-ground in show-window of Leon's Store, Chicago, Ill.



The Leader Store, at Parsons, Kansas es Beaver Board extensively in their

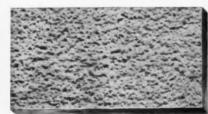


This display-window of Weed Brothers, Buffalo, shows how attractively Beaver Board lends itself to design and decora-

GENUINE BEAVER BOARD has our registered trade-mark on the back of each panel and sample. It has also a light cream color all the way through, that comes only by the use of sanitary, durable PURE WOOD FIBRE. Insist on seeing both trade-mark and color before buying.

BEAVER BOARD PURE-WOOD-FIBRE Walls & Ceilings





Above is a photograph of a portion of a BEAVER BOARD panel showing its pebbled surface which lends itself so admirably to an endless number of attractive finishes and designs.



Margeson Brothers, Portsmouth, N. H., ow in this window a miniature Beaver oard room furnished with their furniture.



The furniture display of D. Storey of Ottawa, Canada, is rendered doubly effective because of the realistic Beaver Board back-ground.



The window of Foster, Ross & Co., Auburn, N. Y., presents an attractive ex-ample of Beaver Board used in set pieces.

THE BEAVER COMPANIES

Address all correspondence

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A Lake with a Roof

The great salt lake at Obdorsk is nine miles wide and seventeen miles long, yet except in a few places it is solidly roofed over with a deposit of salt which is becoming thicker.

About the middle of the last century salt crystals first began to gather upon the surface of the water. Year by year, owing to the evaporation of the water, the crystals became more numerous, and then caked together until this great roof was formed. In 1878 the water beneath this salt-crystal roof found an underground outlet into the Obi River. This lowered the lake's surface about three feet, leaving that distance between the water and the roof, and each year this distance has been diminished by the constant addition of salt crystals to the roof.

Many springs surround this lake. Their water flows over the roof and evaporates there, and thus continually adds to its thickness. After many years the springs will probably become choked with their own deposits, and then the whole will become covered with earth, so that a great salt mine will be formed-a treasure for the Siberians hundreds of years to come. - Scientific American.

Starrett Transit and Level

Because of the high price of engineers' instruments, carpenters, contractors, and master builders are frequently compelled to hire an expensive civil engineer to lay out foundations or run levels for drains and excavations and similar engineering work. The builder could do this himself if he had suitable instruments to work with, but the levels and transits ordinarily used by engineers have complicated devices for use on special work and work of wide range and are so high in price that he cannot afford the outlay for the comparatively few times he could use them. He therefore is



compelled to wait the pleasure of the civil engineer and pay him enough to buy a simple instrument.

The transits made by the L. S. Starrett Company, Athol, Mass., makers of machinists' and carpenters' fine tools, cost less than one-quarter as much as most engineers' instruments because they do not have the complicated attachments necessary for special work, yet they meet all the requirements of the simple work of the builder.

A leveling instrument also is made by the same company and this, too, is of moderate price. Both level and transit are described in the Starrett Catalog No. 196, which also describes other carpenters' tools, such as stair gauges, scratch gauges, scrapers, squares, etc.

The "Netherland" Bathroom Outfit

The "Netherland" bathroom outfit illustrated on page 100 is one of the many bathroom combination outfits being manufactured and sold by the Chelsea Manufacturing & Supply Company of New York City.

This company are large manufacturers of modern plumbing, heating and water supply systems, including bathroom outfits, water closets, wash trays, sinks, kitchen boilers, ranges, pumps, pipe and fittings, steam and hot water heating boilers, radiators, etc., etc.

In their "Netherland" bathroom outfit the Chelsea people are offering fixtures of the highest class. The bath tub is fitted with a heavy nickel-plated brass connected waste and overflow with nickel-plated chain and stopper; also a nickel-

- 10 With the P. S. & W. Rafter Square and Book You Can Solve Any Roof-Problem YOU get all the lengths of common, hip, jack and valley rafters quickly and easily from the figures on the face of the square, as well as all the necessary cuts. P. S. & W. Rafter-Framing Squares are made in many different styles and finishes and like every item in our large line of Guaranteed Tools for Carpenters are all branded with The MARK of the MAKER This free book makes the use of the Rafter-Framing Square easy How to Use It gives accurate informa-tion, illustrations, diagrams and actual examples showing and actual examples showing how to work out roof-prob-lems with the P. S. & W. Rafter Square. Simple, con-cise, carefully arranged, fully induved. Complete descrip-C indexed. Complete description and price list of our

large line of guaranteed steel squares sent free.

We will also gladly send you a free copy of our "Mechanics' Handy List," a 170-page book containing 35 pages of information valuable and a complete catalog over 200 tools for Carpenters. Machinists, Electricians and Tinsmiths.

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co. MFRS. of the Largest Line of Mechanics' Hand-Tools Offered by any Maker Address Correspondence 22 Murray St., N. Y. City Established 1819 Five Large Factories



It Doesn't Require "Book Knowledge"

for a good carpenter to know the values of WHITE (and Norway) PINE as compared with other woods. He knows by cold experience the easy working qualities of WHITE PINE and the excellent appearing jobs he secures from its use.

There are, however, a lot of people who think they can get "all wool" results with cotton.

They are the kind of persons who ignore the carpenter's advice when he recommends WHITE (and Norway) PINE.

Such people have to be educated. And good carpenters are telling them individually the same facts we are telling them with printer's ink, viz: that SUPERIOR RESULTS can only be obtained by the use of SUPERIOR MATERIAL and that there is NO LUMBER SO UNIVERSALLY DEPENDABLE as good

WHITE PINE

"The Wood America is mostly built of"

and that there is PLENTY OF WHITE (and Norway) PINE, at reasonable prices with prompt deliveries assured.

Buy your White and Norway Pine at your Local Yards.

(We do not sell it as an association)

NORTHERN PINE MANUFACTURERS ASS'N.

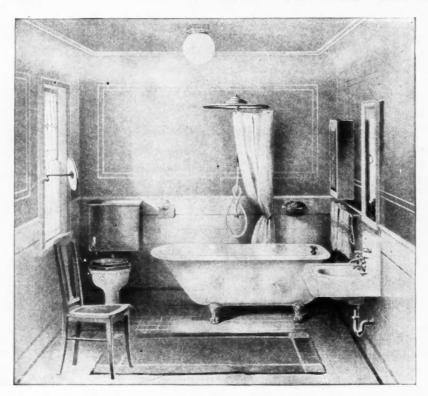
1119 Lumber Exchange - Minneapolis, Minn.
When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.











A Popular Bath Room Outfit Manufactured and Sold by the Chelsea Mfg. & Supply Co.

plated combination fuller double bath and faucet with nickelplated shampoo attachment and nickel-plated jewel cup, nickelplated supply pipes to floor, with flange.

made of the highest grade white vitreous china ware. The tank is made of thoroughly seasoned oak, highly polished, lined with copper, and with sufficient capacity of water to cause a positive double flush. The seat and cover are of oak, highly polished, attached to the bowl by heavy nickel-plated hinges. The tank and bowl are connected by a 2-inch nickel-plated adjustable slip

The lavatory is 24 inches long, 18 inches wide, has a 10-inch high back, a deep apron and a 11 by 14-inch bowl. It is coated with the best quality of white porcelain enamel, baked on, and giving an exceptionally smooth surface, which is easy to keep clean. The slab is square in design and has a D shape bowl. The slab apron, back and bowl are all cast in one piece. It is fastened to the wall by concealed wall hangers. Fitted with nickel-plated low down compression faucets with china indexed hangers marked hot and cold. Nickel-plated supply pipes and nickel-plated trap to floor or wall as desired.

The Chelsea company issue a very attractive and complete catalog which illustrates and details their full line. A copy will be mailed to any AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER reader addressing the Chelsea Manufacturing & Supply Company,

Dept. F, No. 135 West 24th street, New York City.

The more conveniently blue-prints are kept, the more The closet is of the low down pattern syphon jet, likely they are to be consulted every time they should be.



Residence of C. B. Manville, Pleasantville, N. Y. Betts & Hosmer, Milwaukee, Wis., Architects.

Four of the Many Representative Residences Roofed with



Residence of L. Dagameons, Ridgewood, N. J. Ridgewood Development and Const. Co., Bldr.

J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles

The Standard of Shingle Roof Construction



All-Mineral Everlasting Fire-Proof Weather-Proof

WRITE NEAREST BRANCH FOR BOOKLET

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.



Plan for an Underfeed NOW





To Contractors and Builders

CEND us your building plans and we will furnish free engineering plans and advice as to actual cost of installation of an Underfeed. It will pay you to recommend the Underfeed. Millions who read national publications are seeing the following money-saving advice:

"In these days of summer heat be wise. Prepare for the chill of an early winter by installing an Underfeed Furnace or Boiler. Plan to reduce your heating expense next winter. Act now. Don't wait for the fall rush. The Underfeed postively cuts coal bills $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$. It has done it for thousands the past ten years, never failing to produce adequate, **clean**, **even** heat in the very coldest weather. Let us prove You, Mr. Builder, will add to your own reputation by specifying

lliamso

Underfeed systems are adapted for all buildings - large and small-Homes, Apartments, Churches, Stores, Theaters,

W. N. Chandler, University City, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "Three years ago I installed an Underfeed. My fuel bills ranged, previous to that time, between \$105 and \$120 a season. After the first season's use—1909-10—I was greatly surprised to find my bills reduced to \$48. The following year—1910-11—they were \$44, and this year with our extreme severe winter, \$56. I have no trouble whatever in heating my house to any desired degree."

Underfeed Boilers produce results as satisfactory as Underfeed Furnaces Howard Weiss, Seigfried, Pa., 1st Vice President Pennsylvania Ass'n of Postmasters, wrote April 19, 1912: "Last winter my two Underfeed Boilers saved me \$122 in coal cost."

The Underfeed Furnace, with easing removed, cut away to show how coal is forced up under fire



The Underfeed is easily regulated and requires little attention. Fire is on top and in direct contact with the most effective radiating surfaces. Even heat results—no blanketing of fire with fresh coal as in ordinary furnaces. No alternating chill and heat.

This illustration shows the Underfeed Boiler Always steady, even heat.

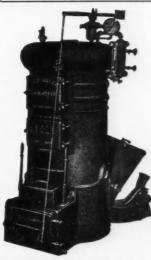
The Underfeed soon pays for itself and then keeps on saving for its owner practically for a lifetime. Think what this saving means to you—coal bills reduced ½ to ¾ every winter. In the Underfeed, cheap slack soft coal and pea and buckwheat sizes of hard and soft coal yield more heat, cleaner heat and more even heat than high priced coal in other heaters.

Smoke and gases, wasted in other heaters, pass up through the fire in the Underfeed, are consumed, producing more heat. This means perfect combustion-no gases or smoke, no soot, no clinkers and but few ashes.

Every Contractor and Builder should send for the Underfeed Furnace Booklet or Boiler Catalog and fac-simile letters of appreciation from Underfeed users-all FREE.

THE PECK- WILLIAMSON CO.,

CINCINNATI





This Truck Saved \$1,546.12 in a Single Year

The purchase price of this four-ton truck owned and operated by the Howard Company of New Haven, Conn., plus interest, depreciation, overhauling, fuel and driver's salary for one year amounted to \$5,921.88.

It replaced three double trucking teams. The cost of the horses, wagons, and harness, plus interest, maintenance and drivers' salaries for one year amounted to \$7,648.00. A balance in favor of the truck of \$1,546.12 —the first year.

KISSELKAR RUCKS

1500 lbs. 1-2-3-4-5 Tons

A KisselKar Truck is your logical selection because it is the truck of surest economy and slowest depreciation. It is strong, simple and silent. It carries 50% overload, without harm. It consumes the least fuel. It rides easiest.

At the disposal of KisselKar owners is the unrivaled KisselKar service, consisting of completely equipped service buildings at leading centers, where the mechanical end of motor trucks is taken off your hands.

Your copy of the new catalog is ready. Send for it.

KISSEL MOTOR CAR CO. 546 Kissel Ave., Hartford, Wis.

Branches in

New York St. Louis Minneapolis

Chicago Los Angeles Milwaukee Boston

St. Paul Kansas City Dallas

KisselKar Service Stations and Agencies at over 200 leading points throughout United States

Fifty Years in the Varuish Making Business GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF GLIDDEN VARNISH COMPANY—FOUNDER IN 80th YEAR STILL ACTIVE HEAD

The building of a great business and a great business organization from a very small beginning must always be of interest to all engaged in commercial enterprises, for the life

of a man is too short to teach him all that he needs to know if he must depend for his instruction upon his own individual experience alone. Many large commercial enterprises, when viewed from a distance or regarded hurriedly, may seem to be the result of good fortune, and a happy though inexplicable faculty of accumulation that would seem to favor some and avoid others with as apparent little regard for human endeavor and determination as the winds of the air or the tides of the sea.

Such is never the case. Back of every success there is energy, and back of that energy is trained ability and the potential force of determination.



