Picturing certain important groups of "Our Readers"

THE JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER

Nine times out of ten he is the builder with a future before him. He is the timber from which Contractors, Builders and Architects are made. A skillful, studious man—observing, responsible, ambitious. In building circles he is recognized as the "brains of the job"; and his all around training best fits him for advancement in the building world. We are proud of our Carpenter readers. We recommend them to all business men. Gain their loyalty at the beginning of their building career and they will stay with you always.
Do Your Drilling,
Chipping, Caulking,
or Surfacing with an
ELECTRIC HAMMER

or the Manually Operated
Drilhammer

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

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

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 accommodates drills from 1/4 in. to 1 1/2 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

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 steam-driven 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 holds the tool 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 immediately.

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.

Established 1872

Main Office, 14-16 W. Randolph St., Chicago

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Ceiling Work Made Easy

No Exertion
NEW LIST OF AGENCIES

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It will pay any contractor to get acquainted with the OSHKOSH MIXER. Request full information. Write us today for prices and Special Offer.
The Mixer with the Effective 4-Way Mix. Also built for steam or electric power.

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

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There's a reason

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NEVER BREAK

BECAUSE THEY ARE MADE OF VERY HEAVY GAUGE METAL AND PERFECTLY CONSTRUCTED.

If the upper plate drops, the Monitor "Never Break" Sash Lock will pick it up from a lower point than any other, adjust the sashes perfectly, prevent all vibration and lock securely, so it cannot be opened from the outside.

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RAPID, FLEXIBLE, SELF-PROPELLING WHEN RAISING HANDLE

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...and Edge Roller easily adjusted to either side.
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 floor-scraping machine on the market.

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You owe it to yourself, as well as to the property owner for whom you are working, to see that his buildings are adequately equipped with proper protection from loss by lightning. His confidence in your judgment will make it easy for you to secure this additional work.

The Barnett System of Guaranteed Lightning Protection is the easy way to more profits on the same job. Our rods are in big demand and there is a big profit in selling them. They are made of pure copper cable, with attractive fixtures that are easily put on any building. Why not equip yourself to take advantage of the opportunities for this work which are continuously arising? Let us show you the way to more profits on the same job.

FREE CABLE SAMPLES, PRICE LIST AND CATALOG
Jos. A. C. Barnett & Co.

$13.95 per doz. 4 footers— if you send cash with order.
Absolutely Safe; two of them will carry a ton, and they last a lifetime. Think of the time you save! One man alone can put them up and take them down easily and quickly. No Side Swing if you purchase our new fixture at 6c extra per dozen brackets: these keep the brackets absolutely rigid.

Write for Catalog of Builders' Specialties!

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Think of the time this saves!
The grip is positive, and special grade of steel in the bar more than doubles the strength of the clamp.
Our No. 10 catalogue shows some very interesting price reductions on four of the most wanted styles. It will pay you to write for it at once.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., U. S. A.
Every contractor is keen to get workmen who can "speed up". If a man drives two nails where another man drives one, other things being equal, he earns twice as much for the boss.

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Now a Weber Double Acting Floor Scraper makes two shavings grow where only one grew before. And it makes them grow in every nook of the floor of many corners, getting close to the baseboard everywhere.

It is the multiplication of small savings and small efficiencies that makes your profit. Probably you will call the saving made by a Weber Floor Scraper large after you have given it a trial. But whether small or large, it is amply worth while.

Here's what I'll do. Tell me you want a Weber Floor Scraper to test its profit multiplying feature. I'll send you one for a five-day free trial. If you don't like it send it back at my expense and we'll part friends.

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670 71st Ave., West Allis, Wis.

TRIPLE “A”
The Adjustable Floorsmoother
Here is a successful floorsmoother. It is adjustable in weight, depth of cut and shear of cut. Surfaces and finishes flush with the baseboard.

The MACHINE that makes the MONEY
With the TRIPLE “A” SPRING DRIVEN FLOOR-SMOOTHER an inexperienced man can easily make from $12 to $20 a day finishing old, new, painted, varnished, oiled or gritty floors. It is the only hand power machine that has a spring motor. Just as good as a power machine. Costs much less.

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and complete illustrated circulars. We will also send you interesting data on the earning power of the Triple “A.” Figures based on actual work done. You can earn from $12 to $20 a day. Write us.

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A Good Elevator
Is a Good Investment
Saves Time and Labor

Our product includes Dumb-Waiters, Carriage, Auto and Store Elevators—Hand and Power.

These machines are serviceable and will pay for themselves in a very short time. Being practically self-contained, they can be erected by any carpenter or "handy man" in a few hours' time. Plans for erecting furnished with each elevator.

The Reasonable Cost Will Interest You

Write to us today stating your requirements, giving style of machine wanted, size of platform and number of feet travel and we will name you a money-saving price on equipment made to serve you well.

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You Can't Afford to Install Inferior DUMBWAITERS!

Because there is not sufficient profit in them to make it worth while. And the annoyance and disgust they cause will mar your reputation.

