

4,000 Blows per Minute

or the Manually Operated

Chipping, Caulking, or Surfacing with an

LECTRIC HAMMER

Do Your Drilling,

If you have a lot of work to do, the solution of the problem for you is our **Electric Hammer**. If you have but a small amount of work to do at any one time, the **Drilhammer** is the thing to use. In either case you can do the work ten times as fast.

Our Drilhammer

Ceiling

Work

Made

Easy

does the work in one minute that takes ten times as long by cruder methods. Strikes 1,000 powerful hammer blows per minute. Operater simply turns the crank. Centrifugal force does

Centrifugal force does the work. Hardened tool steel hammer elements revolving at high speed strike the blows.

Exceedingly simple in construction. Has no springs to weaken or wear out. Makes an immense saving in the cost of drilling concrete, brick, stone, tile, conduit, walls, floors, ceilings, etc.

Made in two sizes and accomodates drills from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Can be carried in regular tool kit. Sold at a price that will enable every mechanic to have one. Write for circular 132 and prices.

Our Electric Hammer

hammer

is ten times as rapid as the old-fashioned, hit-and-miss method of striking the head of a drill or chisel with an ordinary hammer.

It does not cost a fifth as much for power to operate it as the pneumatic or steamdriven types. It does not involve any complicated generating equipment and transmission lines, such as piping, hose, etc.

It can be installed in half a minute and taken down in less time.

It is portable, self contained, and always ready for the job. Simply attach plug to any convenient electric light socket.

This ELECTRIC HAMMER is practically automatic;—i.e. the same pressure that holdst he too'

against the work closes the switch in the handle and starts operation, Delivers four thousand blows a minute. Built for various voltages. Requires only one or two amperes on 110-volt circuit. Circular A-13 describes it.

For use on direct current, or can be used on alternating current by using a motor generator set. Send for the Circulars illustrating and describing these hammers. The price at which they are sold make it desirable that you should own one immediatelp.



No Exertion





NEW LIST OF AGENCIES

NEW LIST OF ADENCIES CHICAGO, ILL.--Oshtosh Mfg. Com-pany, 1440 Monadnock Bidg. ATLANTA, GA.--Oshtosh Mfg. Com-pany, Southern Sales Office, 604 Wal-on Bidg. CINCINNATI, O.-K. & H. Contractors' Mach'y & Supply Co., 1128 Gilbert Ave. DENVER, COLO.-Geo. W. Summers & Company, 355 Railway Exchange. EVANSVILLE, IND.-Indiana Builders' Supply Co., Furniture Exchange Bidg. MILWAUKEE, Wils.-Badger-Packard MILWAUKEE, Wils.-Badger-Packard MILWAUKEE, Mils.-Badger-Packard MILWAUKEE, Mils.-Badger-Packard MILWAUKEE, Mils.-Badger-Packard Mils.-Badger-Packard Mach, NEBR.-Sunderland Mchy. & Supply Company. PORTLAND, ORE.-G. A. Saunders Supply Company. PORTLAND, VA.-I. Blutord & Com-pany, 138 East Cary St. SALTLAKE CITY, UTAH-F. C. Rich-moad Mohy. Co., 117 West Second South St. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.-J. E. Dwan &

SALT MACE STREE, UT AH F. C. Rich-BALT MACE STREE, UT AH F. C. Rich-Bonth St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. J. E. Dwan & Co., 1835 South Main St.
SAN DEGO, CAL. J. E. Dwan & Co., 1835 South Main St.
SAN DIEGO, CAL. J. E. Dwan & Co., 250 Fifth St.
PHOENIX, ARIZ. J. E. Dwan & Co., Creighton Bidg.
BEATTLE, WASH. —Harold G. Stern & Company, 524 First Ave. South.
ST. LOUIS, MO. -C. O. Fleener & Com-pany, 712 International Life Bidg.
KANNSK CITY, MO. -KING Supply & ELIPTICE, MASH. — Conference of Com-pany, 712 International Life Bidg.
ST. FOUIS, MO. - C. O. Fleener & Com-pany, 712 International Life Bidg.
ST. BIANTMER, ALA. — Chadwick & Company, 510 Empire Bidg.
ST. PAUL, MINN. —Daily-Fraser Hdwe. Company, 417 Cedar St.
CHARLESTON - ON - KANAWHA, WEST VA.-O. A. & H. G. Thayer Company.

WEST VA. U. A. C. M. Conda Mchy. Company. MONTREAL, QUE. -The Canada Mchy. Agency. 298 St. James Str. WINNIPEG, MAN. -John H. Alexader, 604 Builders' Exchange Bidg. VANCUOVER, B. C. -Dominion Dock & Supply Co., 304 Northwest Trust Bidg.

MIXERS AND PUMPS EXCLUSIVELY. NEW YORK, N. Y.-John J. Duggan, Room 1652, 50 Church Str.

Oshkosh Mixer

It will pay any contractor to get acquainted with the OSHKOSH MIXER. Request brings full in-formation. Write us today for prices and Special Offer. The Mixer with

the Effective 4-Way Mix. Also built for steam or electric power.

Ask for the Bore and Stroke of the Engine

Whether a Portable Saw Rig will pay you or not, depends largely on the Engine. It requires power for a machine to turn out the work of from 4 to 6 men and soon return its full cost. Some makers of Saw Rigs claim all kind of power for their machines. We state the facts—bore, 43/4 inches— stroke, 6 inches. More than that, we guarantee our Engines will develop over 4 actual brake horse power. Now for some tangible

Proof of What the Eveready Portable Saw Rig Has Done

Note we did not say will do. One contractor who formerly bought factory-made window frames, now makes all his own frames with our machine, at 30% less cost and secures even better frames. Another, a building contracting concern, used our machine in building a church and it saved them enough the first season on that one contract alone to almost pay for the Saw Rig.

Our Eveready Saw Rig is not a frail, weak machine like some are, but built heavy and strong enough for any service. It is also constructed so that it is easy to move from one job to another. Also, so simple-anyone can operate it. Besides doing cross-cutting and ripsawing, it joints, sands, jig saws, grooves, bores, miters, and grinds tools. All attachments complete come with it-no extras to buy. Send for our Catalog, which gives complete details and contains a long list of letters from well known users.

Live Agents Wanted in Open Territory

OSHKOSH MFG. COMPANY

316 South Main Street

Oshkosh, Wisconsin

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[July, 1914





[July, 1914



Makes Floor Scraping an Easy Job

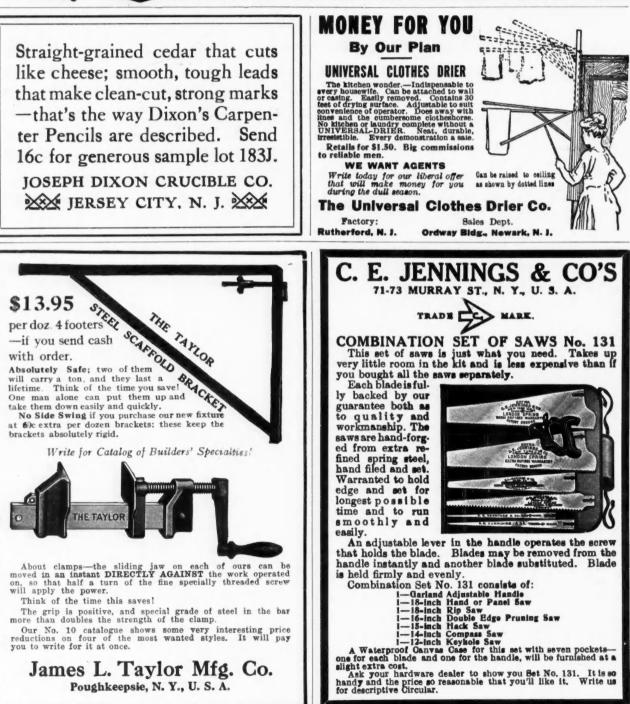
The automatic action of the Acme Floor Scraper allows the operator to stand in an easy, upright position while working. No back-breaking positions to get into, and no lifting. Simplest and most effective floorscraping machine on the market.

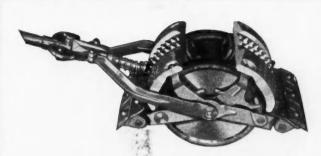
Let me prove this by having me send the complete

ACME FLOOR-SCRAPING OUTFIT to you on a week's free trial basis at my expense.

Catalog and complete detailed information of my Free Trial Offer are yours for the asking.

JOSEPH MIOTKE, 247 Lake St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.





This machine is for you. It is boxed up on my factory floor just waiting for you to mail me your address. Write for it and put it to work. Take your fingers and count off the things that it will earn this season: -- a two week fishing-trip, a new dress for the missus, a set of tires for that auto, a bicycle for Johnnie--depends on how much floor scraping

25,000--think of the number of these scrapers that are earning good honest dollars for others. Yours is No. 25,001. Give it a five day trial on any job you have. If you do not wish to keep it -- then ship it back to me.

But you won't let it get away from you because it has a lot of little kinks in floor scraping that are all its own--and mighty winning. I'd like to have you here so that I could show you, but as that is not convenient, I'll send it to you and let it show off its own good points.

I expect a letter day after tomorrow. Just tear this ad out, pin to your letterhead, and mail to me. I'll know the rest.

> John F. Weber. Pres., Weber Mfg. Co.,

EBER Acting Floor Scraper

you have to do.



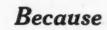
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[July, 1914



GET THIS MIXER ON YOUR MIND





- It is the biggest and best small batch mixer on earth.
- It is built of the best iron and steel-by the best mechanics.
- It mixes all kinds of concrete, mortar, etc.
- It requires very little operating expense, and attention.
- It costs next to nothing for up-keep.
- It is always ready to do business every day.
- It is priced to you on a cash basis and sold at a low figure.

It is furnished on skids without power, if you have your own engine, or it is mounted on trucks with engine, or mounted complete with Hoist, or mounted complete with Loader, Hoist, Mixer, or engine can be used indefinitely. A mixer and outfit built for YOUR particular purpose.

Get our catalog and information and your "Big-an-Litle" will come later—Increased profits—More contracts—Better QUALITY Work, all go Hand in Hand with the "Big-an-Litle.

THE JAEGER MACHINE CO.

318 West Rich Street STOCK CARRIED BY

The E. B. Kelley Co., 50 Church St. N. Y. At Syracuse, Boston, New York and Trenton. Lee T. Ward Co., The Bourse, W. M. Pattison Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Bournival & Co., Montreal, Canada. Cleveland, Chicken Co., Bournival & Co., Montreal, Canada. Cleveland, Chicken Co., Structure St. N. Y. San Francisco, Calit. At San Fradit. At San Francisco, Calit. At San Franci

ED BY Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Richmond, Va. S. O. Holder Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ames Agency, Sait Lake City, Utah. Fred N. Wilson, 331 W. 35th St., Chicago, Ill. Spaaks Lime & Cement Co., Superior, Wis.

Don't Consider an Imitation Look for the Patent Mark Jan. 24, 1905 Feb. 14, 1905 Jan. 29, 1907 dine

COLUMBUS, OHIO

9

hest.

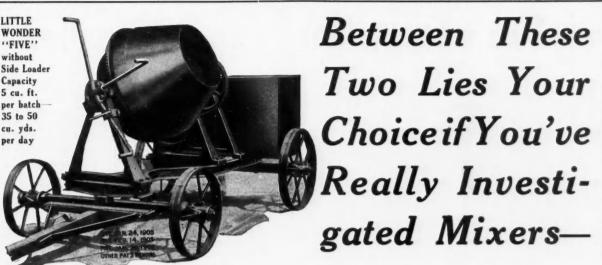


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[July, 1914



WONDER "FIVE" without Side Loader Capacity 5 cu. ft. per batch 35 to 50 cu. yds. per day



and then it's merely a question of capacity-with or without SIDE LOADER, according to your need. No man who has kept pace with the development of concrete mixing since this machine introduced a new type and inaugurated a new era, can fail to perceive that the Original of the Type is still the best buy. Exclusive patented features, improvement following improvement, steady gains in effi-ciency, with persistent adherance to QUALITY, and all without increase in price, have won confidence and sales exceeding anything ever seen in the industry. Nation wide endorsement in letters from thousands of more than satisfied contractors proves all our claims-ask us to show you what they sav.

THE LITTLE WONDER "FIVE" "The Mixer that Makes the Money"

Years of Service

-not months, is the aim and the result of WONDER construction. Note the three heavy A-Frame Standards supporting drum and power drive. These give rigidity, long main shaft, wide bearings and room be-

Pumb. Note I-Beam Steel Section Frame and Axles; staggered steel wheels, wide tires, standard tread. SIDE LOADER takes barrows endwise or sidewise.

tween for pulleys, hoist, etc., also Rotary

Drum gives perfect mix, any consistency, including brick mortar; quick discharge, any quantity, and is self-cleaning. Dust-tight grease-cups and perfect lubrication for drum shaft and ball bearings. 2½ H.P. Gas engine, positively reliable, with cteal beace steel house.

Ten Days' Free Trial

on your own work without any obligation whatever, and a hundred Service Stations throughout the country, cap the climax of LITTLE WONDER satisfaction.

TRY the WONDER and be SAFE

The Most Complete and the Most **Efficient Mixing Machine Ever Designed**



SIDE LOADER with Water-Measuring Tank Doubles Capacity

WATERLOO CEMENT MACHINERY CORPORATION, ¹⁰³ Vinton Street Jowa BRANCHES-New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, Montreal. Also 100 Service Stations

[July, 1914

"I Don't Think They Can Be Equalled"



No. 9 Coltrin Mixer.

Clara City, Minn., March 9, 1914. THE KNICKERBOCKER CO.,

JACKSON, MICH.

Gents:—I purchased a No. 9 Coltrin Mixer last spring from your Minneapolis agency. Will say that I don't think they can be equalled. Mixed most every day last summer as high as 225 sacks of cement, 1 to 4, in a day. By attaching an 8-inch pulley, I am pumping water for stock and am also running a small Wonder feed mill, grinding feed for my stock. Works fine, and not an extra needed during time except a change of batteries. All seems as good as new. What machine can duplicate this? I have never seen one.

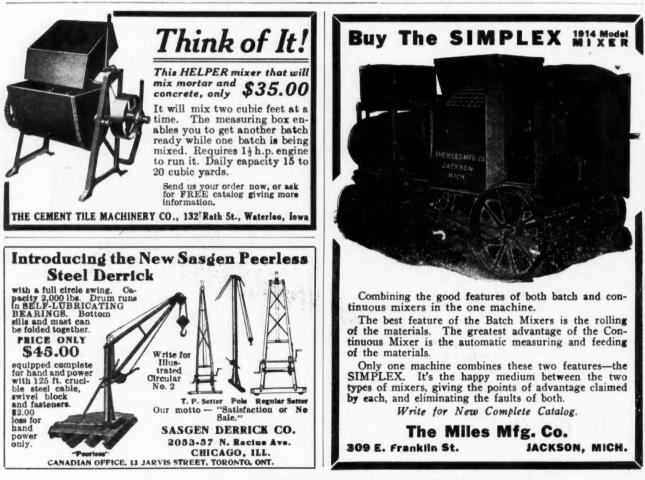
If you wish to print this, you have my permission. Trusting you may sell me another some time, I am, Yours very truly,

CHAS. GEIST.

The Coltrin Continuous Batch Mixers

Shipped anywhere on trial. Write for Catalog.

THE KNICKERBOCKER CO. :: JACKSON, MICH.





Sooner or later, every contractor asks himself the question: "How can I speed up my job?" For some reason or other you have to rush the work. Will your concrete mixing plant stand the extra strain, or will it fall down on the job? You realize, as no one else can, how much money you lose every time your mixer is shut down for repairs during the ordinary work. How much greater will be your loss, therefore, when it comes to the "hurry up" work. What you want, is a mixer that is compact and has few wearing parts—One that operates easily—One that is built right, of good material and excellent workmanship—A mixer that will be "ON THE JOB" every moment. Such a mixer is the all-steel

13

No. 5 Smith-Chicago Special

It's a batch mixer of an approved type, with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot wet capacity. Back of it is the guarantee of the biggest concrete mixer manufacturer in the U. S. It is not a new machine. Ten years have been spent in perfecting it—in bringing it to a point where the contracting trade recognize it as a mixer they can bank on at all stages of the game.

Can you add to its modern, up-to-date features? Check over its advantages: All-steel construction; heavy Z-bar frame; "ground level" loading skip; central drive ring and roller tracks; easily operated "external" discharge spout; large, patented scoop blades which give a perfect mix and fast discharge. Before risking your money on other equipment, post yourself about this machine which has demonstrated its fitness on all classes of work. Send for No. 5 Smith-Chicago Folder No. 39-V.



Send for No. 5

Smith-Chicago

Special Proposal

Mixer Folder

No. 39-V

Including

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[July, 1914







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CAPACITY-5-ft. batch, easily fifty cubic yards per day.

Contractors everywhere are enthusiastic in endorsing its wonderful adaptability to any size job and any kind of work.

They tell us that two 5-foot **Low Charging** Atlas Mixers do considerably more work than one 10-foot machine and the cost is no greater.



Sold at a price you can afford to pay

How the Atlas is built

Channel iron frame—heavy boiler plate drum — splendid lubricating, system — expanding ring clutch — very low charging hopper and, last but not least, an exceptionally sturdy, powerful engine—the kind used on machines that sell at much higher prices.

> Every contractor and every dealer will find the Atlas Mixer Book interesting. Just ask for it.

Atlas Engineering Company 780-90 Thirtieth St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.



[July, 1914

Four Points to Consider When You Buy a Mixer

Look for scrength in the mixer you buy; look for mixing efficiency-for ease of operation and low price

Dunn Mixers really combine these four features. Heavy steel and iron construction throughout assure more-than-usual reliability. The extra long drum and unique arrangement of mixing paddles mean perfectly mixed con-crete. The low charging height make loading and discharging easy. And the low prices—well, just investigate them! Patent No. 842262 and 782700 low priceswell, just investigate them!





16

Prices from \$67.50 to \$224.00

There are Dunn Mixers on skids for \$67.50; these are intended chiefly for stationery use for making cement blocks, brick, tile, etc. There are Dunn Mixers on trucks, complete with gasoline engine, for from \$150, which suit the needs of building contractors *exactly*.

Investigate Dunn Mixers at once. Investigate the power discharge feature—the quick mixing feature—the liberal guarantee. And don't forget that we give you the privilege of using any Dunn Mixer 15 days before you pay us. Ask for a copy of the mixer catalog today

The Block Machine For Builders' Use.

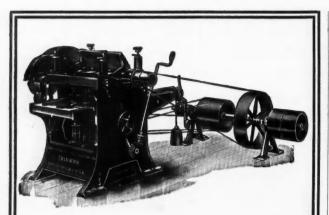
What's the use of buying a block machine that will make only one kind of cement block—when the Dunn Combination Cement Block Machine will make three kinds! You ought to be able to make Face Down, Side Face and Two-Piece Hollow Wall Blocks—Each style is in demand. The Dunn machine gives you such equipment—for one investment. The strongest blocks with little tamping. Price, \$40—on 15 days' trial before you pay us. Write today for block machine catalog, which also tells about Dunn Porch Molds, Sewer Pipe Molds, Drain Tile Machines, etc. Sent free to any address.





[July, 1914

No. 256-T



Save Time **Prevent Delay** Figure Lower **Deliver** On Time **Build Your Reputation**

with the

"TRIUMPH" PLANER, MATCHER **AND MOULDER**

One of these machines in your own shop gives you a planing mill of your own, that enables you to get your mill work when you want it, at actual cost of production.

This means quick delivery of the finished job, a satisfied customer, and a reputation for rapid, high-class work



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



No. 10 Ball Bearing

"Grand Rapids" BALL BEARING

ALL STEEL

Sash Pulleys

Fasten automatically. No Nails. No Screws. Just bore four holes.

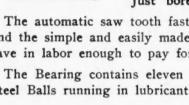
The automatic saw tooth fastening feature and the simple and easily made mortise will save in labor enough to pay for the pulleys.

The Bearing contains eleven 1/4-inch Solid Steel Balls running in lubricant.

NOISELESS. EVERLASTING Write for FREE Samples

Grand Rapids Hardware Co. MANUFACTURERS

158 Eleventh St. :-: Grand Rapids, Mich.



Parks Portable Shingle or Combination WOODWORKING OUTFITS

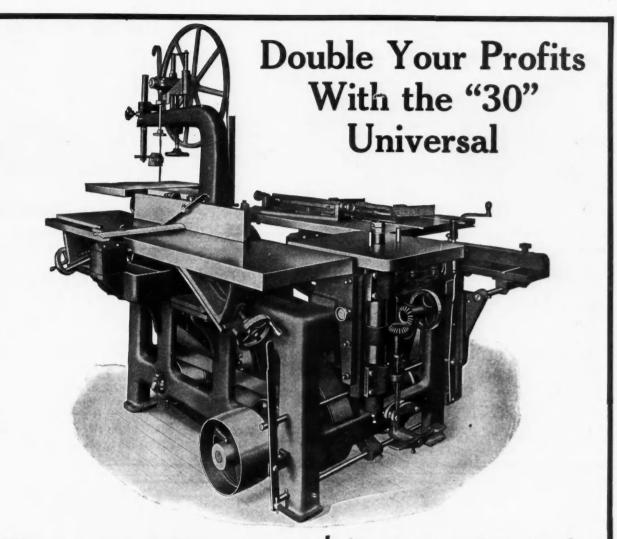
PARK'S Ball-Bearing Machine Co. Fergus Street and C. H. & D. Ry., CINCINNATI, OHIO

rip al

e, guaran-to do the rk. Angle steel ame is the ongest struc-ral material

OR CATAL

18



You helped Smith pay for his automobile!

Yes, you did! You turned over to Smith and his mill work that you could do yourself with a "Famous" Woodworker. He made a good profit on YOUR work —on OTHER work turned in to him and NOW he's driving a fine, new car! You helped pay for it. You are helping to pay for OTHER automobiles—and it's time you began to put this extra money into your own pocket.

<u>Are you going to do</u> it again this year?

19

A "Famous" Universal Woodworker will enable you to save hand labor—keep the profits that belong to you in your own shop —promise (and DELIVER) more quickly handle more work at a better profit—stamp you as the progressive man—and add new business by leaps-and-bounds.

There is a special "Famous" for you. Send the coupon and we will tell you something about it. Send it today. Don't help pay for the "other fellow's" car any longer. You something about it. want one. A FAMOUS will some something about it.

THE SIDNEY TOOL CO., :: Sidney, Ohio Now!—mail the coupon.

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[July, 1914









That old hand saw is a mighty useful tool. You couldn't get along without it. But it can't do the work of the "CRESCENT."

You've seen a dozen men sawing away, working their heads off to get their dimension stuff ready for a framing job. Seems foolish, doesn't it, when the Crescent, with one or two men, can do the same work in a few hours? Just put two of your men on the Crescent Universal Woodworker and the rest of the crew can get busy framing. Why, the saving in time and wages on one fair-sized framing job will just about pay for the Crescent. Then there's the other work you can do the inside trim, the door and window sash, and a dozen other things.

Crescent Universal Woodworker

is practical, compact, convenient. It is especially adapted to your work because it is easily and economically operated. The Crescent provides all the facilities of a fully equipped planing mill at a very low cost. It will cut your mill work bills in two. The construction of the Crescent shows quality



This attachment converts the borer into a hollow chisel mortiser, suitable for cutting mortises up to 5% inch throughout. Today it represents the highest type of woodworker at a low price. It is a purchase for a lifetime.

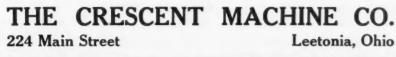
We equip the Grescent with a 26" or 32" band saw and an 8", 12" or 16" jointer. The machine complete has band saw, jointer, saw table, reversible spindle shaper and Special attachments may be added to make

construction of the Crescent shows quality saw table, reversible spindle shaper and borer. Special attachments may be added to make the machine adaptable as a re-saw, hand-feed molder, tenoner, panel-raiser, pole-rounder, disk-grinder, knifegrinder, plain grinder and hollow chisel mortiser. Any part of the machine can be used independently of the others. Four men can work at the same time without interference.

Our New 1914 CATALOG is Ready to Mail

This 143-page book accurately describes the Crescent Universal Woodworker. We manufacture a complete line of wood-working machinery including Variety Woodworkers, Planers, Surfacers, Swing Saws, Jointers, Saw Tables, Vertical Borers, Post Borers and Special Equipment, which are also illustrated and described.

Get This Free Catalog by Writing For It Now.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Can Do on the CRESCENT **Re-Sawing Cutting Off** Tenoning Moulding Panel Raising **Knife Grinding** Mortising Pole Rounding **Disc** Grinding Rabbeting Boring Grooving Dadoing Jointing Band Sawing Ripping Sanding

What You

23

[July, 1914



es me Little Wonder! 10 ROOM HOUSE 5 MILES 10 DAYS furnish your complete House Moving Equ Vonder Trucks to rollers, jacks, etc. Get ou lelay. Just a post card brings is in a hur everything from HOUSE MOVERS SUPPLY COMPANY Architects Convertible Leve For builders. An instrument of the highest type of accuracy and efficiency-Combines the ordinary contractors level with a transit. It has all the usual Beckmann nicety of manufacture and accuracy. Guaranteed in Every Way. Write for Builders Manual "Y" L. BECKMANN CO 7500 Adams St., TOLEDO, O. One of Many Petz Patent Store Fronts.

Order Petz Bars on the Rush Store Front Job

Possibly you need only two corner posts-or a transom bar, or 10 feet of sill or sill covering-

But you want it quick-

A store front is waiting-

Then write us a rush order, our material is turned out quickly. Your order isn't one of many-it's a job which has the personal attention of our metal foreman. He's a great fellow for getting the work out and he'll work for you like a brother.

When Detroit people want store fronts in a hurry they telephone us and we get it out on the jump.

> If you haven't got a copy of our book on metal store front construction you'd better send for it right away, so you'll always have it right on hand. And when you get it-use it.

DETROIT SHOW CASE CO. DETROIT, MICH.

95



Rent This Level 10 Months Then It is Yours

Builders --- Contractors --- Architects

This is not the old style Architect's Level. It is the newest model convertible level. There is not a single Builder, Contractor or Architect who has not almost daily need of this instrument. For laying out buildings, locating foundation piers, leveling up foundations, walls and floors, aligning shafting, walls, piers, etc., for getting angles, locating levels anywhere, ditching, laying streets and walks, running straight lines, and a hundred other uses.

Instruction Book Free

Complete illustrated booklet, telling how a builder, contractor or architect can use the convertible level, sent free on request.

Send Coupon-No Obligation

WARNINGThe Level we offer is the new Aloe Convertible Level. Don't confuse the Convertible Level with the ordinary style Architect's Level. The only work that can be satisfactorily done with the ordinary Architect's Level, is the determining of elevations. But the Convertible Level, besides its use as a level, is a modified transit and broadens the use of the level 100%. You can't afford to buy any but the Aloe Convertible Level. HALF CENTURY REPUTATION We have been manufacturers of transits and levels since 1863, and our instruments are the standard of the world. FREE TRIAL We allow you to convince yourself by a trial of the instrument before you obligate yourself. THE RENT BUYS IT No large cash outlay needed. Just pay the rent for a few months and the instrument is your absolute property.	Send the attached coupon today and we'll send illustrated booklet and complete de- tails of how you can own the Aloe Con- vertible Level for 10 months' rent. A. S. Aloe Co., 621 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. COUPON A. S. Aloe Co., 621 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Please send free instruction book on the use of the Convertible Level and complete details of your rental plan. This request in ne way obligates me. Name Occupation Street City. State. Am. C. & B. July 14
No large cash outlay needed. Just pay the rent for a few	City State Am. C. & B. July 14

[July, 1914



"The Handiest Tool In the Whole Tool-Box"

That's what an old carpenter, who had spent nearly all his life at his trade, said when asked what he thought of the

Starrett Combination Square

He said it because he found he could do so much with it. He had used it on all kinds of jobs and under all conditions and found that it was as he said—the handiest tool in the box. He could use it as a rule, or a square, or a level, a depth gage, and a bevel and when serving as any of these it was perfectly accurate. No wonder he was proud of it. If you ever use carpenter's tools, you should look at our line.

Starrett Tools are Sold at all Hardware Stores



LONDON CHICAGO (42-100)

"A Bit of Utility"

MANUAL STRUCTURE STRUCT

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

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

Unequaled for Delicate Work

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

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

SLATE

The Progressive Mfg.

Torrington, Conn.

10F :

STRUCTURAL



BRACE BIT



Booklet, Samples and Prices on Application

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

BLACKBOARDS

Co.



[July, 1914



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D^O you know that if a level vial is drawn to a true curve the same displacement of the base will produce the same displacement of the bubble no matter at what point the bubble may be. If you haven't forgotten your mathematics, you can easily prove this for yourself.

Well, suppose you put a movable bar over the center of the bubble when in an absolutely level position, that will always indicate the center of the bubble when in an absolutely level position as long as the level remains true. Do you get that?

Then, if your level gets "out," all you have to do is to place the level in an absolutely level position and move the bar to the center of the bubble. Then your level is true once more.

Every Stratton Level has this adjustment. Ask your dealer to show you some, or else write us for a catalog.

> **1,500 TOOLS** Write for a catalog.







90

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[July, 1914





WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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[July, 1914



"Many-a-Use" GUAGE provides a sure way of measuring openings; cutting thresholds in door frames; setting door jambs; cutting siding in be-

tween window frames, etc. It is the only accurate gauge that will enable you to correctly mark and square any work for

The "Many-a-Use" Gauge can be used on any length pole. You simply set the lower gauge at the required distance from the floor and the upper gauge at the desired height of window or other Thumb screws hold gauges firmly on pole. No chance of slip-

ping. No measuring mistakes.

Price Per Pair \$1.25

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us the price and get a pair of gauges by mail. If you think they are not worth the price, return them and get your money back.

FOX & STANLEY **815 Erie Street** KENOSHA, WISCONSIN



How to Get Lumber at Mill Prices

We ship direct from our Yellow Pine Mills, at Mill Prices to you-We carry in stock over 25 million feet of dry, bright lumber and the capacity of our mills is over 75 million feet annually.

the capacity of our mills is over 75 m **Contractors Home Builders** ber for building to 24 x 30 in. 40 feet long. Can ship guickly form lumber for all kinds of con-crete structures. Contractors and horze builders write us for delivered prices.

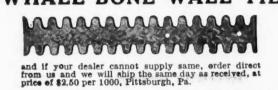
Send No Money

We guarantee the quality of our lumber and ship subject to inspection and approval to all responsible parties.

Home Lumber & Supply Co. 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, III.

Dept. 608S

WHY TAKE A CHANCE of having a defective wall from using a scrap wall tie in varying thickness as light as tin. Ask your dealer the weight of a box containing 1000 ties and if the weight is below 50 pounds you are buy-ing an inferior tie and entitled to rebate. To be safe, specify the WHALE BONE WALL TIE



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Beware of "Just as Good"

W HEN you go to the hardware store and ask for a certain make of tool, and the storekeeper says, "well-no-but we have something just as good," turn and run; he is trying to pick your pocket.

The best goods are always those that are advertised. Whether it is edge tools, or saws, or any other carpenters' tools, the manufacturer's name and his well advertised guarantee are the purchaser's assurance of quality and satisfaction.

But there is a bigger profit in the unnamed goods; and some hardware dealers are short-sighted enough to try to palm off a package of the unknowns when the customer asks for standard brand goods-he uses the well known explanation that "It's just as good." What he really means is, "These goods cost me less than those you have asked for."

While it is only too true that this substitution evil is much more general than it should be, it is only fair to state that the rank and file of responsible retail merchants do not stoop to such practices. As the standard high grade brands of carpenters' tools become more widely known, through consistent advertising, the storekeepers realize that it is easier to make sales, and that one satisfied customer brings another. Therefore, although the profit on each sale may not be as much, the retailer finds himself 'way ahead in the long run, by featuring the well known, advertised lines.

Carpenters and builders realize that bargain-counter tools are never a success. The first cost of a tool is really of no importance when spread over from ten to fifty years of satisfactory use. Considering their long time service and the satisfaction that comes from the use of a high grade tool, a far greater difference in price over the unnamed bargain-counter stuff would be justified.

The well known guaranteed lines cost very little more and are worth the difference many times over. So, beware of the man who offers you something "just as good." Know what you want. Ask for it. And see that you get it.

U E know that this is a busy season, and that you all have plenty to tend to-but, nevertheless, don't overlook the new things that are being advertised in this issue. It will take only a minute's time to write for a catalog that may mean many dollars to you this summer.

Cordially yours,

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Sense and Nonsense of Government Architecture

THE commission appointed by the 62nd Congress to frame a standard by which the size and cost of public buildings shall, so far as practicable, be determined, and also to report as to the adaptability in size, accommodations, and cost of buildings hitherto authorized to the communities in which they are to be located has recently brought in its report. Perhaps more interesting, and certainly more illuminating than the official majority report itself, is the minority report brought in by Postmaster General Burleson, who was one of the members of the commission.