There is an eloquence not taught in books, an eloquence found only in men who are better than their word, greater than their promises and whose statements are more than verified by facts. It is the eloquence of deeds. The Glidden Varnish Company is a striking example of the eloquence

Business Founded 50 Years Ago

F. H. Glidden, president of the Glidden Varnish Company, Cleveland, Ohio, started the varnish business fifty years ago, making and selling varnishes on a very small scale at a time when the varnish industry was in its infancy as compared to the volume which it has reached at the present day. The original concern was Glidden, Brackett & Co. This was succeeded many years ago by the Glidden & Joy Varnish Company, and later by the Glidden Varnish Company, as at present.

Mr. Glidden, now in his eightieth year, is the active head of the large industry that he founded and built, and his four sons occupy important places in the organization. F. A. Glidden is vice-president; F. K. Glidden, secretary; W. J. Glidden, treasurer, and J. F. Glidden, secretary of the executive committee and manager of the department of advanced finishes, though in no case has any member of the Glidden family been appointed to an official position in the organization until he had demonstrated his ability and his value to the organization as a whole.

Harmony and Co-operation the Slogan

The keynote of the success of the company is co-operation. The company maintains a number of different departments, each being governed as distinct from the business as a whole, though there is close co-operation and absolute harmony among all the departments. At a recent meeting called for the benefit of the department managers and their assistants, the president of the company addressed them on the subject of "Co-operation," remarking that that day was the fiftyseventh anniversary of his marriage and that a good example of co-operation was the fact that in all those years he had never had a difference with his wife that was not made amicable by the policy of co-operation in a long and happy life together. He suggested Harmony and Co-operation as

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It's
GOOD
Business for
You to Know
GOOD Varnish

EVERY good carpenter and builder can make himself a better one, if he knows "what's what" in varnish.

"NATURAL WOODS AND HOW TO FINISH THEM"

THIS free book can be yours for the asking. It tells you how best results can be obtained in finishing your handiwork.

With this book and our free consultation service, you can help every customer get the utmost satisfaction from every job you turn out.

You may never do a drop's worth of actual finishing yourself. You may never have a brush in your hand—

But you ought to know good varnish—and help your customers get it. The one sure way to know good varnish is by the Berry Brothers' trade-mark label.

BERRY BROTHERS, Limited

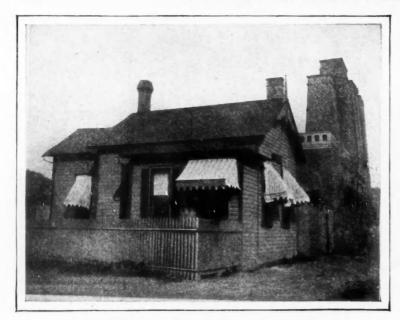
Established 1858

FACTORIES: Detroit, Mich., and Walkerville, Ont. BRANCHES: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention the American Carpenter and Builder.



RERRY PROTHERS VARNISHES



First Plant of Glidden Varnish Company. Office in Front, Factory in the Rear

the slogan of the company.

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Another fundamental business principle of the company is to produce the highest standard of quality possible in all products so that the name Glidden, whether on a can of Japalac, varnishes, stains, concrete finishes or waterproofing materials, shall always be associated with the highest grade materials.

Origin of the Name Jap-a-lac

The name of Jap-a-lac is inseparable with that of the com-

pany. At the Glidden offices they tell a story, the truth of which they vouch for, to the effect that while riding in a sleeper from St. Louis to Cleveland about twelve years ago F. A. Glidden thought of the word Jap-a-lac as a synonym of Japanese lacquer, and that then the possibilities of developing an immense field for colored varnishes came to him. Up to that time colored varnishes had been made in only a small way, but as a result of the thought, the new child named Jap-a-lac, and deriving its name from Japanese Lacquer, was born at the Glidden plant a short time later, and from the first it was found to fill a large and ever-growing field of usefulness.

The Glidden Company has always appreciated the value of advertising and at that time established itself as a pioneer of varnish publicity on a large scale. Since the introduction of Japalac the company has spent over one million five hundred thousand dollars in advertising, with the result that Japalac has become a familiar household word. Its annual advertising appropriation reaches hundreds of thousands of dollars. The company has paid as much as eighteen thousand dollars for one advertisement. Additions have

been made to Jap-a-lac from time to time so that to-day it is made in twenty-one colors and clear.

Some years ago the Glidden company introduced its Green Label line of varnishes, and the business in these varnishes has grown very fast, so that they are now found in almost every city, town and hamlet in the United States and Canada. The Green Label varnishes now include over fifty varnishes designed for almost every purpose. The company claims to have been the first to realize the value of Chinese wood oil,



Our new Rafter Square, No. 500R, is the most complete Square ever made for the carpenter.

It gives the length of common, hip, valley, jack and cripple rafters, also all top, bottom and side cuts.

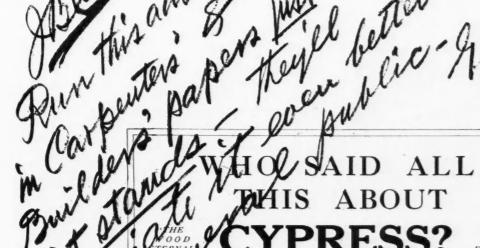
It has brace measure giving the length of the common braces; also a table giving the cuts for common polygons having 5 to 12 sides.

Simple and easy to use. No figuring required. A great timesaver.

For full description and directions for using, send for the Sargent Square booklet, free on request.

Sargent & Company, NEW YORK

(Note from)



WOOD

(Here's a part of the good things they said:)

CYPRESS is put to almost every use as an interior trim for houses.....natural color or stained.....contains little resin....thus affords a GOOD SURFACE FOR PAINT, WHICH IT HOLDS WELL..... a GOOD SURFACE FOR PAINT, WHICH IT HOLDS WELL....
popular......for kitchens, where it is subjected to dampness and heat.....
shrinks, swells or warps but little.....For the parts of houses exposed to the weather
it serves equally well. AS SIDING IT PRACTICALLY WEARS OUT BEFORE
IT DECAYS.....made into porch columns it retains its shape, holds paint, and has
sufficient strength.....lt is placed as cornice, gutters, blinds.....and railing, and in
much used for Porch Floors and steps..... Much CYPRESS lumber is employed in the
construction of SILOS..... The FARMER puts the wood to many uses.....ITS LASTING PROPERTIES FIT IT WELL-for curbs..... Resistance to decay fits it for
stable floors and timbers near the ground, as well as for.....gates, and especially for
fence posts.....one of the best available woods for picket fences, because it shows
paint well and holds it for many years, but lasts a long time without it...widely used
for this purpose.....in regions remote from its range.... It is PRE-EMINENTLY
FITTED for (greenhouse construction).... where it is called upon to resist dampness,
excessive heat, and all the elements that hasten decay....sash, frames, benches, boxes,
and practically all else.....the builder needs.....Agricultural implement manufacturers make seed boxes of it, wagon makers.... for beds.....carriage builders and
automobile makers work it into panels for fine bodies.... Its slight tendency to warp
has caused its employment for incubators....freight-car siding....many builders of
gasoline launches are said to be using Cypress exclusively for hull planking.....makes
handsome church pews....Telephone boxes and switchboards of CYPRESS are
coming into use....spools....behives;....seine floats,....tables....curtain poles;
....patterns;....shelving and counter tops;....shims.....tool boxes. CYPRESS
has been substituted for white oak for wine barrels...The same... freedom from taste
is claimed for it by pump makers, who recommend it for that reason," (etc.)

(Here's who said it—) a reprint from:

U. S. GOVT. REP., Bulletin 95, June 30, 1911, pp. 44-46.



WHENYOU BUILD (palace, cottage or pasture fence) Why not "Stop Depreciation Before it Begins - Use CYPRESS At First!"

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The best Carpenters are more and more favoring Cypress because it is Easy a laster that owners are plopped in the



Booth constructed of Ideal Wall Board, used by W. B. Brown & Co., Bluffton, Ind., for wood chandelier exhibit at Chicago household show.

Beautiful Panel Effects

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Ideal Wall Board

One of the modern building materials that every contractor and carpenter should know about is Ideal Wall Board.

For that reason, we ask you to write us for a sample, so that you can see how durable and well made it is; and for the illustrated booklet, so that you can see the charming effects that can be achieved with it.

The interior decorating tendency of today is away from the commonplace plaster and towards paneling.

No other material is so well adapted to paneling and other attractive effects as Ideal Wall Board.

The man who gets it in his house will be satisfied—yes, he'll be delighted with it—depend upon that.

He'll like it for its beauty, its durability, and its cost—which latter is less than that of lath and plaster.

So post yourself on Ideal Wall Board. Find out what it is and why it is being so widely used by writing for a sample and the booklet.

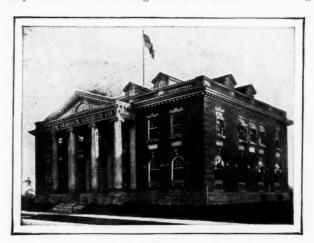
___ THE __

Roberds Manufacturing Company
100 Railroad St., Marion, Ind.

which is now generally regarded as an important ingredient in the manufacture of varnishes, its special function being to give them durability and life.

Plant Covers 17 Acres

The first Glidden plant was in a modest little building on Woodland avenue, Cleveland. It was enlarged from time to time until there was no room on the site for further growth. Then the site of the present plant was secured at West Madison avenue and the Lake Shore Railroad tracks. The present plant was completed on this site three years ago. It covers seventeen acres and includes twenty-five buildings, from one to four stories in height, which are large brick and concrete fireproof structures, and a handsome three-story administration building of brick. Most of the buildings



Administration Building, Glidden Varnish Co.

are connected by subways through which material in process of manufacture is conveyed from one building to another by means of pipes.

The company has three hundred employees in the plant, the manufacturing department being in charge of C. F. Hackathorn, the general superintendent, who has been with the concern for twenty-five years, the Paint Grinding Department being in charge of Superintendent, S. C. Schorndorfer.

The Different Departments

The company maintains a printing department under the direction of Karl H. Osthoff. Here all the printing of the company, including elaborate color work and advertising novelties, is done by a force of seventy employees.

A testing department is maintained at a cost of ten thousand dollars a year, and it is in this department that a large amount of experimental work is carried on. The chemical laboratory is in charge of C. R. Bragdon, chief chemist.

The business of the company is divided into the following departments: Industrial, C. F. Brigham, manager; Jap-a-lac, Julian O. Knox, manager; Architectural, E. R. Smead, manager; Advanced Finishes, J. E. Glidden, manager; Foreign, C. C. Chopp, manager; Advertising Department, Frank P. Foster, Jr., manager.

Each department manager has an assistant manager, and the company has a very large selling organization covering almost all of the civilized portion of the globe. The New York branch takes charge of New York territory and all of the eastern and southeastern coast, the central west being in charge of the Cleveland office and the Chicago office. The managers of the New York branch are C. I. Phillips and Oscar Durland; the managers of the Chicago branch are S. F. Brigham and F. B. Stage.

The company also has a factory in Toronto, Canada, which is in charge of F. E. Lyman. An office in London, England,

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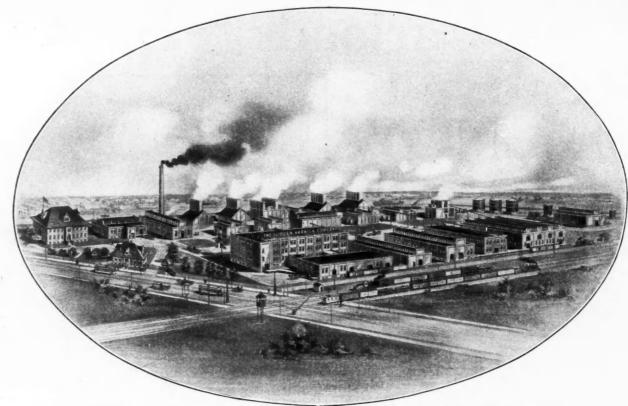
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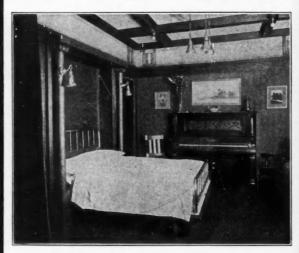


Architects: Descriptive details of Morgan Doors may be found in Sweet's Index, pages 910 and 911.



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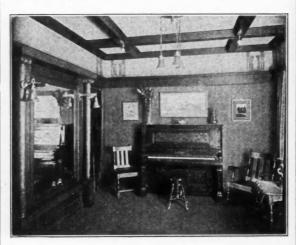
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Space utilization means increased area for the builder, consequently increased income. It means that the owner can provide a more attractive and convenient home for tenants with greater profits to him.

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Require less furnishing and are made more attractive by the richly finished console or side board which conceals the bed.



Ample ventilation is provided—More sanitary than the old style bed, for the reason that the space beneath can be kept clean without the laborious moving of the bed.

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A Book About Lightning Rods

The Nebraska Lightning Rod Company of Omaha, Neb., manufacturers of pure copper cable lightning rods, fixtures and ornaments, send us their latest catalog which details their line fully and also contains considerable interesting information concerning lightning, its pranks and disastrous results usually following its striking.

This catalog explains in a simple manner how buildings, homes, barns, churches, chimneys, etc., may be fully protected from lightning striking.