The BEST is none too good!
"THE SEDGWICK IS THE BEST."
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It's unique.
It will help you to get business.
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It will solve your DUMBWAITER Problems.

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HAND POWER and ELECTRIC

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Enclosed find my check for blinds. I am pleased with them and sorry I did not have them put throughout the whole house.

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Comfort!
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PHOENIX SLIDING BLIND CO.
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SMASHING GLASS
SASH WEIGHTS
CORDS with AUTOMATIC SASH HOLDERS

SPECIFY USE DEMAND

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DUMB WAITERS  ELEVATORS  CELLAR HOISTS
JUMPER DISAPPEARING DUMB WAITERS  CHAIN HOISTS, CRANKS and TROLLEYS
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STORM Dumbwaiters and Hand Elevators

No stock sizes. Built to fit the place. Ask your hardware dealer and write us for catalogue. Let us send you our new Catalog with Discounts.

THE STORM MFG. CO.
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The Master Mixer

for the Master Builder

The selection of a Concrete Mixer demands only the same "horse sense" you use when you buy any other tool—you don't take chances on "unknowns" or imitations—you've cut your wisdom teeth.

You know that the original LITTLE WONDER opened to your profession a source of great profit by enabling you to quickly and easily do concrete work that previously had been awarded to others.

You've heard many good things about the LITTLE WONDER "FIVE"—possibly something like this, taken from the recent letter of a purchaser:

"I had two other mixers before buying the Little Wonder, and now I wish they were all LITTLE WONDERS."

We have thousands of similar letters on file.

LITTLE WONDER "FIVE"

With Side Loader and Automatic Water-Measuring Tank

Capacity

WITH Side Loader
5 Cubic feet per batch—70 to 100 cubic yards per day

Without Side Loader
5 cubic feet per batch—35 to 50 cubic yards per day

"The Mixer that Makes the Money"

Now, you've long wanted a mixer. You want the master machine. You want the one that pays the largest dividend on investment—the mixer of widest known efficiency, of greatest durability, of absolutely guaranteed satisfaction, or no sale, and one that will mix mortar.

The LITTLE WONDER "FIVE" with Side Loader, meets the requirements of any sized job and extracts the last cent of profit by its smooth, rapid work. Mixes one batch while the following is loaded. Loader takes barrows endwise or side-wise on ground level—no inclines to climb, no staging to build. Drum is wide mouthed, no movable parts inside and easily cleaned. Mix visible, consistency easily regulated and neither slops nor clogs. Double drive bearings. One lever control. Work it with any crew you chance to have.

First-class gasoline engine runs the mixer for about 35 cents per day, and is detachable for other work. Only one sprocket chain. Frame and axles steel I-beam section. Steel wheels, wide tires, standard tread. Easily moved about or shipped.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL, with or without Side Loader, and we pay the freight if you're not satisfied

WATERLOO CEMENT MACHINERY CORPORATION
103 VINTON STREET, WATERLOO, IOWA

NEW YORK  PHILADELPHIA  CHICAGO  KANSAS CITY  MONTREAL
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
**"A Mix A Minute"**

At an Operating Cost of But 3 Cents per Hour

Entire batch, wet or dry, folded against itself and thoroughly kneaded 2½ times with each drum revolution. 12 to 20 drum revolutions per minute.

Two wheelbarrows per batch.

**DAILY CAPACITY** up to 75 yds. with loader.
**DAILY CAPACITY** up to 50 yds. without loader.

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**Blystone Batch Mixer**

For Plaster - Concrete - Mortar

A saving of $25.00 per day was made in mixing hardwall plaster for the big Machinery Palace for the Panama Pacific Exposition.

The Cement Tile & Block Mfr. Co., of Osgood, Ohio, paid for their Blystone in three months work in their block plant.

One man slaked lime and made mortar for ten masons and had time to spare for other work on a job recently done by O. Ed Berry, of Harrisburg, Ills. Mr. Berry also says he got 10% more mortar per barrel of lime.

H. A. Farmer, St. Petersburg, Fla., recently wrote us as follows: "I am so well pleased with mixer, I want another just like it. Ship me another one as soon as possible."

Write for catalog today.

**BLYSTONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY**
286 Carpenter St.,
CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA.

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**ARCHER CONCRETE MIXER**

Capacity 4½ cubic feet wet concrete per batch. Just the mixer for economical work on large or Small Jobs.

Saves the Work of 5 Men

The Archer Mixer by fast mixing and by discharging the concrete directly into the forms saves the work of five men. No wheeling is necessary. Loading platform is low. Barrow dumps into the charging hopper which is strongly braced so it will not bend or "give" under weight.

The price of the Archer makes it an attractive investment for the Carpenter and Contractor. It is built of first quality iron and steel with blue anealed steel plate drum. 3½ H.P. Gasoline Engine. Platform 6 ft long by 58 inches wide and 21 inches high. Can be used anywhere on the job—in the basement or on the roof. We agree to refund your money if the Archer does not do all we claim. Write for full description and price.