He believes that in order to "remedy the conditions against which the law creating the commission was directed" "an entire new public building policy is necessary."

These conditions, briefly summarized, are unintelligent procedure in making appropriations for governmental buildings and congestion in the supervising architect's office, which is, for various reasons, behind in its work from two or three years to eight or ten vears, according to various estimates.

Mr. Burleson presents tables, from which we quote five instances as exhibiting gross inconsistencies in the matter of appropriations:

	Area, square feet.	Appropria tion.
Wilkesbarre, N. C., postoffice and courthouse		\$ 58,000
Dpelika, Ala., postoffice and court- house		105,000
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, postoffice and courthouse		86,800
Amarillo, Texas, postoffice and court- house	7,000	199,999
Corpus Christi, Texas, postoffice and courthouse	10,000	131,000

From other sources we glean the interesting information that the town of Chadron, Neb., with a population of 2,687, according to the census of 1910, is to have a building to cost \$110,000. Willows, Cal., 1,139 population, a \$75,000 building, and Fallon, Nev., rejoicing in 741 inhabitants, will be favored with one costing \$60,000. The latter may be envied by Vernal, Utah, which exceeds Fallon by ninety-five souls, and for which only \$50,000 has been appropriated. East Orange, N. J., with 34,371 inhabitants, will have a building to cost only \$15,000 more than Chadron, although it has twelve times the population. If the appropriation for Chadron is rational, then East Orange has bitter cause of complaint; it should be dowered with a structure to cost not less than \$1,320,000. With forty-six times as many citizens, its building is to cost

only a little over twice as much as that for Fallon.

It must be equally evident to the architect and to the business man that appropriations so widely at variance for structures of the same accommodation are not rational.

It is, of course, entirely possible that there may be mitigating reasons for these disparities. But it is very evident that the appropriations given are not based on service requirements, but are measurable by the ability of congressmen to put them through.

Mr. Burleson, in defining what he believes to be a true public-buildings policy, says:

"The true policy is one under which buildings will be authorized primarily for economic reasons, and constructed primarily for utilitarian purposes. The effect of this policy will be to subserve the material interest of the government and to make possible orderly procedure under a logical programme; at the same time requirements of broad public policy, as well as ideals of architecture, may be satisfied in a reasonable degree."

*

An Old George Washington Landmark

T HE house shown in the accompanying illustration was built by George Washington in 1790–124 years ago. It is located at Glasgow, Barren County, Ky., although when it was built, that section was located in Fairfax County, Va.

Mr. A. L. Harris now owns and occupies the house. George Washington at the time the house was built owned all that land which now comprises Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, it having been granted to him by a grateful American Government in consideration for the services rendered during the Revolutionary War.



Brick House Built by George Washington in 1790, now Standing and in Good Repair at Glasgow, Ky.

George Washington built this house as a residence for his cousin, General Spotteswoode, who was governor of Virginia at that time. General Spotteswoode was, by nature, of a very retiring disposition and later became a recluse. He occupied this house until əlqeun ələm əm upiqm 10 əlep loexə əql 'qleəp siq to learn, and is now buried at Knob Lick, a small hamlet about five miles from Glasgow, Ky.

The architecture of the house is a wonderful com-

bination of the frontier's man precaution and the city type dwelling. The walls are solid brick, 36 inches thick. The floors are of hardwood, two inches thick, made of chestnut and laid with dowel pins. The original roof was hand-drawn chestnut shingles, onehalf inch thick, and fastened with wooden pegs. There is not single nail in the entire building, for nails were not manufactured at the time when the Father of our Country built this house.

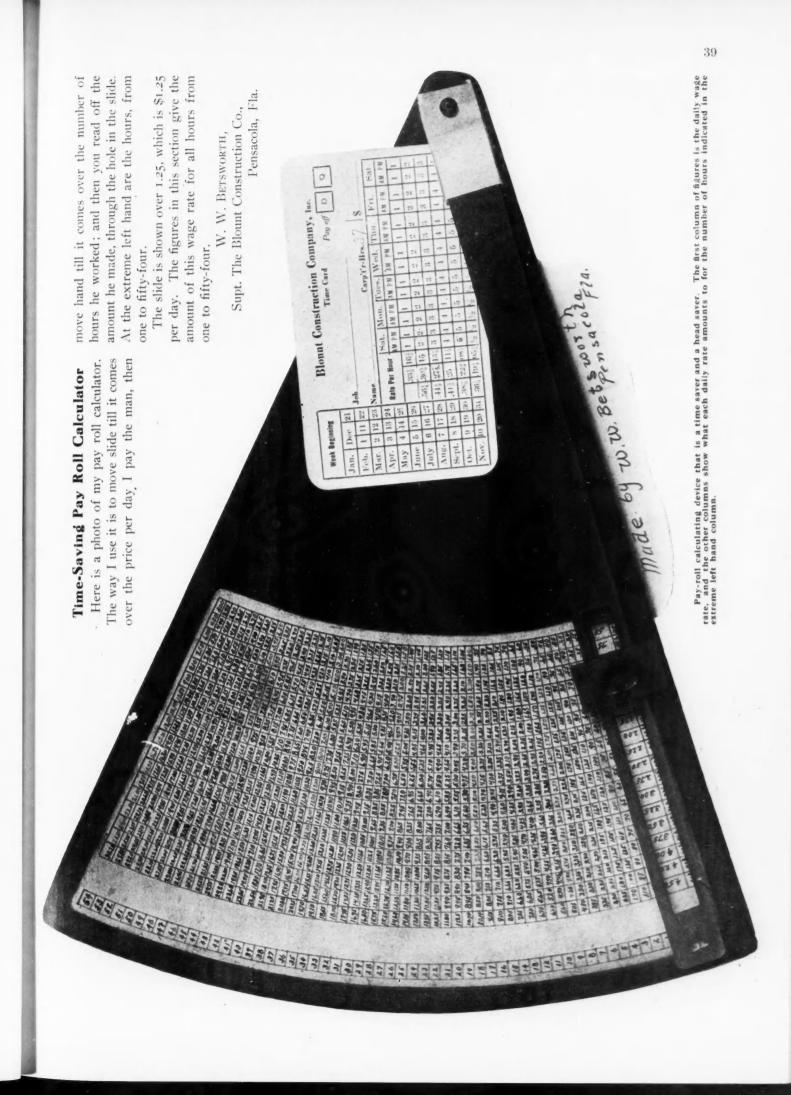
The windows are of glass that was brought over from France, for glass was not made in this country at that time. The wear and tear to which a building is subjected in the course of the years is here given full proof, for this glass is worn so thin that many of the panes are no thicker than an ordinary piece of tissue paper. In late years, light rain storms have at times been sufficient to break out some of the panes.

The portion of the roof shown in the accompanying illustration, is still covered with the original handdrawn chestnut shingles. A small part of the roof was replaced with a tin roof by Mr. Harris a few years ago. Latey, Mr. Harris has covered the kitchen with 800 square feet of J-M Asbestos Roofing.

Flooring from Scraps

F your machinery equipment has grown big enough IF your machinery equipartent has gur-sided planing to include a sticker, or any four-sided planing machine, it is my opinion that one of the best uses to make of left-overs and scrap lumber is to run into narrow flooring. This is not a mere theoretical opinion, but is based on a study and use of narrow stock of short lengths in floors. I would take as a standard width 11/2-inch face, which can be made from strips 2 inches wide, and in any length from 16 inches up, dressed to three-quarters. This gives you a chance to take the scrap from regular inch stock, rip it, cut out the worst knots and work it up to advantage. It should, of course, be thoroughly dry, so it may be ripped as brought in, and then the strips piled to dry, as they will dry out in less time than wide stock. Take pains in establishing a size, and making a pattern for it, and then every time you run some fresh stock, see that it matches exactly. A good idea is to take pattern after some hardwood flooring of that width, and then you can use either hardwood or pine in your work, and often manage to get an excellent floor out of what would likely go to waste. Make it any and all lengths, cutting to meet over joists, for the best kind of a job, but for cheaper work in this narrow stock the joints can come anywhere, provided they are well scattered.

Do not misunderstand the ideas now, and get the impression that it will pay you to go into the flooring business and try making all your own stock. It is both cheaper and better to buy your general run of flooring than it is to try making it, but there is a chance here to use up some left-overs and scrap now and then and turn it to good account as flooring. J. C. TAYLOR.



[July, 1914

Photo Post Cards Get New Business

A NOVEL ADVERTISING IDEA THAT CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS CAN USE—DOESN'T COST MUCH, BUT ACCOMPLISHES WONDERS

> By J. E. Donaho Contractor and Builder, Milton, Iowa





General view of shop interior. Notice that the machines are placed so as not to interfere. The lighting is good and everything is kept picked up neat and clean.

D URING the last few years I have made quite a specialty of shop work. I find that if I can keep a pretty good stream of miscellaneous shop jobs coming in, it will keep myself and at least part of my crew, busy during off seasons, when outside work is scarce or impossible because of bad weather.

For advertising my shop and the facilities I have for turning out work, I make use of picture post cards; and they are the best of anything I have ever tried, or heard of.

I have a series of photos of my shop, both outside and inside. I had four or five different views of the interior taken, all different, showing the different ma-

An interesting corner, showing hardware cabinet and two useful hand-power machines. Chair is in clamps, being glued.

chines and shop appliances. Also, whenever I have a job ready to ship out, if it is in any way interesting or unusual, I take a picture of it.

These post card photos don't cost very much to make, and it only costs a penny to send one out. You will be surprised to find how many different people are interested in such pictures, and you can never tell when they will have some piece of work to be done. I have made a good many friends and acquaintances through sending out pictures, and they keep my shop busy all the time. The work just seems to come in of itself.

Anyone can learn the trick of taking pictures so that with a little practice one can get very good results.



Exterior view of J. E. Donaho's shop at Milton, Iowa. An order of screens stands beside the door, drying. This view used as a photo post card brings in considerable new business.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



Contractor Donaho at his shop desk. The book, "Radford's Details of Building Construction," is his best assistant in his shop work. A good supply of catalogs and a complete file of the American Carpenter and Builder are close at hand on his reference book shelves. The cabinet over the desk holds brads, screws, small bolts, and furniture hardware.

Or, if you don't want to bother with taking the pictures yourself, there is always someone who will gladly do it for you at reasonable cost.

Besides taking contracts for the complete construction of buildings of all kinds, I make a specialty in my woodworking shop of making and repairing furniture, and manufacturing screen doors and windows, both in stock sizes and to meet special requirements. With all the bungalows that are being built, I do quite a bit of band sawing for other builders, cutting rafter tails for open cornices. All of these lines are good to fill in; and the best part of it is, they keep the work steady throughout the year.

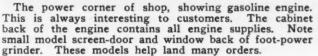
My shop is back of my residence, so I am able to look after this easily; and the photo post cards go out and work for me all around town and the neighboring country and bring the work to my shop.

I find that if a carpenter and builder has a neat shop, equipped with a few gasoline-power and handpower woodworking machines, the people have more confidence in him and are more apt to give him the contract on any work they may have.

Of course, after a builder has his shop and his equipment, he must let folks know that he has them, or he might just as well have saved his money. The best way I know of to let people know what you have, is to show them a photograph of it.

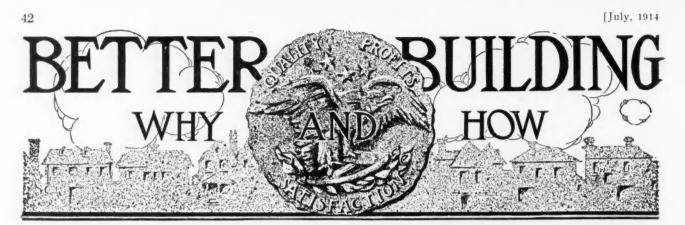
Many a factory owner owes a large share of his success to having surrounded himself with good, competent, faithful workmen, and many a workman owes his start in business to the kindness of some employer; so, while we may not be able to say the score is even, we can at least see that each can help the other.







Shop store-room, showing order of screens all ready to ship out. This room contains all odds and ends, so that there is nothing in the way in the shop proper. Even the line shaft is under the floor, out of the way.



Nails Unrusted After Two Hundred and Seventy-Six Years

REMARKABLE DURABILITY OF OLD FASHIONED CUT IRON NAILS DEMONSTRATED By George M. Huntress

HE oldest brick house in New Hampshire, and in fact it was the first brick house erected in the State, still stands here at Greenland. It is the old Weeks house, erected in 1638, and is, therefore.

Mr. Huntress is an old-time carpenter, 77 years old. He has worked all his life in the neighborhood of Greenland, N. H., where the oldest brick house is located. We can vouch for the truth of what he says about the present condition of the three old recordsetting nails, as the nails themselves were sent to us to be photographed and are now on display in our editorial rooms.-Editor.

generations of the Weeks family have dwelt under this roof.

There is many a lesson for builders in examining some of these old-time houses. Take nails, for instance. One doesn't have to have been as old a carpenter as I am to remember back to the time when iron-cut nails were in common use. What do the young fellows of today think of nails in use and exposed to dampness for more than 200 years, without rusting? We are lucky if nails last for ten years

these days. Our popular wire nails rust down to just a little streak of powder in about that time.

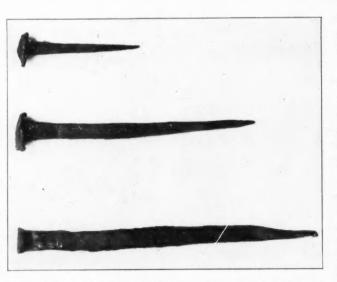
Now look at these nails; the longest one I took just the other day from a red oak timber in the cellar of the old Weeks house. It was driven in the year 1638. It is still bright and clean. It was a handforged nail and the hammer marks are still plainly seen. Such a record of two hundred and seventysix years of service in a red oak cellar-beam is quite an argument for better building, and for paving a little bit more

grandfather nail. I took them from a wooden house built two hundred now two hundred and seventy-six years old. Seven years ago. The shorter one is a clapboard nail, the other an inside finish nail. Both are clean and bright, absolutely free from rust.

The illustration shows these nails to exact size.

There are several other interesting facts about the old Weeks house that are worth recalling. The walls are 18 inches thick, built of bricks burnt right on the site, at the time of building. Tradition says that this house was built as a sort of garrison with a view of safety from being burned down by the Indians.

The main supporting girders of the first floor are



Three old-time, hand-made, cut iron nails; pictured actual size. The longer nail has seen 276 years of service; the other two have been in use 200 years. The short one is a clapboard nail; the middle one, with the large head, an interior finish nail. All are clean and bright, free from rust.

12 by 14-inch oak beams. Subordinate beams are round red oak timbers, 10 inches in diameter.

and using building mate-

while venerable in a way,

are mere babes-in-arms

compared with this old

The other two nails.

rials that will last.

The only change that has been made in the outside of the house is in the windows. They were originally made up of small diamond panes, set in lead.

It is said that there is only one house in New England that antedates this Weeks house and that is the ancient Craddock mansion in Medford. Mass, which is stated to have been built seven years earlier. The architectural design of the two houses is identical.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



The old Weeks house at Greenland, N. H., the Oldest Brick House in New Hampshire, Built in 1638, and still in excellent state of repair.

Task and Bonus Work Applied to Excavation

HOW A LARGE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY SAVED MONEY BY PAYING THEIR MEN MORE

N O up-to-date manager need be told that a properly conceived and properly applied bonus system will reduce the unit cost of work. Just how much this reduction will be depends largely upon the work being done and the manner in which the bonus is applied.

The diagram on the next page shows how even such prosaic work as excavation—in midwinter—may be made to yield results in economy as well as rapidity of accomplishment. It is a record of work done by the Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, Mass., in excavating for reinforced concrete factory buildings in New Haven, Conn., for the Acme Wire Company and the Oven Equipment & Manufacturing Company.

Work was started December 20th, with frost in the ground. The building represented by the diagram measures 400 by 62 feet, with basement floor about 10 feet below natural grade. As the material excavated was used in bringing up the grade of depressions about other portions of the lot, the contractors decided to use wheel scrapers. In addition to the earth excavated, quantities of good sand were taken out and placed in storage piles, to be used later in concreting. The

loam and top soil were first removed by the use of plows and frost wedges.

A study of the length of haul and the number of wheel scraper loads per day showed that 120 loads for a longer haul, 110 loads—made a full day's work. The teamsters in their leisurely way and with apparent disinterest could haul at best only 120 or 130 loads. The application of the bonus to a task easily within limits of accomplishment changed the entire tone of the job from half-hearted endeavor to enthusiastic effort.

A bonus of 50 cents was given each driver who had made 120 loads or more during the day. The bonus was increased to \$1.00 for each man who made 150 loads—a mark which several reached. It was expressly stipulated that the horses should not be mistreated in reaching bonus figures and that loads which were not full would not be credited on the tally board. While these instructions were well followed, it is probable that the horses were worked to their limit.

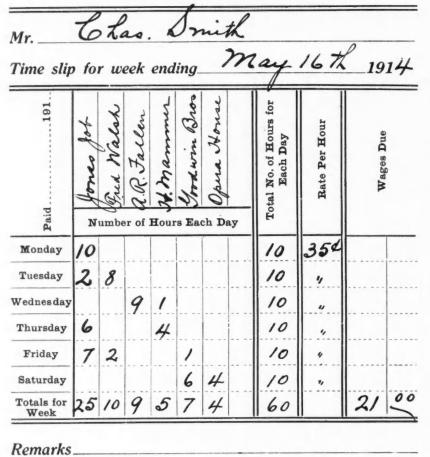
In applying the chart it will be noted that the scale for unit cost in cents per cubic yard is inverted. This was done for the purpose of making the three curves as nearly parallel as the facts would permit, and the result is a surprising uniformity in the trend of the curves, location of peaks, etc. As would naturally be expected, the unit cost was lowest when the quantity and consequently the bonus were highest. The gain, however, from a cost of 35c per yard at the time the bonus was first applied to 25c and under for the peak of the curve, was very marked, involving, as it did, a saving of more than \$60 a day for the excavation during the period of highest output.

A Satisfactory Time Check By Fred Tucker Contractor & Builder, Minonk, Ill.

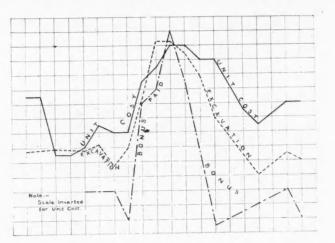
 \mathbf{F} OR four years I have been using printed time tickets like the one reproduced below, and I find them quite satisfactory. This sample one is filled out by one of my men who takes care of a lot of small jobs. It is a fair sample of how this time card system works.

You will see that the workman's name is filled in at the top along with the date. There is room to

Fred Tucker CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER MINONK, ILLINOIS



Facsimile of Time Card in use by Contractor Tucker, Minonk, Ill. A New Card is Issued Every Monday Morning to Each Workman. This Card Shows That During the Week, Ending May 16th, Chas. Smith Worked on Six Different Jobs as Indicated.



Graphic Plot Showing Relation Between Amount of Bonus Paid Excavators and Amount of Excavation Done. Note Scale for Unit Cost Line is Inverted.

write in the names of seven different jobs; and that generally is enough. If a man is shifted around from one job to another, he fills in the number of hours in the proper square under the name of the job and for

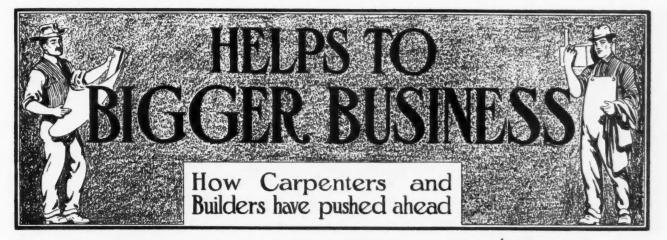
> whatever day of the week it is. Adding up these columns at the end of the week, shows what charges to make against the several jobs and also the amount of wages due.

> If I was having these blanks printed again, I would allow a little more space for writing in the names of the jobs. I would also label this section of the form so that anybody could know without having to be told that the name of the job should be written in there.

> I have found this a very handy form of time check, especially suited for a small contractor. I used to have a more elaborate one, but finally "cut out" all the frills and left only what was actually used and needed. Of course, a lot depends on a contractor's method of bookkeeping, paying off, etc.

> I keep these time tickets all grouped together by weeks, and I can tell at a moment's notice for four years back where any one of my men was on any given date.

It is cute to see how near you can get your fingers to a saw and not hurt them, but it is a good deal cuter to see how far you can keep them away from it and still keep them occupied to the best advantage. Your fingers will come handy when you are old, but a reputation for cuteness is short-lived and not a bankable asset.



From Wage Earning to Independent Business

HOW CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS CAN WORK UP A PAYING JOBBING BUSINESS IN MOST ANY LOCALITY By C. Bryant Schaefer

M ANY a neat and prosperous town owes its attractiveness to its working carpenters and builders. The skill of the trades has built the homes and many lesser features, and has kept them in repair and up to date. It is an example of good workmanship and its benefits to a community, and of small jobs that deserve more praise.

Something more, however, than skilled labor has been necessary; that is business ability. This latter accomplishment does not consist in an expert application of the practices one may learn in school. It is recognition of the needs that actually exist around one, which differ in every different place; and the offering of one's labor should be governed accordingly. To be right secures the good will of others without further provision. Doing well that work with which one is intrusted secures still better support. Hence it is that any good workman is a candidate for business ranks, and safely so.

The setting up for one's self comes easy to some, others continually try and never seem to catch on. For this there are reasons; correction may lead to success. If we had more business people there would be more places for the unemployed.

Be Always Looking Ahead

Probably some workmen look forward to a time when they will make a grand break, a sudden change and set up in business. Avoid that. Not even much money can make up for lack of preparation. Business strength, like muscle, must be gradually cultivated. Take an interest in those things which would tend to make up your business. No matter if one is not in a position to profit, one is in a position to learn, to get one's hand in, as it is called. Remember what you do; true up the future by referring back.

Other aspirants do not know how to promote themselves. They keep hanging onto situations and old ways of doing. Many a place lost reveals a better one knocking for recognition. To be fired is a chance to look the world in the face. Those who will not do that are oftenest landed down and out.

45

It is fortunate employers cannot avoid making changes. Do not desire a steady place unless you make it grow. If it were not for the army of confirmed moral cowards in public office there would be no support for boodlers and grafters. They are like the little dog that was raised in a flat. When taken out of doors his legs gave out, he dropped to the ground and hung on with closed eyes, resisting every effort to make him stir. The fault was in the good people who did not believe in providing a little liberty for mature growth. The person with a berth and a pension lives in a state of permanent legal minority.

One of the complaints is a lack of opportunities, lack of Santa Clauses and opportunities. Some have not been taught that after having enjoyed other makers' opportunities they must make their own opportunities. That is what ails so many men who complain of always being out of work in middle age. They kept no account of their spare time with a view to summing up



Gate Poorly Made and Hung by Owner-Because no Contractor Offered to do it for him. in after years. It was their best bank in which they never deposited.

Opportunities at Home Better than Boom Town

Other persons make a great rush to booming localities having attractive work under way. They fail to reason that all this business has been growing in plans for some time already and that everything is settled for a long time to come; that no great changes can be made without violating faith with many of those interested. This is business credit, consideration for obvious rights of others. Strangers cannot find openings.

Some move in a cloud of generalities or take an interest in affairs they cannot bring home. Remove all this dust from the eyes, and any bright person can get next to business.

Typical Building Condition

Let us, then, stop off at one of the less prosperous towns and see what the chances are. Lack of repairs, lack of paint, leaning fences, proclaim plenty of opportunities. It does not look inviting, it must be admitted; there may be no demand for workmen, money may not be easy, a run-down reputation argues against success. But right here is where business ability is most needed and the greatest profits can be realized.

Never wait until your good work is demanded. Those who cultivate a habit of waiting, wait forever. A town like this is full of weary waiters. Its very contagion will catch newcomers. Be an antidote.

After learning what people ought to have, strange to say, one has to make them want it. Then show them how they can get it of you, what you have.

Upon getting their ideas up to date and showing them what they are missing, comes the question of money.

Your trade is your capital paid in, as soon as you begin to conduct your own work. When other people get money on the strength of what you can do, you begin to control money.

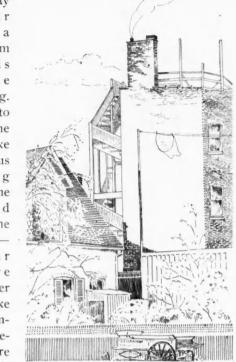
You can assure the owner of any likely job that the work you give him will not only increase his values



Remodel or Repair Old Houses with Care and Consideration.

enough to pay you a fair price, but a profit to him also. This starts the money coming. As I said to

begin with, the builders make the prosperous appearing town. And the neglected places have the beginningperhaps your own native burg. Better stav and make it alive. Consider every detail, prepare every step; it is a safe risk; far more so



See that Your Work Has a Finished Appearance From Every Point of View.

than seeking for lucky strikes and striving to make popular hits, especially in strange places.

Systematize Your Hunt for Prospective Customers

There is a vast difference stopping at a town on a holiday and stepping off on a common every day when there is nothing doing. Even smart commercial travelers know where they are going, who they will see and all that. To be sure some drift into social gatherings and such doings; but it is a roundabout way. Push your way along your business lines.

At one stopping place we found a gateway like our first sketch. We could not have made the picture without the original in front of us if we had tried. It indicates a scarcity of accommodating carpenters as plainly as words. Some craftsmen are too conceited to use a few old boards the owner may have been saving up. It is in line with his business to accumulate what he can. Some workmen make too big a job over a small need. It is worth more to secure the good will of someone, to have their word for you and their reference.

This gate makes a good picture; would be interesting on some obscure lane, but not on the busy street front. It is a credit to the owner who went out of his way to make it himself. The bent post was already there. On account of it, the hinge at the top swings it constantly open, so that he had to hang on a weight. Another matter he did not anticipate is the placing of the brace, which is bottom side up. The nails will only hang onto it for a short time, until the right man to do the job comes along, for this gate tells of thriftiness. Perhaps you do not believe that, but I saw very smart looking children come out with a gentleman as I passed

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Helps to Bigger Business

on. It is the local carpenter who was shiftless.

Next we have here a picturesque little bit of a cottage, one of the vine-clad kind one likes to read about in poetry. But you know the underpinning is only 12 inches above the ground; that it has become soft with dry rot and that a new sill is badly needed.

Find out who the owner of such a place is, when he will have leisure, and then have a little carpenter talk with him. Propose to do the work with as little disturbance as possible. A few months later, when I came that way, someone had indeed interviewed the job; but they made a clean sweep of everything, trimmed it up until all the poetry was taken out of it, more's the pity. Occupants will postpone improvements a long time before they will intrust their work to careless people.

I know where the owner of a little homestead hauled underpinning himself from a railroad siding a mile away to put beneath his little 20 by 30-foot house. And the beams he had were 12 by 12 inches, 30 feet long, heavy enough to put under a brick warehouse. These sills are there in the back orchard yet, overgrown with grass, while the windows are boarded up and the house leans deserted in the winter storms. He finally induced a contractor to come and build a new house up the road, shame to say.

Introduce New Ideas and Conveniences

There are many inventions on the market for improving old homes artistically. They should not, however, be used to cover up rotting woodwork. Clean out and make a sound body to nail to.

There are many conveniences which might be had



A Comodious Rear Porch Screened would make a Welcome Addition to this House—and to Many Others.

inside, but their introduction has to be explained. Ask to be allowed to look the place over and make suggestions.

One of the mistakes of the past was the overloading of the fronts—sheet-iron balloons on the corners and all that—and shearing everything off on the back.

Sometimes results look ridiculous, as in this other sketch of a flying stairway and solitary clothes pole. Anyone who sees would prefer to house the work up snug.

The kitchen door of this other sketch opens onto a nice and shady garden. It would be easy to convince the occupants that they might and should have a comfortable sitting porch with an adequate roof. Give work a solid appearance by facing the edges, even if only with a plain slat.

Many owners hesitate to introduce improvements because the business is new to them. This unfamiliarity makes them backward, makes it easy to see the difficulties that do not exist in practice.

Some young building hands may also hesitate to push their own business, fearing the operation of an architectural law. The truth of their diffidence is that they are not accustomed to approaching strangers. Brace up! Their enterprise has its own protective laws, which past or future legislation cannot infringe.

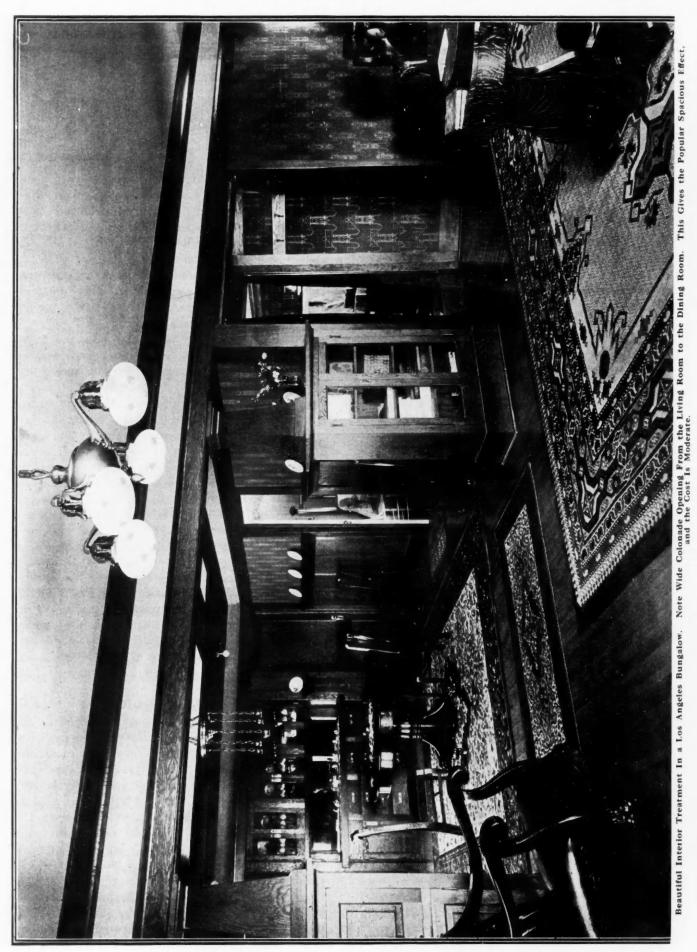
Business makes more business, cornering and coercing breed after their own kind—failures and panics.

Try to get over the hump between wage working and business careers. If there is not room at the bottom, it is surely a sign of too much room at the top. And yet the bottom worker may make himself the most free if he simply hustles. Stir and movement dislodge about all the troubles that are imposed upon one.

WEIGHT OF CASTINGS AND PATTERNS. I have made many wood patterns for castings in my time and oftimes it is desired to know how much a casting will weigh. The answer is for cast iron and white pine pattern, one ounce of wood to 16 ounces of iron (16 to 1). Not grape juice, but cast iron and white pine.

IMPROVISED SPEED INDICATOR. Very recently, I witnessed a good stunt, pulled off by the two extremes of a mill,-the Shop Mill-wright and an office boy. The number of revolutions of the line shaft was desired,-the mill-wright's speed indicator broken, the man held a metal rod up against the edge of a steel split pulley which had a joint that slightly protruded. Every time the joint came around it made a cracking noise. The boy had a white pine board on a bench near by and every time the crack sounded, he made a small quick mark with a lead pencil, with his watch lying on the bench before him. He kept this up for 30 seconds, then counted his marks, doubled it and had the revolutions per minute of said shaft. I will admit it was a new one on Yours truly, WM. C. JASBURY.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER [July, 1914





A Five-Room Lake-Side Cottage

To enjoy a summer outing, it is necessary to have a comfortable house to live in. Very few families are aboriginal enough to enjoy themselves any great length of time without most of the household comforts that they have been accustomed to from infancy.

Everybody expects a summer home to look different from a home in the city. One essential to comfort in a summer cottage is plenty of veranda space. When the weather is at all suitable, every member of an outing party likes to spend as much time in the open air as possible, but the glare of the sun is not very pleasant to those accustomed to being in the house most of the time during the balance of the year.

A veranda long enough to provide

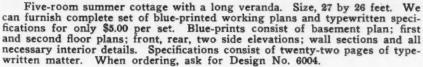
space for easy chairs and hanging seats is a great comfort. Each member of the party should be provided with a lounging place on the veranda.

Of course the rooms in the house must be comfortable for stormy days and so arranged and furnished as to be inviting. It is rather a difficult proposition to arrange and furnish rooms in a satisfactory manner, because no one likes to spend much time indoors when off for a summer holiday.

This plan provides a splendid large living room which is a very good compromise between veranda for mild weather and a regular house for cold evenings. There are two bed rooms and a bath room on the second floor and plenty of housekeeping rooms on the first floor.

The construction will be light or sub-

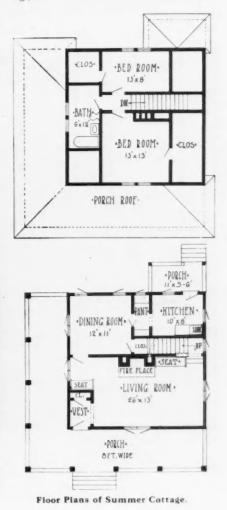




stantial, according to the climate and the length of time the house is likely to be occupied during the summer.