The Nebraska Lightning Rod Company have been manufacturing lightning rod cable and equipment for over twenty years. Their fixtures fully comply with the most rigid requirements of the insurance companies.

To any American Carpenter and Builder reader a copy of this catalog will be sent, together with such other information as will fully describe their line.

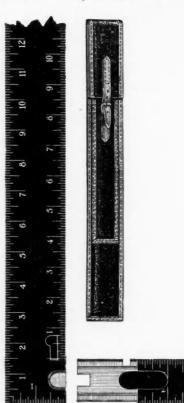
For this address the Nebraska Lightning Rod Company at 205 North 17th street, Omaha, Neb.

Nicholls' Take-Down Square

What should be of great interest to every man engaged in building work is the Nicholls Manufacturing Company's new take-down square, also their rafter framing square and rule.

This company have long been manufacturers of this style of equipment. Their squares are widely used, and known among all carpenters and builders.

Their new take-down square contains a thumb lock. There



Nicholls' Take-Down Square and Case

is no key necessary. The main feature of the take-down square (shown here), is that it will always stay true. It is so constructed that the tongue is held down into beveled bearings by a spring and these bearings are made so as to take up the constant wear which comes in taking square apart and putting it together thereby producing constant accuracy.



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WHITE Motor Trucks are, without doubt, the best known motor truck in the United States today. Among the prominent users of motor trucks in this country, the owners of White trucks are by far in the majority.

In the first place, White trucks are made in capacities of 3-4, 1 1-2, 3, 5 tons, making them suitable for practically every line of business.

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Nicholls Rafter Framing Square

The following is an explanation of the famous Nicholls rafter framing rule. This rule is put on their regular framing squares. The outside inch figures indicate the rise of your roof in inches to the foot. Look under the figure indicating the rise of your roof and you will find the lengths per foot run and cuts of rafters for your roof. The first two lines give you the length of the common, hip or valley rafter per foot run. Now that you know the length for one foot run it is very easy to get the full length of your rafter; simply multiply by the entire run of your rafter or half the width of your building. The third and fourth lines give you the exact length of your first jack and the difference in the lengths of each additional jack spaced 16 or 24-inch centers. Cuts are obtained by placing square on stock to be cut, using first figures for body, second figures for tongue and marking on outside of tongue.

In addition to the manufacturing of squares the Nicholls company are makers of a saw-tooth roller marking and mortise gauge, and various other working tools for carpenters and builders.

This gauge runs true with edge of board, regardless of knots or cross-grain wood. Also, the line made by this wheel is easily seen, as the marks are like punch marks and reflect the light from all sides.

For complete particulars concerning their squares and other articles of manufacture write the Nicholls Manufacturing Company of Ottumwa, Iowa, for their catalog, also their little booklet, "directions for using the Nicholls rafter framing square."

Motor Trucks "Make Good" in Many Lines

The exact advantages of the motor truck over horses in any particular case is not a question that can be easily determined from the experience of others. This is so far the reason that no two business organizations have to meet precisely, or even approximately, the same haulage problems.

Facilities for loading, length of hauls, number of stops, daily tonnage carried, nature of the streets and highways traversed, climatic conditions—all these are questions which go directly to the economical phase of the proposition. And there are others.

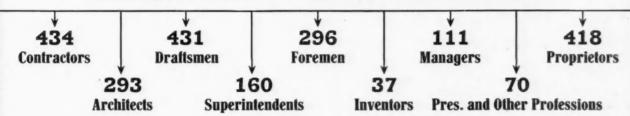
Firms engaged in a certain business find that investigation of motor haulage in their own line leaves them stranded in further doubt. They learn that where certain conditions may be materially like theirs, there are special elements in each case to which it is difficult to find a parallel.



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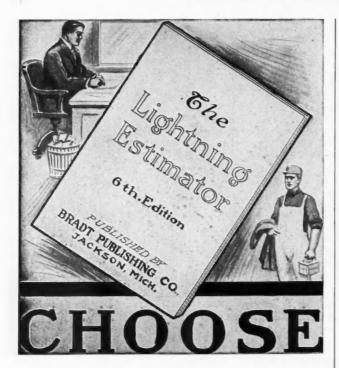
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stops worry, lying awake nights, over or under estimating and guessing—in fact, by showing you how to estimate the cost correctly, it spells the word \$ucce\$\$ for you. Don't do yourself an injustice by passing up the greatest opportunity ever offered to Carpenter, Contractor or Builder.

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will teach you: How much time and material involved in each part of your work; how to figure on unfamiliar work; how to estimate quickly and correctly on a large job; how to estimate on time, material and prices in all parts of the country.

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In the files of the Kissel Motor Car Company are experience letters from users of KisselKar trucks in seventy-five or more lines of trade. That each individual experience is different is the most marked impression that these letters leave.

Statistics—comparative data—mazes of figures that illustrate when analyzed nothing more than individual cases, have been fulsomely published in truck discussions and it is not surprising that one bewildered truck prospect writes to the Kissel Company: "Tell me how your truck has met haulage questions that might arise in any business. That is the point I want to settle in my mind first."

There are several such cases in the Kissel files, knowledge of which is valuable as throwing light upon the power, performance, endurance and reliability of trucks as compared with horses.

The experience of Alexander H. Revell & Co., of Chicago, during the excessive blizzard of February 26, 1912, a day when horses were unable to travel to any extent, was merely the experience that would have come to any owner of as good a truck service. Revell & Co. used four KisselKar trucks on that day, covering a total of 124 miles and making 95 deliveries.

Last March, during a week of incessant rain, with roads in such condition as to almost preclude horse haulage, the New Jersey Flour Company, of Passaic, N. J., operated a four-ton KisselKar truck 290 miles, all in country traffic, delivering 984 barrels of flour. This concern writes: "We consider this a greater amount of business delivered than would be possible with four teams of horses."

The Weideman Brewing Company, of New Haven, Conn., report a similar experience, mentioning specifically a trip from New Haven to Bridgeport, a distance of thirty-six miles, when the mud was so deep that the truck sank in nearly to the sprockets, yet went through without any mechanical trouble whatever. The truck carried a full four-ton load.

The Plumb & Nelson Company, of Manitowoc, Wis., state that they were able through the use of their motor truck to fill a big emergency telegraph order, which had to make a certain train, whereas with horses there would have been insufficient time.

The Kansas City Transfer Company, of Kansas City, Mo., hitched a three-ton KisselKar truck to a trailer on which was a 37,000 pound boiler, and a haul of a mile and a quarter of this huge bulk was made in forty minutes. Sometime previously it had taken twelve horses ten hours to do this identical thing.

These are merely straws indicating the duty that can be expected of a motor truck if required.

One owner engaged in a business that does not involve much delivering, writes that he is able to make a profit by undertaking the drayage of neighboring merchants similarly situated.

That motor trucks, under nearly all normal circumstances, are less expensive to operate and care for than horses is a fact made stronger by investigating the exceptional instances where they do not seem to be so. In such cases it is invariably found that extrinsic conditions are at fault.

The study of the motor truck from the standpoint of economy—or actual money saving—should be supplemented by a thorough consideration of its value from the standpoint of service and advertising.

As to service—which means more than anything else, quick and prompt deliveries—Mr. A. E. Holmes, superintendent of the Revell store, in Chicago, says: "In our business we must be up-to-date and our customers demand the best we can give them, both in goods and service. Even if motor trucks were more expensive—which they are not—we would never go back to horses."



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La Plant Heavy House Moving Trucks are made of steel—on scientific lines—are

Write for catalogue O and see how easy it is to wheel a building a mile in a day—and how little the cost is for La Plant outfit compared with the profit to be made in moving houses instead of wrecking them.

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Sectional View of Underfeed Furnace Showing Method of Underfeed Coal Feeding and Burning

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Why the Underfeed Cuts Coal Bills

"The Underfeed Cuts Coal Bills ½ to ¾," is an assertion that grips hard. When Peck-Williamson underfeed furnaces and boilers came into the heating field years ago with this declaration, they won immediate favor.

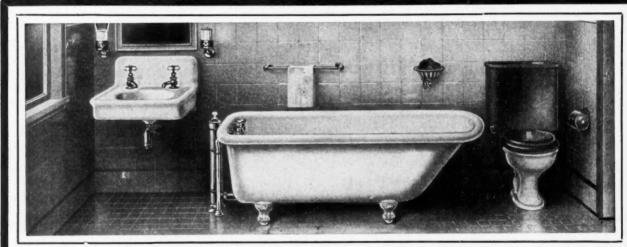
"Builders add to their own reputation by recommending underfeed heaters," is another slogan familiar to our readers.

It is equally important that a house be well built and well heated; therefore, every architect and builder should become thoroughly familiar with the underfeed principle of coal burning.

The underfeed completely reverses the old-time method of coal burning. Instead of throwing coal on top of the fire, in the underfeed it is "pumped" up into the fire pot, under-

neath the fire. The fire burns on top and sides of cone-shaped mass of coal. Smoke and gases—heat units which are said to be wasted in other heaters—pass up through the fire, are consumed and make more heat. The result claimed is perfect combustion—no smoke, no soot, no clinkers and but few ashes.

On account of the underfeed system of coal burning, the cheaper grades of soft slack coal and pea and buckwheat sizes of hard and soft coal are preferred. In the underfeed, so it is claimed, these cheaper grades of coal yield as much clean, even heat as highest grade coal in top feed heaters. While this cheaper coal would smother fire in ordinary furnaces and boilers, it burns beautifully in the underfeed, forming a cone of coal which cokes, burning with a surface of almost incandescent brightness.



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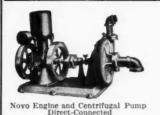
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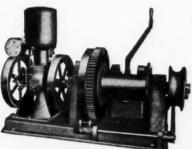
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Novo Engine Co.

Clarence E. Bement, Sec'y and Gen'! Mgr.

236 Willow St., LANSING, MICH.



NO FAN

NO FREEZING TROUBLE

Novo Engine Direct-Connected

Buy Your Lumber Direct! From the Big Fir Tree Country

Seven transcontinental railroads distribute the products of our mills direct from our own forests to builders everywhere. You need no longer pay tribute to five middlemen in buying

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We manufacture our own lumber from our own timber-logged over our own road, cut in our own mill, and shipped direct to you. This means that we have broken away from the old lumber selling monopoly and that our reputation as one of the big lumber companies of the country is behind every statement we make and every piece of material you buy from us.

We guarantee better goods than you can get from your local dealer and SAVEYOU 25% to 50%. By loading a full house bill into one car we can make you a big saving on freight, A SAVING THAT BELONGS TO YOU.

Send for our big lumber and building material list, or better still, send in your bill for estimates and get a price DELIVERED FREIGHT PAID to your station.

Cut this coupon and mail today



Coupon

Hewitt-Lea-Funck Co. 623 First Ave., Seattle.

I enclose stamps for lumber list quoting price laid down at my station.



Vilralice White Enamel

THE modern revival of old colonial decoration is met with Vitralite, The Long-Life White Enamel. Its porcelain-like whiteness is never marred by a yellowish tinge—its surface remains smooth, unbroken—without check or crack.

Of like quality is "61" Floor Varnish. There is gratification to client and credit to builder in the service of its wear.

Samples, Both Liquid and on Wood Sent Without Charge

Our Architectural Service is most complete and always at your command. Please feel free at all times to avail yourself of this co-operation.

Pratt & Lambert Specifications, 1912 Sweet's Index, pages 1668-1669 will assist you in the specification of interior finishes.

Pratt & Lambert-Inc.
110 Tonawanda St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FLOOR VARNISH
PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISHES
AMERICAN FACTORIES ESTABLISHED 63 YEARS FORCES FLOWERS FACTORIES HORSE BY THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

The cut on page 116, giving a sectional view of the underfeed furnace, clearly illustrates the method of underfeed coal feeding and coal burning. Fresh coal which has been pumped up through the coal chute by the action of an easily operated lever, is surfaced on the top and sides with fire. The fire and heat, therefore, comes in direct contact with the most effective radiating surfaces of the furnace—firepot and dome. The underfeed method insures even heat instead of the alternating chill and over-heat which is characteristic of the old method of "blanketing" the fire with fresh coal every time you fire up. Underfeed heating systems are adapted for all buildings—large or small—homes, apartments, churches, halls, stores, theatres or armories.

To all architects and builders who forward their building plans the Peck-Williamson Company will gladly send without cost engineering plans and advice as to the actual cost of installation of an underfeed.

One of the greatest factors in the overwhelming underfeed success is found in the cheerful truth that the underfeed soon pays for itself and then for a lifetime keeps on saving for the owner.

The furnace booklet, "From Overfed to Underfeed" or the "Underfeed Boiler Catalog," can be secured free by writing to the Peck-Williamson Company, 436 West Fifth avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Adamat Flooring

A composition rubber matting which is being manufactured by the Flintkote Manufacturing Company, New York City, is finding large demands in every classification of building, from the hospital, school and home to the loft and office building.

This material is sold under the trade name of Adamat Flooring. It is composed of a felt mat base with a gum surfacing on both sides, making both sides useable as a walking surface. It has no odor; is water proof and acid proof; is an insulator; and it is not corrugated, hence is absolutely sanitary and has the advantage of a non-slipping surface without being corrugated. It will not harden or oxidize.

This material can be had up to 90 feet in length, which makes it particularly adaptable for halls, aisles or run-

Complete details concerning Adamat Flooring may be had from the Flintkote Manufacturing Company, 66 Beaver Street, New York City, New York.

Smith and Hemenway's Green Book

A most complete tool and hardware specialty catalog is that issued by the Smith & Hemenway Company of New York City, which they call their "Green Book," and which features their "Red Devil" line.

This "Green Book" is put out in loose leaf form, with a good, substantial, heavy cover, insuring protection of pages. Additional pages are issued from time to time and forwarded to all catalog holders. In this manner the "Green Book" is kept always up-to-date.

Smith & Hemenway Company are large manufacturers of tools and like equipment. Their "Red Devil" line is widely known. Described and shown in the "Green Book" now are a full line of nail pullers, chain drills, post drills, fence tools, pliers of every type and for every purpose, wrenches, screw drivers, awls, tinners' snips, saws and saw blades, mitre boxes, water motors, glass cutters, wall scrapers, tool sets, try-squares, etc., etc.

A copy of the "Green Book" may be had by writing the Smith & Hemenway Company, 150 Chambers street, New York city.



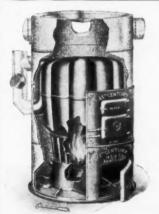
Edwards Metal Ceilings and Walls

Carpenters Contractors and Builders

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

The Edwards Manufacturing Company, "The Sheet Metal Folks" 401-417 Eggleston Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio

Largest Manufacturers of Metal Ceilings, Metal Shingles, Steel Roofing and Siding in the World
Eastern Representatives: The W. H. Daycock, Jr. Co., 81-83 Fulton Street, New York
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That, after all, no house is ever satisfactory unless it can be the most evenly, cleanly, perfectly and economically heated that is possible. Whether the heating be of Steam, Hot Water or Warm Air, it matters not. The very building of that house demands the best possible consistent with cost of installation, maintenance and operation.

You Can Burn Cheap Grades of Soft Coal or Screenings

as perfectly, cleanly, and easily, and at a much lower cost and with perfect satisfaction with

Warm Air Heaters XXth Century Hard or Soft Coal Steam and Hot Water Boilers

The remarkable design (our exclusive patent) of our Fire Pot in both Heaters and Boilers, guarantees absolute combustion, ease of operation, and the lowest possible fuel-cost. Examine one and see why.

Every Pound of Fuel is Made to Produce the Maximum Amount of Heat Units—No Heat Units Wasted

Builders: should ask for our catalogue and prices—the most sensible features ever embodied in heaters and boilers that have stood the test for years. Write us.



The XXth Century Heating and Ventilating Co.

Akron, Ohio

Will You Read This Book If We Send It Free?



THIS book is the work of expert authorities. It gives instructions how to obtain best results; shows how much material is needed for certain work: lists shades best adapted for different woods; quotes prices on the best wood finishes. It is brimful of information that brings success to every reader. Be sure to get a copy. It is the result of 30 years' expensive experiments and tests. The reason why we give it free is because it tells about

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We want every contractor and builder to know all about our wood finishing materials and try them at our expense, so with the booklet we give you generous samples of Johnson's Wood Dye and Flat Wood Finish.

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ET us send you free samples of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish and Johnson's Wood Dve. also a copy of our Instruction Book. Architects, Contractors, Painters and Home Owners are enthusiastic over the results obtained and the bigsaving made possible with them.





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is made in 15 popular shades as follows:

No. 126 Light Oak No. 123 Dark Oak

No. 125 Mission Oak No. 140 Early English

No. 110 Bog Oak

No. 128 Light Mahogany No. 129 Dark Mahogany

No. 130 Weathered Oak No. 131 Brown Weathered Oak

No. 132 Green Weathered Oak

No. 121 Moss Green No. 122 Forest Green No. 172 Flemish Oak No. 178 Brown Flemish Oak

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Gallons \$3.00-Half-Gallons \$1.50

Test samples on any work you have in hand. Note how quickly Johnson's Wood Dye dries, so that dust and dirt have no chance to settle in the finish. Observe how it penetrates and brings out all the beauty of the grain without raising it in the slightest degree. In addition to this, the fastness of color, ease of application and practical economy will also appeal to you.

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is a liquid—an easy spreading preparation, manufactured especially for finishing interior woodwork of new residences and buildings—as well as furniture—and equally valuable for refinishing old surfaces.

This flat wood finish opens a new field for the contractor and builder. By the use of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish, you can make estimates on hand-rubbed effects that will land the contract every time—give your customer perfect satisfaction—and make you a good profit besides.

Don't fail to secure Instruction Book No. A. C. B. 8 and samples at once. If your dealer isn't supplied, write us and we will send them direct on receipt of postal or coupon.

& Son, Racine, Wis. Please send me free samples of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish and Wood Dye Shade No. Also

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S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.

"The Wood Finishing Authorities"

My Dealer's Name is..... His Address.....

Instruction Book A.C.B.8

Steel Forms for Hollow Walls

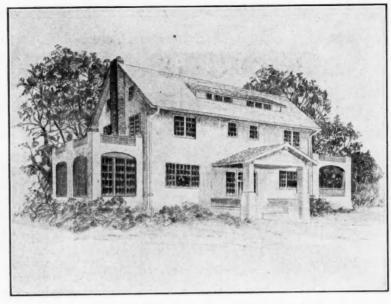
We present in this number a very fine example of the popular hollow-wall type of concrete construction, in which the forms employed are those of the Van Guilder Hollow-Wall System.

The beautiful and substantial residence illustrated is being built at Smithtown, L. I., in the Oyster Bay district of Long Island Sound, as the future home of its owner, Mr. F. J. Wagner. The house has a red tile roof and a refined, rich stucco exterior finish.

This residence was erected by Joseph Mulvey, contractor and builder, of 295 North avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. The dimensions of the body of the house are 46 feet by 24 feet 6 inches. There are three large porches—one in front 14 feet by 8 feet 8 inches, and one at each end 26 feet 6 inches by 11 feet. One end porch is arranged for a sun room, and the other has a dining porch. The entire outside walls, including porches and porch piers were constructed with the Van Guilder Hollow-Wall Machines.

between them, were built in courses around the building, each course being 91/3 inches high. This method produces literally one house within another, the walls of which do not touch each other at any point, and are absolutely damp and frost-proof. These two walls are tied together securely with galvanized iron ties, and are thoroughly steel reinforced horizontally.

The piers, instead of being built one course above the other, are formed in the machines on a floor, and when hard, are set in place. Mr. Mulvey says that this is quickly and cheaply done. These piers are hollow so that the sun parlor is as im-



The double walls, with a continuous air space

F. J. Wagner Residence at Smithtown, on Long Island Sound Built by The Van

Guilder Hollow-Wall Process. Joseph Mulvey, Contractor

pervious to dampness and frost as the main part of the house. A Kent Precision Mixer supplied concrete for two sets of Van Guilder machines, and is reported to be very satisfactory.

Mr. Mulvey is a carpenter and builder of wide experience and high repute. He has made a close study of concrete construction. He decided last fall to try the Van Guilder Hollow-Wall System. He had signed contracts with Mr. Lorillard Wise, architect, of 254 Huguenot street, and Edward N. Buel, of Halcvon Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., to build each of them hollow-tile houses; but on the merits of the Van Guilder Sys-

BE CERTAIN THE PLASTER YOU USE COMES IN THESE SACKS

These plasters—our Climax Wood Mortar and Hercules Wall Plaster—are a positive guarantee to you of better plastering jobs at less cost and more profit.

These plasters will stand up under the most severe service. There will be no repair work needed upon any jobs our Climax Wood Mortar or Hercules Wall Plaster are used upon.

Climax Wood Mortar and Hercules Wall Plaster are Hard Wall Plasters. They are far superior to any heavy cracky lime mortar plasters made.

With these Hard Wall Plasters you will do a job once and only once. No re-fixing of any sort. They cost you much less in the long run because they save you time, labor and money on every job.

Climax Wood Mortar

Is extensively used. It is a wood fiber plaster made of pure gypsum rock. It is the best plaster made. The fiber adds about one-third to the bulk of the plaster, making it cover a greater area with less weight and maximum solidity and tensile strength. It is absolutely fire-proof. Its density prevents vermin. It is not affected by water. It is durable, flexible and pliable. Plastic and very easy to spread—any plasterer can apply it. It is adhesive and permanent. It does not contain one particle of sand.



Better get in touch with us today. Let us know your address so that we may mail your set of books to you without delay. With them we will send you the name of your nearest dealer handling G. R. (Grand Rapids) Plasters. He will have a complete stock of them so you will be able to get and use our plasters immediately.

GRAND RAPIDS PLASTER COMPANY **GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN**

Hercules Wall Plaster

is a gypsum rock hair fiber plaster—we do not sand at the factory. It makes a wall that is dense, durable, hard, tough and economical. It is absolutely fire-proof. It dries quickly after applying. It spreads better and with less waste than any other wall plaster. We use only high grade hair in its manufacture and it contains no chemicals, acids or vegetable matter.

We Will Send You These Books-FREE

Be sure you get your set now. They are mighty interesting and instructive booklets upon Hard Wall Plastering. They will explain to you just exactly what Hard Wall Plastering is and the many advantages Hard Wall Plasters have over the heavy, cracky, lime mortar plasters.

These books are sent absolutely FREE to you and there is no obligation on your part in asking for them. They will explain to you in detail our Climax Wood Mortar—Hercules Wall Plaster—Superior Wood Fiber Plaster—Gypsum Wall Plaster and Sackett Plaster Board. With these books we will send you our room measurement booklet—from it you can tell at a glance the number of square yards in a room.



N. B. We solicit inquiries from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Pittsburgh district, Pa., only. Freight rates will not permit shipment to other territory.

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Read These Two Valuable Letters About CORTRIGHT Metal Shingles!



ry. Yours very truly, HARBERT L. KING.

This is the sort of satisfaction that will build up your business, if you will handle

METAL SHINGLES

because you will always be recommended by satisfied customers, and attractive durable roofs.

Gentlemen.—Replying to your inquiry relative to your Metal Shingles, with which I roofed my residence in 1906, will say recommend this roofing has given complete I expect to build again within the residence will be an arrived that this roofing has given considered as a strong a lexpect to build again within the residence will be instructed to specify Yours very truly, Yours very truly, HARBERT L. KING. It will pay you to investigate our special Contractors' and Builders' proposition. Write us before you forget.

CORTRIGHT METAL ROOFING CO.

Philadelphia & Chicago

Corydon, Ky., Feb. 16, 1912.

Gentlemen





I Hot Water is recognized as the very best system for heating any home. True, it costs a mere trifle more to install but it saves that extra cost very quickly in economy of fuel consumption. The Sterling System is unbelievably simple and this simplicity is a source of great economy to the purchaser.

Not an Expense but Real Economy

¶ Durability and up-keep considered, The Sterling System is really cheaper than any hot air or stove heat. That means much to your clients, Contractors and Builders. It means a great deal to and for you, too. ¶ Heat economy and satisfaction are wanted in every home. You can e sure of true heat satisfaction in every building in which you install The Sterling System.

Easily Installed in New or Old Buildings

¶ Owing to its simple construction it can be readily installed in a building already built. It requires very little room indeed. Anyone, almost, who can handle tools can install the Sterling as we send complete heating plans absolutely Free. These plans are made by competent heating engineers.

Contractors and Builders

THE STERLING SYSTEM is just what you have been looking for. Our book—"The House of Perpetual Summer"— is something you ought to have. It will pay you dividends. Send for it today. Don't neglect to find out about THE STERLING SYSTEM before installing any particular heating equipment.

CONSUMERS' HEATING COMPANY MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

Flypmobile



Hupmobile Long-Stroke "32" Touring Car, \$900.

F. O. B. Detroit, including equipment of windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Three speeds forward and reverse; sliding gears. Four cylinder motor. 31-inch bore and 51-inch stroke. Bosch magneto. 106-inch wheelbase. 30x31-inch tires. Color, Standard blue. Roadster, \$900.

The man, the machine and the material—this new plant gets the best out of each

The same machinery that is used in the fine new Hupmobile plant is also used in those plants producing cars of the highest prices.

The skilled mechanics engaged in the construction of the Hupmobile are paid the same high rate prevailing in plants producing the costliest cars.

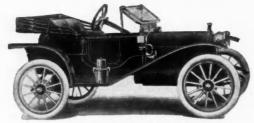
The splendid shop organization has been developed to the same high state of efficiency and held practically intact from the inception of the company—under the engineering leadership of E. A. Nelson, the same man who has been responsible for the success of every previous model.

The materials which enter into every essential Hupmobile operation are precisely as fine—precisely the same, in fact—as those used in cars of the largest and most expensive build.

Differences in size and differences in excess luxury, of course;—differences in engineering ideals, in scrupulous workmanship, in trustworthy materials—emphatically no.

We believe the Hupmobile to be, in its class, the best car in the world.

Hupp Motor Car Company, 1255 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit Canadian Factory, Windsor, Ontario

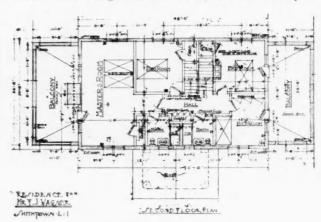


Standard 20 H. P. Runabout, \$750.