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It will also be noticed that the chimney for this house is almost in the exact center. When possible, it is better to build a chimney of this type; it saves heat and it saves expense, and it is worth a great deal more because of the general satisfaction of having it right.



Six-Room Summer Bungalow

This design shows a light frame, stucco finish, six-room summer bungalow that is very attractive in finish and appearance.

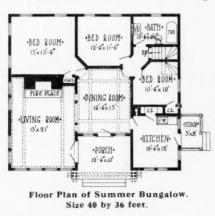
Better summer homes are wanted each year. The old time shacks are not respected any more. Still, comparatively few families care to build expensive houses to use only for two or three months' vacation.

While this plan is strictly a bungalow in design, there is a stairway to the attic, and this attic will be found convenient at times for sleeping cots when the boys come to stay over Sunday. The arrangement of the rooms would prove satisfactory in a more expensive bungalow in town.

A built-in porch after this manner will be appreciated because of the protection it gives against wind and storm. For still rougher weather, the large living room, 15 by 21 feet, offers a very comfortable retreat.

In building a fire place for a summer cottage, the size of the opening must be large enough to take in small logs and stumps. At all summer resorts, more or less drift wood may be gathered and dried out for firewood. A wood fire brightens up a living room better than any other kind of fire. The only fire place furniture necessary are a pair of andirons and a set of fire irons, consisting of poker, shovel and tongs and a suitable standard to hold them. The open fire is the attraction. The fire place trimmings should be very plain and simple.

No fireplace should be closed with a wooden stop even in summer, for soot in the chimney may take fire or sparks from some other source of heat using



the same flue may fall and set the board on fire.

No wooden finish should ever be applied to the surface of a chimney or any flue for smoke, hot air, or steam, which includes wood lathing. Plaster can be applied to metal lathing in such places. The radiated heat is often quite enough to set any such wooden furring, lathing, or sheathing on fire. Never leave open an unused pipe hole in a chimney, but provide it with a tight-fitting metal cap, because accumulations of soot in a chimney frequently take fire and burn fiercely. Such a fire, or sparks, may set fire to the house through an opening of this sort.

The summer bungalow requires a wide cornice to give it a summery effect. In this case, the cornice is supported by brackets which are useful as well as attractive.

In a house as compact as this, with so many rooms, the clothes-closet proposition is a difficult one. However, there are three closets parceled among the bedrooms, and there is plenty of attic room for the storage of extra clothing, bedding, etc.

The planting around a bungalow is important. Shrubs and climbing vines add a great deal to the appearance of a well built porch. In fact, no house is complete when the carpenters and painters finish their job. The owner must use a little head work and a good deal of muscle in fixing up the grounds to match the house.

An aristocratic appearance may be given to a poorly designed house by the proper arrangement of vines, flowers an shrubbery. But the best house ever built looks bare and uninviting as long as it stands out alone on a bare lot.



An interesting summer bungalow. It is 40 feet by 36 feet in size, with six rooms and a built-in porch on the first floor. We can furnish complete set of blue-printed working plans and typewritten specifications for only \$5.00 per set. Blue-prints consist of basement plan; roof plan; first and second floor plans; front, rear, two side elevations; wall sections and all necessary interior details. Specifications consist of twenty-two pages of typewritten matter. When ordering, ask for Design No. 6606.

Guaranteed Building Plans



Gambrel or curb roof house design that has been careful'v planned to secure the utmost value for the amount of money expended in building. It is 28 by 26 feet in size. We can furnish complete set of blue-printed working plans and typewritten specifications for only \$8.00 per set. Blue-prints consist of basement plan; roof plan; first and second floor plans; front, rear, two side elevations; wall sections and all necessary interior details. Specifications consist of twenty-two pages of typewritten matter. When ordering, ask for Design No. 6586.

Gambrel Roof House Design

A very neat, rather fancy effect is given in this house plan. The first gambrel or curb roofs that became popular with builders were used for barns; but of late years, a great many houses have been constructed on this plan. The reason is that the roof is sensible. Good, sound, common sense usually prevails in the long run, in spite of fashion, or decree of any kind.

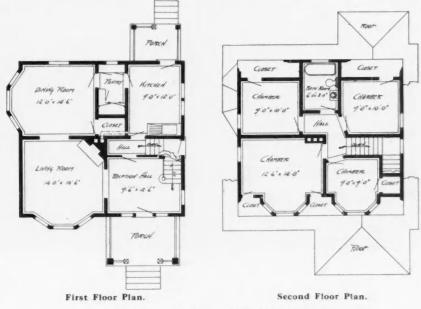
In the first place, the roof is roomy without using unnecessary material. A one-story house may be carried up in this way to give sufficient height of ceiling for the bedrooms upstairs without adding a great deal to the expense of the house. Many old-fashioned cottage house plans would cost as much to build as this house and give only half as much room when finished. Economy in roof construction is just as valuable as economy in any other part of the building.

This is a comparatively small house, only 28 feet wide by 25 feet deep, but it contains seven rooms and a large reception hall, and the rooms are comfortable, both in size and proportion.

It will be noticed that no space is wasted in halls or stairway. The hall upstairs is merely big enough to accommodate the doors to enter the different rooms. The hallway down stairs is simply a coat closet with doorways and an entrance to the cellar.

It takes very careful planning to space the several necessary home conveniences as economically as this. Every cubic foot enclosed costs just so much money. The waste room in a house costs just the same as room that is valuable.

The side entrance to the cellar and kitchen is a great convenience and it saves tracking dirt into the kitchen.



Arrangement of House, Size 28 by 26 feet.

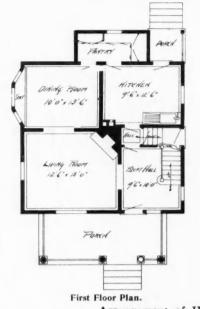
Square, Two-Story House with Attic

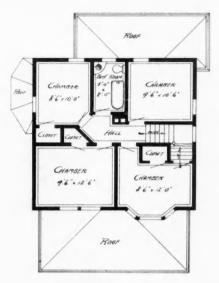
A square built house offers the greatest possible amount of room for the amount of material necessary to enclose it. This design is only 26 feet in width by 24 feet from front to rear, exclusive of porches and the built-on pantry.

The house being almost square, makes up naturally into four rooms upstairs and four rooms down stairs-the one room down stairs being used for an open stairway and reception hall.

The living room is made a little larger. The appearance of the house is improved by the two porches and the two bay windows and the built-on pantry at the back, together with the dormer windows in the roof. These embellishments relieve what would otherwise be a plain exterior.

The arrangement of windows also is pleasing. The placing of windows is quite a study in house building. Everyone wants to get as far away from the factory type as possible, still windows must be symmetrically arranged. There





Second Floor Plan. Arrangement of House, Size 26 by 24 feet.

also is a limit to the height of windows, each bedroom has two wall spaces for both top and bottom and sideways because of the proper placing of furniture. In this plan it will be noticed that

furniture, free from windows. Housekeepers will appreciate this particular advantage.



Square, two-story house with attic. Size, 26 feet wide by 24 feet in length, exclusive of porches and built-on pantry. We can furnish complete set of blue-printed working plans and typewritten specifications for only \$8.00 per set. Blue-prints consist of basement plan; roof plan; first and second floor plans; front, rear, two side eleva-tions; wall sections and all necessary interior details. Specifications consist of twenty-two pages of typewritten matter. When ordering, ask for Design No. 6575.

[July, 1914

Guaranteed Building Plans

Full-Pitch Roof House

A neat little house of five rooms is shown in this design.

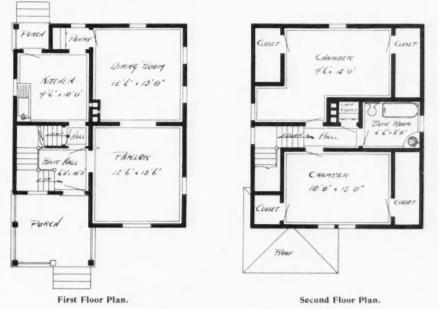
The peculiar feature about this house is the full-pitch roof, which means that the gable forms an equilateral triangle. It takes more roofing material to build a roof like this, but the rooms upstairs may be lathed and plastered directly on the rafters, if desired, which makes a saving in that way.

Steep roofs last longer, which, of course, is another economy; and a great many people think they look better. At any rate, this roof provides the space necessary for two good bedrooms and a bathroom and plenty of closet space on the second floor.

One dormer gable lights the bathroom and the stairway, while the other furnishes a window to light one of the bedrooms.

On the first floor the arrangement is complete with hall, kitchen, dining room and parlor.

This style of stairway is well liked. It has been built a great many times in different parts of the country and it will continue to be built because it is



Arrangement of House, Size 24 by 28 feet.

pleasing in appearance, takes up but cellar, being underneath and convenient little room, is well lighted from the two windows and offers an easy tread and riser. Also, the stairway to the

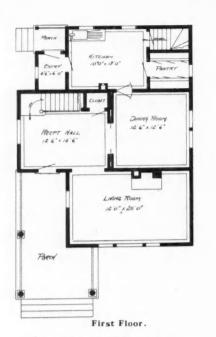
to the kitchen, is well-nigh perfect.

The chimney has an extra flue for the furnace, possibly to be put in later.



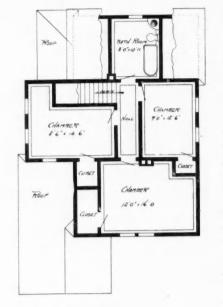
Five-room house with full pitch roof. It is 24 feet wide by 28 feet long. We can furnish complete set of blue-printed working plans and typewritten specifications for only \$7.00 per set. Blue-prints consist of basement plan; roof plan; first and second floor plans; front, rear, two side elevations; wall sections and all necessary interior details. Specifications consist of twenty-two pages of typewritten matter. When ordering, ask for Design No. 6572.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



Seven-Room New Jersey Dwelling

A style of house very often built in the state of New Jersey and other southeastern sections is shown in this design. The plan lends itself easily



Second Floor.

to comfortable homelike appointments at a very moderate cost.

As long as this style of house has been built, it still retains its popularity. It seems to provide the room necessary for a family of four or five with all the comforts that such a home should have.

Every room in the house is light and airy, at the same time it is easily heated by a warm air furnace placed in the center of the cellar.

In building a house like this, it is well to consider the width of the main structure, which is 20 feet. This plan has been spoiled a great many times by narrowing down this part of the house to 16 or 18 feet. Builders often make that mistake. When a house plan has been carefully worked out and duplicated a great many times it is good to either follow the plan as finally adopted or select something entirely different.

This width of 20 feet gives a living room that amounts to something. A living room 12 by 20 affords places for furniture comfortably placed and the room is big enough to entertain a few friends of an evening without feeling unnecessarily crowded.

This manner of building a veranda entrance leaves the front of the house clear of any obstruction so that the wide mullion window may admit both light and sunshine to the living room.



A New Jersey style seven-room house. Size, 29 feet by 36 feet, a story and three-fourths. We can furnish complete set of blue-printed working plans and typewritten specifications for only \$10.00 per set. Blue-prints consist of basement plan; roof plan; first and second floor plans; tront, rear, two side elevations; wall sections and all necessary interior details. Specifications consist of twenty-two pages of typewritten matter. When ordering, ask for Design No. 6573.

Guaranteed Building Plans

House Designed for Narrow Lot

A small house of five rooms suitable for an extra narrow lot is shown in this design. It is only 18 feet in width, but the lower part is 40 feet in length, the kitchen being but one story in height.

The one stairway leads to the upper rooms and the steps underneath lead down to the cellar from the dining room. In front there is a very comfortable living room or parlor with a fireplace built so as to leave room for a doorway opening into the dining room and a nook to fit a bookcase in the corner.

A house as high as this needs a good heavy porch across the front to relieve the plain, high front effect. Another essential in this design is to select a nice-appearing front door, and the door must contain glass enough to light the stairway. What would otherwise be a dark hallway is then pleasantly lighted.

One reason for making a house so narrow is to get light on both sides, even when it is placed on a 30-foot lot. Few city lots are narrower than 30 feet, which would leave 12 feet for light. One reason for the one-story kitchen is to give plenty of light in the back bedroom and in the bathroom.

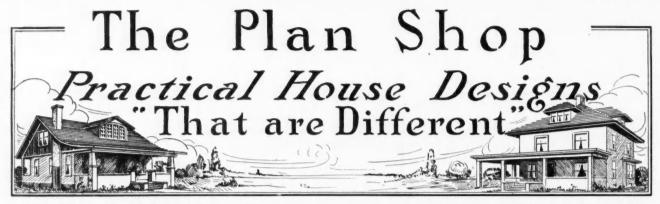
Considerable ingenuity is required to meet all contingencies and to provide a building that is bright and pleasant.





Two story house designed to fit a narrow city lot. The size is 18 feet by 40 feet on the ground, exclusive of porch. We can furnish complete set of blue-printed working plans and typewritten specifications for only \$5.00 per set. Blue-prints consist of basement plan; roof plan; first and second floor plans; front, rear, two side elevations; wall sections and all necessary interior details. Specifications consist of twenty-two pages of typewritten matter. When ordering, ask for Design No. 6539.

[July, 1914



A Good Example of Simplicity By Charles Alma Byers

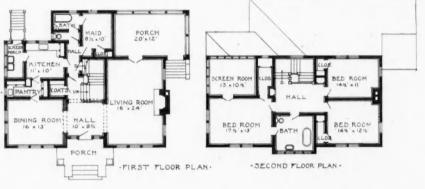
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There was a time, not many years ago, when the attractiveness of a home, both in architecture and furnishings, was gauged by the quantity and quality of its bizarre ornamentations, which were largely, if not entirely, superfluous. Today, the keynote of good home-building is simplicity; and our homes of today are unquestionably more attractive and home-like than those of any other period in the history of architecture. And this applies to homes of all kinds, be they large or small, expensive or inexpensive.

The home illustrated here is a good example of this present-day simplicity. The structural lines of the house are extremely plain, and at the same time the style is pleasing and individual. The main part of the building is two stories in height, giving an ample number of rooms to accommodate a fairly large family of moderate means. It is comparatively inexpensive, the cost of construction having been but approximately \$4,500, and yet it is decidedly well constructed, making a dignified and permanent home. The house occupies a rather narrow lot, but the lots in the neighborhood are of sufficient depth to give room for a large city back yard, which, with proper appreciation, may be converted into a beautiful garden. In this case, the back yard has had considerable attention, and there is an excellent arrangement of trees, shrubs and vines, which gives the house a very attractive setting.

The siding of the house is of cedar shingles, like the roof. The foundation is of concrete, but all other masonry work, including the chimneys and the small front porch, is of blue brick. The shingled siding is stained a soft brown color, while the trim is painted a deeper tone of the same color. The roof is stained a very light green.

The small front porch is designed very much like the usual second-story loggia, and on each side of the front door there is a tiny window. The entrance leads into an almost square reception hall, back of which is the winding staircase, of simple design, leading to the second floor. To the right of this hall is the large living-





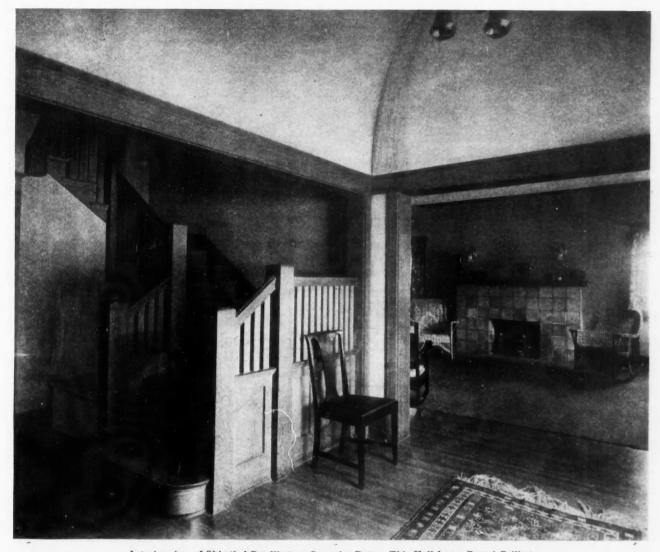
Eight-room Shingled Swiss Chalet Style Dwelling, Built for \$4,500 at Pasadena, Calif.

room, with a broad, open arch connecting the two, and to the left is the dining-room, shut off from the hall by sliding glass doors. This arrangement gives an appearance of spaciousness, and may be utilized to practical advantage when a large number of guests are being entertained.

The flooring in this part of the house is of polished oak, and the

small bath-room in the rear. An excellent feature of the first-floor arrangement is a large porch off from the living-room in the rear, which not only provides a retreat secluded from the street, but commands an excellent view of the back-yard garden.

On the second floor are three bedrooms, a screened sleeping-porch and a large bathroom. A hall forms conparticularly well arranged for convenience and economy of space. They, however, need not be followed entirely, but will at least serve to suggest effects and ingenious methods for the individual house. The house is located in Pasadena, California, and was designed and built by E. B. Rust, an architect of Los Angeles. While the cost of construction will naturally



Interior view of Shingled Dwelling on Opposite Page. This Hall has a Barrel Ceiling and the Stairs are Handled in a very Interesting Way.

woodwork, which is of clear Oregon pine, is finished to resemble fumed oak in tone. The living-room contains a low, broad fireplace, with a simple mantel of olive-brown tile. The walls of the dining-room are paneled to a height of five feet, around the top of which extends a plate-rail. The walls elsewhere are plastered, and are tinted in different shades of brown and buff.

A small pantry intervenes between the dining-room and kitchen, and off from the kitchen is the customary screen porch. A short hall forms connections between the kitchen, the front hall and the maid's-room and a nections with all of these rooms, except the sleeping-porch, and each of the enclosed bed-rooms has a large closet. The sleeping-porch may be used either for sleeping purposes or for an open-air rest-room, constituting an admirable asset in either capacity, with its elevated outlook into the garden.

The house has a large basement, with walls of concrete, to which access is made from the small rear hall. A hot-air furnace, located in this basement, furnishes heat to the different rooms.

The floor plans, which are shown, are almost self-explanatory, and are

vary according to the locality, the home should be duplicated almost anywhere at close to the price given above.

Nine-Room Brick and Clapboard House

Lewis Beck, Contractor and Builder of Moweaqua, Ill., designed and built the comfortable house on the next page. It is a two-story residence with a basement under the entire floor space. The first floor and porch columns are red pressed brick. The porch is very large and adds very much to the appearance of the house.

The main cornice has a projection of



Large Brick and Clapboard House Designed and Built by Louis Beck, Moweaqua, Ill.



four feet, which makes it have a very attractive appearance. The first floor throughout is finished in red oak; the second floor in yellow pine stained in oak, and red birch stained mahogany. This house has polished floors throughout and was dressed with a Triple A floor smoother. It has a hot water heating system and is modern in every respect. It has received a great deal of favorable comment. It contains eight rooms and a sleeping room, besides bath, hall and closets.

PORCH



Photograph and Floor Plan of Artistic Five-room Shingled Bungalow, Designed and Built by O. N. Nelson, Rockford, Ill.

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Ideas for Home Builders

Popular Bungalow Gives Start

To the Editor: Rockford, Ill. About two years ago I built a bungalow for myself; and it proved to be so popular in layout and design that it has been the means of getting me permanently into the contracting business. I have built *cight* bungalows since then, four of them from this original floor plan. It is a five-room cottage, as illustrated on the opposite page.

I find them very popular and am figuring a \$4,500 one now for this summer.

I enjoy the A. C. & B. ever so much and find it helpful.

O. L. NELSON.

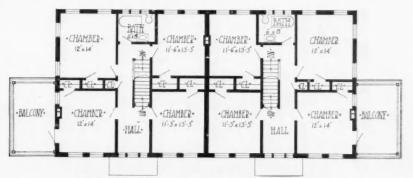
Double House of Southern Style

To the Editor: State College, Pa. Here are plans of a double house of southern style. This house was built for Mr. A. J. Mease, instructor at the Pennsylvania State College and Mr. S. K. Hostetter, financial agent for the Pennsylvania State College.

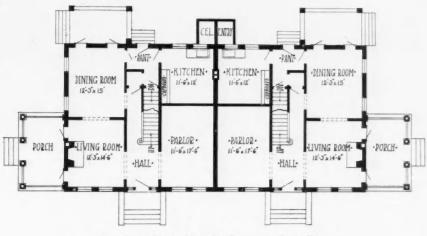
The structure is of solid brick laid in Flemish bond with red face brick and black hard burned brick for headers.

It is trimmed throughout in terra cotta, keystones being used in connection with brick lintels over all doors and windows.

The interior is finished in southern red oak, while the second floor is finished in cypress in its natural color,



Second Floor Plan of Double Southern Style House.



First Floor Plan of Double Southern Style House.

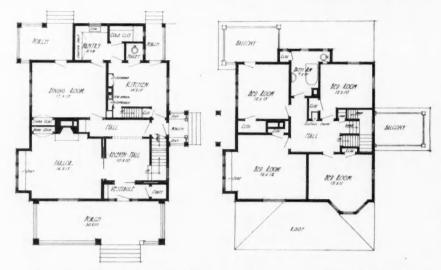
excepting the bath rooms, which are white enamel.

The floors are all of double thickness

with %-inch oak on first floor and %inch oak on second floor. P. R. HOMAN.



Double Brick House of Colonial or Southern Style, Designed and Built by P. R. Homan, State College, Pa.



Floor Plans Showing Interior Arrangement of Eight-Room Hip Roof House.

Well Planned \$5,000 Residence

To the Editor: Somerset, Pa. Here are plans and photographs of what I consider to be the best designed residence for the moderate price of \$5000 that can be built. It is of the square design which furnishes the greatest amount of room for the size and money.

In basement provision is made for heating and laundry equipment also storage space. The basement has watertight cement floors and walls. From the vestibule to the reception hall are double sliding glass doors, Balisters along main stairway are thirty inches long and extend from the solid partition to the ceiling, this giving a Colonial effect.

Entering the living room to the left by a single sliding door, one sees a builtin bookcase and mantle over the fireplace. From the reception hall an outlet is had to the right to a side porch and driveway under the balcony, also to the dining-room which opens to the rear porch giving privacy. This is a very attractive feature, emphasizing the livableness of this house.

The convienences of the pantry and cold closet do not need comment except that from the pantry lead two speaking tubes, one to the second floor hall and the other to the third floor. The second floor balcony provides ample room for airing beds and bedding. The finish in the kitchen, chamber and bathroom are maple-white enameled. The dining chamber is maple finished in mahogany. The living room is maple with walnut finish. Here there is a bevel plate mirror in the wardrobe door. The hall chamber in curly-maple, the first floor oak. The living room is finished in black, the halls bog-oak, the balance of the oak, golden. The doors through-out the house are select birch in one panel. The bath-room is tiled five feet. There are two rooms on the third floor, wardrobe and toilet, complete. A ten foot porch extends across entire width of house.

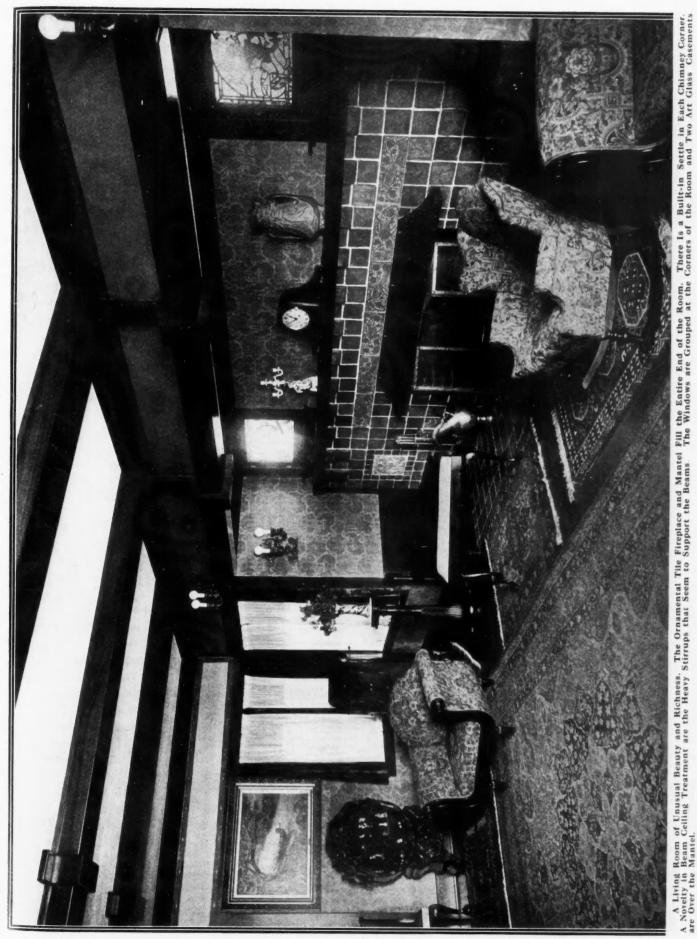
A. KENT MILLER.

Don't be prejudiced; glazed Dutch doors (cut horizontally through the middle into two parts) are better than French windows to open out onto a sleeping porch. The half doors permit a nicer regulation of cold air.



Comfortable Eight-Room Hip Roof House, Designed and Built By A. Kent Miller at Somerset, Pa. Cost \$5,000.





[July, 1914



Warm Air System with Exhaust Flues extra ventilation provided in every room of medium size house By Cecil F. Herington

HEN the Old Builder continued his discussion of heating problems he called attention to a house he had erected some years ago in which a furnace was put to a much more extended use than ordinarily.

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"This house was a very small cozy dwelling," he said, "consisting of a hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen and pantry on the first floor and a front and rear bedroom, a small bedroom, bath and hall on the second floor. The cellar and first and second floor plans are shown.

"The owner of this house was very much interested in ventilation and insisted on supplying fresh air to the house on a basis of 'amount required for ventilation' instead of the 'amount required for heating.' In order to get this down to a proper quantity certain assumptions were made and the amount of air estimated from these assumptions.

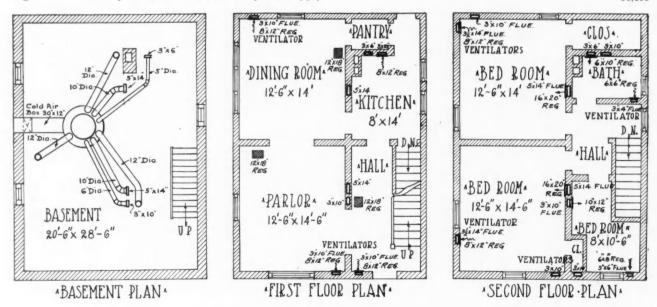
"The first thing assumed was that a house of this size would accommodate at the most not more than six occupants who, at 30 cubic feet of fresh air per minute, required 180 cubic feet of fresh air per minute. Since the six occupants might either be in the hall, the dining room or the parlor, it was necessary to supply this amount of air to each one of these three rooms. In the kitchen it was assumed that not more than two persons would be present for any length of time, making 2×30 or 60 cubic feet of fresh air per minute for this room.

"For the bedrooms it was considered that two occupants at 30 cubic feet per minute would be ample, while the bath was figured at one person, or 30 cubic feet per minute. This gives us a list somewhat as follows:

Room. Cubic Feet per Minute.	Cubic Feet per Hour.
Hall 180	10,800
Parlor 180	10,800
Dining room 180	10,800
Kitchen 60	3,600
Bedroom (front) 60	3,600
Bedroom (rear) 60	3,600
Bedroom (small) 60	3,600
Bath 30	1,800

Maximum demand for air equals (cubic feet per hour)....48,600 "The actual heat loss from the various rooms figured out as follows:

Room	Heat Loss, B. T. U.
Hall	8,823
Parlor	8,537
Dining Room	8,720
Kitchen	7,964
Bedroom (front)	8,537
Bedroom (rear)	8,720
Bedroom (small)	
Bath	
	56,193



"Deducting the kitchen, which we may assume is heated by a coal stove, we have a total heat loss of:

56,193 7,964

48,229 B. T. U.

"We have previously discovered the fact that a cubic foot of furnace air at 120 degrees Fahr. supplies about I B. t. u. for heating purposes, so that in no room could our cubic feet of air supplied per hour drop below the B. t. u. loss, but in many the cubic feet per minute, on account of ventilation, exceeded that required for heating alone. This gain is as follows:

1	ner	ea	se	70
	ov	er	Ai	r

	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet	Maximum	Required	
	Required	Required for	r Cubic Feet	for Heating	
Room.	for Heat.	Ventilation.	Required.	Alone.	
Hall	8,823	10,800	10,800	22%	
Parlor	8,537	10,800	10,800	26%	
Dining Room	8,720	10,800	10,800	24%	
Kitchen	(Stove)	3,600 (S	upplied from	Dining Room)	
Bedroom (front)		3,600	8,537	None	
Bedroom (rear)	8,720	3,600	8,720	None	
Bedroom (small)	3,262	3,600	3,600	None	
Bath	1,630	1,800	1,800	11%	
			and the second s		

Total air supplied by furnace......55,057

"We see from this that the largest increase amounts to about 26 per cent in excess of the actual amount of air required by the heat losses. If, however, we supply this 26 per cent excess to only the rooms requiring it for ventilation, and if the other rooms are not furnished with this excess, then the rooms receiving the excess will soon be overheated, owing to the larger amount of air constantly coming in at the high temperature. This of course, can be remedied by reducing temperature of the air from the furnace, but the minute this is done the rooms not receiving the benefits of the additional air will be underheated. To overcome this difficulty we had to add (to the quantity demanded by each room to offset its heat loss) an additional percentage of air equal to the maximum excess percentage furnished to any other room on account of ventilation; this was in our case, 26 per cent. This gives us a table reading as follows:

	Air Required		
Room.	to Heat.	26%	Total.
Hall	8,823	2,294	11,117
Parlor	8,537	2,220	10,858
Dining Room	8,720	2,267	10,987
Kitchen			
Bedroom (front)	8,537	2,220	10,757
Bedroom (rear)	8,720	2,267	10,987
Bedroom (small)	3,262	848	4,110
Bath		416	2,046
			60.761

"We are now supplying every room with 1.26 cubic feet of air where I cubic foot at 120 degrees would accomplish proper heating. We can, therefore, drop the temperature of all the entering air to all the rooms and not unbalance the heat in any one (with the exception of the kitchen). Since it required approximately one heat unit to raise I cubic foot of air from 70 degrees Fahr. to 120 degrees Fahr., or 50 degrees rise, we can drop the entire air temperature from 50 degrees rise to 50 degrees divided by 1.26 or 40 degrees rise. Therefore, our entering air need be only about 110 degrees Fahr. in extreme weather.

"Our furnace size can now be determined with accuracy, it being required to furnish approximately 61,000 cubic feet of air per hour at 110 degrees Fahr.

61,000 × 110

This in B. t. u. is -- equals 134,200 heat 50

units per hour or $\frac{13}{-}$ -----, which equals 17 pounds of 8,000

coal per hour in extreme weather.

"With five pounds of coal burned on each square foot of grate this requires a furnace of 17/5, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ square feet of grate area.

"In sizing pipes for this job we found that it was necessary to use 6-inch studs along the center partition in order to get our pipes between studs. With velocities previously used for first and second floor flues we have the following table of pipe sizes:

Cu. Ft.	of Air.	Veloc	- Area	of Flu	e.	
Room, Per Hr.						
Hall	185	260	.71	102	12" dia.	
Parlor	179	260	.69	99	12" dia.	
Dimension	183	260	.70	101	12" dia.	
Kitchen						
Bedroom (front)10,757	179	380	.47	68	10" dia.	5x14"
Bedroom (rear)10,987	183	380	.48	69	10" dia.	5x14"
Bedroom (small) 4,110	68	380	.20	29	6" dia.	3x10"
Bath 2,016	34	380	.10	14	5" dia.	3x 6"
m				100		

"For the cold air box we need an area of about 75 per cent of 482 square inches or 361 square inches. This would be a box 12 by 30 inches, or other dimensions giving equal capacity.

"To facilitate the entrance of this large quantity of air an exit consisting of a vent register was placed in each living room, each bedroom and the bath. These vents were figured on a 70-degree inside temperature and zero outside temperature, the ones from the first floor being taken as about 20 feet high and the ones at the second floor as about 10 feet high. The velocities from the first floor were assumed as 250 feet per minute and for the second floor as 150 feet per minute.

"We made the vents capable of removing about 30 per cent of the air supplied, which gave vent pipe sizes as follows .

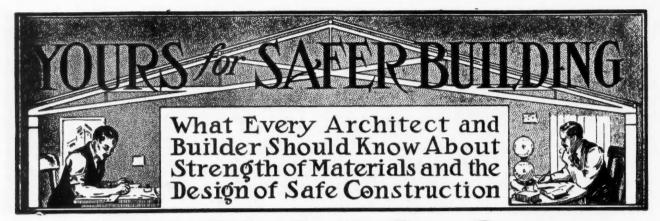
as follows:	Vent Air	Veloc-	Area,	Area,	Nominal
Room.	C. F. M.	ity.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. In.	Size.
Hall	. 50	250	.2	28	3 x10"
Parlor	. 50	250	.2	28	3 x10"
Dining Room	. 50	250	.2	28	3 x10"
Kitchen	. 50	250	.2	28	3 x10"
Bedroom (front) .		150	.33	48	3 1/2 x14"
Bedroom (rear)	. 50	150	.33	48	3 1/2 x14"
Bedroom (small) .	. 20	150	.13	18	3 x 6"
Bath	. 10	150	.06	8	3 x 4"
Total Vent Area.			1.65		

An 18" dia. Ventilator equals 1.7 sq. ft. area.

"These vent flues are all carried up to the attic space and an 18-inch ventilator hood placed on the roof to allow the air free passage. This ventilator has a damper so that it can be shut off when not in use. It will be noticed that a vent is supplied for the kitchen, the idea being that this will help carry off odors and have a tendency to cause an air movement (when the door between is open) from the dining room to the kitchen, thus preventing the cooking odors transferring to the adjacent rooms.

"The vent registers were placed as near to the floor as possible and in the cold corners of the rooms to collect the air after it has cooled and become vitiated. The vent registers were also provided with valves, the same as the furnace registers, to enable these vents to be shut off at night when desired."

[July, 1914



Noon Hour Talks By the Boss Carpenter Talk No. 24-Stresses in Roof Trusses (Continued)

THE BOSS EXPLAINS HOW TO TELL FROM THE STRESS DIAGRAM WHETHER A MEMBER IS IN TENSION OR COMPRESSION, AND SHOWS HOW CEILING LOADS SHOULD BE TREATED

"W HEN we stopped last time," said the Boss, "I told you that today I would show you how to tell whether the members in the king post truss shown in Fig. 12 are in tension or compression. We have already seen the method of determining the amount of stress in each of the members.

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"A standard method for determining the kind of stress in a roof truss uses the scheme of lettering shown in Fig. 12. This method is referred to in general as Bow's Notation. The scheme consists of taking each joint of the truss as a unit and reading the members acting about that joint in a direction corresponding to that in which the hands of a clock turn. Both figures shown in Fig. 12 are required for use in this method.

"We will begin at the left-hand end of the truss and call this the first joint to be considered. At this joint the load ab, the member bh, the member hg, and the supporting force ga all tend to hold the joint in equilibrium and to prevent movement in the truss itself. You will notice that I have read these loads and members in a clockwise direction about the common meeting point of the loads and forces, which we will consider as being the center about which the hands of the

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clock turn.

"To follow out this scheme, we will take the member bh as the first member to be considered. Looking at bh on the truss and at the line which corresponds to bh in the stress diagram, we see that the order of the letters in the stress diagram at the right reads downward towards the left when reading this line in the order bh. This would indicate that the stress in the truss member bh acts downward towards the left in that member, or towards the joint which connects this member to other parts of the frame, and about which we are considering the action of the forces at the present time. This would mean that the member of the truss bh is in compression, since the force is attempting to push the member bh down into the joint which we have taken as a center.

"The next member about the joint chosen is the horizontal member, hg. Looking over into the stress diagram at the right, we see that the order of the letters hg reads from the left towards the right-hand side of the stress diagram. This would indicate that the stress in the member hg of the truss, acts over toward the right from the joint which we are considering, or that the member hg is tending to pull away from the joint. This would mean that the member hg is in tension, owing to this pulling action.

"It is a good plan to put a check mark on each one of the truss members just as soon as the kind of stress

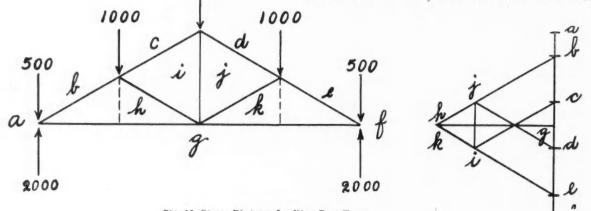


Fig. 12. Stress Diagram for King Post Truss.

in that member has been found. I would suggest that wards the joint about which we read the letters in these check marks consist of a + sign placed at the side of members which are in compression and a -sign placed at the side of members which are in tension. This will serve as an indication that the stresses in that member has been found, and also tells us the kind of stress at a glance.

"Passing up to the next joint on the left-hand side of the truss or to the joint where the loads bc, the member ci, the member ih, and the member hb meet, we will follow out the same line of procedure for this joint. Taking the common meeting place of these loads and members as a center, we find that the stress in the member *ci* is the first unknown force which we have to deal with. Looking over in the stress diagram at the right we see that the order of the letters ci reads downwards towards the left. This would indicate that the stress in the truss member ci acts downward towards the left or towards the joint about which we are reading the members. This indicates compression in the truss member ci.

"Taking the member ih as the next unknown, we see from the stress diagram that the letters ih, when taken in their proper order, read upward towards the left. This indicates that the stress in the truss member ih acts upwards towards the left or towards the joint which we have taken as a center. This action would indicate compression in ih.

"As a check on the scheme which we are following, the stress in the truss member hb should be of the same kind as that which was found in the member bh when read about the joint at the lower left-hand end of the truss. You can readily see that this must be so, since the same member of a structure could not be in compression at one end of the member and in tension at the other end of the same member, when no joint comes between the two ends. The member which was read in the order bh about the lower left-hand end of the truss, is now read hb about the next joint in following the general scheme of reading the members right handed about a given joint. Looking over into the stress diagram at the right hand, we see that the order of the letters hb reads upward towards the right. This would indicate that the stress in the member of the truss hb must act upward towards the right or to-

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the order hb. This again would indicate compression. which should be the case, since we saw that this same member, when read as bh about the lower joint, was in compression. Now, put in the proper signs for each of the members just investigated.

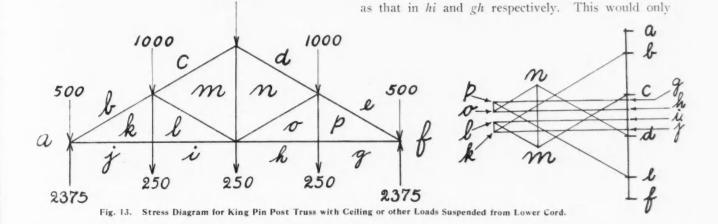
"We will next proceed to the joint at the peak of the roof and follow out the same general scheme. The forces acting at this point are the loads cd, the stress in the member di, stress in the member ii, and the stress in the member ic. Since we have already found the stress in the member ci, and have just seen that the kind of stress in a given member is the same at each end of the member, we will confine our attention to the members dj and ji. Since the order of the letters about the peak joint reads di, we see from our stress diagram at the right, that dj reads upward towards the left. This means that the stress in the truss member in dj acts upward towards the left or towards the joint which we are using as a center. This would indicate that the truss member di is in compression. Likewise, ji when read in the proper order and compared with the stress diagram, shows that in the stress diagram the letters read downward when read according to the above scheme. This would indicate that the stress in the truss member ji acts downward from the joint or that the member tends to pull away from the top joint, thus putting this member into tension.

"Next, we will take the joint on the bottom chord directly below the peak. Since we have already found the kind of stress for gh, hi, ij, all we have to determine is the stress in the member jk and kg. In the stress diagram it is seen that jk reads downward towards the left, thus indicating that the stress in the member jk acts downward towards the left or towards the joint on the lower chord. Therefore, jk is in compression. Likewise, kg is seen from the stress diagram to read over towards the right, thus indicating that the stress in the truss member kq acts over towards the right from the joint on the lower chord or away from the joint, thus indicating a tension in that member.

"Another way to determine the stress in the mem-

bers jk and kg would be to observe that from sym-

metry the stress in these members would be the same



be true where the truss members and loads at the joints were symmetrical about the center line of the truss.

"According to this same argument, it would seem that the stress in the member ek would be the same as that in the member bh. Testing out this quantity by reading ek about the second joint from the righthand end of the truss, we see that the order of the letters ek in the stress diagram at the right reads upward towards the left or towards the joint under consideration. This checks out our assumption that ek is in compression the same as bh.

"The following table will show what we have found in regard to the kind of stress in the members of the truss in Fig. 12:

Member	Kind of Stress	Sign	Member	Kind of Stress	Sign	
bh	Compression	+	ji	Tension	_	
hg	Tension		jk	Compression	+	
ci	Compression	+	kg	Tension		
ih	Compression	+	ck	Compression	+	
dj	Compression	+				

"You may have wondered what the dotted lines were for in Fig. 12. These lines indicate the necessity of tension rods in the locations shown when there is a ceiling load to be carried by this truss.

"Fig. 13 will show the method used in arranging the loads on a king post truss when a ceiling load is also to be carried, and will give a form of stress diagram resulting from the graphical solution of such a roof when carrying both roof loads and ceiling loads. You will notice that the diagram is lettered a little differently since attention was called in our previous talk to the fact that each space in the truss must have a letter so that we may be able to read the lines showing the members of the truss. You will also notice that loads are shown at each of the joints of the lower chord of the truss and that vertical ties are put in in place of the dotted lines shown in Fig. 12. The loads indicated by the arrows along the bottom chord of truss are supposed to show the ceiling loads concentrated at these points, and the values are merely put in as given for the sake of illustration. Reactions, or supporting forces, in this case are each equal to onehalf of the total load on the truss.

"The stress diagram at the right is drawn according to the same scheme as described for Fig. 12. We begin by laving off a load line, as in the former case, starting this load line with the half panel load shown at the left-hand end of the truss. The load line will differ a little in this case since the supporting forces at the ends no longer divide the load line into halves as in previous cases. After the load ef has been laid off, then a load of 2,375 pounds should be laid off to scale (Scale: I inch equals 2,000 pounds) and spaced off towards a again. No matter where this point comes, the next downward load gh equal to 250 pounds should be laid off down the line according to the scale just given, and followed up by the loads hi and ij, also spaced downward on the load line. The load ja, which is also equal to 2,375 pounds, should then be laid off up the line, and the point of the dividers used in spacing this distance should just reach between the points j and a on the load line. If the supporting force ja does not reach back to *exactly* the point a, something is wrong and the load line should be tested before beginning the work, in order to determine the location of the error.

"After the load line is laid off and checked, the construction of the stress diagram should be started by drawing the lines bk and jk parallel to the corresponding members in the truss." This step is the same as in the previous diagram. It is impossible for us to go to the next joint above on the upper chord, since we will have three unknown forces at this point, while in the previous case there were only two unknown conditions. It must be remembered that two unknown conditions are all that can be handled at one time in this graphical solution.

"An inspection will show that we may proceed with the diagram by taking the next joint to the right on the lower chord of the truss. From the point k, which we have just found in the stress diagram, we will draw kl parallel to the member kl of the truss. Then, from the point i on the load line, draw a line parallel to the member il of the truss. Where these two lines, kl and il, meet, will determine the location of the point l in the stress diagram.

"Now that we have found the magnitude of the stress in the member kl, it will be seen that we may pass to the joint above on the upper chord since cm and ml are the only two unknown members remaining about this joint. A line is now drawn from c on the load line parallel to the member cm, and a line is drawn from l in the stress diagram parallel to member lm of the truss. Where these two lines meet determines the point m.

"Next, go to the joint at the peak of the truss and determine the stress in the members meeting at this point in a manner similar to that just shown. Then proceed to the joint directly beneath on the lower chord and find the stresses in the members about this joint, and proceed in a similar manner with the other joints of the truss.

"A check on the work will be to see that the top part of the stress diagram corresponds in shape to the lower part of the diagram, these two parts being symmetrical about an imaginary horizontal line drawn through the middle of the load line. An examination of the truss and stress diagram according to the notation just shown above, will indicate that the members which are in compression in the previous case are still in compression, and that those which are in tension are still in tension. Applying the rule for finding the kind of stress to the members kl and op, we find that these two members are both in tension.

"Tomorrow noon," said the Boss, "I will show you how to find the values of actual roof loads and ceiling loads such as you will meet in practice. You remember that the loads which we have used in Figs. 12 and 13 have only been chosen for the sake of illustration."

Fire Proof Two-Room School House

A FIRE PROOF school house having two class rooms and two rooms in the basement which may be used for play rooms or for manual training classes is shown in the accompanying design.

All walls and partitions are constructed of concrete or hollow tile. A special hollow tile is used for the fire proof floors. They are especially designed to work in with the monolithic floor slabs to form "T" beams between the tiles. There is a maple floor laid on narrow strips which are imbedded in cinders and concrete to render the floors noiseless and free from dust.

Outside there is a veneering of brick which extends from the foundation to the sills of the school room windows. Above the brick is stucco on tile,

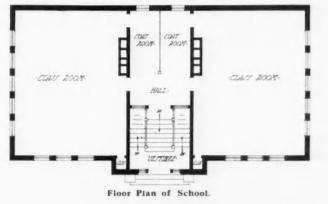
Ventilation is provided by the indirect system which admits air to the basement through suitable flues, and the foul air is drawn off through other ventilating chambers in such a way as to keep up a continuous circulation of air without causing a draft in any part of the room.

The school rooms are the regular size, 25 by 32 feet. Partitions divide the basement into rooms the same size as rooms on the upper floor. The back end of the hallway is used for a cloak room and the same spaces in the basement is utilized for heating plant and coal bin.

For a small school building it is successful from the standpoint of service, convenience and comfort. It is well lighted with plenty of windows on two sides only of each class room. It has an easy stair leading from the front entrance to the upper hall and there is a double stair to the basement which is just as safe and convenient.

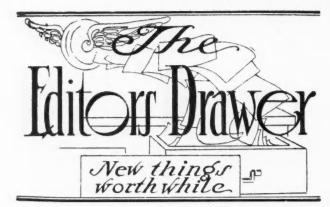
The appearance is all that could be desired. It looks as though it might cost twice as much. The easy lines and graceful proportions give it an artistic appearance, while the materials used add the substantial satisfaction of solidity.

Every ambitious workman hopes to be a boss some day, but there is the task of finding and following the road to attainment that many of us fall down on. Still, we have the hope with us as a continual spur to effort, accompanied by a faith in the future; and, when we sum it all up, these are two great elements in life.





Very Neat Two-Room Brick and Stucco School House Designed by Architect G. W. Ashby, Chicago.



Machine Sanding Just Where Needed

The increasing and insistent demand for better and more uniform finish on all kinds of interior trim has made it necessary to put in extra work of sanding by hand.

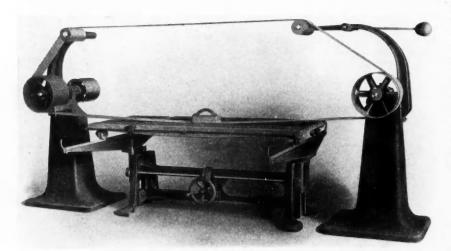
Mills are finding this very expensive, and this condition has caused a machinery manufacturer to build a machine that will save such expense and at the same time provide a means of securing a better finish on all work of this kind.

This machine is known as the Hand-block Belt Sander. The sand belt you see traveling around pulleys does all the sanding. It travels at the rate of about a mile a minute and removes stock from four to ten times as fast as can be done by hand sanding.

The operator applies pressure with the hand-block, bringing the sand belt in contact with the work while the belt is running at a high speed.

The work rests on a rolling table, which can be moved forward or back in order to position it properly while the operator "touches up" just such places as he wants—it may need sanding all over or only in spots.

This machine will handle practically any size of material, and there is almost no shape of work that cannot be gotten at. Contractor shops of all sizes, large or small, are finding this machine to be very profitable.



New Labor-Saving Sanding Machine. Press the Hand Block Against the Inner Face of the Sanding Belt and Surface Any Part of the Work that Needs Special Attention.

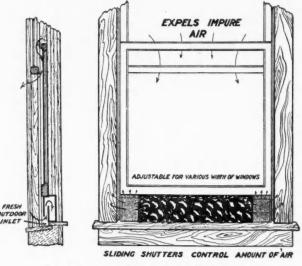
A Fresh-Air Ventilator

The illustration shows how a new style window ventilator is used. It is equipped with screen openings and sliding shutters to control the amount of air. One set of openings directs the air upward to the ceiling. This is for use during the winter months. Another set of openings admits the air

directly into the room; this is for use in summer, when fresh air without dust or direct draft is wanted.

This ventilator is neat and attractive, finished in oxidized copper. There are no screws or nails to attach, as it slips in between the window stops. It is adjustable for various widths of windows.

The manufacturers of this ventilator say that the cost of a fresh-air ventilator is about equal to the cost of one call of a physician.



Cross Section and Inside Elevation Views of Fresh-Air Window Ventilator.

New Abrasives Company Formed

The Wausau Abrasives Company has been organized and incorporated for the manufacture of abrasive paper and cloths. This company will manufacture only the best grades of sandpaper, emery cloths and garnet goods.

The new company has purchased the plant, equipment, real estate, trade-marks, etc., of the Wausau Sand-Paper Co., of Wausau, Wis. P. W. Sawyer, formerly general manager of

the old company, heads the new company as president and general manager; Charles B. Osen, vice-president, formerly sales manager, and J. K. Sawyer, treasurer, and R. E. Chartier, secretary. This company started operations June 15, 1914.

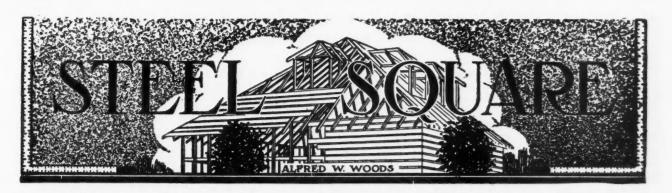
The AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER wishes the new company all the success in the world, and knows that with the efficient management that the new company has, its readers will be more than pleased with the product they manufacture.

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District of Columbia Builders Elect Officers

Washington, D. C.—At its fourth annual meeting, June 1, the Builders' and Manufacturers' Exchange elected E. R. S. Embrey president by a unanimous vote. Other officers elected without opposition were James L. Parsons,

first vice-president; George Plitt, second vice-president; George E. Wyne, third vice-president; James L. Marshall, treasurer; Charles E. Welsh, secretary, and Samuel J. Prescott, C. A. Langley, C. E. Coberth, Fred J. White, Peter R. Pullman, E. C. Graham, W. T. Galliher, Harry D. Watts, Andrew Murray and George E. Walker, board of directors.



You Know More Steel Square Than You Realize MANY SOLVE A FRAMING FROBLEM UNAWARES AND WHEN BROUGHT FACE TO FACE WITH IT DO NOT RECOGNIZE IT IN ITS TRUE POSITION By A. W. Woods

E are in receipt of several letters of late, asking what are the proportions to use on the steel square to obtain the cuts for a side gable plancier to member with the raking plancier; and as this furnishes a good topic, we are going to take advantage of it for our subject this month, and thereby make one shot at the whole bunch. Therefore, we ask the questioners to sit up and take notice.

We are going to make a broadside shot, as it were, so as to take all in range, as we want to make a clean sweep; and yet we are fully aware that there are some who will think that our aim is not good; that we shoot too high, clear above the heads, as it were. And for this class, we will not stop to argue the question—they can either get out of the road or get shot.

The ammunition we use is "reason." There is a reason for everything, so let us get together and reason it out. Now, let us think before we shoot. Think! Think!! Think!!! with reason. We know some carpenters that are rated as good framers in the ordinary run of work, but when something comes up with a little different appearance from what they are used to, they think they have run up against something hard to crack and they lose themselves and look for a foreign remedy, simply because they did not stop a minute to think and reason it out; for it should be remembered that the general rule runs through all the cuts in and about the roof.

Coming down to the case in hand, what are the cuts on the two planciers so that they will member?

Taking the one running up the gable, it lies in the roof in exactly the same position that the valley jack does, and consequently the cuts must be the same. It is true one is a board and the other is a timber, 2 by 4 or 2 by 6, but that does not make any difference the only thing is, the cuts are reversed; that is, what was the cut across the back of the jack, commonly called side cut, becomes the cut across the face of the board, and the miter cut across its edge becomes the plumb cut.

Taking the horizontal plancier, it lies in the same position of that of the roof boards to fit into the valley, only it is on the under side of the rafters instead of on top. Consequently the cuts are the same as for the roof boards, provided, of course, that a perfect cut is made.

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Now, it should be remembered that the same figures taken on the square to obtain the side cut of the jack will also give the cut across the face of the board, only it is just the reverse on the square. As for the miter cut, if the edge of the board is first beveled, so that the same will stand plumb when in place, it is simply a square cut; but if it is left in the square, then it is simply the hopper cut, and this may be found by taking to scale the length of the common rafter for the gable and its rise and the side of the square on which the latter is taken; these will give the angle for the cut. There are other ways of arriving at this cut, but we will not take any more space at this time to explain them.

Not long ago, we received a letter from an admirer of our efforts to enlighten, telling of the great benefits

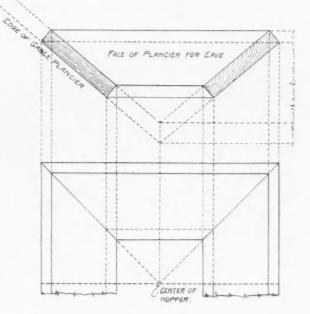


Diagram showing gable and eave plancier cuts in their relation to square corner hoppers.

he had received from reading same, and that he could frame any kind of a roof; which of course caused us to swell up beyond our usual proportions. Then he let us down with something of a thud when he said that he had never yet had occasion to use the hopper cut. Here is a plain case of the man who did not stop to think before he shot. He was using the hopper cut in every hip and valley roof he framed, and yet he was not aware of it. He was doing it by piecemeal; and because it did not show up in a full meal, he thought he was not getting any. Suppose, while he was at it, that he framed enough jacks to completely cover the whole space; that is, by setting them side by side and by spiking them together-he would have a complete roof framed by the jacks alone, and if he were to turn his roof upside down and look at it from the other way, he would have a complete hopper.

Yet he said he had no occasion to use the hopper cut. This simply goes to show that while he could properly frame the rafters, he had failed to grasp the relative cuts contained in the roof.

Here is a case of requiring different figures on the square to member two boards, and yet when put together make a perfect miter. The reason for this is, while both are reckoned from the edge of the board, their position when in place being different causes different figures to be used to obtain the same result.

The illustration is given to show the relation of the joining of the plancier to that of the hopper corner, and which we trust is clear enough without further explanation.

Steel Smoke Stacks and Their Care By Edmund Von Kaenel, Expert Steeple Jack

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HE telephone rang the other day; the call was for E. Von Kaenel, Steeple Jack. A superintendent of a big corporation in Chicago requested the Jack to call and see him regarding the painting of their smoke stacks. This firm had about nine or ten stacks; several of these smoke stacks were burned through and collapsed. The Steeple Jack did as he was instructed by the superintendent. "I want a bid on painting these smoke stacks and wrecking these three that are telescoped, and paint the stack outside," he said.

The Jack seemed to see a point in painting stacks that this man did not see, and said to the superintendent, "Where does a stack get the most wear? and where does a stack start to corrode, inside or outside?" The superintendent said: "Outside, because the atmospheric conditions have more opportunities to attack the metal."

"But I differ with you," said Jack. "The wear and corrosion forms on the *inside* of the smoke stack much quicker than on the outside. For instance, as you have a steam exhaust on the inside of your stack, this steam and coal gas have a tendency to form sulphuric condition, and this causes scales on the inside. After this scale becomes thick enough, it becomes loose from the stack and moisture gets behind the scale and continually attacks the good metal. Now, if this is pounded off with a hammer and the metal scraped with a steel brush and painted with a graphite paint, it will preserve the life of the stack much more than to paint it outside, which is merely to protect it from atmospheric conditions, and for appearances."

A stack is always dry on the outside, rain or shine, because the heat in an iron stack will do this; and one coat of good paint will protect this for from three to five years. But, the inside should be painted annually. Ninety-nine out of one hundred will paint the stacks outside, thinking the inside doesn't need it.

In the rainy season, some raindrops will get inside the stack, and with the heat, steam is soon formed; and so is the case where no steam exhaust runs through the stack.

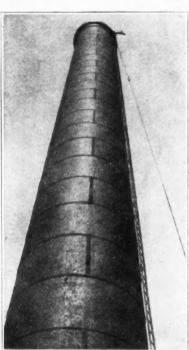
Corrosion should be well watched and cleaned off as soon as it appears on the stacks. For a convincing test, open the draft door of your stack and look up inside the stack; then hit the outside of the stack with a hammer and you will find scale varying from 1/16to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness; test it and see if interior stack painting doesn't pay.

Of course, most steeple Jacks will never recommend

it, because it is a very dirty job, but I recommend it every time, because it is really a necessity and the superintendent will give the man who recommends it more credit for his workmanship.

I am making a thorough investigation regarding stacks, and I also find that in guying the stack with cable, many riggers make a failure of guying, and in most cases ruin a steel stack by using a 45-degree pitch for guying. We often see a stack as per sketch, kinked in. This is due to poor judgment; and most engineers fail to see this point until too late.

Riggers are more or less bound to use a 45-degree guying system, because it is most practical on solid cylindrical forms such as poles, masts and heavy pipe. A solid form we know, can readily stand for 45degree guying, but we also know that



This is not a Dreadnought Gun to Fight the Mexicans with, as you might suppose, but a 12-ft. Steel Stack 200 feet high—Looking up.

Steel Smoke Stacks

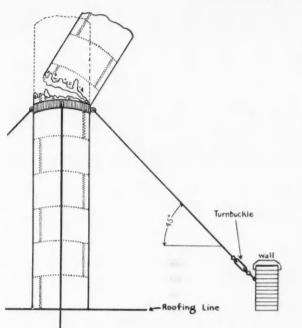


Fig. 1. 45° Guying Causes Steel Stacks to Buckle at the Ring.

a hollow, light-gauge stack metal will not stand for it. For instance, a 45-degree method is employed on a stack 4 feet in diameter, 175 feet high, three-sixteenths gauge metal as mostly the case. In figure No. I, we see a 45-degree system with turn buckles, to take the slack out of the cable. Turn buckles are always used in either case. Now this stack, in time, is acid eaten and loses 25 per cent of its original power.

We come to this 45 degree, which has a tendency to have an outward pull, as to the way of guying either north, east, south or west. Nevertheless, we have more strain on one wire than another. The outward pull on this guy wire is connected to an iron band as sketched. This cable and band both have

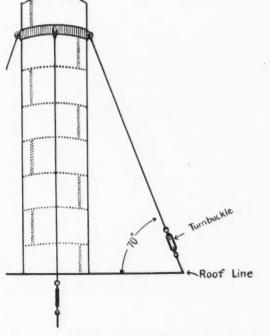
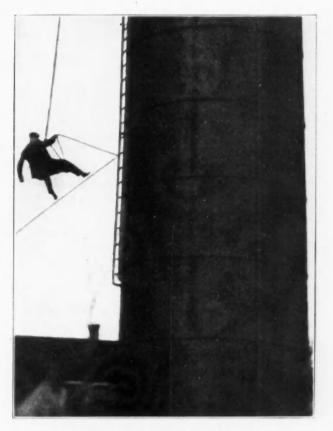


Fig. 2. Proper Method of Guying with Guy Wires Set at 70°.

expansion and contraction; in different periods of the year, the strain multiplies and the strength of the stack decreases at the band point and the result is, that the outward pull resulting from a 45-degree has kinked the stack.

I have a remedy for this: changing the 45-degree to a 70-degree. By doing so, we find that the pull is downward and not outward as in Fig. I. In Fig. 2, we can see that this pull is downward. Now, we put the cables in the same conditions as in Fig. I, that is strain due to weather tightening. In fact, gives all that was mentioned in No. I. We will now see that if the strain becomes too great the guy wire will break, thus we save the stack from kinking in, and this can be replaced much easier, by far, than to put up five or six 5-foot sections of the stack.

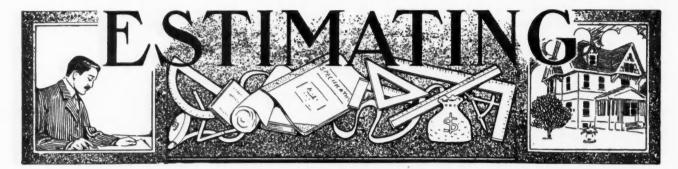
We here find a great saving, and it does away with a big risk, both to men and property. Such work,



The Author Coming Down From a 200-Foot Stack, 12 Feet in Diameter.

when these stacks kink in, is very dangerous to the rigger, as experience teaches us. By adopting this system you will profit considerably, and some day you may save the cost of a new boiler and also repairs of the roof it falls on, and possibly the life of your engineer.

"Safety first" is my motto, and a few bits that I am publishing exclusively in the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER may probably make you a few points the wiser.



Designing Roofs and Estimating Roof Work By I. P. Hicks

T HE styles of roof, methods and cost of construction, and easy ways of estimating the material and labor for the same is a matter of considerable importance and interest to the carpenter and contractor.

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First, we want to talk a little about the styles of roofs. The styles of roof and the proportion of their shapes and size to fit the house have just about as much to do with the appearance of the house as selecting an appropriate hat for a lady.

Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 represent four styles of roof in general use. These, when used singly or in combination and with variations to meet the different requirements of different buildings, constitute the larger part of the roofing of the average building.

Fig. 1 represents a plain gable roof, which is one of the most common and easily constructed kind of roofs. As to the style of this roof, it is almost always of the plainest type. Yet, to choose a proper pitch for the roof and a proper width of cornice, according to the width and height of building, will have much to do with its general appearance. If it is a building with



12 to 18 ft. studding, 14 to 26 ft. wide, with a plain box cornice, the horizontal projection of the cornice plancher should be from 12 to 20 inches, and the pitch of roof from 8 inches to 12 inches rise to the foot, using the wider cornice and steeper pitches of roof on the higher and wider buildings.

We will not attempt to lay down any definite rule for determining all these variations in dimensions, as it is a matter mostly of good judgment with the designer, but it is a sure thing that good proportions in designing the cornices and roof add very much to the general appearance of the completed building, and it is well worth the while for the carpenter and contractor who has more or less of this to do to study up some on the art of designing and proportioning his work so that it will produce the most pleasing results to his patrons. In our opinion, a plumb cut on the ends of the rafters, so that the facia stands plumb, always looks best, although it is not always the easiest of construction.

Now, something about estimating the material and labor for this roof. This can quite readily be estimated by the square. Sometimes in making an estimate the length of rafter is not quite exactly known, or the estimator does not want to take the trouble to figure it out just at the moment. It is easy to figure the cost of this work without stopping to figure the length of rafter required. Add the horizontal projection of the cornice to the size of the building, on each side and each end to the size of the building to be roofed, then proceed as follows:

Multiply length of building by the width, and for the different pitches add the following per cents, which will make the amounts of space to be covered for the different pitches.

For a 6x12 pitch add 12% For a 10x12 pitch add 30% For a 7x12 pitch add 16% For a 12x12 pitch add 42% For an 8x12 pitch add 20% For a 15x12 pitch add 42% For a 9x12 pitch add 25% For an 18x12 pitch add 80% The above figures will give the exact amount of roof surface, and it is applicable to either gable, shed or hip roofs of any shape or size, or where there are both hips and gables on the same roof of about the same pitch. We do not use it for gambrel roofs because there is too much difference in the pitch of the two roof sections.

Having obtained the number of feet roof surface, divide by 100, which will give the number of squares of roofing. The roof sheathing can be figured from



the number of feet at the local price for lumber per M.

Where the roof sheathing is put on about two inches apart, as for shingle roofs, it is not necessary to figure any for waste, for the spreading of the boards will fully make up for the waste. If the roof is to be sheathed tight, then add to the above amount 6 per cent to cover the waste in cutting. The feet board measure per square required for rafters in ordinary roof framing, allowing about 5 per cent for waste in cutting, is about as follows:

Size of	16 inch	20 inch	24 inch
timber.	centers.	centers.	centers.
2x4	60 ft. B. M.	50 ft. B. M.	42 ft. B. M.
2x6	90 ft. B. M.	74 ft. B. M.	64 ft. B. M.
2x8	120 ft. B. M.	100 ft. B. M.	84 ft. B. M.

On the framing the labor can be figured at \$8.00 to \$12.00 per 1,000 ft. of timber, figuring the higher rate for roofs that are complicated and require more cutting and framing. By this method the feet of sheathing can be readily found, the number of squares of roof, the feet board measure for the rafters, and then the cost of labor on any part, or the entire roof can be readily determined.

Shingles required per square, laid $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the weather. On plain roofs, 900 shingles per square are required. On hip and valley roofs, where there is cutting to do, 1,000 per square will be required.

Our way of figuring the labor for laying shingles on plain roofs is 1.75 per 1,000 shingles. Hip and valley roof, where there is more or less cutting, and spaces consuming more than ordinary time, 2.00 to 2.25 per 1,000.

Other Common Roof Types

Fig. 2 represents a shed roof, which is one of the simplest forms of roofs. It is used principally on additions to the main roof and in the construction of dormer roofs, particularly on roofs of the bungalow type. Shed roofs, as a rule, do not have a very pleasing appearance, yet by taking care to proportion the cornice so that it does not look out of place or botchy in construction, they can be made to look fairly well and sometimes very good for the places where they are used. As a rule, they are cheap in construction as regards material and labor and can be figured on the same basis as the plain gable roof.