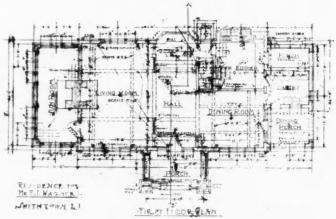
F. O. B. Detroit, with same power plant that took the world-touring car around the world—4 cylinders, 20 H. P., sliding gears, Bosch magneto. Equipped with top, windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Roadster, 110-inch wheel base, \$850.

tem being explained to them, they both changed their plans to double concrete walls, prices to be the same as their tile contracts called for.

The results were so entirely satisfactory to the owners, and the houses made such a solid, refined appearance, that other contracts came along with little effort, and Mr. Mulvey at



Second-Floor Plan



First-Floor Plan

Floor-Plans of Hollow-Wall Concrete Residence Built for J. F. Wagner, Smithtown, Long Island, under the Van Guilder System

once found himself placed in a new and profitable field of construction. Satisfied by experience as to the economy and excellence of the Van Guilder System, he is specializing on it with great success, putting it into a high class of residences.

Information regarding this method of construction may be obtained of the Van Guilder Hollow Wall Company, 720 Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester, N. Y.



Hustlers for Roofing Business

The Patent Roofing Company of Chicago are now offering builders four guaranteed roofings, any one of which they claim will give absolute service for fifteen years.

Their four roofings include a 3½ ply Oriental red slate surfaced; a 3-ply asphalt felt; a 3½-ply flint surfaced asphalt felt and a 3½-ply Oriental gray and slate surfaced.

These roofings can be laid over old shingles without in any way affecting their efficiency. They are fire resisting and are not affected by gases. Only the highest grade asphalts and wool felts are used in their making.

The Patent Roofing Company have a unique mailing card showing samples of their roofings which they will mail to all interested. Address them, Patent Roofing Company, 1225 West Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

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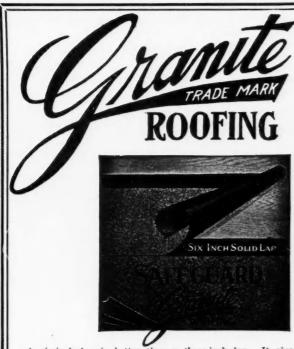
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A six-inch lap is better than a three-inch lap. It gives better protection against leaks and permits nailing down on the under sheet only, so that no nail heads appear on the surface. Otherwise this is the same Granite Roofing that we have sold for 26 years for use on great factories. It is immune from damage by coal smoke or cinders, and it has a sea grit surface which makes painting entirely needless. Behind it is a reputation that has Passed the Quarter Century Mark.

EASTERN GRANITE ROOFING CO.

19 Battery Place, New York

Chicago

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The "Fire Proof Wall Board"

A particularly interesting feature of Bestwall, the wall board being manufactured by the Bestwall Manufacturing Company of Chicago, is that it is made of rock gypsum, a mineral substance which is a positive fire resistant as well as a non-expanding, non-contracting material.

This latter point in the manufacture of Bestwall permits

is to give a texture to the surface and relieve the flat effect of painting on a smooth plaster. Both of these results can be obtained in Bestwall.

That Bestwall may be considered entirely fireproof, rather than simply fire resistant is claimed by its manufacturers after the remarkably severe test it was recently subjected to. This was a fire test of 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty minutes.



New Plant of the Bestwall Mfg. Co., Chicago - A Model of Fireproof Factory Construction

of wall paper being applied directly on the surface the same as on a plastered wall. After nailing Bestwall to the studding, the joints should be smoothed over with a crack filler. This gives a finished surface that is immediately ready for any kind of decoration. A washable paint may be used and it will procure results that resemble work done with oil on canvas, such as is used in general practice in high-class residence work. There are two reasons for putting canvas on a plastered wall and painting with oil. The first reason is to obviate the cracks in the surface of the plaster. The second

This Bestwall is a certain sound-deadener, also a nonconductor of heat and cold. It does not warp and any kind of decorating material and effect may be used with it. It is being manufactured in two widths.

Bestwall is made of a rock gypsum composition with a surface of heavy fiber paper on either side. In its composition wood fiber and certain other strengthening materials are Bestwall is nailed direct to the studding and it can be nailed close to the edge, like wood, without splitting it.

The Bestwall company have recently moved into their mod-

Architectural Acoustics

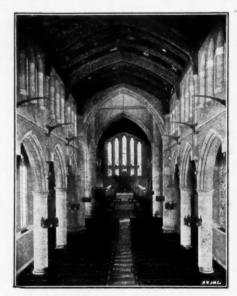
Scientific research, during the past few years, has brought about a notable change in the status of architectural acoustics, a subject hitherto little understood and consequently largely neglected. New and scientific methods have led to a more thorough comprehension of the laws of acoustics and their dependence on size, shape and structural materials of any building.

Realizing the importance of this new science and the necessity of applying it in such a way as not to conflict with architectural considerations, we established over a year ago a department for the development of a proper technique for the work, whereby we might place our services at the disposal of the architectural and engineering professions. We have sought out and associated with ourselves trained scientists, capable of giving expert advice on the proper methods of acoustical correction, and we expect, by continual research and practice, to remain in the forefront of the development of this important combination of art and science.

During the past year we have executed many contracts with unfailing success, a photograph of one of the largest being shown above.

We solicit correspondence on the subject and are glad to give preliminary

St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, Mich. Showing J-M Acoustical Treatment. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, Architects recommendations without charge.



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is a real wood—not an imitation—mounted on DECO boards.

DECO is made from the best foreign and domestic timbers. Panels come in white or finished. Furnished with caps, base and strips ready for immediate installation. There is no mill or cabinet work necessary. DECO saves time and money.

DECO is adaptable for window backs, wainscots, door panels, bank or bar fixtures, general paneling and interior decorating work, etc., etc.

We want a live Contractor, Carpenter or Building Agent in every town. DECO is moderate in cost and sells easily. You can make money through handling DECO.

Write for our descriptive matter, samples, prices, agency terms and other information. Drop us a line NOW.

Deco Manufacturing Company

INDIANAPOLIS

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INDIANA



Complete High Grade Bathroom Outfit \$35

These handsome high-grade Plumbing Fixtures are furnished complete, guaranteed, and sold direct, saving you all dealer's profits. The Bath Tub and Lavatory are White Porcelain Enameled over gray cast iron. The Closet is Vitreous China with Oak Seat and Copper Lined Tank.

Complete Pneumatic Water \$40 Supply System for Your Home,

Black Steel Tank, 145 gallon capacity, 2½ inch Brass Lined, Double Action, Combination Air and Water Pump, including all Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Gauges, etc.

Heating Plants, \$95

You can save from 30 to 60 per cent on a modern Steam or Hot Water Heating System. Heating Plants complete for modern homes from \$95 up. By following our simple plans and instructions, you can install your own material and eliminate the expense of Plumbers and Steamfitters.

DO NOT WAIT—but write to-day—for our new beautiful FREE catalogue, which gives full description and prices of Plumbing. Heating and Water-Supply Systems. NOW IS THE TIME.

Chelsea Manufacturing and Supply Co.
No. 135 West 24th St., NEW YORK Dept. F

The Truck That You Are Ready for Today—and Why

MODERN conditions make time as important to cost as the price of material and labor. Overhead expense is greatly reduced when more work is done in the same time. And it is the Schacht Auto Truck that is doing so much to cut down overhead expenses for contractors, carpenters and builders everywhere.

For quick trips anywhere, to haul light or heavy loads, no car can equal the Schacht. Dependable and strong—you can be sure of it getting there and back, regardless of road or weather conditions. Speedy, safe and simple, you can depend on it to the minute.

The Schacht 1 to 4 ton Power Truck has a speed of 10 to 18 miles per hour, a 40-50 H. P. Motor that furnishes ample power for any hill. The loading space measures 11 ft. 5 inches long—plenty of room for any ordinary 4 ton load.

Investigate all the facts by writing at once for illustrated Booklet. It is free. It tells just what you want to know about the Schacht. Address

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P Y every test, Compo-Board has proven itself the most satisfactory wall-lining. It has stood the test of time for periods of ten to twelve years in hundreds of homes. It resisted earthquake shocks in California, which crumbled plaster walls. It kept the bitter cold of log cabins in Alaska. Furniture manufacturers using it in their products found that it will not warp. In apartment houses it has stood rough usage, the knocks of furniture and the kicks of children without injury—without peeling or crumbling. It has made thousands of homes everywhere, better places in which to live.

to live.

Our booklet and sample will explain why every user of Compo-Board, including the U. S. government, well known Universities, big hotels and apartment house owners, home owners, contractors and builders prefer to any other wall lining. There are money making hints in this book for you. Just send your address on a postal.

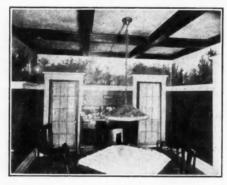
Northwestern Compo-Board Co.

5777 Lyndale Ave., No.

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Everyone in the Building Business



From Architect to Carpenter and Home Owner

PLASTERGON

Write today to the Service Department of the Plastergon Wall Board Company, Tonawanda, New York, and they will tell you why PLASTERGON IS THE ONLY GUARANTEED WALL BOARD ON THE MARKET.

The moisture proof and fire retarding qualities of Plastergon are unequalled by any other board, for Plastergon is the only chemically treated pulp board manufactured. It resists heat and cold; is vermin proof and makes a perfect sound retarder. Let us send you a sample and some convincing facts: Write today and be agreeably surprised with a Wall Board that does "stand up."

PLASTERGON WALL BOARD COMPANY
Department A Tonawanda, N. Y.

ern, new, concrete factory which is illustrated here. This factory is located in the southwestern part of Chicago and affords them every manufacturing and shipping facility. The company are prepared to fill orders of any volume upon short notice.

Interesting booklets, samples and full details of Bestwall may be obtained by any American Carpenter and Builder reader through addressing the Bestwall Manufacturing Company, First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

McIntyre Truck in Heavy Service

The accompanying photograph shows the McIntyre one-ton truck belonging to Mr. Herman, of Bluffton, Ind., operating



McIntyre 1-Ton Truck with Trailer

with trailer in moving heavy furniture load from Bluffton to Huntington, a distance of about twenty miles.

The McIntyre trucks are daily proving their general adaptability. These trucks are made in capacities of from 600 pounds to 3 tons. They operate simply and economically.

Full descriptive matter concerning the McIntyre trucks and their details of manufacture may be had by writing the W. H. McIntyre Company at Auburn, Ind., for catalog matter.



Good Roads Congress Biggest Yet

The first campaign meeting of Governor Wilson of New Jersey and President Taft is to take place at Atlantic City at the American Road Congress between September 30 and October 5. The respective candidates of the democratic and republican parties have both consented to address the American Road Congress and while the addresses of the two men will be non-political there is great interest in the manner in which they will greet each other. It is not probable that they will have another chance in the course of the campaign to appear upon the same platform. Both candidates are looking forward to the truce that will prevail at the big road congress.

The American Road Congress marks the combination of the conventions of the American Association for Highway Improvement, the American Automobile Association, and the National Association of Road Machinery and Material Manufacturers. It will be the first time that every faction engaged in the road movement has combined in one general Congress. More than a half hundred state, county and local associations which are affiliated with the American Association for Highway Improvement will be represented at the Congress and automobile tours to Atlantic City from all sections of the country are being arranged by the American Automobile Association. Eighty thousand square feet of space have been set aside for the exhibits, nearly one-half of which has already been engaged by leading manufacturers.

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Residence of J. W. Rinehart, Youngstown, Ohio. Roofed with Asbestos "Century" Shingles by Balzell Bros., Roofing Contractors, on the specification of W. R. Leeworthy, Architect and Builder—both of Youngstown. Reproduced from an Artist's drawltg.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles "The Roof that Outlives the Building"

For residences, churches and similar buildings, the *French* or *diagonal method* is a favorite way of applying Asbestos "Century" Shingles.

It makes a light-weight roof, and inexpensive since fewer shingles are needed.

Each shingle is flexibly anchored to the shingles below by a copper storm nail chinched through the tip.

The roof is so strong that it holds up of itself when the roof frame is weakened or destroyed by fire.

Write us for trade prices and terms on Asbestos "Century" Shingles—and Booklet "Everlasting 1912."

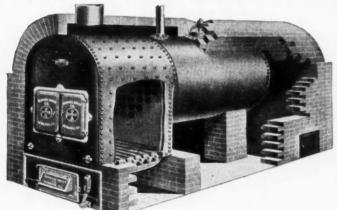
Keasbey & Mattison Company, Factors

Ambler, Pennsylvania

Branch Offices in Principal Cities of the United States

EWANEE Fire-Box Boilers

Have set a high standard for themselves and for all others, for a quarter of a century.



Their unbroken record of Success is easily accounted for by

The invariably high skilled labor employed, The high quality of Mild Steel used, The high combustion chamber so essential to a perfect combustion and economy of fuel,

The long life of the boiler, The slight expense for repairs,

The low water-line,

The low head room required, The fact of being in a single piece,

The ease of installation,

The impossibility to crack right when you need

There is no investment which will produce the dividends that a **KEWANEE** boiler will.