Fig. 3 shows the outlines of a plain hip roof. In this form of roof there is, of course, more time consumed in the framing, sheathing and shingling, and it is necessary to figure more for labor. If the roof has numerous hips and valleys, then the framing should be figured at \$10.00 to \$12.00 per M feet, and the shingling at \$2.00 to \$2.25 per M.

Fig. 4 shows an outline of a gambrel roof. There is nothing difficult or expensive about this form of roof and it can be figured on a basis of \$10.00 per M for the framing and sheathing and \$2.00 per M for the shingling.

The gambrel roof has no real pleasing effect, so far as appearances go, but it makes a fairly strong roof, and in a house building it nearly makes a two story house out of a one story building, because the first section of roof is so steep it makes the second floor space nearly all available for use in the rooms. In house building, the first roof section is seldom sloped in more than two feet at the top.



Mr. John Simpson, a well known legal authority, has been engaged to set forth in plain English certain important points of law that concern Builders. He will also through this department answer legal questions for Our Readers.—Editor.

Liability for Dangerous Staging

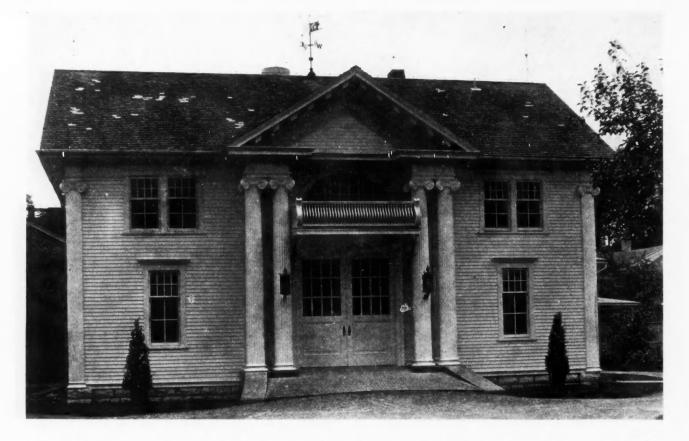
The owners of land employed contractors to do carpenter work on certain houses which they were erecting. A carpenter, an employe of the contractors, was injured while shingling the roof of one of the houses by the collapse of a bracket supporting the staging. It appeared that the brackets were furnished by an agent of the owners. The injured employe sued the owners for damages. It was held that the fact that the contract required the contractors to perform and furnish all the carpenter work on the houses, excepting the smoothing of the floors, and that they were also to furnish their own tools ordinarily used, did not preclude the plaintiff from proving that the defendants undertook to provide the staging necessary for the shingling, and a verdict ordered for the defendant was not authorized. Hall v. Bates, Massachusetts Supreme Court, 103 N. E. 285.

Recovery for Substantial Performance

If a building contractor with honest intent substantially performs his contract, failure in slight particulars will not prevent him from receiving fair compensation, with due allowance to the owner for any loss or damage suffered by him. In an action to recover the balance due under a building contract, an instruction to the jury that if the plaintiff substantially performed his contract, "he is entitled to receive," was held not to be objectionable as permitting the jury to find damages according to their own ideas in disregard of the contract, the jury being fully instructed in the general charge as to the proper amount of damages recoverable. Smith v. Cunningham Piano Co., Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 86 Atl. 1067.

Satisfaction of Architects

A contract for the construction of certain curbing and granolithic work provided that it should be performed to the satisfaction of specified architects, and that final payment should be made when the work should be approved by them. On the completion of the work the architects examined it and decided that it was not satisfactory. In an action on the contract, it was held that their decision was conclusive on the parties, in the absence of fraud or mistake so gross as to necessarily imply bad faith. J. H. Sullivan Co. v. Wingerath, C. C. A., 203 Fed. 460.



An Elaborate Private Garage at Watertown, N. Y. By J. M. Kane

THE proper care and housing of private automobiles has come to be an important feature of the business. The owners of private cars are coming to realize that it's to their advantage to have their cars kept on their own premises, where they can at all times keep tab on how the chauffeurs are keeping up the machines and also to have them at their immediate call. When owners send machines out to public garages, they never know how much liberty is taken with them. This is not meant to infer that every public garage is not perfectly honest in this matter, but such is too often the case.

This new, up-to-date garage was formerly built as a stable for the late Governor R. R. Flower of Watertown, N. Y., at his old home in that city. Governor Flower was a fancier of good horses and always kept a number of fine ones. After his death, a few years ago, and up to two years ago, Mrs. Flower kept up the fine stables and horses. Since her death, no horses have been kept there. Last year this fine stable was rebuilt and arranged for Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor, her daughter, for the keeping of her cars, of which she has several. All the stalls and stable fixtures were removed, harness cases, etc. The wooden floors under



Two Views of Interior of Garage Machine Shop in Private Garage at Watertown, N. Y.



Ground Floor Showing Garage, Wash-Room and Machine Shop.

the stalls were removed as also the hard brick wash tray and alley floors in stable, to make way for concrete floors throughout.

In the part of the building that was used for the stalls has been fitted up an ideal repair shop with two fine hardwood work benches with the tops built up of 11/4-inch by 4-inch beach glued up on edge, so as to form a solid plank $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 when finished up. This has 1/2-inch bolts put through to insure a perfect tight job at all times. The front edges of this was rabbeted, set 3/8 by 3 for placing an iron in flush with top and edge for the double purpose of protecting the edge and for pounding the irons on and bending over. A case of drawers was fitted into them for storing tools and supplies. At the back of the benches a trough was made lower than the rest by 2 inches to be used to lay tools in out of the way when working on the benches.

This is a great convenience when one has a large piece of work on the bench such as an engine or a wheel or tire. A heavy vice was fitted to each bench capable of handling any piece of work that would be required.

These benches are 21/8 feet high by 3 feet wide and 11 feet long, bolted to the wall and solidly on floor. There is a fine engine lathe and a drill press, emery grinder, and buffer; a screw press for forcing on gears and such uses; a shaper is to be installed later. The machines are

Second Floor Showing Comfortable Six-Room Apartment and Storage Space.

tor. There is room on this floor for one Packard seven passenger touring car and one National road machine, besides abundant room for scrubbing tanks and floor space for dismantling cars. It has windows of large size on three sides. The walls and ceilings are of No. 1 Georgia pine ceiling varnished, so there is no lack of light. Ample electric lighting is provided also. Two chauffeurs are employed here and each is an expert in care of cars.

driven by a 11/2 horse power mo-

The washing of the cars is quickly done on the cement tray with an overhead hose on a swivel connected with hot and cold water through a mixing valve. Double doors are at each end of this tray so that a car comes in directly onto it after a run and then is ready to go out at the other pair of doors.

The former carriage room is now used for the autos. This room occupies the entire front of the garage

with entrance through the large doors with the beautiful fluted columns in front. This floor will hold four cars with ease. The balcony was placed in between the columns at the time the alterations were made, to act as a veranda for the use of the chauffeur's family, who live on the upper floors. This is fitted up in fine shape and the entire plant is heated with hot water and lighted by electric lights. The cost of this work, including the shop, was about \$10,000. I had the doing of a part of the work, although the larger part of the changes were done by another party, such as the cement floors, heating and lighting, and part of the painting. I designed and built the balcony, also the work benches in shop and many other pieces of special work.



Side View of Elaborate Private Garage at Watertown, N. Y.



The Foreman and His Crew By J. Crow Taylor

S UCCESS in carpentering and building consists quite largely in wise management, and one of the important problems in connection with wise management is that of the foreman and the working crew.

There are several angles from which to view this matter to get full light on the subject. One is that which constitutes the ideal of a foreman and what his duties are and should be. The other is that of the number of men that may be employed on the job to secure the greatest degree of efficiency; and yet another angle is that of the kind of men to use for the best results and the best economy.

Another matter that enters here is that of the size of the job and the bearing it may have. There is no such thing as a standard size or typical job, but certain classifications or distinctions can be made. In the present instance we will consider such work as the building of frame cottages and modest homes, say varying in cost from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Working Foreman on Residence Work

The best working foreman for an undertaking of this kind should be an all around mechanic and should not only lay out the work, but should also be able to do any part of it and to show any man how to do his particular work to the best advantage. In some other lines of industry the main qualifications for a foreman are found in his ability to handle men. The working foreman on a house job must go further than this to be the right kind of a success; he should be a master workman himself and able to judge when men are doing proper work and enough of it, and have the faculty of handling men and getting service as well as seeing that the work is done right.

Opinions differ as to what constitutes the ideal crew for work of this kind. For the original framing and for practically all work until one gets ready for the plasterers, about the best order of efficiency can be obtained with a crew of five or six men and a foreman. Sometimes it may be advisable to use one or two more or one or two less, depending some on local conditions, but a good average crew is five or six men and a foreman, and to make the conditions really ideal, practically every one of this crew should be a skilled workman.

[July, 1914

Here is a point that there is some difference of opinion on. Some contend for half of the crew good workmen, the other half cheaper men, of the class that is called saw and hatchet men. It is practical to use cheaper handy men in this work, too, but in the final analysis it is generally found that the well trained, skilled carpenter will do enough more work than the cheaper handy man to easily make up for the difference in the wages he draws, and the work will be better done and there will be a better order of skill and efficiency all the way through.

Value of Apprentice Boy

There is an old time practice that perhaps we do not have enough of today, of using at least one apprentice with the crew, a youngster learning the trade, who does the odd jobs and roustabout work. This made a good combination and it would be better if we had more of it today. The young man in time will become a better mechanic than some who are passing themselves off as carpenters, and will be able to practically fill the place of one man in the crew right along.

When it comes to the inside work, putting on the finish and hanging doors and windows, and putting up stairways, and all of such work as is done following after the plasterers, a crew of four men is about the right size for modest house work. As to just how to place and handle these to get the best results it is a little difficult to decide, because certain methods of handling are better for one feature of the result and other methods are better in other respects.

One Man Finishes Room Complete

For example, if you place one man in a room with. instructions to put in all the finish in that room, you make that man responsible for the room, and when he gets through with it the work is likely to all be done in good shape and nothing overlooked, whereas, if it is simply assigned him to do a certain part of the finishing in all parts of the house, and another man another part, something may be overlooked. Yet with four men, each man working in a room and doing all the work required in that room, more changes in the work and tools are required and sometimes a bit of confusion between two or more men wanting certain appliances at the same time. Take the matter of miter boxes, for example, and two or three men may want the box at the same time, which makes trouble or makes it necessary to have more of these appliances about the place.

A simpler way, so far as tools and appliances is concerned, is to divide the men so that each will follow up certain parts of the work through every room. This is a good idea in other respects, too, for men are peculiarly gifted in certain kinds of work. For example, there are certain kinds of men who are much better at fitting and hanging doors than others, and where there is a man of this kind in a crew it is well to let him do the door fitting and hanging, and to distribute the work so that each man will be employed at that particular line of work for which he seems best fitted. equipment such as to get as much of the element of efficiency in the work as possible. This is one way to reduce cost without slighting work, and it is the right road to the best kind of success for the contractor and builder.

A Freak of the Builder's Art By Felix J. Koch

The most unique large building in America, probably—in point of the manner of its construction—is the Tabernacle of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake City. There is neither nail nor iron used in its construction, except for the curious shingling of the roof rawhide supplanting all these devices. Every bit of material in the edifice had to be hauled by ox-team from the Missouri River and yet the giant edifice was built in such wise that twenty doors permit of its emptying inside of four minutes.

To the layman, however, the curious aspect of the Tabernacle, like some huge egg, just rising from the ground, constitutes its oddest phase. Erected between



The Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, Utah Built 1864-7. This Eliptical Dome, Measuring 250 by 150 Feet and 70 Feet High, is One of the Greatest Unsupported Arches in the World.

To assign work in this way calls for a little closer attention on the foreman's part to see that everything is done in each room and nothing is neglected or overlooked. This, however, is not so difficult for a foreman who is alive and onto his job. It is really part of his duty and, after all, the idea is not so much to simplify the work and make it easy to oversee at it is to handle it in such a manner as to get the greatest order of efficiency and skill and to get a satisfactory job at the lowest practical cost.

This is the great idea all the way through for the foreman and his crew, to make both the size and the

the years 1864-7, this huge and extraordinary structure has the shape of an oval or ellipse, 250 feet in length by 150 width, and stands 70 feet in height. The roof which surmounts it and gives it its strange appearance is of wood, topped with iron shingles, so arranged as to cause it to resemble the shell of a turtle or the inverted hull of a ship. This dome is supported by forty-four sand-stone pillars.

The interior of the Tabernacle presents one of the great unsupported arches of the world. There are seats here for over 8,000 people, while standing room for over 12,000 is provided.



More Shop Kinks

HELPFUL IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CARPENTERS, CABINET MAKERS AND MACHINE WORKERS

By Wm. C. Jasbury

A QUARTERING TRICK. I had a quartered oak china closet to build some weeks ago; on each corner was a 4-inch diameter column. The wood in said china closet was selected; but where the columns would show plain oak on two sides and quar-



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the way they did it was as per the accompanying illustration. The material was all cut from one plank, giving same color, flake, etc., —the result was pleasing to the designer; and that is something.

tered on the other two, I

was told to glue them up,

so that they would show

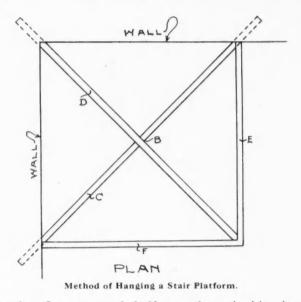
quartered all around, and

KEEPING MOULDING STOCK. Every well regulated mill that carries any amount of stock, usually settles on some period of the year to go over affairs, or take account of stock. I once worked for a concern that used a very novel way of counting mouldings. The man in charge would use a piece of ground glass, place it against the ends of the mouldings in the rack and mark with lead pencil, counting from one up, then if he was interrupted,which he was, very often, doing a big business,-he could lay down his glass and when he came back and put it up in the rack again, he had the thing O. K. This man used to mark the ends of the mouldings with chalk, 16 ft. red,-14 ft. blue,-12 ft. white, etc., then he could pull out any length wanted on sight. This goes to show that no matter where you go, there are some new things being done.

MANUAL TRAINING. Nearly every well regulated high school of today has its manual training department; and the person teaching the boys the ins and outs of carpenters is a book-learned one, usually a woman. I know of many good carpenters that can no longer climb and are otherwise incapacitated, that would make a good tutor in such a capacity.

HANGING A STAIR PLATFORM. I put up or rather helped to a flight of stairs near Lakewood, N. J., some time ago. There were two platforms or landings, one of these a hanging platform, i. e., there could be nothing under it for support, as it was over a hall door and nothing to fasten to from above, but fortunately for us, it was in a corner 90 degrees, or square. I first chopped two holes, one in each adjacent wall, and put a 2 by 6 in one, pulled it partly out and shoved it in the other, then nailed or spiked

[July, 1914

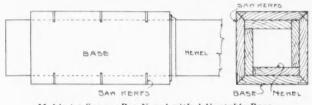


it, then I cut a notch half way through this piece, midway between the walls, or in the center, then I cut a hole in the corner and shoved another piece of 2 by 6 in there, letting it stick out 45 degrees from the both walls. I cut a notch in this piece to fit the notch in the first piece, B, then the piece, D, was long enough to have a double miter cut on the end, A, so that the pieces, E and F, could be spiked to it, making the corner, A, square. The piece, C, was the one that was doing the most of the carrying of the load, but was so well spiked into the walls and all the others also, it made a cracking good job; then the other work proceeded.

WORM IN CYPRESS. One of the peculiar things one comes in contact with, during a month's work in a planing mill brings to mind a cutter in the shop where I now work. He showed me a piece of

cypress he had cut off and in the end was a worm. A real live one; how this happened I am at a loss to know, as the board was dressed two sides and looked perfect, but how and when the worm got in there was and is to me a mystery.

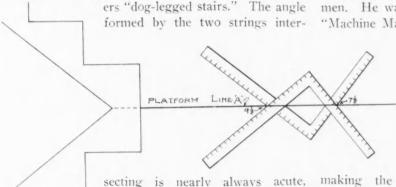
A BOX NEWEL TRICK. I am about to speak of and try to show some odd things that have come under my observation. Some weeks ago, I saw a stair man making square boxed newels, with a base on them. He did not fasten the base on, as is usually the case; he mitered them around the post, only glueing the miter joints, so that the base (which was





no more than a box, without top or bottom) could be slid up or down the post at will, and nailed, when a final place had been decided upon by the erector. This seems to be a unique way of doing this work, but that also helps to prove that no one man's way can be a standard. And again, I would like to say as the miters in the bases were made, he would saw three kerfs in the edge of the miters and put in thin pieces of veneer to strengthen same.

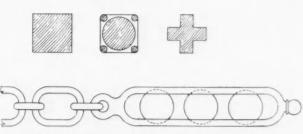
DOG-LEGGED STAIRS. Very often stairs are gotten out in a way that bring two strings in the same vertical plane, or one directly over the other, both against the same wall, called by old stair build-



caused by the tread being wider than the riser. The angle is found usare by drawing a line straight, say

by the steel square by drawing a line straight, say 2 feet long. Place steel square on this line with figure, says, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches tread, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches riser on the line, draw the 90-degree angle of square, then reverse the process.

SPEAKING ABOUT TRAMPS. I saw a carving hobo, that was "some whittler"; this wandering parasite came to a shop where I was once employed, and got a piece of "good" white pine, 23% by 23% by 3 feet. He took an ordinary pocket knife and whittled or carved out a cabin with a three-ball ornament on



Wood Chain with Balls-a Favorite Whittling Stunt.

the end. The links were perfectly formed and the balls would run the length of the ornament. The ornament had four corner pieces and two ends left uncut, that kept the three loose balls in center from coming out. The stick was square section at first. He cut four rabbets nearly the entire length first move, making it look like the section, as shown, except the end that was to contain the balls, which he left in the original square section. He then laid off the links, digging out the surplus wood, then the end with the ornament was carved out. It was a good stunt. Anyway, Mr. Tramp sold it for 75c-nearly a day's work; not much for a regular full-rigged wood carver, but to a weary knight of the water tank, 75c looms up like the Rockies to a tourist. As a rule, Wandering Willies do not take to wood cutting, but this one, of course, could sit down at it, and sit down is a tramp's middle name. I do not know what he did when he got into the part of the country where hickory prevailed.

Now that I am treating on the subject of hoboes, I was at one time employed in a good sized planing mill along a railroad. A tall, middle-aged tramp, about 50 years old, called on the foreman for a job; the plant being busy at the time warranted the taking on of more men. He was asked what his line was, and replied, "Machine Man—this machine," pointing at the band-

saw. "Oh, well! most any machine." He was put at band sawing porch brackets. While the foreman stepped out somewhere, this man borrowed rule, lead pencil, chew of tobacco and all the other equipments of a mill man and started at the brackets and when he put a pair of glasses on, he looked fairly human. He was

making the worst mess of the job that could possibly happen; the foreman came in and saw the thing, walked up to Mr. Tramp and said: "Did you ever see one of these machines before?" He said: "Yes, I believe I have seen them, but to tell the truth I never worked in a mill before in my life. I thought I could pull through in order to get a day's pay anyway." The fellow was so honest about the exposure, we made up a collection and gave him the highball wave, as he passed the shop on an outgoing freight train.

That was one case where a man takes a long shot on a good nerve. He was willing to work, but he was in the wrong pew.

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[July, 1914



Specimen Plank Frame Construction

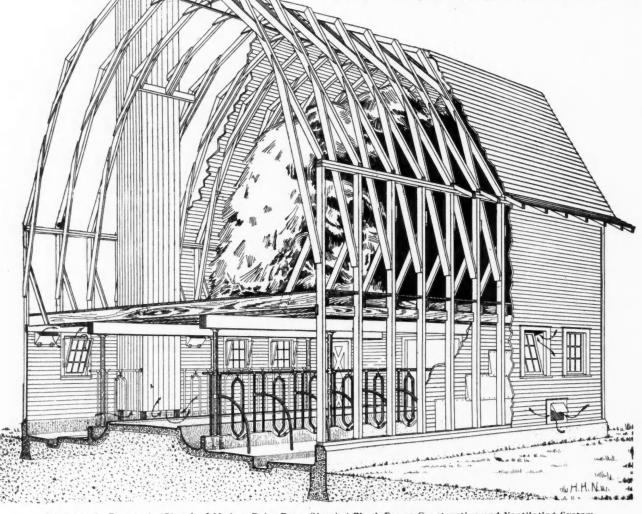
THE sketch illustrates the construction of a favorite type of modern dairy barn, which consists of a frame structure, the frame of which is built entirely out of planking not over 2-inch thickness, and built on a concrete foundation, which extends far enough above the floor outside ground level to prevent moisture from coming into contact with the wood sill and frame.

The sill should be well bolted on the top of the concrete foundation and the studding, which are 2 by 6 inches in size

for barns of ordinary dimensions, and spaced 16 or 24 inches on centers, the 24-inch spacing being preferred because any stock length of boards can be nailed thereto without waste. The studding are generally of 14 or 16 foot lengths and have a double 2 by 6-inch plate spiked on top, which ties them together, keeps them in a straight line and forms a sill for the rafters.

The floor joist of the hay mow floor are made of 2 by 8 or 2 by 10-inch joist, as the weight may require, and are spaced the same as the studding, so that the end of each joist may be spiked against the side of the studding and at the same time rest on a 2 by 6 ledger or ribbon which is notched 1 inch into the studding and continues the full length of both side walls with as few joints as possible.

Three lengths of joist are generally required to reach from one side of the barn to the other; the ends of the middle tier of joist are spiked and lapped against the inside ends



Diagramatic Perspective Sketch of Modern Dairy Barn, Showing Plank Frame Construction and Ventilating System.

of the two outer tier of joists so that each set of joists are supported under the lapped ends on a set of girders, built up out of three or four thicknesses of 2 by 10 or 2 by 12-inch joist; built up continuously from one end of barn to the other with as few lengths as possible and all end joints broken, so that there will not be more than one end joint at any one place along the length of the barn.

These floor beams are supported by posts or iron columns which are so spaced that they will intersect with the line of stanchions and the partitions between the stalls, and rest on concrete piers built below the concrete floor.

As this article is written more particularly for the inexperienced builder, it is well to mention that as soon as the studding are set in place, they should be well braced against wind, and as soon as the joist are in place more braces should be added. These braces should remain until the siding is in place and the roof has been completed, then they may be taken out.

In framing the roof one set of rafters are carefully laid out on the hay mow floor or other convenient level platform and after the exact length of each piece is computed, these are used as patterns and the required number of pieces cut from this one set of patterns. When all rafters, braces, ties and collar beams have been cut, each set of rafters, braces, ties, etc., are spiked together so as to form a complete arch rib, which will reach from the plate of one side wall to that of the other.

The best method of procedure is to build all these arches laid at, one on top of the other, on the building, the ends of each arch (the heels of lower rafter) resting on the wall plates at the point where it is to be secured after it is raised to a vertical position.

After all of the arches are completed, the end arch is hoisted up to a vertical line perfectly plumbed, well spiked into place, and well braced, a block and rope are hooked to the collar beam (the top horizontal beam to which hay track is fastened) of the arch that is in place, with this the next arch is hoisted, plumbed and nailed in place and this method is continued until all are in place. Each arch is nailed to several sheathing boards that are used as guides and ties to secure the arches as soon as they are raised, and each arch is braced to the studding as soon as set in place. These arches can be raised and set in place by three or four men, while with the old method of heavy purlin and post construction, ten or fifteen may be necessary to help hoist the heavy frame.

This type of roof has the advantage of requiring less material and labor than the heavy timber roof; is just as strong and forms a mow without any obstruction.

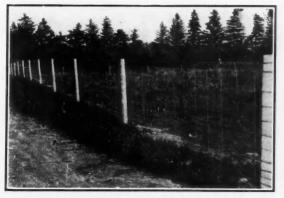
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Concrete Fence Posts

Where cement is easily obtained and proper aggregates are available, which applies practically to the greater part of the United States, farmers are finding it profitable to substitute concrete posts for posts of wood.

Concrete posts are indestructible, keep in better alignment than wooden posts, and, under normal conditions, cost little more, if as much, as the latter. In some sections of the country they can be made cheaper than a good wooden post. Their fireproof and everlasting qualities make them especially desirable. A simple type of post can be easily made on the farm. A farmer may make his own molds, or he can purchase them from one of the various concerns that manufacture molds on a large scale. Farmers sometimes club together in purchasing factory or metal molds, thus reducing expense to the individual. This is a very good plan, as metal molds do not warp or decay.

The easiest and cheapest wooden mold to make is the straight mold, or one for a post which does not taper. Such



A Line of Concrete Posts with Wire Fencing Attached.

molds are merely long boxes having various devices for making the molding of the post a simple matter. On account of the amount of lumber saved and the ease with which these molds are filled, straight molds are generally made in "sets" or "gangs," by constructing several side by side with a continuous bottom and end pieces.

Posts should be reinforced with a rod or wire in each corner. In most cases round bars 3/16 or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter are used.

After the molds have been oiled or soaped, the concrete should be placed in them at once. If, for any reason, the concrete stands thirty minutes before using, it should be thrown away and a new batch mixed, for cement, if it has once partially set, makes weak, dangerous concrete, even though it is retempered by turning or adding water. After the molds are filled evenly to the depth of three-fourths of an inch or one inch, according to the spacing of the reinforcing rods or wires, the reinforcement should be laid in, properly spaced by means of at least three "fool-proof" wire spacers. The concrete should then be poured in until the molds are filled within three-fourths of an inch or one inch of the top, when the remaining reinforcement is fitted in place in the manner described above and the molds are completely filled. To render the concrete more compact, a crowbar or a pinch bar should be placed under each corner of the mold successively and moved up and down quickly. This vibration makes the concrete more compact by shaking out the air bubbles, but there will be very few of these bubbles if the concrete is thoroughly mixed and of proper consistency.

The following are exceedingly important precautions:

Do not expose the newly made posts to wind, hot sunshine or frost.

Do not remove the mold from the green post until thoroughly hardened, which generally requires two or three days. Even then the post must remain on the bottom board in the shade and not be distributed for at least a week. During the first two days keep the post wet and covered with canvas, burlap or other clean material, and dampen it thereafter each day for about a week.



Concrete Field Posts. Braces at Corner Post are also Concrete.



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.

A Kitchen Cupboard

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To the Editor: Almena, Kans. In the May issue of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER Mr. Joe Masters asked for information on kitchen cupboard, or cabinet. I herewith enclose a drawing for one that may help him out.

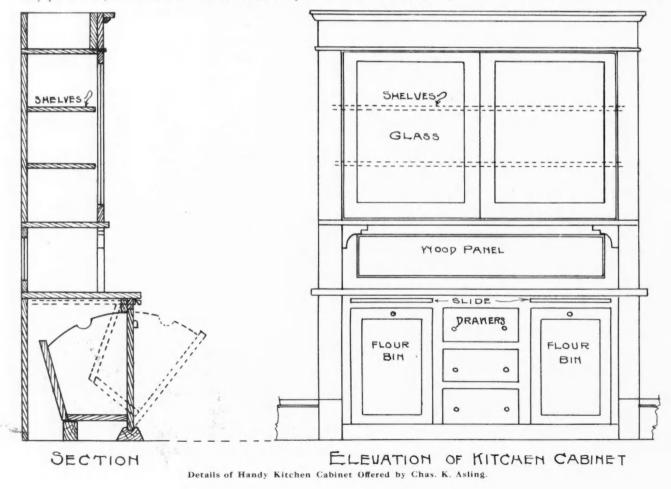
> CHARLES K. ASLING, Mgr. Foster Lumber Co.

Advice to a New Beginner

To the Editor: Milton, Iowa. I am not a carpenter, though I expect to be. I am working with a carpenter on a house which he is remodelling, raising it from a one-story to a two-story building. The carpenter and the owner have a difference of opinion about the secondstory porch floor, where it runs across the front and part of an octagonal end. The owner insisted that the floor should follow a level line next to the house, while the carpenter insisted that it should show a fall across the bay window part. I would like to know which is the right way to do the work

and what the carpenter should have done about it. HERBERT ARNEY.

Answer—In answering this question, we presume that you are a young man just starting out on the highway of life, full of vigor and anxious to learn all that is useful in your chosen profession, which is commendable. But you will find such things of which you speak all along the line; somebody will always be ready to jump up and tell you all about it and beat you to it if you give them the least chance. The older carpenters have become used to this and have become calloused and they do not let such things worry them. But there are times when it requires considerable diplomacy. In cases where there is nothing in particular to lose, it may be well not to



contend for your way but if it is something that is liable to revert back against your workmanship as a detriment to your standing in any way when you were in no way to blame, be firm to the last, even if you must go down, but go with colors still flying. The best way is to be sure you are right and then go ahead.

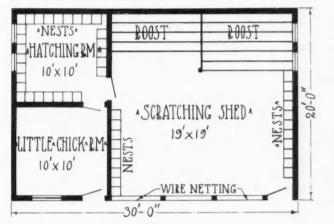
As to the case of which you speak, we have no doubt but that the carpenter was in the right. The proper way is to run the outer edge of the porch level and let the pitch of the floor die against the house, where it will: otherwise with a level line at both sides would result in a warped floor. The common sense way is about the best rule to follow,-because if you try to doctor up a thing after letting it run its natural course, nine times out of ten you will make it worse. In short, advice is cheap; appropriate what you want of it and A. W. Woods. forget about what is left.

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Good Poultry House

To the Editor:

Corso, Mo. After reading the A. C. & B. for some time, I thought it might be that I could write you a few lines that would help to fill up your most valuable paper. I am always glad to get the last number. I suppose I am what you would call a journeyman carpenter, anyway, sometimes I am close to home



and sometimes I am away some place.

The carpenters in this section are generally pretty busy and can't complain. There is one thing I always try to do, and I would like to impress it on the minds of all young men. just starting out; and that is,-try to do your work right and please your employer so that you can always count on doing his work.

In the year of 1908, I moved from the city to the country. There are several men that have me do their work. Just as sure as I hear of anybody contemplating any kind of building, I never miss it when I tell my partner we will get that job.

Enclosed you will find photographs and outlines of poultry house built on the farm of M. T. Shaw, better known as Meadow Slope Farm. Since I moved to the country I have built, or helped to build, a nine-room residence, two poultry houses, meat house, grocery, woodshed, machine shed 32 by 60, and quite a lot of general repairing, all for the proprietor of Meadow Slope Farm. L.H. PARK

Has the "Bungalow" Sized[Up

To the Editor:

Sterling, Colo.

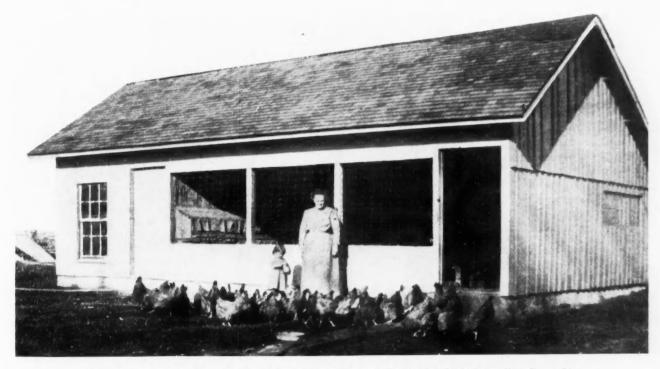
In answer to query of W. E. B., it is immaterial how he cases his bungalow. As good a way as any, is to go out and get a man that never worked at the carpenter trade and set him to casing it without any instruction, and he will make a bungalow out of it.

I employ a good many men, and when I get a job so botched up that I can't get it straightened out, I just paint it black inside and out and call it a bungalow.

> NOEL HOGG. General Contractor.

How to Member the Rail to Column Base To the Editor: Mason, Texas.

Will you please tell me how to joint a bottom rail to a base of a column. The bottom rail has nearly the same shape as the moulded base. I have mitered part of rail No. 1 to the half round of base, which did not cause any trouble. Part



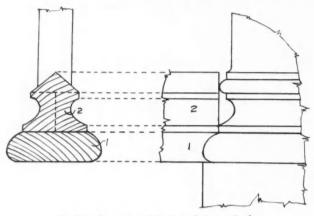
Photograph and Fioor Plan of Well Arranged Poultry House at the Meadow Slope Farm, Near Corso, Mo.

No. 2 I have cut square, touching the little half round of base. Where the cove is, I have an open space and this I do not consider as a neat job.

Kindly let me know the best way to make a neat, tight joint where rail and base meet. R. GROSSE,

Lumber Dealer.

Answer—You have rather a difficult proposition, as we presume you have your columns set up in place and in that case, would suggest that you rip No. 2 in three parts, as shown by the dotted lines, and then cope the ends of the two lower

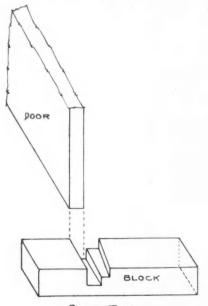


To Member a Porch Rail to Column Base.

pieces to the shape of the base, so that they may be slipped side-ways into their respective place. Then the top piece may be coped to fit over the moulds by springing the center upwards and letting it in from the top, or the mould may be cut out to the shape of the top of the rail and then let in place in the same manner; but this method is liable to split off the moulds where it cuts through same. But the best of all, where the members of the base and rail are of the same shape, is to miter them together; but this would have to be done at the time of setting the base. The rail can then be let into place from the top. A. W. Woops.

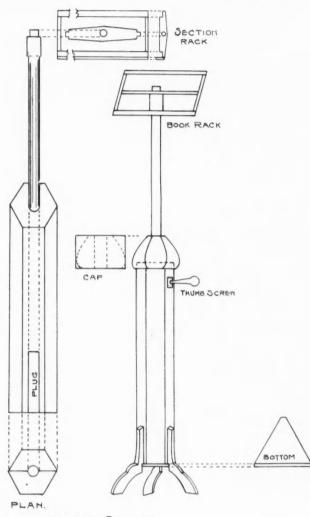
Score Two From Haiti

To the Editor: Petit Goave, Haiti. I am sending you two sketches for a music stand and a door boy. The stand is made out of a piece of 2 by 2



DOOR BOY A Simple Effective Door Holding Device.

worked to a hexagonal shape, then sawed in two halves, hollowed out and then glued together. The plug is to give more solidity to secure the legs. The round piece that carries book rack is inserted into hexagon and can be adjusted to any desired height by the thumb screw. The rack is made out of light stuff,—center bar $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, two exterior pieces $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick with end pieces $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. I trust the sketch is plain enough to be readily understood.



MUSIC STAND.

Working Details of Interesting Music or Reading Stand.

As for the door holder, that is clear enough. Simply a block with a double slot cut into it as shown. By setting the edge of the door in the deep slot and by driving a wedge in the upper slot, will steady the door, so that the same can be fitted and hinged. I think you will find this a very important piece of mechanical utility.

S. A. WILLIAMS.

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Putting Down Base

To the Editor: Petersburg, W. Va. I know you have not seen my name in the "A. C. & B." heretofore, but I want to say a little in reply to Mr. I. P. Hicks and his article on how to do work fast putting down base. I am inclined to think Mr. Hicks never put down much base himself, as surely he would not be so far behind the times. I had a fellow start this very way for me, not long ago; and when I told him how I do it, he wondered why he had been so blind not to see it long ago; and by the

Correspondence Department

way, he is a much older mechanic than I am.

Now, to put down base that has a mould already in it, as the base Mr. Hicks shows, I would just cut a 45-degree mitre on the mould part by either placing it in a box, made in a few minutes for the purpose, as by using a mitre square on it; and then use my coping saw. The flat part would, of course, be cut square with the hand saw, same as Mr. Hicks suggests. This is so simple I won't give a drawing of it, for any mechanic will understand how to mitre the moulding. A. N. CLOWER.

General Contractor.

Summerville, Out,

Elgin, Iowa.

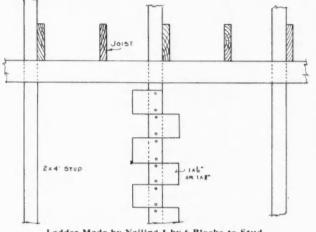
A. W. WOODS.

Bluffton, Ind.

An Improvised Ladder

To the Editor:

Having occasion to get up and down in a cellar of concrete under construction, with only studding set 6 or 8 feet



Ladder Made by Nailing 1 by 6 Blocks to Stud.

apart, with ribbon boards to carry joist at the center of span, and having no narrow stuff to form a ladder, by nailing cleats across studs, I picked up some ends and nailed to single stud, as shown, with two nails in each piece and found it made a very convenient ladder. GEO, H. JACKSON,

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A Correction

To the Editor:

In the April, 1914, number there is something perhaps I do not understand—Mr. Woods' article to get the miter for a nine-sided hopper. 43% is taken for radius and carried into seat line of hip. In another one of his articles in Radford's Cyclopedia on Page 144, Vol. 8, the radius is carried to the pitch line and thence to the blade. Now which is right?

I have been reading Mr. Woods' articles and have learned very much from them, hence my desire for information on the subject. ALEX PAGAN.

Answer-We stand corrected and we are glad Mr. Pagan has called attention to the article in question. The radius should have stopped at the pitch line instead of the run of the hip, as shown in the April number. We simply thoughtlessly swung in to the wrong line and let it get away without detection and assuming that this was right, caused a second error in reference to the pentagon hopper. We regret the error, but are glad to make correction so far as we can.

An \$1,800 Bungalow

To the Editor:

I have designed and built a six-room bungalow, size 32 by



Neat Little Six-room Bungalow Designed and Built During Spare Time at Bluffton, Ind.

55 feet. It is a little different from anything I have seen in the magazine.

I am foreman in the lumber company's woodworking shop here, and built this house mostly in the mornings before going to work, and evenings after quitting time at the mill. The parlor and sitting room, opening together, extend across the front, 14 by 28 feet. Just back of the sitting room is the dining room, measuring 14 by 15 feet. Back of this is the kitchen, 14 feet square. On the right-hand side are two 12 by 14-foot bedrooms, besides bathroom and closets. This bungalow cost about \$1,800, not counting my own time.

JESSE L. REIFF.

Hershev, Pa.

Possible Suit for Alienation

To the Editor:

Enclosed find two dollars for which please renew my subscription for another year.

I am very much interested in the valuable magazine, the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, especially the "Noon-Hour Talks by the Boss Carpenter" and Correspondence Department. I told my wife that this was my final copy, as the subscription had run out; and then she said she was glad because she could never talk to me, as I am always sitting reading. I looked at her and grinned a little and said, "Yes, but I am going to renew it again, for this helps me a whole lot at the trade." MONROE BOSSLER.

*

Wants to Build a Boat

Friendswood, Tex.

To the Editor: I wish someone would send in plans and specifications for building a light skiff. I want one to use with one of the attachable motor propellers. The material available here is cypress, cedar, oak, and natural knees of mulberry and cedar R. P. KNIGHT.

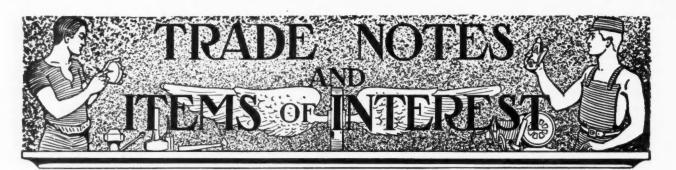
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He Ventilates at Meeting Rail

Am a charter member to your valuable paper, but have never seen my way of ventilating dwellings in print. Here is my way, which may be of interest to brother chips: Meeting rails of lift sash are $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch parting strip is used, so when window is closed the joint is tight. Now I use $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch parting strip, which leaves a 1/16-inch opening; and as the opening is nearly perpendicular, the cold air ascends to ceiling making a perfect circulation without draft, sash locks will close this space nearly half when weather is cold. Here the full opening is none too much.

C. W. YOUNGGREN.

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

Mr. Beck's

essay covered a

hypothetical cam-

paign for fire-

proof construc-

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crete and dealt

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concrete.

Essay on Fireproof Construction With Concrete Wins Advertising Prize

J. P. Beck, Publicity Manager of the Universal Portland Cement Company, was awarded the \$1,000.00 first prize for the best constructive and suggestive essay on advertising by the Awards Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America (*now* of the World) at the Toronto convention.



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J. P. BECK Publicicy Mgr. Universal Portland Cement Co.

construction formed an excellent basis for his effort. This knowledge, combined with his wide experience with commonsense advertising, led the judges, Professor Paul T. Cherington, of Harvard University; John Renfrew, Los Angeles, Cal., and A. G. Newmeyer, New Orleans, La., to pronounce his essay the best of the thousands submitted.

Mr. Beck has been associated with the University Portland Cement Company, as Publicity Manager, for a number of years. He is widely known in the cement industry as General Manager of the Cement Products Exhibition Company, under whose auspices the annual Cement Shows are held. Mr. Beck was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the first National Conference on Concrete Road Building, which was held at the Auditorium Hotel last February. He has been closely in touch with all the great movements of the cement industry and possibly no man in the country is better qualified than he to write on the subject he chose.

Conklin Reinforced Concrete Silos

The Conklin Construction Company, Hartford, Mich., are making an interesting proposition to carpenters and builders to take up concrete silo work. The Conklin equipment for building reinforced concrete silos makes it possible for four men to build six feet of silo every day. The machine carries its own scaffolding and is automatically lifted. Not more than 200 feet of lumber is required with this machine to build a large silo. The machine is set up with a 4-inch center mast, carrying adjustable arms for various diameters, adjustable to 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 or 20 feet. The Conklin system makes use of easily handled steel

[July, 1914

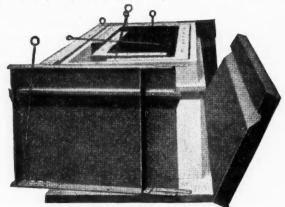
The Conklin system makes use of easily handled steel forms. The walls are reinforced with 4inch wire mesh and the silos are built with a continuous door. The Conklin Construction Company are not only making an attractive proposition to builders to take up concrete silo work, but are also sending out an expert in each instance to show the best and easiest method of using the Conklin equipment. Write the company at Hartford, Mich., for full particulars.

Concrete Burial Vaults—An Up-to-Date Money-Making Proposition

The ideal business is one that capitalizes the ambition and energy of the individual. Some men have great possibilities if they are assisted by a device or plan that will give their sales ability and business judgment full sway.

This is an age of progress. The customs and practices of yesterday are obsolete today, and to make the best success you must manufacture products that keep you abreast with the times.

The Automatic Sealing Vault has proved a means to larger and better profits for the men who have taken hold of it and pushed it. It is chiefly a manufacturing proposition, requiring only a small, inexpensive plant.



Automatic Sealing Vault and Molds.

Contractors and builders find this concrete burial vault business especially suited to their past experience and business inclinations. The personal experience letters from contractors in all parts of the country who have taken up the automatic sealing burial vault business make very interesting reading, especially to other wide-awake men who are looking

around for similar money-making propositions. This is a business calling for only a small cash outlay, a minimum amount of advertising and very little constructional material. It is said to pay back enormous returns.

The Automatic Sealing Vault Company, Peru, Indiana, desire to correspond with AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER readers who would like to develop a big paying business. They make their proposition definite, clear and easily understood. There can be no question as to the real merits of their Adjustable Bessemer Steel Molds for making Automatic Sealing Burial Vaults.

The vaults, themselves, possess special advantages that insure the success of anyone making or selling them. Every community furnihes a market for Automatic Sealing Concrete Burial Vaults as you can make and sell them at a price within the reach of all, and still make a good profit. Write the Automatic Sealing Vault Company, Peru, Indiana, today for full particulars and illustrated catalogs.

-Dedication of the Disston A. A. Grounds

The official opening of the season and the dedication of the greatly improved grounds of the new Disston Athletic Association took place on Saturday, May 16, at Tacony, a suburb of Philadelphia.

Extensive preparations were made to celebrate the event in a fitting manner, and these plans were carried to successful completion.

Especial interest was felt in this opening, as it was the first public game played on behalf of the new association and marked its real beginning.

The first ball was thrown out by Mr. S. Horace Disston, chairman of the board of governors of the Athletic Association, and the game was called. The opposing teams were the Wissinoming Field Club and the Disston team.

The team which represented Henry Disston & Sons was

selected from the members of fourteen teams representing various departments in the works, which had been playing elimination games during the early part of the season. This meant that the members of the regular team were exceptionally fine players, and as the other team has an extensive reputation for good ball playing, it will be seen that from the start the play was fast and exciting. The Disston team won with a score of 5 to 2.

Opening under such auspicious circumstances, the Disston Athletic Association promises to be a permanent and prosperous organization which will add further glory to the already famous Disston name.

New "Red Devil" Hammer and Snip

A very ingenious, handy hammer and snip has been added to the already large "Red Devil" line by Smith & Hemenway Company, 150-152 Chambers Street, New York, N. Y.

The total length of the tool is 8 inches, with a 3/4-inch cutting blade.

The blades are made very narrow, and will therefore cut readily either round or straight. The tool weighs 10 ounces.



New "Red Devil" Hammer and Snip.

It has an involute spring in the handle, throwing it open. It is made of a high grade steel, hardened and tempered, so that it will cut sheet metal without injury to the tool. It is especially adapted for machinists, mechanics, tinners and automobilists.

Information, prices, etc., will be furnished by the manufacturers.

-

Kees Siding Clips

A new product is being offered by the F. D. Kees Manufacturing Company, Box 552, Beatrice, Neb. It is referred to as the little brother of the well-known Kees Metal Building Corners. These siding clips are used to make permanently tight and weather-proof joints where beveled lap siding joins the door and window casings or corner

strips. As will be seen from the illustration, the clip consists of a piece of galvanized iron about 34 inch wide. The main part of the clip covers the end of the siding. A flange fits the lower edge of the siding and another flange fits against the edge of the casing. The upper end of the clip is covered by the board and clip next above it, so that a continuous watershed is produced.

Kees S. Clips.j It is evident that the Kees Siding Clips will save a great amount

of labor, as it is not necessary with them to cut the siding to accurate length, and the ends need not be squared.

Siding

A Wonderful Product

Again we are pleased to call the attention of our readers to a wonderful product, "Lignine" wood carvings, manufactured by the Ornamental Products Company, of Detroit, Mich. Their product reproduces hand-carved oak, mahogany



Crack Team Picked From Employees of Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia,

and walnut models with full depth of grain, showing even the chisel marks.

The manufacturers have a proposition whereby the initial orders are shipped with the understanding if the buyer is not perfectly satisfied with the carvings, they can be shipped back within ten days at their expense.

A postal card will bring the reader a sample of "Lignine" wood carvings and the Ornamental Products Company's 39-page catalog.

*

Hand Elevator Booklet Free

While we are watching one end of the building industry, some other end is making improvements, too; and we are surprised, when we get back to look over the whole field again, how far behind the times we really are.



Contractors and builders have perhaps more details to keep in mind and more studying to do, to keep up-to-date in their business, than any other professional or business men. While we concentrate on one branch of the work, another gets the start of us.

We are impressed with this thought in studying over the dumbwaiter and hand elevator book now being issued by the Storm Mfg. Co., Harmon and Vesey Sts., Newark, N. J. If you are interested in this

Free Catalog and Hand Book sort of labor-saving equipment and every contractor doing building work should be interested in it—write the company for a copy of this booklet. You will find it worth while.

+

Heitland Hot Water Circulating Fireplace Heater

Everyone enjoys the cheerfulness of an open grate fire; but many worry so much about the heat that goes up the chimney that they feel they cannot afford the luxury. A fireplace hot water heater is now on the market which utilizes all this waste heat, so that now one can heat from three to five rooms with the same amount of fuel consumed by the old-style fireplace.

The Heitland Grate & Mantel Company, Quincy, Ill., have developed this improved hot water circulation fireplace heater. It has a heavy cast-iron firebox, and across the back and over the top in the smoke arch is a coil of 1-inch charcoal iron pipe. This contains 29 lineal feet of pipe, giving an immense heating surface.

The illustration shows a typical installation. The hot water heating fireplace is in the living room, and dotted lines show hot water piping running to radiators in library and dining room and overhead to second-floor bedrooms.

In many localities this fireplace heating system will become very popular.

All carpenters, builders, and architects should be familiar with this improved fireplace heater, and we suggest that our readers write at once to the Heitland Grate & Mantel Company, Quincy, Ill., for further information.

* "Syracuse" Bit Gauge

The illustration herewith shows the "Syracuse" bit gauge, made by the Syracuse Twist Drill Co., Syracuse, N. Y. This gauge has two screws, so that changes from bit to bit and adjustments for depth are easily and quickly made. It is neat, light, strong and very convenient. The smooth, oval



head of the rod prevents marring the work. Capacity of the gauge is one inch and length of rod is six inches.

The "Syracuse" gauge can be furnished in either black japan or nickel plated. It is sold for a trifle, and if it cannot be obtained at your hardware dealer's, write to the Syracuse Twist Drill Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

* Typewriter Opportunity

Would you like to have a good typewriter—a machine, we mean, not a young lady—and yet do not feel like paying one

hundred iron men right out of your pocket all at once for it? Well, here is just the opportunity vou are looking for. Harry A. Smith, of Chicago, seems to be a mind reader, and has understood your desire before you expressed it, and has made provision for fulfilling it. To begin with, you don't have to pay out a hundred dollars, now or at any time, for a good machine; no, nor half that amount. He offers you a No. 2 L. C. Smith at a very reasonable price and on easy terms. It is really no more than you would pay if you were renting a machine. This typewriter has all the advantages pertinent to the L. C. Smith No. 2. Everything is guaranteed for the full life of the machine.

Trus-Con Offices Move to Youngstown

On June 1 the general offices of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company were moved from Detroit to



Section of Residence Showing the Heater in Fireplace in Living Room, with Hot Water Radiators in Library, Dining Room and Bed Room.



Also largest selection in all mouldings in all woods, most **artistic designs**, highest quality. All bargain prices.

Write for Free Estimate on Your Lumber Orders

Doors

Write For Our Grand 5,000 Bargain Catalog NOW!

Colonial Newels, 4 feet long; diameter of shaft at base, 8 inches. Clear \$1.40

89

Also all porch materials at big bargains now. See free catalogue.

We Guarantee Safe Delivery to Your Station



Youngstown, Ohio, where their manufacturing plant is located. The object of this move is given as the desire of the company to bring their selling and manufacturing organizations into closer conjunction and so to increase their service to their clients.

Moormann & Otten in New Home

We present herewith illustration of the new business home of Moorman and Otten, Cincinnati's Pioneer Mantel Store, located at 615 and 617 Main St.

They have recently leased this entire building for a term of ten years and are now making extensive improvements, which will give them an up-to-date building in every respect, with over 15,000 sq. ft. of floor space, enabling them to better display their extensive stock of mantels, tilings and fireplace trimmings, also gas and electric lighting fixtures, and New Home to handle their increasing business to better advantage.



www. Home of Moormann & Otten, Cincinnati.

This well known concern has been in the mantel and tile business for 24 years, which is the best criterion as to their methods of business dealings. They show a very complete line of the latest designs in wood and faience tile mantels, in the most varied shades of tiles and all the different finishes of woods.

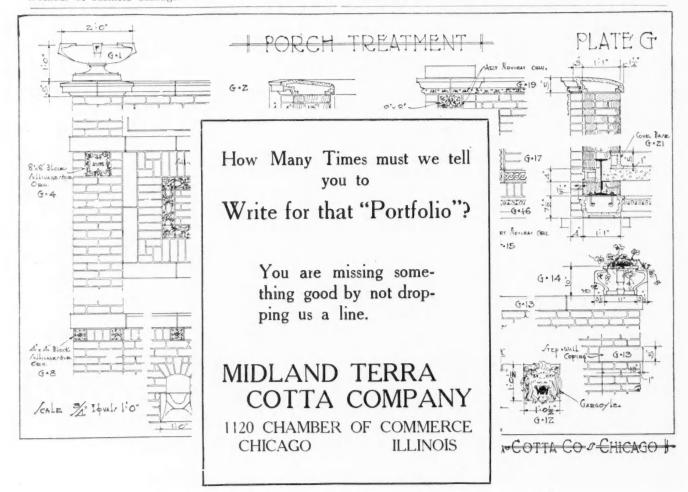
They issue a 54-page illustrated catalog for their mail order trade and the large variety of choice designs of mantels shown must surely be an inducement for the prospective buyer in this particular branch. Contractors will do well to write to them for a copy of their catalog, which can be had free upon application.

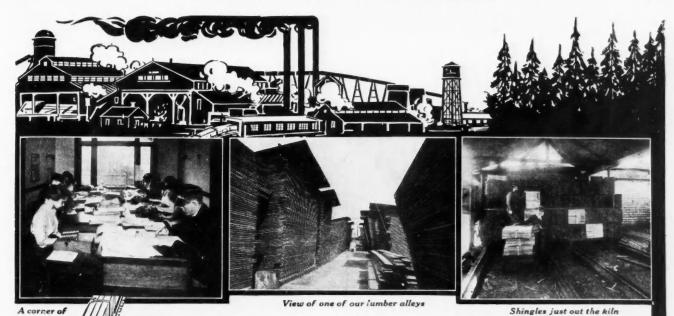
* New Agency for "The Standard" Low Charging Mixers

Charles J. McCarty & Co., 65 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass., have been appointed Eastern New England agents for "The Standard" Low-Charging Concrete Mixers and Contractors' Tools manufactured by The Standard Scale & Supply Company, of New York. This concern has offices in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa., and Chicago, as well as other principal cities in the United States.

Charles J. McCarty & Co. are an old concern of much repute and of high standing in the New England states. They are located in the heart of the machinery and supply house district and near the financial center of Boston. On account of their popularity with the supply trade, "The Standard" line will be very ably represented, and by the position which they are regarded among the contractors is a very strong recommendation for "The Standard" Concrete Mixers.

The simplicity of design, and therefore low manufacturing costs, makes the prices extremely low on these mixers. We are informed by Charles J. McCarty & Co. that the trade will be mailed, upon request, their catalog 44Y, which contains complete illustrations and descriptions of the mixer and equipment line.





our esti-

mating

It's a cinch to sell

a Silo like this

Just read the advantages

of the Seattle Silo

One-piece, old-growth fir staves. Quick-detachable doors. Can't

stick. 3-Door and hoop bars form a ladder. 4-Roof fits air-tight on even-cut

4-Roof hts air-tight on even-cut staves.
5-Strongly guyed; guaranteed no. to blow down.
6-Long tongued and extra-deep grooved staves.
7-Silo can be taken down and re-erected.
8-Shipped with lumber at carload rate

8-Shipped with lumber at carload rate.
9-Sold direct to you at manufact-urer's price.
10-Sold complete, ready to set up; no extras.

Send the coupon for our special

Silo

From Forest

ilo representative propo-sition to contractors and

contracting carpenters

Double-quick rush service

on your estimates and orders Make doubled profits on your summer jobs. Send us your lumber bills for quick prices. We've doubled our esti-

mating department. The very hour we get your bill, we'll start work on it. You'll get a quick price and a low one on high quality lumber. It will be a freight-paid price, no extras guaranteed.

Quick shipments The six big mills under Hewitt-Lea-Funck control have been working top speed for months past. Millions of feet of clean, fresh lumber and big stocks of finest millwork - await your order. We're filling orders in 24 to 48 hours.

Quick delivery The railroads are on their toes, ready to give us service. We employ an experienced railroad man to crowd shipments through. We're making deliveries as far east as the Mississippi in an average of three weeks.

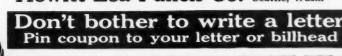
Double profits for you Better lumber for the owner

Distance is no handicap to your dealing with Hewitt-Lea-Funck. Surely it's worth looking ahead two weeks to save \$250.00, as J. A. Schaver of Garrison, N. D., did, or to save \$200.00, as K. Petersen, of Mitchell, S. D., did.

You'll be delighted with the quality of the lumber you get-old-growth yellow fir for structural uses, floors and trims; red cedar, the wood everlasting, for shingles and sid-ing—and the price will mean a doubled profit for you. ing

Send 10c for Plan Book Dozens of contractors write us it is the best Plan Book they've ever seen. Over 100 good houses. Send 4c for Barn Folder All the latest ideas in barns. Every one planned by a practical farmer. Send for folder today.

Try our rapid fire estimating service on your next bill. See what a low price we can quote Hewitt-Lea-Funck Co. 408 Crary Bldg. Seattle, Wash.

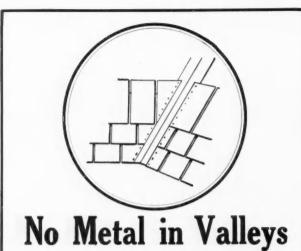


HEWITT-LEA-FUNCK CO. 408 Crary Building, SEATTLE, WASH.

(Be sure to write plainly) Please send me at once-

- Delivered, freight-paid price on enclosed list (no charge for quotation)
- Delivered, freight-paid price on Seattle Silo..... feet in diameter..... feet high Prize Plan Book (10c enclosed) [] Special Barn Folder (4c enclosed] Prize Plan Book (10c enclosed) Millwork Catalog and Lumber Price List (free) Special Silo Representative Proposition

Street No. or R. F. D._ Post Office. _State_ Business



Rex-Valley and Ridge strip, full width, is used for Rex-Tile shingle roof valleys in the same way that a tin, zinc or copper valley is used.

After the shingles have all been laid, take the cement which comes with every roll of valley strip, and cement along the edge where each shingle laps over.

Then nail the lapping shingles carefully along the edges, driving the nails about $1\,\%$ inches apart.

This prevents the rush of water coming down the roof from backing under the edge of the shingles, and eliminates the danger of leaks.

The Use of Rex-Valley and Ridge strip with



"THE SCIENTIFIC SHINGLE"

makes the perfect roof.

REX-VALLEY and Ridge strip is cheaper and easier to handle than any sort of metal strip for valley, flashings or gutters.

It will not rust or corrode, as does metal; neither does it require the constant painting and repairing that metal must have.

REX-VALLEY and Ridge strip comes in 18, 36 and 54-foot rolls, 24 inches wide.

We can prove to you that it is more economical to lay a REX-TILE roof than a woodenshingle roof. Write us and learn about it.

We are conducting a national advertising campaign now, to acquaint owners and builders with REX-TILE Shingles. Send for sample shingles and full information.

FLINTKOTE MFG. CO. 90 Pearl St., BOSTON, MASS. 659 Peoples Gas Building, CHICAGO

Manufacturers of the famous REX-FLINTKOTE Roofing for factories, warehouses, farm buildings, etc.

McCracken Portable Batch Mixer

A practical mixer for the practical contractor is offered by the Sioux City Engine & Machinery Company, Ninth and Division Streets, Sioux City, Ia. This machine is light enough and strong enough to be practical and fast enough to be profitable. The batch is discharged almost instantly when the drum is tilted, so there is no waiting for the batch to run out.

The manufacturers ask: "Why have a big, heavy, expensive mixer when this mixer will cost you less to buy, less to move around, less to run and less to keep in repair?" It is a question that certainly deserves serious thought. Many contractors and builders whose work runs to just the average, medium-sized jobs have concluded that this McCracken Portable Batch Mixer is just what they need.



McCracken Batch Mixer.

The illustration shows the principle parts of the machine. It is built entirely of steel and iron. The mixer drum revolves on roller bearings, making it easy to operate. The capacity is 3 to 5 cubic feet per batch. It is sold on skids, on trucks, with or without gasoline engine, and with or without free engine clutch. The Sioux City Engine & Machinery Company will send full particulars on request.

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Boynton Leaves Universal

Mr. C. W. Boynton, for the past ten years inspecting engineer of the Universal Portland Cement Company, is resigning his position to undertake a new line of work on the Pacific Coast. The Sonoma Magnesite Company is developing its properties in California and Mr. Boynton will take charge of construction and operation.

Mr. Boynton for some time has been a member of eighteen or more prominent chemical, engineering and contracting associations, and during that time has served as chairman or member of a dozen or more committees dealing principally with cement and concrete. His work has always been held in high regard by those associated with him, and particularly by the company by which he has been so long employed. Within the ten years in which he has been actively interested in the cement industry, he has organized and developed the information and inspection bureaus of the Universal Portland Cement Company. These bureaus have now a national reputation. With him go the best wishes of every one with whom he has come in contact in his various endeavors.

Mr. W. M. Kinney, assistant inspecting engineer, who has been in charge of the Universal inspection bureau in Pittsburgh during the past six years, will take up the work which Mr. Boynton leaves.

Every Reader of This Magazine will be Interested in This Neponset Advertisement

I T appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, June 20th, and was read by more than 2,000,-000 people.

THESE little NEP-ONSET Houses are now being sent to all parts of the United States and Canada.

THE house is made of our products, and is a symbol of our business—which is the manufacture of NEPONSET Waterproof Building Products-NEPONSET Shingles, NEPONSET Waterproof Building Paper, NEPONSET Roofings, and NEPONSET Wall Board.



Saturday Evening Post, (June 20th)

When every girl and boy has a Neponset house you will know about Neponset Roofings and Building Products for real houses



Roofings and Building Products

and have studied from every angle the problem of making as not that in permanent, absolutely saterproof, free-resulting and beautiful. The final answer to that problem in NRPOMET Shuffer—his protates reading development of first twentieth centrary. These absolutes working hand the an orthory well of the use inner-running modify solutions as out tomos Promot Richage. We had not the only well historics of the use inner-running modify solutions are not tomos Programmed first in the of almost the model of the the solution of the solution of the out the outting event affects in their of almost the solution Programmed first in the of almost the solution of the NEPPONSET SHINCLES

THE high quality of NEP-ONSET Products is well known among builders and contractors, and carpenters, and we believe that this little house will be the means of increasing this reputation with the public at large, especially with those who are building at this time.



New York Chicago Washington San Francisco Canadian Office and Plant: Hamilton, Ont.



Smith "Hot" Asphalt Mixer

A new 6-page leaflet illustrating and describing the Smith Hot Mixer has just been published by the T. L. Smith Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Smith Hot Mixer consists of the standard Smith Mixer on truck, with steam engine and boiler equipped with sideloader, with the following parts added to convert it into a hot mixer: The capacity of the boiler plant is increased and a steam blower added, so as to force the hot air and gas from the firebox through the long asbestos-lined hot pipe which runs from the boiler to the discharge end of the drum. The only other additional feature is the tar tank, which is mounted on the loading skip.

This machine has proven very successful throughout the country, especially for patching purposes. Installations have been made with a great many municipalities, where they have cut their costs in half for the repairing of asphaltic concrete and tar macadam. The particular saving is effected through the fact that the old tar macadam or asphaltic concrete can be torn up from the street, thrown into the machine and remelted, a small amount of new bitumen added, and the resulting mixture relaid on the street.

+

The Rienhardt Profile Gauge

Every good workman wants the proper tools for his work, and many manufacturers, artisans and mechanics have been quick to use the Reinhardt Profile Gauge or Adjustable Templet, designed for taking profiles or reproducing irregular surfaces. By using the gauge, this result is obtained instantly and accurately. This overcomes the necessity of drawing the object from sight or memory, which more often than not results in uncertainty.

To use the gauge or templet, the rods (which are movable) are simply pressed against the surface to be reproduced. This gives the exact profile, both concave and convex. To transfer it, simply place the gauge on paper and take the outline with a pencil.

The illustration shows the profile as furnished for particularly large work. The side plates, as shown, are 1¾ inches wide and reinforced by extra plates extending the full length and ¾ of an inch beyond on one side. The lower plate on one end has two tapped screw holes, the upper one on the other end with two slots, so that any number of gauges can



Large Profile Gauge Built up for Cornice Work, etc.

be connected up to form one long straight or curved gauge. The rods are $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 8 to the inch. The small upper gauge, as shown, is fastened in as a filler and is specially constructed for this purpose. This larger gauge is suitable for big cornice work, large circles, ship and boat building, etc., where accurate profiles are desired.

Those whose business requires the taking of profiles should send for folder, which is fully illustrated and contains descriptions and prices of the various kinds. The Warren Profile Company, 103 Chambers Street, New York City, will gladly give any information desired, and they hold themselves in readiness to make special gauges for unusual requirements.

Fireproof, Artistic, Moderate-Priced JM TRANSITE ASBESTOS SHINGLES

These shingles satisfy the demand for a moderatepriced artistic roofing that gives absolute fire protection. They are suitable for the most elaborate, highclass building or for the humble cottage.



Residence of D. T. Dickson, Wavne, Pa., Covered with J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles. Francis Gogert, Wayne, Pa., Architect.

Because of their thickness and their rough, irregular edges, which relieve the usual monotony of straight lines, they make it possible to secure the most artistic effects.

J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles are made of two fireproof materials—Asbestos and Portland Cement—combined to form an artificial stone that is practically indestructible.

Furnished in 1/4 and 1/4-inch thicknesses, in gray, mottled brown and Indian red; 1/4-inch have rough edges.

Write nearest Branch for Shingle Booklet.



95

on a bag means something more than 94 pounds of acceptable Portland Cement.

It stands for the finest Portland Cement that the experience of twenty-three years can produce from quarries and mills that are famous in the cement-making world.

In the high quality of raw materials, in exact proportioning, in thorough burning, in fine grinding, in correct ageing, ALPHA is exceptional; it represents

The High Water Mark of Quality

ALPHA on a bag stands for something more-for ALPHA service, which we maintain at the high standard of ALPHA quality.

Six great plants on six great trunk lines give us unusual facilities for cars and speedy shipment. One of our plants is also directly on the Hudson River, with private docks, convenient for coast, canal and export shipments.

Capacity, 25,000 barrels daily.

Storage for 2,000,000 barrels

For twenty-three years we have gone beyond standard requirements as to quality and fully met the requirements of the trade as to service.

Ask for Alpha Book No. 10 giving information of value on cement and concrete work. Sent free.

Alpha Portland Cement Co.