There is no equal for Apartment Buildings, Schools, Theatres, Hotels, Hospitals and Manufacturing Buildings

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

Makes also the only KEWANEE Garbage Burning Water Heaters

Chicago Salt Lake City New York Los Angeles

St. Louis Toronto, Canada Kansas City

Edwards Metal Ceilings and Walls

*This illustration is of the Edwards Manufacturing Company's Gothic ceiling design No. 1968.

The Edwards company are large manufacturers of sheet metal building material and quite prominent among their line is ceiling and wall work. They are at the present time offering carpenters, contractors and builders an attractive

An Edwards Gothic Ceiling

agency proposition which includes not only the selling of Edwards metal products, but the erecting work in connection with same, affording in many cases an opportunity for double profit.

There is no question but that metal ceilings and walls are

growing in general favor and use. The Edwards people have devoted much time and money to the perfection of this class of their metal work and they are in a position to offer numerous attractive designs and patterns from which selection can be made.

This company issue a large catalog covering their metal ceiling and wall work fully, also illustrating many designs,

etc., etc. A copy of this, together with their special agency proposition, will be mailed to any American Carpenter and Builder reader upon request. Address the Edwards Manufacturing Company, 401 Eggleston avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

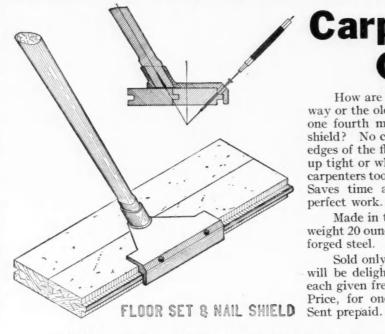
New Oak Flooring Booklet

From the Oak Flooring Bureau of Detroit, Mich., has been received a copy of their second edition, Oak Flooring booklet.

This booklet is prepared in a very artistic and attractive manner and contains some mighty interesting and valuable information that should interest every architect, contractor and carpenter.

It tells all that is worth knowing about oak flooring grades and the use of the different grades; how to arrive at the amount of oak flooring required; handling, laying, scraping, finishing and the general care of oak flooring; besides considerable other oak flooring information of value.

Any architect, contractor, carpenter or builder can procure a copy of this booklet by writing the Oak Flooring Bureau, 822 Hammond Building, Detroit, Mich. This is only a part of the valuable information service that the Oak Flooring Bureau is now supplying. Whenever you want to know anything about oak flooring write to them.



Carpenters Contractors

How are you laying your finished flooring; This way or the old way? Dont you know you can lay one fourth more flooring with a floor set and nail shield? No chance to make a miss hit and mash the edges of the flooring while you are driving the joints up tight or while you are driving the nail. Greatest carpenters tool ever invented. Nothing similar to it. Saves time and trouble and enables you to do perfect work.

Made in two sizes for $\frac{3}{8}$ " and $\frac{7}{8}$ " flooring. Entire weight 20 ounces. Width of shield 6". Made of best forged steel. 14" wood handle. 4" nail set.

Sold only direct to you. Order one now. You will be delighted with the way it works. One of each given free for an order for 10 in one shipment. Price, for one of each size, \$4.00, Singly, \$2.25.

W. T. WELLMAN & COMPANY

Manufacturers and Distributors

Offices: R. A. LONG BLDG.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

"It saves time and trouble and enables you to do perfect work"

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THE

Closed-A Real Window

is absolutely burglar proof. It can only be opened from the inside. It is a real window, combination hopper, coal chute.

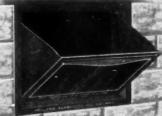
CLOSED—it is an ornamental, attractive, basement window.

OPENED—it is a practical chute.

A heavy steel sheet covers and protects the glass when chute is in use.

Two sizes—18 and 24 ins. wide by 223 ins. deep.

Contractors and Builders-Send for our Window-Chute Booklet.



Open - A Perfect Chute

HOLLAND FURNACE COMPANY

HOLLAND, .



How To Install **Running Water** In Your Home

Save all cost of skilled labor. New method.

My big, new book tells you how to install your own water system or modern heating plant. Under this practical Gibbons method you can do it yourself. Plans furnished free. Immense saving on all materials. Before you build, before you make improvements send for my great book. It is post-paid free to you.

Gibbons' New Method

My method for saving the cost of skilled labor is a revelation even to the most experienced contractors and builders. Get this free book and see for yourself. My astonishing low prices will prove to you that my method is a blessing to every builder and home owner.

HEATING PLANTS

Steam or Hot Water. You can easily install one of my modern heating plants from the complete simplified plans and instructions furnished to you free. The saving is enormous. My rock bottom price is open to everybody on this great offer.

Save on all Material

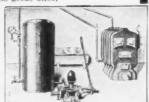
Every home, even the smallest cot-ge can now have running water dd a heating plant. My book ex-ains how you can afford these com-rts and luxurles. My prices and my actical saving will astound you.

BOOK FREE

My new book gives you greater buying power than your local dealer. Thou sands of things illustrated and priced sands of things illustrated and priced.

Gasoline engines, hydraulic rams,
pumps, pipes, valves, electric lighting plants, acetylene lighting plants, all
accessories, everything guaranteed. You certainly ought to have this book.
Send your name and get it, post-paid free.

M. J. Gibbons, Dept. 241 T. Dayton, Ohio



Deep red, greenish gray and brown-Rich beautiful colorings—and all simply the natural slate and granite-No dye-Nothing that can either fade or wash off-

FLEX-A-TILE ASPHALT SHINGLES

are made of solid asphalt, into the surface of which chipped slate or granite is rolled until it becomes an actual part of the shingle—The result is a beautiful stone-like appearance and a wonderfully artistic and durable roof—

Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Shingles are 8 by 12½ inches in size—It only requires 424 of them to cover a hundred square feet—They are easily and quickly laid—are low in cost and will last as long as the house stands—They are also fire resisting.

We want to send you a sample free-Send us your name

THE HEPPES COMPANY Chicago, Illinois 1010 45th Avenue

Contractors and Builders!



If you are busy?

This will interest you.

You know what it means to have contract jobs finished on TIME.

You also know what it means when you cannot.

At the same time orders continue to come in and you are unable to take care of them. Your client wants a GARAGE, a Sum-

mer Cottage, a Storage House or a Small Building for one of the many dif-You want to accommodate him, in return for his past favors and in anticipation of future business.

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE THE PRU-DENTIAL PORTABLE FIREPROOF

They are constructed of No. 24 Galvanized Steel—the materials and workmanship, A-1.

BUILDINGS?

They are shipped complete in every detail, knocked-down and crated, ready for erection on the site.

You send us the order, we allow you Dealer's Commis-

You charge additional fee

An easy and quick way for turning cash.

Write today for catalog and full particulars for the sale of the

PRUDENTIAL PORTABLE FIREPROOF BUILDINGS



The C. D. PRUDEN COMPANY, Sole Manufacturers

Station C. BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

Get the Right Idea Regarding

Pruden System

Portable Fireproof Construction

If you've put Pruden Buildings in the temporary class, you're wronging both you and us. Although portable—easily put up or taken down—they are, when erected, as strong, durable and handsome as masonry. Cost far less. Appear to advantage amid richest surroundings.

In no other way can you make such

Large, Quick Profits

as in the erection of Pruden System Buildings. Come complete in metal units, which interlock and support each other. You set up in short time. Prompt ship-ment of all orders from stock. Pruden System construction is well known through our advertising. Big demand. Write today for catalog.

Special prices to contractors, etc.

Metal Shelter Company 9-90 W. Water St., St. Paul, Minn.
Patentees and Sole Mfrs. of Pruden
System Construction.



Cyclone Proof Construction

The following letter, received by the Canadian branch of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, after the recent storm in Regina, presents a new advantage of reinforced concrete construction:

"Regina, Sask., July 2nd, 1912.

"The recent cyclone in Regina has shown up very plainly the advantages of Kahn System buildings, especially in the case of the Regina College, which was practically in the heart of the storm. The partitions of this building were entirely removed, but the reinforced concrete skeleton remained exactly in place. The representative of Brown and Vallance, Montreal, has written to his head office explaining this. He is particularly impressed with the fact that the Kahn System has given them a building which, in addition to being fireproof, is absolutely cyclone-proof.

"Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) "R. E. W. HAGARTY."

Selling Method in Line With the Times

A romance of industry is the history of the Hewitt-Lea-Funck Company, of Seattle, newly organized to include the sons of the founders of the business, which is the latest and largest organization to adopt the policy of selling direct to the consumer that is arousing the frightened indignation of the traditional retailers.

Confronted, as the young men express it, by prices to the consumer increasing despite improved transportation facilities, by a growing tendency among farmers to buy direct of producers and by high-handed methods of profit-loving retailers, these young men decided, after a deep study of the problem, that direct distribution was the solution.

Thirty years ago the names Hewitt, Lea and Funck were well known in the lumber fields of Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Mississippi Valley. They made good lumber, these three elders of the present group, and sold it in the good oldfashioned way to the wholesaler, who then sent it along down the line to the user, the jobber, the traveling man, the commission-man and the retailer, all taking a profit along the

These elders achieved a reputation with the old methods.

In the meantime they kept an eye on the future and bought as fast as they could tracts in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California and British Columbia, where were the finest fir and cedar in the world, little valued then because there were no railroads to take it away.

The railroads came, and the young men, trained in every department of the business, entered the firm.

These young men were insurgents in business. studied the difficulties before them they did not feel that just because they were a big company they were shut off from direct communication with the consumer.

They had billions of feet of standing timber. They hauled their own logs on their own rails with their own locomotive to their own mills.

But from their headquarters in Seattle they were accessible to seven transcontinental railroads.

So they decided that they were not prohibited from ignoring the wholesaler and his retinue of profit-takers by selling direct to the farmer and the builder.

After carefully working out their plan they announced it. At once a renewed roar went up from the retailers through their organs. The name of the Hewitt-Lea-Funck Company was published as the head of list of six Northwestern concerns from whom the antiquated retailer needed "protection."

The slogan adopted by the Hewitt-Lea-Funck Company for its new method is "High in quality; low in price; first in shipment."

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THE IVES PATENT WINDOW STOP ADJUSTER

Prevents dust, drafts



and window rattling

HEAVY BED.

Send for Sample and Catalogue Free

1 piece of metal, will not cup, bend or turn in tightening screw.

THE H. B. IVES CO.,

Sole Mfrs.

New Haven, Conn. U.S.A.

The Largest Line of Levels Made

IN PLAIN BRASS BOUND AND ALUMINUM ANYTHING MADE TO YOUR ORDER







No. 18. 18-inch and 20-inch Long Wood Level

SAND'S Plumbs and Levels

The new model aluminum levels now offered for sale to all carpenters and builders as the handiest and most useful levels ever made. They are STRONG, LIGHT AND DURABLE and will give better satisfaction than any other level made. The spirit glasses are covered by plate glass, same as in our famous wood levels, of which there are over 75,000 in daily use, making those parts dust, dirt and water proof. The only levels so designed. Remember our specialty is levels—nothing else. Established for 17 years. Nothing to get out of order. Always correct. For sale by all good hardware dealers. If not, write us and get our catalog today. catalog today.

J. SAND & SONS

Detroit, Mich.

MADE BY MEN WHO HAD 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE BUILDING LINE 1023-25 Rivard St.



12-20 W. Randolph

Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Sand Aluminum Levels

J. Sand & Sons of Detroit, manufacturers of the famous Sand plumbs and levels are calling the attention of the carpenters and builders to a new improved line of these goods—namely, Sand's new model aluminum levels.



Sand's New Model Aluminum Level

The point is made concerning these that they are strong, light and durable. They are made in 24-inch, 30-inch, 42-inch and 45-inch sizes and represent the best in plumb and level construction. All the glasses in the new aluminum levels are put in the same way as in their famous wood levels, being covered with heavy lenses, making these important parts dust, dirt and moisture proof. The company say that time and test have proved their way to be the

they show that a long-felt want is filled.

The short wood levels are made in different sizes and styles to suit everybody. They are made both plain and fully brass bound.

All the wood used is very old and selected. Besides it is left in the factory from six months to a year before being made into finished stock which insures against any change in form

Sand's plumbs and levels are sold by all good hardware dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you a catalog containing the full line will be gladly sent on request. Address J. Sand & Sons, 1023-25 Rivard St., Detroit, Mich. They will also make special levels to order.

Deco-Veneer is a Real Wood

Possibly it is not generally known that the widely used Deco-Veneer is a real wood and not simply an imitation.

Deco-Veneer is made from the best of natural wood veneer,

mounted on pulp board (or deco board). This Deco-Veneer is now being manufactured by the Deco Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, Ind.

Deco-Veneer is being used extensively. It can be used wherever ply veneer can be used. It is easily installed—wears well and will not buckle

Deco-Veneer is particularly adapted for interior decorating, show window decorations, window backgrounds and general

decorative effects.

It is being manufactured in many paneling forms and in many various woods. Full particulars, samples, etc., can be had by addressing the Deco Manufacturing Company, of



No. 2. Plumb and Level

right way. All the spirit glasses are wired, not merely scratched or painted on the surface of the glass. They cannot move nor be jarred out of correct position; they are so made that you can instantly see the position of the bubbles.

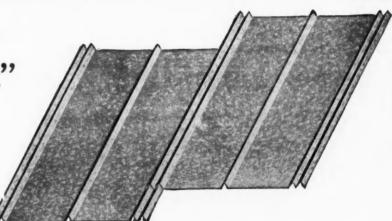
The company's No. 2 levels here illustrated is one of the four styles that are made up for builders espectially, in 6-foot length. It meets the demand for door and window jamb work that heretofore had not been supplied until J. Sand & Sons came out with them some three years ago. The many sales of these levels are very gratifying to the company, since

Justright Galvanized Roofing

Indianapolis, Ind.

"That Simple Roof
That Don't Leak"

Absolutely Weather Proof
No Wood Strips Required
No Special Tools Required



This wonderful roof will give **satisfaction.** It can be applied by anyone who can apply V Crimp or Corrugated Roofing. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

If your dealer does not handle this roofing, write

The Moeschl-Edwards Corrugating Co.

8th Street - - COVINGTON, KY.

Manufacturers Sheet Metal Building Material-Interior-Exterior

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For Any Job—Bores Swift and True Through Hardest Wood-The IRWIN

BUY the Auger Bit used by all Master Craftsmen. Never tears or clogs the softest wood. Takes knots—never swerves, bends or breaks where twist and shank meet, as in ordinary bits.

IRWIN Bits are lathe-turned by hand to the thousandth of an inch; heads and cutters sharpened by hand filing—polished from tip to shank. Made in one piece of extra high grade crucible, auger-bit steel, "headed" and formed in the rough—put through 50 distinct handlings, tempered by a secret process that none of our imitators have mastered.

When you buy a bit, look close, be absolutely certain you're getting the genuine, guaranteed IRWIN. The only solid-center-stem bit made in all styles and sizes for every use. If your dealer hasn't the IRWIN in stock, write us.

IRWIN AUGER BIT COMPANY

Largest in The World
18 WILMINGTON, OHIO Station H-18

Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

Be sure this identical brand is on the bit you buy

"The Handiest Tool in The Tool Box"

This Cut Shows use as Short Clamp

ERE is the sensation of the year. A new tool that has already became a necessity with thousands of arpenters and builders who have long felt the awkwardness, the clumsiness, the slowness, the weakness and the inconvenience of the old style clamp.

COBB EXTENSION CLAMP

The Cobb Extension Clamp is made entirely of pressed steel; has a closed limit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and extends to 38" and 50" according to size. It is light, neat, strong, compact, rigid and indestructible, can't possibly slip or mar, has flat bottom to prevent falling over. Weighs no more than a clumsy all wood clamp and can be carried

in any tool box that will take a saw.

Shows Clamp Extended

Does Anything Any Other Clamp Will Do Does Many Things No Other Clamp Can Do

Order a pair direct from this advertisement with the privilege of returning them and getting your money back if you are not pleased.

No. 3, Price per pair (2 clamps).

No. 4, Price per pair (2 clamps).

No. 4, Price per pair (2 clamps).

Size closed 29½—clamp limit 1½′ to 50′. \$5.00.

ROOT-JAMES & COMPANY, Ltd.

Dept. 1. MOLINE, ILLINOIS

The Handiest Machine in the Shop--30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

The new Luther Tool Grinder is a workshop in itself. Extra attachments convert it into 17 different machines, such as turning lathe, force feed drill, jig and circle saws, forge, etc. The low price of these attachments enables you to get a full workshop equipment at a tremendous saving of what it would cost you to buy separate machines to do the same work.

Dimo-Grit wheels cut steel

Dimo-Grit wheels cut steel
as emery does copper
Wheels of the new artificial diamond abrasive, Dimo-Grit, peel steel away in tiny shavings instead of wearing it away like emery wheels or grindstones. No need of cooling with water, no danger of drawing temper, Carborundum wheels also furnished. Grinding wheels make 4000 revolutions per minute—takes but a few minutes to do grinding that would take an hour any other way. Tool rests and patent attachments give perfect bevelto twist drills, chisels and other tools.

Luther Shop Tool Grinder Foot and Engine Power

All steel and iron — bevel gear shaft drive in dust-proof housings—dust-proof bearings—mechanically perfected and runs easy as a sewing machine. We will send complete shop outfit consisting of grinder and 14 sharpening attachments and accessories, for 30 days free trial—no money needed, no red tape, write today.

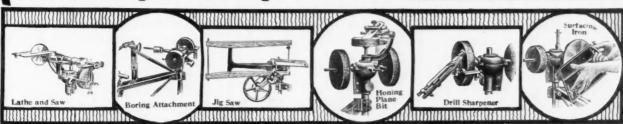
WRITE FOR 30 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER

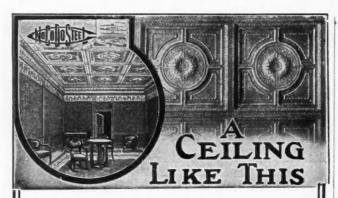
Send us your name so we can send 40 page free book from which you can select an outfit for 30 days free trial. Book also contains the story of artificial diamond abrasives as it appeared in McClure's Magazine. Write today.

Luther Grinder Mfg. Co. 1105 Michigan St. Milwaukee



14 Machines in one, including wheels and attachments for all shop grinding, gumming saws, sharpening chisels, plane bits, etc.





is for a large, high room, but we have others for smaller rooms.

Ceilings in **Stamped Steel** for Public or Commercial buildings. Ceilings of modern refined designs for private residences. Tilings in **Steel**, for Bathrooms and Kitchens.

Half the labor of erecting a metal ceiling is strictly Carpenters' work, that is, the scaffolding and furring. Once started, they can finish it as well or better than anyone else. Secure our agency and push them.

Catalogue on request

Northrop, Coburn & Dodge Co.

No. 29 Cherry St.

NEW YORK

Union Metal Columns follow the classic designs of ancient Greece and Rome. In the substitution of steel for wood not an atom of charm or beauty is lost-but a new element of value is added. Union Metal Columns are indestructible—used in Porch, or Pergola, they will outlast the structure in which they are incorporated. Specified by the most eminent architects and designers of America, these columns have earned an enviable repute even among those who deprecate the slightest departure from ancient forms. The catalogue which we will be glad to send you upon request, illustrates the artistic use to which Union Metal Columns have been applied in beautiful homes and buildings throughout the country. We have a special proposition for Builders and Carpenters, Write to-day. The Union Metal Manufacturing Co. 1403 Maple Avenue CANTON, OHIO

Building Exchange Secretaries to Meet

Word comes from Mr. Chas. A. Bowen, secretary of The Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Detroit, Mich., that in that city on the 10th, 11th and 12th of September there will be a meeting of Exchange secretaries.

This meeting is not to be a junket in any sense of the word, but to be a serious conference, on the order of a round table where those in attendance can get personally acquainted and discussions had concerning the Exchange work in the various localities and each one have a part in it.

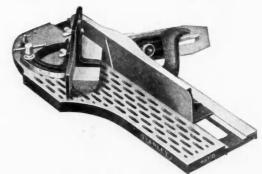
Several matters of importance will be discussed, papers read, and general reports called for, that each secretary and his Exchange may profit thereby.

Of special interest is the fact that Mr. W. H. Sayward, who now is and for many years has been the secretary of the Exchange at Boston, Mass., and who is therefore considered the dean of Builders' Exchange secretaries, will be one of the principal speakers at this meeting.

For any particular details concerning this meeting full information can be had by addressing the secretary, Builders' and Traders' Exchange, Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

The Stanley Shoot Board and Plane

This combination of plane and shoot board (sometimes called a "Jack Board"), which is being manufactured by the Stanley Rule & Level Company, is a very important tool for



Stanley Shoot Board and Plane

all woodworkers. The nicety of adjustment, the accuracy with which all parts are made, and the general solid construction, make it particularly valuable for pattern makers, cabinet makers, and picture framers.

The board is made of special iron, is of ribbed construction, and has an adjustable runway, accurately machined for the plane.

The swivel is indexed at forty-five and ninety degrees for planing a mitre or square, but can be securely locked by means of a clamping screw at any angle desired, between zero and ninety degrees, the quadrant being graduated between these points.

The swivel is also fitted with a sliding back that can be adjusted close to the plane, thus supporting the work to the edge and preventing it from splintering. It is further provided with a sliding back clamp, which is designed to hold any shaped work in position to be planed.

The plane is especially constructed for the board, and has rosewood handle and knob.

The cutter is fitted with the regular "Bailey" adjustment for depth of cut, and also has a lateral adjustment, so that a cut giving any ordinary draft to a pattern can be made, and, being set on a skew, will make a very smooth, clean cut.

A circular describing this plane and shoot board in detail can be had from the Stanley Rule & Level Company, New Britain, Conn. ist

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and BUILDERS

You Use Good Material. Why Not Use Durable Nails?

Toncan Metal nails are sold under a positive 25-year guarantee against disintegration and corrosion. They are the cheapest non-corrosive nails on the market. They will last about three times as long as ordinary nails (when exposed to the weather), and about twice as long as galvanized nails. Unequalled for shingles, tin and slate roofing, porch and fence work, etc., or for any purpose requiring outside nails.

Send for price

ARE INTERESTED This Nail





NO LOSS Under Test

Send for price-list and free sample.

IGOE BROS., 61-71 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

These Parts Tested Alike

Specifications American Society Testing Materials



THIS is a Regular STEEL Wire Nail Nearly Destroyed



We Are the "Price-Makers" on Ready Roofing

The Patent Roofing Co., helps dealers to take roofing orders away from catalog houses. Dealers make 25% to 30% profit and sell at same prices as mail order houses—when buying from us. We have matched up the best selling brands of the largest catalog houses. Note our prices.

HERE'S THE PROOF

15-Year Guaranteed Roofing

"Best of All" Asphalt Roofing
Our Price M.O.Price
3\(\frac{1}{2}\)-ply, 60 lb. \$1.35 \$1.80 \$1.45 \$2\(\frac{1}{2}\)-ply, 50 lb. \$1.20 \$1.50 \$1.50

"Oriental" Slate Surfaced Roofing 80 lb. to square \$1.60 Red or Gray Color

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Samuel Cabot, Incorporated, manufacturing chemists of Boston, Mass., have recently placed upon the open market three products they have been for a number of years manufacturing solely for their own use upon their tanks, piping and other iron and steel work.

These products include Cabot's damp-proofing, Cabot's black waterproofing and Cabot's protective paint.

For over a third of a century Samuel Cabot, Incorporated, have been manufacturing chemists, making a specialty of distilling coal tar and refining its products. During all of this time they have been manufacturing these paints and using them in their own work.

Cabot's protective paint is produced under a scientific operation that requires special chemical knowledge and an elaborate distilling plant to carry out. Only the proper tars are used in its making, they are properly distilled and the proper solvents added. Then the whole is put through a thorough clarifying process. This Cabot protective plant is non-porous, non-conducting and chemically inert. It covers the surface of the metal completely and permits no moisture to penetrate. It is not affected by either high or low pressure, electric currents and it will not be acted upon by acids, or set up any chemical action of its own. It is intended particularly for , use upon steel buildings, bridges, trolley poles, iron fences, tanks, towers, fire escapes, metal roofs, iron piping, etc., etc.

The Cabot damp-proofing forms a perfect and permanent bond between the concrete or brick wall to which it is applied and the interior plaster which is applied over it. It forms a moisture proof sheet or dam that prevents the penetration of dampness through to the plaster. These two things are accomplished by making a compound which penetrates deeply into the pores of the concrete or brick wall, and yet leaves the surface in an adhesive, "tacky" condition, so that

when the plaster is laid over it the damp-proofing is sucked deeply into its pores by the strong capillary attraction created by the drying out of the plaster.

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It carries the required weight without flowing the corner supports to sink into me floor and prevents the base of column and floor from rotting.