General Offices, Easton, Pa. SALES OFFICES:

Boston

New York Pittsburgh

Chicago Buffalo

Philadelphia Baltimore Savannah



96

ORTRIGHT Metal Shingles cost no more than good wood shingles, yet they last a lifetime, are rain and stormproof, wind-tight, fire-resisting, and add greatly to the appearance of any structure, from the modest dwelling to the most ornate public building.

Wood shingles are short lived. They warp, crack, split, curl-up or blow away; quickly catch fire from sparks and every few years must be replaced at great bother and expense.

CORTRIGHT Metal Shingles

on the other hand have been in successful use for almost thirty years, and many roofs put on twenty and twenty-five years ago are as good as new today.

An ordinary workman can lay Cortright Shingles, even right over the old shingles, if desired.

If you are not already familiar with this modern roofing and with the profits Cortright Metal Shingles are making for contractors and builders handling them, write for full information today.



New Model Boring Machine

The Millers Falls Company, 28 Warren Street, New York, City, are offering a new model boring machine, their No. 145. This machine not only bores vertically, but can be inclined from the vertical to any angle with an ark up to 50 degrees. The bit travel is 12 inches. The entire tool, including base, upright and angle rods, spindle and cranks, is of steel. The cranks are adjustable in length. regulating speed and power. Height of machine, $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches; net weight, 31 pounds.

"The Mixer That Makes the Money"

The above is getting to be the familiar name for the Waterloo Cement Machinery Corporation's "Little Wonder Five" concrete mixer. This little machine has pretty nearly put an end to hand mixing, even on small and medium sized building jobs. Its capacity is 5 cu. feet per batch; 35 to 50 cu. yds. per day. The manufacturers report that these machines are giving good account of themselves in every state in the union.

One building contractor has reported to them that he is making \$17.50 profit every day, by using the Little Wonder Five instead of hand mixing. This is the way he figures it. His crew of eight men, costing him on an average for wages, \$3.00 per day, including finishers, are able to mix and place only 20 cu. yds. per day. This costs \$24.00, or \$1.20 per cubic yard. Now, the same crew, he says, with his Little Wonder Five, easily mix and place 35 cu. yds. per day. His labor cost remains the same, \$24.00, and his gasoline costs him 35 cents for a day's work, making a total of \$24.35, or 70 cents per cubic yard for the day's production.

His concrete mixer thus saves the difference, or 50 cents per cubic yard. This on a daily production of 35 cu. yds. shows a profit of \$17.50 over hand work.



Little Wonder "Five."

More than that, he states that he gets perfect concrete. Similar reports, coming from building contractors in other localities, give one full confidence in a mixer of this kind.

The Waterloo Cement Machinery Corporation have such confidence in this mixer of their's that they are willing to take all risk and so they are making a ten days' free trial offer. They say they will pay the freight both ways, if a contractor is not satisfied with the mixer in every particular. At this busy season, when builders have to get onto a job in a hurry and clean it up quickly, the Little Wonder concrete mixer proves itself better than twenty extra men. Look into their offer at once. Write today for full particulars together with illustrated circular giving full specifications. The illustration shows the general style of their mixer, but the large detail photographic views are necessary to appreciate the fine points of the design. Address the Waterloo Cement Machinery Corporation, 103 Vinton St., Waterloo, Iowa.

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Saftey Screen and Storm Sash Hanger

98

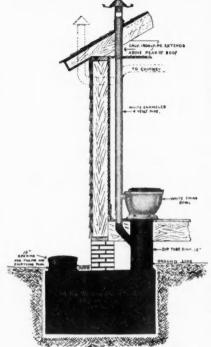
The Watrous-Acme Manufacturing Company, of Des Moines, Ia., make a leader out of their No. 18 Safety Screen and Storm Sash Hanger.

In the first place, this hanger is equipped with a lug on the lower portion, which is to be driven into the top of the screen frame. Most of the trouble with screen hangers comes from not getting them on right. Any hanger, if set too high or too low, either comes off too easily, or won't come off at all. This lug shows where the hanger should be set so as to work best. Then the hanger is packed with barbed car nails instead of screws. Anyone can drive a nail, but not everyone can set correctly the screws necessary for putting up other hangers. These nails have good holding qualities and give excellent satisfaction. The upper portion has an overhanging guard, which is the safety feature and is fine protection against any sudden accident or bit of carelessness. To remove the screen it is necessary to lift it a little, pressing out and then down. No wind that ever blew could give those motions at once, nor is there one chance in a hundred of a person making them without deliberate intention. These hangers are furnished either in black japanned finish or galvanized. Every set is packed complete with nails and wrapped in a circular which shows you just how to set them.

The Watrous-Acme line includes several other screen hangers, a complete line of butts, hinges, screen door catches, and many other items necessary in good hardware stores, and calculated to please the man outside the counter.

---**Of Interest to Country Builders**

One of the daily problems of builders in all parts of the country is met successfully, so it is claimed, by the Kaustine Private Sewage Disposal System. Introduced and guaranteed after long test by Kaustine Company, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., these outfits are now in use by thousands, all the way



Typical Installation of Kaustine Closet.

[July, 1914

from the Great Lakes to the Isle of Pines.

By the action of the powerful chemical resolvent, "Kaustine," the sewage germs are destroved and odors eliminated. Perfect ventilation is also provided. The makers claim superiority over any other system, where easy access cannot be had to city sewer.

It is said that high chemical and bacteriological authority in leading universities east and west support the chemical claims made for this Kaustine System. The system is accepted by the school authorities of New

York, Michigan and other states; many schools have been equipped, scores of factories, pleasure resorts, and thousands of homes east and west.

The outfit is of fine materials and workmanship, bowls being furnished in either vitreous china or white enameled iron. The cost of installation is moderate and so is the cost of operation. There is no danger of freezing.



Perplexing Heating Problems

A Suggestion to the Architectural Fraternity

You will admit that no architect can have at his command too extensive a library for reference when confronted with the ticklish task of designing the *most* efficient, as well as economical, heating plan for a big building—a palatial home—or, still more diffi-cult, for an old structure of any kind, where installa-tion will be attended by unusual difficulties.

It is this fact that adds so greatly to the value-the daily value to you-of this 160-page manual on the installation of hot water plants. This handy little volume is a pocket book of heating system facts— a desk book of *value* for daily reference—an exposi-This handy little tion of that which is *concrete* in heating system truths. It also includes a technical description of the merits of the

Honeywell System of Hot Water Heating

that will be of professional interest to you.

that will be of professional interest to you. The economy of the Honeywell System—the fact that it is more responsive to temperature changes than old style sys-tems—the ease with which it is installed in either old or new structures—the fact that it minimizes cutting of floors and weakening of joists—that it keeps all rooms at any desired temperature without attention to dampers or drafts—that it prevents water from *boiling in the heater*—and that the radi-ator valves can be operated with only a quarter turn—have made *this* hot water heating system the most popular among the architects of not only America but Europe.

Upon Your Request We Will Gladly Send You a Complimentary Copy of This Valuable Manual Honeywell Heating Specialty Company Wabash, Indiana 140 Main Street

Building Material Exhibit

TO THE ARCHITECT:--TO THE BUILDER:--

The leading manufacturers in every line have spaces at this Building Material and Equipment Exhibit. Their catalogs and booklets are on file, and you can help yourself. Practical builders and estimators are on hand to give you information. The actual materials are on view, including practically everything required to complete a modern building from the foundation to the finial. inside and outside—from the cottage or bungalow to the five-million-dollar skyscraper.

We have spacious Committee Rooms for your use when in Chicago. These are equipped with telephones and you can have meetings here with contractors and others. The entire service of our organization is at your command, without expense to you.

Send us your Plans and Specifications at our expense, we will gladly get bids for you on any lines that you wish.

TO THE BUILDING MATERIAL MEN:-

\$89,150,200 in 1913

This huge sum of money was spent for the erection of buildings in the city of Chicago in the year 1913.

Would you not like to have had the individual attention of each man who paid the bills before the material for his building was finally selected?

Would you not like to have had the opportunity of telling him the advantages of your particular product?

Instead of rushing to the architect or owner at the last moment, when the plans are public property and all your competitors are doing the same thing at the same time, wouldn't you like to have had your product determined upon in the mind of the owner before the plans were even drawn?

Constant, sincere effort toward a logical result has made our reputation.

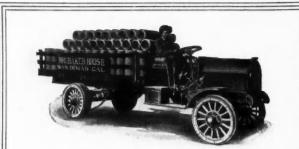
For information about building materials of all kinds or about exhibit space, write to

Building Material Exhibit (Inc.)

Jackson Blvd., Fifth Ave. and Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

J. P. FORAKER, President A. FRIEDMANN, Vice-President

Telephones:-Wabash 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026



KisselKar Truck operated by Brubaker Bros., San Dimas, California,

We have a KisselKar Truck that will exactly meet your needs

The business man who has been doubtful about motor trucks meeting the demands of his particular business, should investigate the new series of KisselKar Trucks.

There are six sizes—1500 lbs., 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 tons. Bodies are built to order, so there is no delivery duty into which a KisselKar Truck will not fit.

You are not asked to readjust your delivery system to the truck—just tell us what you want to haul and we'll furnish a truck that will do the work expeditiously and economically.

Mechanically, no trucks are better than KisselKar Trucks. Compare them, point by point, with others, and then ask present owners for their experiences.

Send for the new truck book with 350 illustrations of KisselKar Trucks in actual use it's free to you for the asking. Write now, while it is on your mind.

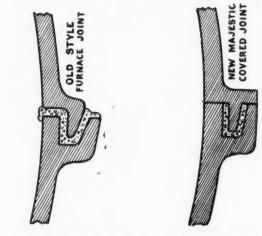
KISSEL MOTOR CAR CO. 546 Kissel Avenue HARTFORD, WISCONSIN

New York, Boston, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Dallas and 350 other American and Canadian points.



This Furnace Cannot Leak Gas

About the most common complaint about the warm-air furnace is that in time it will leak gas and smoke. This is because the cement in the joints crumbles and works out; and this allows the gas and smoke to get out of the fire box when the furnace is heavily fired. The gases escape into the warmair pipes and go up into the living rooms. To overcome this,



dd Way Joint Not Covered Allows Cement to Work Out, by Expansion and Contraction. New Majestic Covered Joint Way Locks Cement Into the Joint. Cannot Possibly Get Out.

the Majestic Furnace and Foundry Co., Huntington, Ind., have added a noteworthy improvement to their Majestic furnaces—a gas-tight protected joint.

The two little sketches show this new joint and also the common way of joining cast iron furnace sections. Note that in this new joint, the cement is entirely covered; it is an extra deep cup joint and there is an extra ring added so that the cement is entirely enclosed. It is said that all furnace cement will become dry and crumbly in time, but it is evident that in this new joint there is no other way but for the cement to stay in place, positively cutting off the chance of any gas working out.

The round Majestic furnace possesses several other noteworthy features. It has a large, roomy ash pit; a slotted fire bowl which permits the use of slack as well as lump coal, giving perfect combustion,—consequently, a hotter fire and



The Majestic Furnace.

little smoke. The feed door measures 13 by 15 inches and is of the double type, the smaller upper portion acting as a baffle-plate. This prevents any smoke issuing from the front door when open for firing.

The combustion chamber is large and roomy; the radiator is of a heavy type in two sections, all cast iron and has a cleanout on the level with the bottom of the radiator. It is



We do not ask you to do our experimenting

During the twenty-one years in which we have been building motor cars, we have *never* asked the public to do our experimenting. Every unit of the Haynes car is designed, checked and thoroughly tested before receiving its final O. K.

The American Simms Dual High Tension Magneto is positively the most simple dual ignition ever devised. It was recommended by the Haynes engineers after careful speed and compression tests *proved* beyond doubt that it was unusually efficient and absolutely dependable.

The Leece-Neville Starting and Lighting Separate Unit System was chosen in 1910 because of its high efficiency, and has been used on the Haynes car *ever since*, although numerous other starting and lighting systems have been tested in our laboratories from time to time. This system is dust-proof and has proven itself 100% efficient in every instance. There is no apparatus, however, on the



that has been subjected to a more severe test than the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift. This device is even a greater improvement than the starting and lighting system, because it not only simplies the control, but positively prevents stripping of gears.

While the electric gear shift is a great invention, it is not radically new, being just a natural development of the electro-magnet, which has been in use since 1820. The same principle is used by steel companies to lift tons and tons of metal; the electric railways adopted it long ago to shift switches automatically, and the little hammer that strikes the bell in your telephone is actuated by the impulse of a similar magnet.

The Haynes car is not an experiment. It represents the height of refinement, convenience and reliability in motor car design. It's the year-ahead car.

The Haynes "Four," 48 dynamometer horsepower, 118-inch wheelbase....\$1785 and \$1985 The Haynes "Six," 65 dynamometer horsepower, 130-inch wheelbase.... 2500 and 2700

"THE COMPLETE MOTORIST" by Elwood Haynes, Father of the American Automobile Industry, fully describing the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, will be mailed upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. Write to

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 14 Main St., Kokomo, Ind. Builders of America's First Car

The Haynes car is handled by Direct Factory Branches at 1715 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.; 1702 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., and by dealers in every state in the Union.

Dealers: The Haynes sells readily because of its mechanical features. You may be in open territory—send for catalog and four pages of detailed specifications, giving over 500 items which comprise the Haynes. Write us right now!

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO., 14 Main St., Kokomo, Ind.

Enclosed find 10 cents in stamps. Please send me Elwood Haynes' Book, "The Complete Motorist."

NameAddress

I expect to buy a car about.....

one of the boasts of the Majestic Furnace and Foundry Company that with their furnace there is no possibility of soot working inside the casing and so getting into the hotair ducts.

The casing is extra large size, being 47 inches in diameter on a 24-inch furnace. This permits a free circulation of air and better ventilation.

The company have issued the "Majestic Warm-Air Heating Booklet," which contains a great deal of valuable information about selecting and installing warm-air furnaces, besides illustrating and describing in detail the Majestic furnace in its several sizes. Write for this booklet at once, addressing the Majestic Furnace and Foundry Co., 1000 Main St., Huntington, Indiana.

Ellis Kerosene Engines

Many carpenters and builders are finding that they can make bigger profits by installing power woodworking machines, both in the shop and portable to be taken out onto the work. The Ellis engine, as illustrated, has been devel-

oped especially for this kind of work. It is said to be a very efficient and economical engine. "More power at half cost" has come to be almost synonymous with Ellis engines; they are designed to use kerosene, but they can be operated successfully with distillate, petrol, alcohol, or gasoline.

The Ellis is said to be an easily operated engine, with nothing to get out of order. It has only three working parts; an automobile muffler, speed-changing governor, force-

Ellis Engine

feed oiler, and patented throttle are some of the special features of Ellis engines. A point of special interest to contractors is that this engine runs either way, and is reversible while running.

Write for new catalog, showing 1914 models with special prices, addressing the Ellis Engine Company, 72 Mullett St., Detroit, Mich.

"Diamond Edge" Folding Square

The Shapleigh Hardware Company, of St. Louis, have just notified us of their Diamond Edge Folding Steel Square, which we illustrate herewith.

They state it is absolutely true and accurate as the onepiece square, making it practical.

It is especially adapted for use in the tool chest, as it occupies a 24 by 4-inch space, and will be found a great convenience.

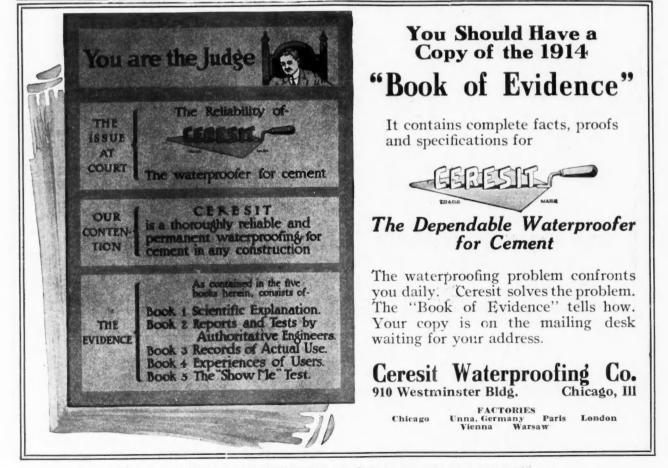
The smooth slide avoids all possibility of wear, such as caused by forcing the tongue in the square.

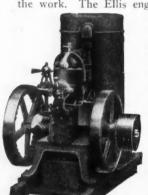


"Diamond Edge" Folding Square in Case.

The solid heel adds increased strength. The tongue cannot drop out or slip, as it is held by a locking screw securely fastened in the square. This screw is easily turned by inserting a coin or flat tool in the slot.

This square is made of gun-metal finished steel, with cuts marked in yellow enamel. Body is 24 by 4 inches. Tongue, 16 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Face is marked in 16ths, 8ths and 8th square measure. The back is marked in 12ths, 32nds and $\frac{1}{2}$ ths, with a rafter table.









HERCULES CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

Are the ONLY machines that meet every requirement of the architect and builder They are simple in construction, easy to operate and do not require skilled labor. You can install them with small equipment and add to it from time to time, according to your needs. The output from One Hercules exceeds the combined production of from Two to Four machines of other makes, estronger and more durable blocks Because they use a Coarse Wet Metter the man who wants to make 16-inch blocks, there is nothing to equal our new Hercules Junior machine with complete equipment, for it is the best block-machine value ever offered. Investigate—send for illustrated catalogue. It's Free. 200 MULL STDEET

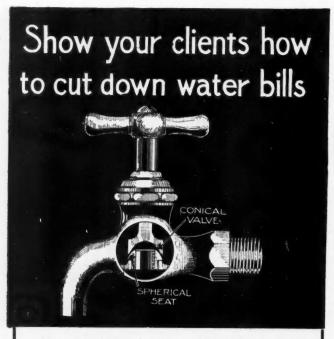
CENTURY CEMENT MACHINE COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y., U.S. A



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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No more leaky faucets, with their annoying drip, drip, drip. No more unsightly stains in fine porcelain wash bowls and tubs. No more bills for re-washering. And no more waste at expensive meter rates.

Faucet troubles and expenses are eliminated for all time when you install the



There isn't a client on your books who wouldn't thank you for recommending the J-M Faucet. This is especially true of hotels, apartment houses, institutions, industrial plants, etc., where water is used in large quantities. In such cases the annual saving effected by this faucet often amounts to several hundred dollars!

The J-M Washerless Faucet is entirely different from all others. A conical metal value or "jumper" closes on a spherical seating. Perfect contact insured. LEAKAGE IMPOSSIBLE. No WASHER. Nothing to get out of order. Seating is guaranteed for ten years.

Not an experiment. Thousands in use for years. Authorized by Metropolitan Water Board of London and other cities. Endorsed by prominent engineers.

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Henderson House and Barn Builder

Many of our readers will recall the interesting article furnished by Chris Henderson, a carpenter and builder of Xenia, Ill., in which he told how he used a power woodworking machine to help him in his business. This article appeared in the January issue of THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER and aroused a great deal of attention.

In fact, Mr. Henderson received so many requests from other builders for a machine like his that he has organized a company to manufacture his power woodworker, and they are now busy filling orders for these machines.



Side View of Henderson Portable Power Shop.

The company is known as the Henderson-Traylor Manufacturing Company, Lock Box 184, Xenia, Ill. They manufacture and sell the Henderson House and Barn Builder. A view of this machine is presented herewith. The machine is especially arranged for framing all the dimension lumber for any building. It can do a wonderful variety of work, including rip-sawing, cross-cut sawing, jointing, and boring. It is equipped with a 4-hp. engine. The work bench is 9 feet long and 32 inches high. The illustration shows the machine mounted on a pair of wheels for moving from place to place.

The Henderson-Traylor Manufacturing Company are issuing an illustrated circular completely describing this machine. We are sure a great many of our readers will want to write for this.

Galloway Quality

Almost anyone can make a gasoline engine, even with mediocre equipment, but it takes brains to make a good gasoline engine.

A good gasoline engine must be simply constructed, and in buying, simplicity should be one of the first requirements. We are not all engineers with technical knowledge, so the simpler the mechanism, the better. "Galloway engines" are simplicity itself; after being once started—a very simple operation—they need no further attention. It took brains to evolve an engine of this type.

The Wm. Galloway Company take an especial pride in the "Galloway engine" and the pride is justifiable, indeed, for the engine is a good engine.

The Galloway engine is more than satisfying 4,000 users in the state of Iowa alone. This is sufficient recommendation alone as to its reliability and dependability.

The Wm. Galloway plant at Waterloo, Ia., is really immense—an institution it may well be called; for, besides the huge factory buildings made entirely of concrete, the administration building, where the offices of the company are located, is a huge, monolithic cement structure, which houses an immense sales and office force.

This building is the result of the great growth of a business that started only a very few years ago. The first Galloway plant was nothing more than one small room, while now it covers acre after acre.

This growth is the natural result of gratified customers plus the indomitable pluck and energy of Wm. Galloway himself.



It is not the purpose of this article to go into detail regarding the Galloway engine. Their literature does that far better. Write them today. Their proposition is interesting whether you want to buy a small or a large engine. They manufacture a large variety and can give you just what you are looking for.

Remember in buying an engine that has the name "Galloway" on it, that "Galloway" is a "buy word" for satisfaction.

A Valuable Book on the Concrete Business

What must be considered as one of the most interesting and instructive books on the concrete business, especially from the standpoint of its profit possibilities, is the new catalog of the W. E. Dunn Manufacturing Company, 4132 Fillmore Street, Chicago, a copy of which has recently reached us. While primarily intended to describe Dunn machinery and molds, its treatment has been extended so that the reader can get a fairly accurate idea of what profits he can expect to make with the various products which the equipment manufactuers.

The book measures nearly 8 by 11 inches and has 72 pages. The first eight pages are devoted to outlining the firm's selling policy of giving 15 days' trial on any machine or mold before purchase is consummated. Several of these pages show some instructive data concerning the wonderful possibilities in manufacturing cement drain tile, and show how cement is supplementing clay for tile in every section of the country. Tables of cost of manufacture and selling prices bear out the statement that this branch of the concrete products business is one that should not be overlooked.

The following 64 pages contain something of value to the progressive cement contractor. The descriptions of the various machines and molds is very thorough, yet not technical, and the quality of the various illustrations brings out the equipment as it actually is. It is pleasing to note that no attempt has been made to belittle the equipment made by other concerns, although it has been found necessary to make comparisons in certain places in order to give reasons for the distinctive design of Dunn machines. A cursory glance through these pages shows that on page 41 are given the cost of manufacturing concrete fence posts;



New Catalogue of W. E. Dunn Mfg. Co.

on page 45, the cost of producing concrete sewer pipe and large tile; on page 53 we get the cost of making concrete blocks; on page 57, the cost of making cement brick. The last pages are given up to describing Dunn ornamental molds, porch molds, etc., together with the cost of manufacture and selling prices.

All told, the book is an excellent example of co-operation between the manufacturer, writer, artist and printer in producing a book that men in the concrete business will appreciate and keep. A copy will be sent to any man interested, upon request.



Asbestos "Century" Shingles

The Best-Known Artificial **Roofing Slates in the World**

WE want you and you want us. The demand for Asbestos "Century" Shingles is twice what it was four years ago.

You know Asbestos "Century" Shingles, you know all the good and bad points of the "natural" roofing materials.

If you have been in touch with the rise of Asbestos "Century" Shingles you know that they are the only Artificial roofing slates sold on their own merits and not as a more or less efficient substitute for some other roofing.

ome of J. J. Cleary, Charlotte Blvd., Rochester, Y. Architect, H. B. Nurse, Rochester, N. Y. 200 CREO-DIPT Red on roof; 17,000 CREO-IPT Brown on side-walls; Perfection 18" shingles.

DIPT B

There are property owners in every town who want to buy the best. There are architects, contractors and builders who want to recommend the best.

The day of the Artificial Roofing Slate is here, and that means the day of Asbestos Century Shingles. These are the only artificial roofing slates made by the PATENTED "CENTURY" PROCESS which makes a roofing material tougher, more lasting than any "natural" roofing or substitute therefore.

Write for terms and trade prices. Also Booklet; "Roofing: a Practical Talk."

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., Factors Dept. B., Ambler, Pa.

Branch Offices in Principal Cities of the United States



The stain manufacturer cannot guarantee quality of lumber dealers' shingles. The lumber dealer cannot guarantee quality of stain. The stain manufacturer cannot guar-antee quality of workmanship on the job. We are responsible for uniform stains, fast colors and the best quality Washington Red Cedar Shingles. Your safeguard is to buy

"CREO-DIPT" STAINED SHINGLES 14 Grades, 16-, 18-, 24-inch. 25 Different Colors

They come in bundles, ready-to-lay—uniformly stained, ready for the job. We preserve them in Creosote against wet or dry rot or worms. We use only selected Red Cedar Shingles. You pay for no waste in either shingles or stains. Most pleasing effects obtained by using CREO-DIPT Stained Shingles. They are being specified by architects and used by builders and owners all over the country. Write us for catalog of CREO-DIPT Houses and Pad of Colors on Wood. CREO-DIPT Shingles last a lifetime.

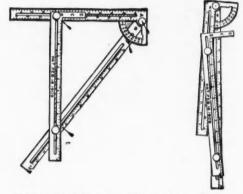
STANDARD STAINED SHINGLE CO., 1028 Oliver St., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.



The A B C Protractor Square

Practically, the difference between an ordinary workman and a foreman is in the latter's ability to lay out the work. In carpentry, as in stone masonry, a knowledge of geometry and mathematics is usually necessary in order to accomplish some of the commonest forms in construction. While it is always convenient to have an understanding of the sciences, the ingenuity of modern designers has obviated the need of detailed technical training and enabled the mechanic who knows what he wants to do to perform the same operations mechanically as the technical man does with mathematics. An instrument of this character is the A B C Protractor Square, made by the Stamping & Tool Company, La Crosse, Wis.

This instrument, as seen by the cuts herewith, consists of three parts working together, the different pieces being lettered and figured to give the required results. It works on



Tool Easily Closes up to Occupy Little Space.

the principle of the right-angled triangle, and is capable of giving any of the cuts required on a building, no matter how intricate, and it will give the length of rafters, etc., as well.

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

We understand that the Stamping & Tool Company, who are placing this tool on the market, guarantee that it will do all they claim. Aside from the very complete directions which come with the tool, they are always willing to explain fully any point not perfectly clear. At this time they are making a special low price on this tool; see their announcement on another page for particulars.

-

Metal Sockets for Wood Studding

So simple that a boy can use them, so obviously helpful in supplying an urgent need at one of the difficult points in concrete building construction that we wonder why they were not invented long ago, and so ingenious that the attention of builders and contractors is at once attracted to their immense practical utility and value, the iron studding sockets which have been developed by G. M. Ross & Co., 1744 Broad Street, Grinnell, Iowa, are well worthy of careful investigation by everyone who has any building work to do.

Every builder knows how hard it is to connect wood studding, posts, or other upright framing members strongly and securely onto concrete floors or foundations. These "Ross" metal sockets or supports will "do the trick." They are made in all sizes, and adapted to all positions, as at corners, along side or end walls, etc. They are set right in place when the concrete is poured, and the embedded lugs hold them firmly in position. There is nothing about them to rot or disintegrate. The studs, posts, etc., are set right down into

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[July, 1914

these sockets, and are perfectly solid without any need for the old-fashioned, bothersome toe-nailing that in time rusts away.

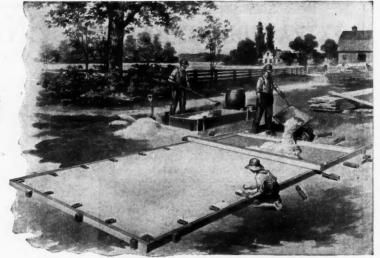
It is not only in house-building that we find a field for this valuable device, for today concrete floors and concrete foundations have come into general use in farm structures such as corn-cribs, granaries, barns, hog-houses, poultry houses, coal houses, sheds, garages, etc. Concrete floors, properly built, are dry, so that corn and all kinds of grain keep as well or better than on wooden floors. Concrete floors put rats out of business, and are now saving the farmers millions of dollars every year. And concrete foundations under barns, sheds, and other buildings where a cement floor may not be needed, give excellent satisfaction.

But the "wooden sills and toe-nailing" method of fastening studding to the concrete has been mighty unsatisfactory. Experience has proved that sills soon rot, because they lie flat down and hold moisture. Steel wire nails soon rust off. These "Ross" post supports, however, hold upright posts or studding securely to concrete floors and

foundations. There are no sills to rot away, or toe-nailing to rust out. The sockets have been used eight years by progressive farmers and builders, who highly recommend them —one of the best evidences of their great value.

It's a simple matter to set the sockets in place. You simply tap them down into the soft cement. Prongs guide them, so that they will be in line properly as they are driven down to their shoulders, which rest on the surface of the concrete. Openings let the moisture out.

Ross sockets are made for studding dressed one side and one edge, and can be secured in sizes to fit any uprights.



"Ross" Way of Providing Permanent Studding Connections. Boy Taps Sockets Down in Soft Concrete; prongs guide them; shoulders stop them at right place; Openings Let Moisture Out; Nail-Holes Allow Driving of Wrought Nails or Spikes to Hold Studding Down.

> Many contractors call these sockets the "100 year" post supports, because the sockets last. Farmer's like the "Cement-Iron" construction.

G. M. Ross & Co. publish an extremely interesting little booklet that contractors and builders value very highly. This booklet will tell you more than we can here. It contains directions for estimating quantities of materials needed, placing temporary wood forms for floors or foundations, mixing the concrete, placing the sockets, and setting the uprights. Write for a copy to G. M. Ross & Co., 1744 Broad Street, Grinnell, Iowa.



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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER 111 THE ONLY ROOF THE ONLY ROOF THAT THAT Foster RED **STAYS** PAYS GREEN **Metal Ceilings** PURPLE BLACK When you need metal ceilings, remember us. Our prices are so reasonable that it is worth while to buy from us. Our metal ceilings are right up to date in design and workmanship. The patterns are deep stamped and clear: the metal of excellent quality and primed ready for painting. Foster Ceilings are easily placed and very neat. Give us a chance to quote prices on your next job. We can save you money, and that's important to you. Write us. ost no more than wood shingles. Outlast the building. odisadvantages. Used on new and old structures. Easy Outlast the building. No disadvantages. Use to lay; quick to obtain Foster Sheet Metal Works stal and Get Posted NOW 530 North Tenth St. SPRINGFIELD, ILL. F. C. SHELDON SLATE COMPANY, Granville, N.Y. The MOESCHILEDWARDS CORRUGATING CO. **Spanish** Tile EVERYTHING IN SHEET METAL BUILDING MATERIAL Write for Prices on Ceiling Catalogue "S" show-Marquise Columna Roofing ing a complete line of Ceraice Shingles **Ornamental Roofings** Siding Creating mailed free to Archi-Culverte Skylight tects, Contractors and Finials Spouting Carpenters . Garages Tanks A State of the second s Gutter Ventilaters Covington, Kentucky Address The Moeschl-Edwards Corrugating Co. . REYNOLDS ASPHALT SHINGLES **Guaranteed** for 10 Years will last many years longer-Natural colors of garnet, red. gray and green, which never fade. We are the ORIGINAL MAKERS of Flexible Asphalt Slate Shingles and tested our product for ten years before putting it on the market Let us send you a booklet. H. M. Reynolds Asphalt Shingle Co. Established 1868 **GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.** West Grant St. BUCKEYE For For METAL SHINGLES Price Service Represent the latest, best and **ENUINE FRANKLIN TUNNEL** most practical of all modern roof-ing materials. Patented Buckeye ROOFING SLATE Raised Side Locking Joints, During its life, you will probably roof a building four or five times. The expense is great. Use G. F. T. Slate and only one roof is necessary. The cost? Practically the same as any good shingle. Cleaner and more artistic, too; also fire-proof. Send for the FREE BOOK that gives real facts formed entirely above the surface, prevent rusting and leaking. Made of heavy gauge metal. Come in three highly embossed patterns. Write for illustrated Catalog and prices, today. about G.F.T. Roofing Slate. Samples and Prices, too. The Thomas & Armstrong Co. SLATINGTON SLATE CO. Slatington, Pa. LONDON, OHIO Dept. A

OUR AGENCIES ARE ALWAYS BUSY

Diamond Flexible All Metal

WEATHER STRIP

Has built up a permanent, profitable business for contractors and carpenters in all parts of the country. If you have not secured an agency Get busy at once. Some fine territory still open. The thousands of satisfied users testify to the superiority of our strip.

Diamond Flexible Metal Weather Strips

are easier to sell than the old style rigid strip because they are so much better in use—and it doesn't take much argument to convince owners why they're so much better. Carpenters and Builders can develop a big business selling these. \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year is quite possible, because every purchaser of Diamond Strips will be so satisfied that he will gladly boost them to other owners and tenants

Diamond Weather Strips mean so much more added comfort that no prospective purchaser will begrudge their small price.