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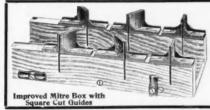
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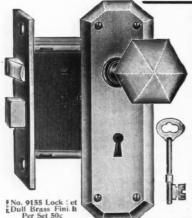
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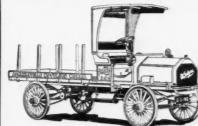
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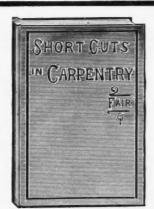
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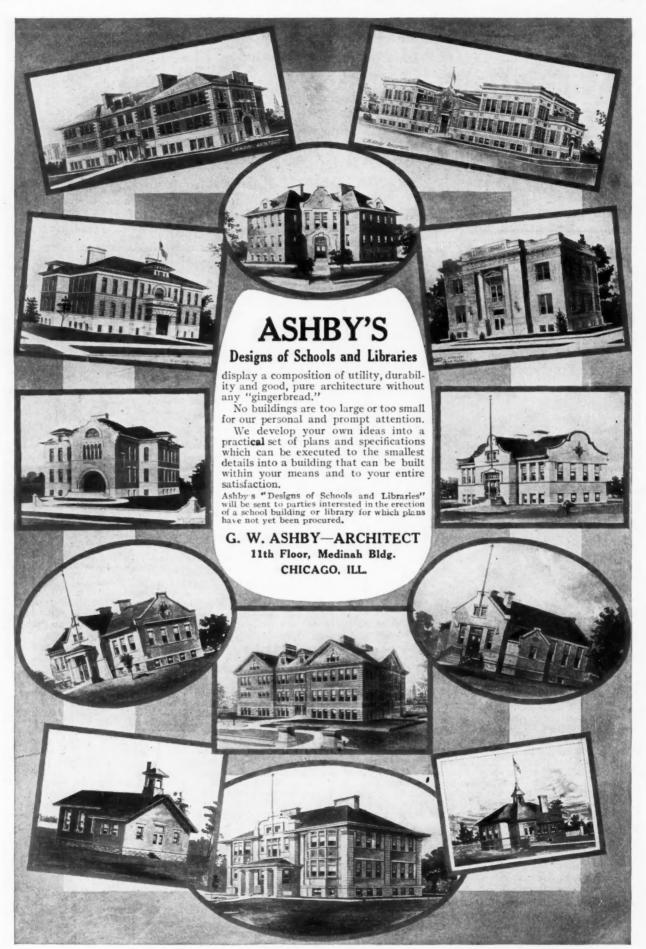
TO LAY OUT and erect carpenters' work accurately and quickly is an accomplishment desired by all progressive carpenters. In this book, not only the simple rules for the short cut are given, but also the "reason why," so that the carpenter can apply his knowledge to many problems besides those given in this book.

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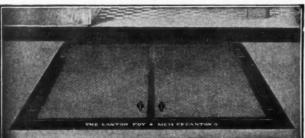
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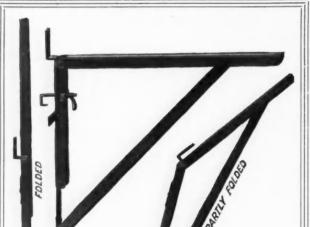
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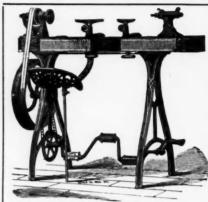
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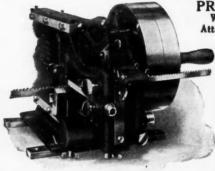
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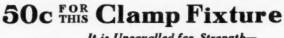
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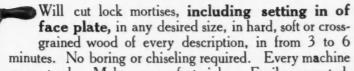
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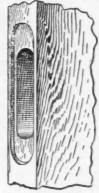


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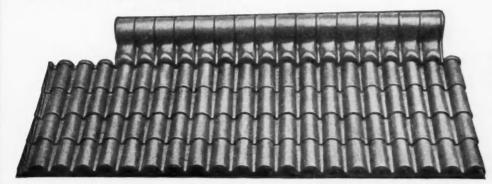
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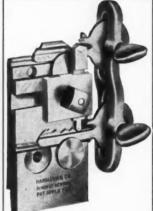
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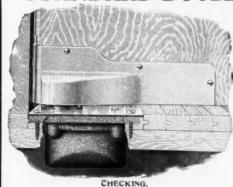
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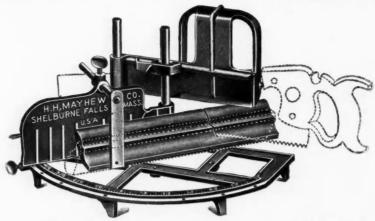
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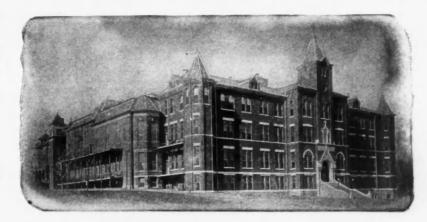
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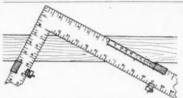
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With this clamp a 28-inch rip saw can be filed with but one changing. Very light and easily carried. Price \$1.00.

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In Roofing Slate, Slate Blackboards Structural and Plumbers' Slate

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN QUALITY AND PRICE

ASK FOR DELIVERED PRICES

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The American Combined Level and Grade Finder



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All progressive and up-to-date Carpenters, Contractors and Mechanics are getting one of our levels and grade finders.

An instrument with which at one glance you can get the true slant on any line or grade, either in degrees, inches or percentage, or all at one time, and will at once give the exact distance needed to plumb up to a true level.

The longitudinal recess shown in cut is well worth the low price of the instrument. Note the additional level glass, now placed in middle of instrument, giving with pointer or hand on dial three guides for leveling. The most practicable, durable and convenient instrument of the day.

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Chain Blocks, Cranes and Trolleys

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NO. 12 COLTRIN

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Gentlemen:—During past two years my Coltrin Mixer has mixed 6000 cu. yds. of concrete for all kinds of work, sidewalks, floors, foundations, piers, etc. I have also color-mixed several carloads of saw dust with a green fluid which was used on floor of stock yards stadium during annual stock shows. The total expense for repairs during the time have owned mixer, will not exceed \$10.00, and it is in good running condi-

I have received \$6,00 per day as rent for my Coltrin on several occasions. The mixer has more than paid for itself and I am perfectly satisfied.

Very truly yours, FRED LIND

Denver, Colo., April 30, 1912

The Coltrin Continuous-Batch Mixers

SHIPPED ANYWHERE ON FIVE DAYS TRIAL

Write for Catalog The Knickerbocker Co.

Jackson, Michigan



Why Take a Chance on Crude Methods of Mixing Concrete?

Lay down your shovel and look around you. No matter how small the yardage, first class concrete is worth while; and first class concrete is impossible at prevailing prices, unless mechanically mixed. The old shovel and hoe methods are obsolete—they don't pay. But surplus capacity and weight, cost of operating, erection and haulage make a power mixer unprofitable on the small job. There's no escape either way. The progressive contractor MUST use the

SMITH HAND MIXER

It is a batch mixer with a capacity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft.— a thoroughly tested machine, guaranteed to mix in three turns of the drum—a MIXER capable of reliable service under long, hard service—a REAL mixer backed by the best and oldest firm of mixer builders in the U.S. This machine will improve your work and increase your income at the same time.

Write for our special Smith Hand Mixer proposal and booklet No. 17.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Forms for the September number of the American Carpenter and Builder will close promptly on August 20. New Copy, changes and orders for omissions of advertisements must reach our business office, 178 West Jackson Bonlevard, Chicago, not later than the above date. If new copy is not received by the 20th of the month preceding date of publication the publishers reserve the right to repeat last advertisement on all unexpired contracts. AMERICAN CARPENTER & BUILDER CO.

"I Make More Money Handle More Jobs

Please Every Customer and Gain a Month's Time on Every Building Job by Using

Bishopric Wall Board"



THE START

well-known and very builder says of Bishopric Wall Board:

builder says of Bishopric Wall Board:

"It's an actual fact that I can build a house in at least a month's less time since I use Bishopric Wall Board instead of plaster. In two or three hours I can finish the walls and ceiling of an entire room—and the room can be decorated that same day. No waiting for 'building weather' or for walls to dry. I can handle more jobs for I'm independent of the slow-going plastering gang—and not only make a lot more money but please my customers immensely.

"Bishopric is the easiest thing in the world to apply. Even my youngest apprentice helpers can do a fine job. Anyone who can drive a nail can apply Bishopric Wall Board perfectly. Yes sir, it is a wonderful material for building Walls and Ceilings, partitions and for all remodeling purposes.

"It is sound-proof, water-proof, fire-resisting, and keeps out both heat and cold. It reduces fuel bills in winter. Makes rooms cool in summer.

"The Big Saving"

"Another mighty important fact is that Bishopric Wall Board costs only half as much as plastering.
"It lasts as long as the house stands. Never cracks—never comes loose, never warps! Always stays solid and rigid! Ready for paint, paper, burlap, kalsomine or any other decoration as soon as applied. That makes a big hit with my customers, for they're always in a hurry to MOVE IN.

A FEW HOURS' TIME PUTS A ROOM IN READINESS FOR THE OWNER TO MOVE IN

Says it Helps Him Get More Business

"I use Bishopric exclusively for everything

I use Bishopric exclusively for everything I build—houses, bungalows, business buildings, hotels, summer cottages, garages, for adding rooms or covering old cracked plastered walls or ceilings anywhere.

"I show my townspeople how I can make more rooms, or finish off an attic, or change a hall, etc., without any bother to them, and at very modest cost. Everything is coming my way since I began using Bishopric Wall Board."

How "Bishopric" Board is Made

The turned back sheet (see cut) shows the patented construction of Bishopric Wall Board. It is made of specially toughened Asphalt (called Asphalt-Mastic). In this Asphalt are embedded kiln-dried dressed laths—closely placed together, as for a plastered wall—and forced into the hot Asphalt under pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch. These laths are wnat make Bishopric Wall Board rigid and substantial. Sold under \$5,000 Anti-Warp Bond!

The Wall Board comes in sheets 4 feet square. Sheets are nailed direct to studding

—a nail being driven through each lath end. This holds the Wall Board absolutely immovable, so it cannot swell, bulge, or pull away from the studding. The sheets meet evenly at the edges, and form a smooth, hard surface, ready at once for paint, paper, burlap, frescoing, or any kind of wall decoration. The outer surface of Bishopric Wall Board is heavy sized fiber board. Its soft silver grey color makes a beautiful, artistic wall without any decoration by the use of panel strips.



Get FREE SAMPLE, Books and Special Offer

Increase your profits by using Bishopric Wall Board on every building job. Book, sample of Wall Board, copy of \$5,000 Anti-Warp Bond, working plans for a Model House and interesting Special Offer are yours for the asking. Enclose 6c to pay postage and mailing.

The Mastic Wall Board & Roofing Mfg. Co., 354 Este Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Owners of Business Buildings Find Highest Grade Materials Are Cheapest for all Interior Decorating

No higher grade wall coatings are produced in this country than Alabastine Company products. Since 1909 the demand for these goods has increased 40 per cent. Owners and decorators of business and public buildings, as well as homes have found that our superior wall coatings not only increase selling and renting values, but are the cheapest materials to use for the reason that they keep in good condition longer than kalsomine and ordinary paints, as they positively do not chip, peel or rub off when properly applied.

The Beautiful Wall



In dry powder, ready to mix with cold water, applied with a regular 7 or 8-inch wall brush; packed in full 5-lb. packages, in white, tints and colors-also in bulk for large jobs.

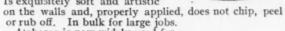
Alabastine may be easily washed, if desired, from any surface it has been applied to.

Alabastine, after being mixed, will remain in working condition for days, does not harden nor set in the bucket.

Flat Wall Paint

labasco

Alabasco is the highest grade interior flat wall paint produced. It is washable and absolutely dependable. For homes we recommend the use of Alabasco in connection with Alabastine. At a little extra cost Alabasco can be used in places exposed to finger marks—along the stairs, nursery, lower part of bathroom and dining room, also kitchen and cupboards. These exposed places can then be washed with soap and water. It comes in the same velvet-like water color tints as Alabastine. Is exquisitely soft and artistic



or rub off. In bulk for large jobs Alabasco is now widely used for

Hotel, Club, Office and Home Decoration

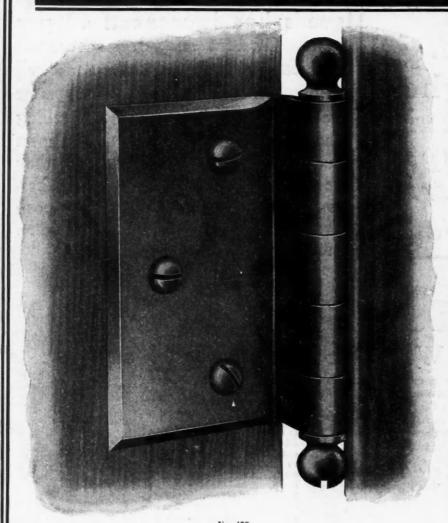
Alabastine Company

742 A.C.B., Grandville Road Grand Rapids, Mich.

Desk 42 A.C.B., 105 Water St. **New York City**

WE INITIATE—NEVER IMITATE

"National" Tips



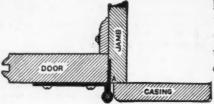
"National," Butts are supplied with ball tips in all the usual sizes on both Common and Ornamental Butts.

The false tip is threaded and screws into the butt. The **Slot** for a screw driver is also an exclusive feature. It makes it easy to remove the pin and shows also which is the bottom of the butt.

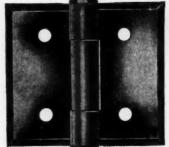
Style No. 450

here illustrated, is the latest design, and a beauty. It has beveled edges, is highly polished and double plated. All sizes from 1½-inch to 4-inch, inclusive. Any finish desired.

Ask for "Ornamental Ideas," and give us your dealer's name



Directions—Attach butt part "A" to jamb first, then set and wedge door into position and attach Ornamental Leaf to surface of the door. Simple, isn't it?



MATIONAL MFG.CO.

Be sure to look for the flag—it's stamped on all "National" Butts—It stands for quality.

National Manufacturing Co. STERLING, ILL.