Every Door and Window Needs a Diamond

Where Diamond Strips are used the windows don't stick or bind, and the sash can be removed when necessary without displacing the Flexible Weather Strip. Another thing is that all openings are made air tight and wind, dust, moisture and noise hasn't a chance to get in. They have been known to effect to an economy of from 20% to 40% in fuel alone, because less heat is required in rooms protected by Diamond Weather Strips.

And it's not only residences that use them. Large public buildings— schools, churches, hospitals, etc.,

are always in the market for these products. We make all kinds, suitable for all styles of windows and doors.

Being made of zinc and highest grade spring bronze, they never rust, and last for years. Can be put in old buildings as well as new ones

Description of Cuts

Top cut-The dotted lines show the flexible and adjustable features. Center cut-This section shows how sash and strip can be removed at the same time. Lower cut shows the Diamond Metal Weather Strip in place.

Write today for our Booklet "Diamond Way of Practical Weather Stripping."

It's of Interest to Everyone Who Owns a Building

The Diamond Metal Stamping Co. 626 Kerr Street Columbus, Ohio

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

The Metrical Fable of Old Bill Brown

The Ceresit Waterproofing Company, 910 Westminster Building, Chicago, Ill., are getting out some trade literature of more than ordinary pep. We make bold to reproduce below one delightful bit, with pictures. If you like this taste, write the company for more.



Bill Brown, a contractor, who labored each day, "Degone that old cellar, I don't see the reason i gets full of water in each rainy season, i pained the walls and I put in a sump; The water we get nearly chokes up the pump. Bit is taken like the mischief and fills up gets and today it's as full as it ever has been." For book that explained, had recently sent for book that explained waterproofing cement, so how want some ideas I will grow you a crop." "You're the Judge," read the title, and Bilt were tinside. And pored o'er the book 'til it got through his hide; That water we get nearly chokes up the pump. Water the Judge, "read the title, and Bilt were tinside. The ould fix it up once, and then leave it alone; the ould fix it up once, and then leave it alone; the ould fix it up once and then leave it alone; the the some mortar as soon as they camp." "A send out cement and some sand, and a bit of the waterproof past they get Cerest. The floor of the basement some concrete he placed hout three inches thick, and he also made hast the theore of the basement some concrete he placed hout three inches thick, and he also made hast the theore of the basement some concrete he placed hout three inches thick, and he also made hast the theore of the basement some concrete he placed hout three inches thick, and he also made hast the theore of the basement some concrete he placed hout three inches thick, and he also made hast the theore of the basement some concrete he placed hout three inches thick, and he also made hast the theore of the basement some concrete he placed here overed all the corners with workmanike came, 'Made a one-inch top coat on the concrete he laid; 'Made a nee-inch top coat on the concrete he laid; 'Made a nee-inch top coat on the concrete he laid; 'Made a nee-inch top coat on the concrete he laid; 'Made a nee-inch top coat on the concrete he laid; 'Made a nee-inch top coat on the concrete he laid; 'Made a nee-inch top coat on the concrete he laid; 'Made a nee-inch top coat on the concrete he he how, 'Ma





Build For Permanent Profit

When you have a job of interior finishing, whether in an office building, a factory or a private home, don't forget that every dollar you save for your client will be appreciated and that his continued patronage depends on the value you put into the first job. You will please your patron and make a satisfactory profit for yourself when you use

Roberds Ideal Wall Board

Unlike many substitutes for lath and plaster, Roberds Ideal Wall Board is not a make-shift but is a substantial, time-tried and thoroughly practical interior finish that does not shrink or bulge, does not pull off or warp. It goes on in a truly workman-like manner and stays where you put it. Properly applied, it makes the most handsome, durable and permanent form of in-terior finish. Our proposition to contractors makes this a most profitable line to handle. Write for territory, booklet, samples and prices and price

Roberds Manufacturing Company, 100 Railroad St., Marion, Ind.



Doesn't it often mean a pleased customer, and actual cash in your pocket, to finish a job when promised, or even sooner? You can do this with



Trade Mark Registered, U. S. Patent Office

Just when your man is fuming and fretting over final delays, walls lined with Compo-Board will save 15 to 30 days' time. No waiting for plaster to set and dry. Compo-Board can be papered, painted, or dec-orated at once. And besides being quicker, you are sure of lifetime satisfaction for your customer. He'll stay pleased. Compo-Board is the "Wood-Core" wall board. (Look at the corner of this advertisement.) It isstiff and storng, very smooth when properly put on, -and so durable it will practically outlast the house. Be-ing non-porous, it is heat, cold and fire-resisting.

Compo-Board is sold almost everywhere. Write us today and we'll send free sample and booklet and name of dealer in your town.

Northwestern Compo-Board Company 5777 Lyndale Ave No. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

-and huge condensed milk plants also find 5-ply UTILITY best!

The Chapin-Sacks Co. of Washing-ton, D. C., with condensed milk factories in Michigan, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and many other parts of the country, use thousands and thousands of square feet of UTILITY-the only 5-ply wall board.

For properly condensing the milk, they require an absolutely air-tight compartment and so they build a room of UTILITY-even to the floor.

The great heat necessary to condense the milk into powder-maintained night and day for two-week periods-has no effect on UTILITY; it is thoroughly heat proof because of the 4 layers of high-melt-point asphalt with which the 5 tough fibre-board layers are joined.

the only 5-ply wall board

In the Chapin-Sacks condensed milk plants, the UTILITY-lined rooms are closed down for cleaning about every two weeks, thus giving this wall-board lining a severe change-of-temperature test. That their orders for UTILITY are constantly increasing is the best and most convincing proof of the satisfactory service it gives.

Samples and Book Free

Test 5-ply UTILITY for yourself; let us send you free specimens and interesting UTILITY book today. Learn why this is the superior wall board for every pur-pose. Write now—today.

THE HEPPES CO.

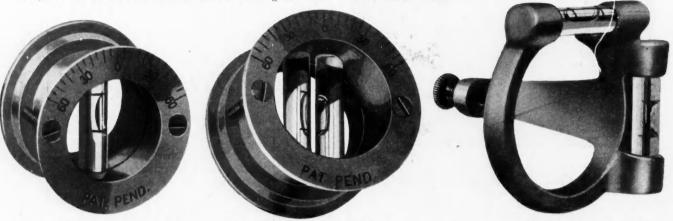
Manufacturers also of Flex-a-Tile Asphalt Shingles, Asphalt Paint and Ashpalt Roofing in any Finish. CHICAGO. ILLINOIS 4503 Fillmore Street

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS FLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

113

Mayes Levels and Plumbs

For many years, Mayes Brothers, 694 Medbury Avenue, Detroit, Mich., have been making perfect levels and plumb rules. The Mayes Mason Tools have become standard the world over, and the demand for them is constant among the most Two of these are equipped with the easy-set dial, so that the straight edge can be easily adjusted to any angle work. The other vial case is something of a novelty, as it can be attached to any straight edge without drilling any holes. It is fastened with a thumb-screw



Mayes Single Overall Level Glass and

Mayes Double Overall Level Glasses

Aluminum Straight Edge Level and Plumb Attached with Thumb Screw.

skillful craftsmen. Their line includes all the regular styles of masons' and carpenters' wood levels, also the reliable Mayes easy-set aluminum levels.

There are a good many workmen who like to construct their own levels, and these will be glad to know where they can obtain thoroughly satisfactory, well-made level glasses. Mayes Brothers make quite a specialty of this kind of trade. They furnish both the simple level glasses and also glasses set in aluminum cases. Three styles of this latter are illustrated. These are the Mayes New Overall Easy-Set Aluminum Cases; they can be used for level or plumb and are reversible.

blocks can profitably be made into handles for steel knives and forks. The bureau of forestry of the Philippine Islands will send

We suggest that our readers write to Mayes Brothers, De-

troit, Mich., for their illustrated catalog, giving full particu-

-

It has been discovered that the waste from dogwood shuttle-

tropical timbers to the U. S. forest service so that their suitability for fine furniture veneers may be ascertained.



Reg. U.S. Pat Office

Look for the Word "IRWIN"

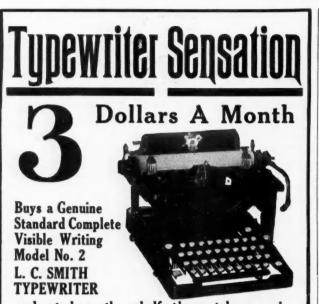
lars and prices about all of their goods.

WHEN you ask the hardware man for a genuine Irwin Bit, look at the shank of the bit he offers you—see if our trademark (illustrated at left) is stamped there. If so—you're safe. Don't be misled by "pattern" but insist on getting your money's worth by buying a genuine Irwin. For years past we have had the reputation of being the leading Bit Makers; "Irwin" and "Quality" are inseparable. The hardest woods or toughest knots have no terrors for the Irwin Bit-user. Breakage is a thing practically unknown with genuine Irwin Bits, for they are drop-forged from tip to shank, out of one solid piece of steel. You have a right to have the best going and we'll do our part to see that you **do** get it. So if your dealer cannot supply you write us at once.

THE IRWIN AUGER BIT COMPANY WILMINGTON, OHIO



[July, 1914



116

and at less than half the catalogue price Never before has anything like this been attempted. Dealers get more than this for simply renting this make of machine, not nearly as perfect as the one I will send you, and you pay only Three Dollars a month and own it. USE AS YOU PAY.

A-GUARANTEED-TYPEWRITER-\$48.30

A-GUARANTEED-TYPEWRITER-\$48.30 Perfect machines only. Complete outfit, nothing extra to buy, no strings of any kind to this offer. Just think of buy-ing such a typewriter for \$9.30 down and \$3.00 a month. Thousands of people have paid \$100.00 cash for L. C. Smiths, it's standard, by many considered the best typewriter ever built. Has the backspacer, tabulator, two-color ribbon, anto-ment, insuring equal spacing between letters, even at the gragin stops, margin release key, adjustment, adjustable parts at speed. Stencil cutting adjustment, adjustable parts is the backspacer, tabulator, two-color ribbon, anto-ment, insuring equal spacing between letters, even at the gragin stops, margin release key, adjustable paper and platen release, ball bearing carriage, ball bearing basket shift, single shift standard universal keyboard, writing stoper practical improvement, every modern operating con-venience of the latest standard machines; comes to you with instruction book and operating instructions, tools, cover, prac-tice paper, everything ready. It runs beautifully. Writes as practice and clean-cut a letter as quickly and as easily as any machine bought for \$100.00. It's wonderfully simple; a child can operate it with half an hour's practice and rapidly attain sof honset service and complete satisfaction. Send No Money—Only Mail Courson and I

Send No Money-Only Mail Coupon and I WilliShip You This L. C. Smith Typewriter

Will Ship Iou Ihis L. C. Smith lypewriter When the typewriter arrives, deposit with the Express Agent \$3.03 and take the typewriter five days and try it. If you find it to be the best typewriter bargain you ever saw, satisfactory in every respect, keep it and send me \$3.00 each month until the special price of \$48.30 is paid. If you don't want to keep it, return it to the express agent, and he will give you back your \$9.30 and return the machine to me. I will pay the return express charges. You won't want to send this beautiful typewriter back after you have seen it and tried it. You can't imagine the perfection of this typewriter until you see it. The price is less than half the catalogue price; you use it while you pay for it, and it is guaranteed just as if you paid \$100.

Only 200 Orders Will Be Filled On This Offer. Act Today to Be Sure

The coupon states the terms. Fill it out and send it now, today. You can't lose, and it's the greatest typewriter oppor-tunity you will ever have.

----- COUPON -----HARRY A. SMITH.

Room 702, No. 231 North Firth Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

Room 702, No. 231 North Filth Avenue, Chicago, as described in this advertisement. I will pay you the \$39.00 balance of the SPECIAL \$48.30 purchase price at the rate of \$3.00 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for. It is understood that I have five days in which to examine and try the typewriter. If I choose not to keep it, I will care-fully repack it and return it to the express agent. It is un-derstood that you give the standard guarantee for one year.

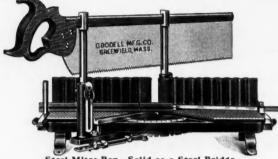
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Goodell Steel Mitre Box

When the Goodell Steel Mitre Box was introduced some ten years ago, it marked an improvement in the construction of mitre boxes as radical and important as the earlier substitution in these tools of cast iron for wood. In all the ten years these steel mitre boxes have been in use, the manufacturers, so they report, have not been called on for \$15 worth of repair parts. This certainly speaks well for the strength and durability of the steel mitre boxes.

This mitre box is built like a bridge; it has a regular steel truss frame. This makes a perfectly rigid bed to work on, assuring absolute accuracy and at the same time preventing weakening strains and final breakage.

The Goodell Steel Mitre Box possesses several improved features that make it popular with carpenters and cabinet



Steel Mitre Box-Solid as a Steel Bridge.

makers. It has automatic detents for holding the saw elevated, which allows the placing of work with both hands. A slight downward pressure instantly releases the saw. A lever carrying the saw may be swung from 45 to 90 degrees either right or left and will lock automatically at all the regular, most used angles. Angles more acute than 45 degrees are obtained by the angle attachment, which is also used as a moulding holder. This, together with the length gauge for cutting duplicate parts of any length up to 20 inches, are easily set up in position and fastened with thumb-screws.

Another very important feature is the serrated steel plates which cover the bed and form the bottom of the box to keep the work from slipping.

All who use or should use a mitre box will be interested to write the Goodell Manufacturing Company, of Greenfield, Mass., for full particulars in regard to this box.

"The Little Boss is Making Good"

The above declaration has come to us from one of our Nebraska subscribers, Mr. L. Landkamer, carpenter and builder, who lives in Alexandria. He sends a photograph of his gang at work laying a new concrete floor in the railroad coal sheds. As you will see, the "Boss" concrete batch mixer is doing the work.

It always gives builders a good deal of confidence in a machine to have it endorsed by a brother builder who has given it a thorough test in actual work. Mr. Landkamer is not the only enthusiastic user of the "Boss" mixer, nor is the popularity of this machine by any means confined to Alexandria, Neb. On a single day this spring the manu-facturers received thirty-two orders. Their volume of business has kept right up throughout the spring and summer; in fact, there has been such a demand for their machines that they have been forced to run their factory day and night so as to fill orders promptly and not keep any contractors waiting. When a man orders a concrete mixer at this time of year, right in the busy season, he usually wants it in a hurry, and there is a good deal of satisfaction in dealing with a concern that appreciates the importance of prompt delivery and has the manufacturing facilities to turn out high grade machines on time.



Sand's Aluminum Levels are light, strong and durable. They will not warp, split or rust. Nothing to work loase or get out of order. Easy to handle. Need no adjusting. Made in 18", 24" and 30" sizes for Carpenters and 42" length for Masons. We also make a high-grade line of wood levels.

are honestly made of very high-grade aluminum specially prepared for this purpose. The finish is ideal and the greatest strength is placed where most needed. All unnecessary weight is left out. The plumbs are the best that careful experience can make. Each level is fully tested before it is offered for sale. You can count on Sand's Levels being perfect.

Ask Your Hardware Dealer to show you Sand's Levels. If he does not sell them let us know and we will send you a circular showing full size view of our 24" Aluminum Level and ½ view of the 30". Just like seeing the actual levels. J. SAND & SON 1027 Rivard St., Detroit, Michigan **Best Level to Use in Dark Places**

The plumbs at each end and the double center level make it readable in any position and at arm's length. Pick it up anyway. It is always in position. Vials covered with heavy plate glass which keeps out water, dust and dirt. A Sand's Aluminum Level will last you a life-time.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Carpenters, Contractors and Builders are making far bigger profits on their jobs by installing a portable, wood-working plant equipped with an Ellis Engine. It is the most economical, most efficient engine they can buy. More power at half the cost is the Ellis way of

more power on Kerosene than some engines on Gaso-line. They also operate successfully on distillate, pet-rol, alcohol or gasoline. Ellis Engines

Made in four sizes—36", 24", 18" and 12" lengths. Finest, lightest and strongest Plumb Rules made. Double constructed. No matter how you pick them up, they are always on the job. Work either edge or end up. Reversible and adjustable to any angle work. We use the best grade of spirit vials that show up bubble readily and accurately.

Made in same lengths stationary. Vials are stationary and fine brass wires are used for marks. The fine brass wires used for marks makes the level stationary and adjustable at the same time. Two heavy glass lenses cover each side of vials, keeping them dust and moisture proof; will not warp or rust, and if used right will last a lifetime. Mechanics who use Mayes' Aluminum Levels say they could not do without them.

Manufacturers of the Reliable Mayes Mason and Carpenter Aluminum Brass Bound and Plain Levels.

117



Contractor L. Landkamer and the "Boss" Batch Mixer Putting in Concrete Coal Shed Floor at Alexandria, Neb.

As many of our readers know, the "Boss" concrete batch mixers are manufactured by the American Cement Machine Company, Inc., 1006 Johnson Street, Keokuk, Ia. Their plant is right beside the immense new Mississippi dam, which gives them an unfailing source of cheap manufacturing power. This Keokuk dam project has been one of the great engineering accomplishments of the century. It develops 200,000 electric horsepower.

We are sure that many of our readers would like to look

over the new illustrated catalogs recently issued by the American Cement Machine Company, describing their concrete mixers. The "Boss" is a 5-foot capacity batch mixer and the "Steel King" a 10-foot mixer. Both are made of steel and are equipped with the reliable Mandt gasoline engines. Other types of engines can be furnished instead, if preferred. Electric motor power can also be provided. Write the American Cement Machine Company, 1006 Johnson Street, Keokuk, Ia., for full particulars.



For Contractors Only

The rates we make for furnace heating equipments carry but one profit;—the factory profit, for we do not offer our furnaces to dealers or middlemen. The reason for this policy is that we may plan the "layout" of every job,—then we know the customer will be pleased.

With Contractors, We Share Our Factory Profit

If you are a contractor, and want to know just what this means, send us a sketch of the next house you have to heat, and we will give you an illustration of the advantages a contractor will have if he uses HESS STEEL FURNACES.

Hess Warming & Ventilating Co. 1220 TACOMA BLDG., CHICAGO.

Makers, Also, of White Enameled Steel Medicine Cabinets

119



A Bigger Income For You <u>A New, Uncrowded Field With Big</u> <u>Profits and No Competition</u>

It's the carpenter and builder who foresees the necessity of tomorrow and supplies it—

who "gets there." Here's such a necessity —and think of its money-making possibilities, with the sanitary laws now in effect in every state. It's the

Kaustine

Sewage Disposal

System Operated by Kaustine — that powerful germ-killing, odor-destroying chemical. Kaustine kills instantly all contagious disease germs—absolutely prevents typhoid or other disease—and

<u>No</u> <u>Water</u> No Sewer — No Plumbing

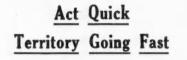
Kaustine is so sanitary, so convenient, so economical, that it sells instantly every rural building is a prospect.

> Rural Homes Factories Hotels

Schools Summer Camps

Churches

You can install one in a few hours, and get the plumber's profit, a year-round income—no dull seasons. But



The first Kaustine man in your locality will reap the biggest harvest. You can be that man—and think of his profits—for weeks—for months—for years. But you must get our proposition immediately—write now before you turn over another page.

Kaustine Co., Inc.Dept. BEllicott SquareBuffalo, N. Y.

Johns-Manville Duluth Office Moves

The Duluth office of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company has moved to larger quarters at 327 West First Street, in order to take care of its increased business. The new office is on the ground floor, with windows for the display of J-M asbestos roofing, pipe coverings, packings, sanitary specialties, auto accessories and other products of this company's wellknown and varied lines.

*

Bowers Ventilator and Cupola

The special feature of a galvanized barn ventilator and cupola manufactured and sold by F. M. Bowers and Sons, Indianapolis, Ind., is that the openings which permit the escape of the foul air are unusually large. Their area is even greater than the cross section area of the ventilator tube. In this ventilator it is claimed that the arrangement of storm bands, cones, etc., diverge the current of foul air as slightly as possible; they are also arranged to prevent the outside wind currents from combating the outflow of the warm, foul air. The wind even assists the ventilating.



Popular Style "Bowers" Ventilator.

The Bowers ventilator and cupola is made of No. 20 and 22 gauge galvanized iron and the base is strongly reinforced with steel angles in the corners and around the top. The weather-vane is gold leafed and may be had with Cow, Horse, Sheep or Hog, as desired. Write F. M. Bowers and Sons, 926 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind., for illustrated price list of these ventilators and their metal specialties.

AGENTS \$45 TO \$80 ACULIATIOACUEACIONALACULARITOACUEACIONALACULARITOACUEACIONALACULARITOACUEACIONALACULARITOACUEACIONALACULARITOACUEACIONALACULARITOACULARIAACULARITOAcueacionalACULARITOAcueacionalACULARITOAcueacionalACULARITOAcueacionalACULARITOAcueacionalACULARITOAcueacionalACULARITOAcueacionalAcueacionalAcueacionalACULARITOAcueacionalAcue

A WEEK





Big Savings For Contractors and Builders-**Buy Direct From Us** at Wholesale Prices

guaranteed to be absolutely as represented, with safe delivery and satisfaction. Send today for our brand new 320-page catalog of Millwork and Building Material. It contains 3.000 superb illustrations and 8.000 bargains for you to save money on. Get our magnificent Book of Modern House Plans also. Weship you lumber, flooring, doors, win-dows, mouldings, porchwork, building paper, hardware, tin-work and roofing. Note the few bargains listed below.

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Glazed Windows of all kinds, ready for quick shipment. 2-Light, 68c up 12-Light, 83c up 12-Light, 83c up 12-Light, 83c up

30c

34c

4-Light Barn Sash 47c

\$1.20

per gal. in 5-gal. kit. We have all kinds of paint at wholesale

prices.

Estimates Made Free—We Fur-nish Everything for Building Your House—We Seli at Whole-sale—We Guarantee Everything to be Bright, Brand New Materi-al. We Guarantee Safe Delivery. Don't Plan a Building without Our Aid!

GO MILLWORK SUPPLY CO. 1422 W. 37th Street CHICAGO
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CHICAGO, ILL.

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Address.

CHICAGO, ILL. / Gentlemen: —Please send your FREE books listed below, to

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Wearwell Paint Perfect guaranteed house paint-

Round, Des \$1.00—our price, only

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We can sup

We can sup-ply any kind an d style. Rustless gal-bronze or black wire-clear pine an d oak frames.Win-dow screens for 24 x 28 2-light win-dows, full size, **79c.** C at a l og s bo ws all

BARGAINS

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CHICAGO MILLWORK SUPPLY CO.

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President.

Porch

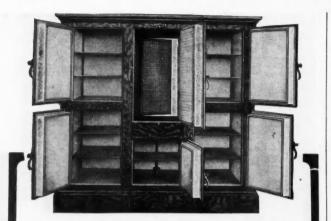
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Better Service Better Satisfaction HERRICK REFRIGERATORS

MAKE the installation of refrigerators as much a part of your building operations as the plumbing or heating.

Yon are safe in recommending and placing the Herrick in any of your buildings requiring a sanitary, up-to-date refrigerator. Perfect sanitation is assured by the lining and the construction. Economy is certain; doors fit closely and walls are properly insulated. No spoiled food; no wasted ice.

The HERRICK REFRIGERATOR is not by any means the cheapest but by all means the BEST.

Catalog 24 contains fine plans for installing refrigerators and general refrigerator information of genuine value. Send your name and address. The book is free.

HERRICK REFRIGERATOR CO., Waterloo, Iowa



Bicycles More Popular Than Ever

People are often heard to remark that the bicycle is coming back into popular favor again. But those who are closely associated with the bicycle business are authority for the statement that the bicycle has never gone out—that there are more bicycles in use today than ever.

There are thousands of them in use today that are never noticed. They have become so general in use that they are no longer a novelty. In the cities and larger towns today hundreds of bicycles can be seen on the streets during the morning and evening hours when people are going to and from their work. The bicycle has become a necessary means of transportation for workmen, boys and children

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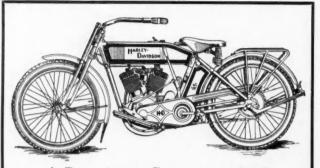
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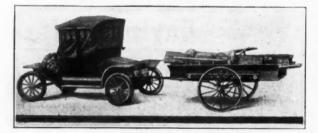
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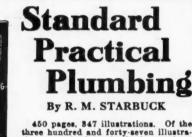
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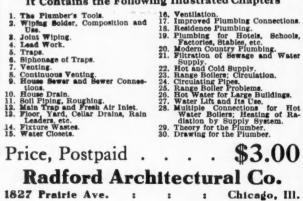


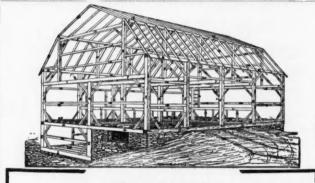
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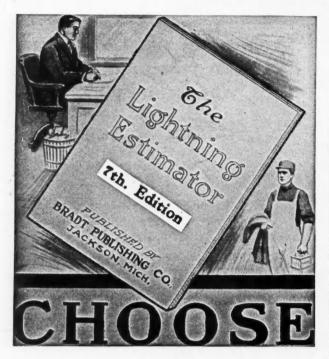
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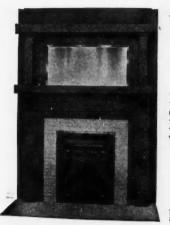
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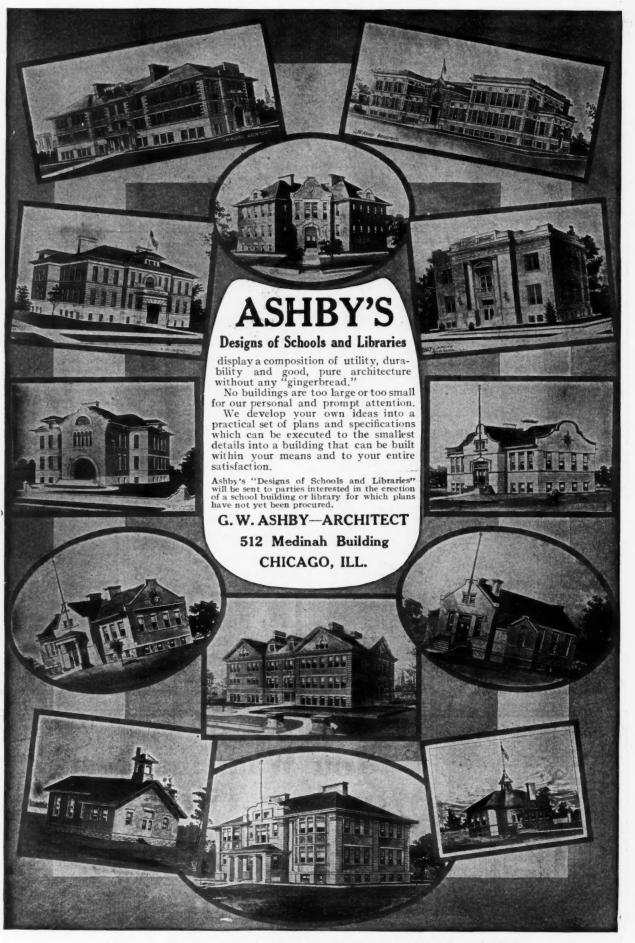
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[July, 1914



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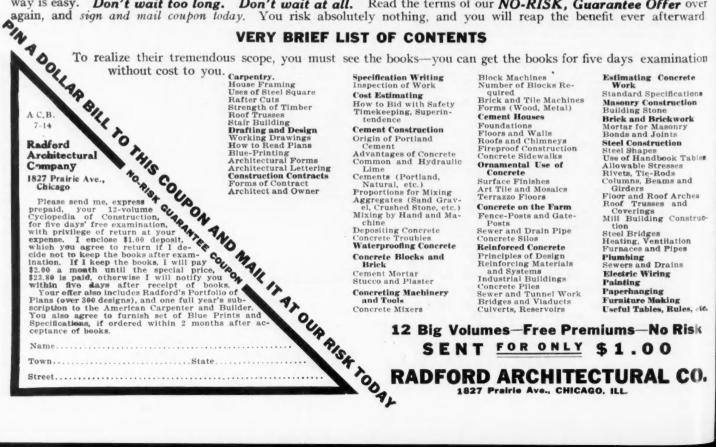
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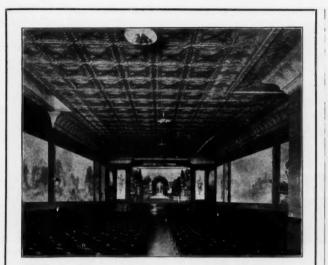
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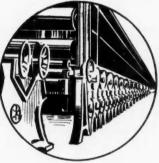
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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Forms for the August number of the American Carpenter and Builder will close promptly on July 20. New Copy. changes and orders for omissions of edvertisements must reach our business office. 1827 Prairie Ave., 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 re-serve the right to repeat last advertisement on all unexpired contracts. AMERICAN CARPENTER & BUILDER CO. serve the right to repeat last advertisement on all unexpired contracts.

Built by John J. Randall Co. **Real Estate** and Builders, Freeport. L. I.,

New York



Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board Used on this Building

[July, 1914

Durability is the Keynote of All Good Building

John J. Randall Company used Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board on the house illustrated above to their entire satisfaction. The testimonial below is only one of the hundreds received proving our claims of the superiority of Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board over all other plaster board.

Board over all other plaster board. Read This Letter TEWS LIME & CEMENT CO. Mr. Frank Piphorn, 895 Buffum Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Dear Sir: We have used Bishopric Stucco Board on two houses which we have built during the past fall and winter. We are very well satisfied with the board, and think that it is superior to any metal-lath which can be used. The house which is completed has stood during the winter, and shows no effects whatever from either heat or cold. There are no cracks, nor any signs of dampness. Yours very truly, JOHN J. RANDALL COMPANY, By E. S. Randall, Treasurer.

Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board Nailed to Studding and Stucco Applied to Stucco Board



"Dampness Can't Penetrate"

study the diagram below and you will begin to really appreciate the great superiority of Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board.

Mr. Builder: Investigate

the merits of Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board.

You cannot help but be

convinced of the simpli-

city; economy and practicability of Bishopric Stuc-

co or Plaster Board. Note

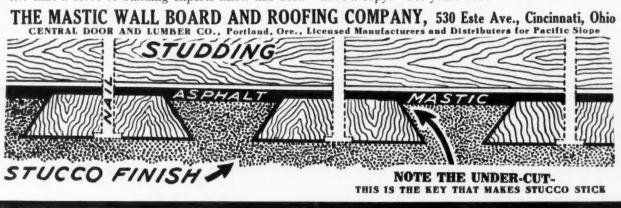
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of Stucco on Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board in

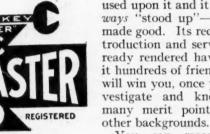
circular illustration. Then

Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board makes plaster and cement walls permanent-they can't crack, crumble or disintegrate when this time-defying stucco board is used. For five long years we have tested Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board. Every test that a score of building experts know has been the slightest hesitation or fear of endangering your reputation. We guarantee Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board to be as represented.

Don't delay-write today for free samples and free handsome illustrated book, just out, "Durable Homes by the Bishopric System." Contains latest information on stucco work. Every builder should have a copy. Get yours now.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



used upon it and it has always "stood up"-always made good. Its recent in-

troduction and service already rendered have won it hundreds of friends. It will win you, once you investigate and know its many merit points over

You can recommend and use Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board without



SAN-A-BESTOS Flooring and Stucco

Looks and Wears Like Stone Means Safety First and Always

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SAN-A-BESTOS reduces insurance rates simply because it CAN'T burn. It is really *Fireproof* and *Dampproof*. It is composed entirely of absolutely fireproof materials.

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There is no upkeep cost to SAN-A-BESTOS. It never requires painting. It is easily cleaned. We have a splendid material that is adaptable for buildings of all kinds. Let us send you other information.

CONTRACTORS: HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET A REAL LIVE MATERIAL FOR YOUR CLIENTS.



Write Us Today

SAN-A-BESTOS PRODUCTS CO. Waukegan, Illinois





"BIG 4" HANGERS

for

Sliding Doors



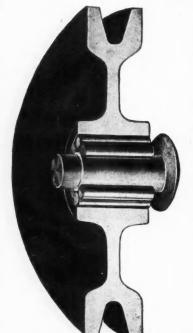
Patented April 24, 1906. Front View, "Big 4" Hanger Are easy to attach, and once in position they cannot jump the track and

View of "Big 4" Hanger, showing flexible feature

can only be removed at the end of the rail.

When the door hangs straight down, the hanger is rigid and does not swing in the wind. The hinged-joint permits the door to swing out should anything bump against it.

Wheels have roller bearings, and all exposed parts are galvanized to prevent rust. Thousands of them are in use and giving perfect satisfaction.



Sectional View of Axle and Bearings

Braced Rail

Braced Rail is made of $1\frac{1}{4}$ " x 3/16" steel with brackets of the same stock. A lug is turned down which rests against the side of the building and acts as a brace, giving at least one-third more



strength. The rail is furnished in 4, 6, 8 and 10 foot lengths.

Free Booklet. Write for booklet "Sliding Barn Door Equipment." It has some valuable information every "live" contractor should have. Do it today.

MADE BY

NATIONAL MFG. CO., Sterling, Ill.