**ARCHER IRON WORKS**
2430 West 34th Place
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
You Have Seen This Name

on the many mixers in constructing homes and buildings, along public highways in making curbs, gutters, roads, bridges, streets and in fact every possible place where concrete is used.

The use of both the small mixer known as the “SSS,” capacity 3 to 5 cu. feet, and the larger called “The STANDARD,” capacity 3 to 40 cu. feet, from coast to coast, as well as those shipped to foreign countries, has given international prominence to their makers,

The Standard Scale and Supply Co.

In every mixer, thousands throughout the United States, you see the product of this company. Their owners investigated their many merits and many advantages:

Low-Charging, 24" from ground.
No Complicated Loading Hoist.
Open drum for constant inspection.
Batch type design which municipal engineers are demanding, etc., etc.

These features have added dollars in greater profits to the users of this line—it will to you.

The scope of our product goes still further. We manufacture most every equipment for contractors. We maintain a duplicate part system. Every piece of machinery is protected by the prestige of the name and the guarantee of the maker. Our experience has covered almost twenty-five years.

Therefore, when you invest in a Standard engine, hoist, material elevator, cart, barrow or other equipment, you may be assured that you have obtained as good as can be procured.

Correspondence Invited
from contractors considering big or little machines who are interested in bigger profits. Our Catalog No. 448, will be mailed to you tomorrow.

THE STANDARD SCALE & SUPPLY CO.
Chicago, 1245-47 Walsh Ave. Pittsburgh, 263-69 Water St.
Cleveland, 1547 Columbus Blvd. Philadelphia, 30 South Fourth Street

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Supplies the Demand for a Small Perfect Mixer

Capacity 3 to 5 Cubic Feet Per Batch

Weight, 800 Lbs.

On Trucks, 1000 Lbs.

On Trucks with Engine, 1400 Lbs.

The McCracken Portable Batch Mixer is designed and built to meet the demand for a strong, simple, durable and practical mixer, that is large enough for all ordinary contract work but light enough to be portable on the small job as well as on the large. Mounted on good steel trucks, EXTRA LARGE DUMP OF THE PROPER SHAPE, equipped with our own high-grade 3-HP. SIOUX engine, enclosed in a good steel housing (not a cheap bag), also has friction clutch, so that drum can be started and stopped without stopping the engine. Capacity, thirty to forty yards per day. Cost for power, twenty-five cents per day. The largest, best and most complete mixer on the market for the money.

Write for Further Particulars

SIOUX CITY ENGINE & MACHINERY COMPANY
9th and Division Sts.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
The BABY GRAND
CONTINUOUS MIXER
combines all the good features of mixer and hoist at the price of one machine.

The BABY GRAND is a logical investment for the Carpenter and Contractor because both mixer and hoist are greatly used in modern construction. You can afford the Baby Grand. It is portable; capacity, 4 to 5 cu. yds., an hour. 24 H. P. Gasoline Engine furnished with the machine.

The HOIST is mounted on the frame (see illustration). Operates with or independent of the mixer. Simple friction clutch for starting and hand brake for holding load. Capacity of hoist, 400 pounds. Lifts load 100 ft. per minute.

Our latest CATALOG gives a complete description. Send for it. We also make the HARTWICK TWO TROUGH MIXERS for heavy construction work.

HALL-HOLMES MFG. COMPANY
436 Oak Street Jackson, Mich.

Think of It!
This HELPER mixer that will mix mortar and concrete, only $35.00.
It will mix two cubic feet at a time. The measuring box enables you to get another batch ready while one batch is being mixed. Requires 1/4 h.p. engine to run it. Daily capacity 15 to 20 cubic yards.

Send us your order now, or ask for FREE catalog giving more information.

THE CEMENT TILE MACHINERY CO., 132 Rath St., Waterloo, Iowa

A New York Contractor Says:
"Yesterday morning I started an Atlas 5-foot Batch Mixer and six men on a Machine Show Room floor; when the gong sounded last night, eleven men were hustling to keep up with the machine and it had turned out 57 cubic yards of excellent work.

I didn’t think it possible to buy so much mixer for the money."

That’s one man’s endorsement of the

Atlas MIXER
Measured by service and durability, the Atlas is the lowest priced 5-foot Batch Mixer on the market.

Channel iron frame—splendid lubricating and double-bearing system—expanding ring clutch—low charging hopper—malleable blades and buckets in heavy boiler plate drum and an exceptionally powerful and mechanically perfect engine.

The Atlas can be sold at a low price because we specialize on mixers—every part standardized.

Don’t buy a mixer for any purpose until you get the Atlas Mixer Book—just ask for it.

We will be glad to make a proposition to responsible dealers in open territory.

Atlas Engineering Company
780-790 30th St.
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BEST CEMENT BLOCK
IN THE WORLD
Continuous open air space; reinforced all around; staggered bearings. Makes strongest buildings and silos at least cost.

BRAGSTAD CONCRETE MACH. CO. - CANTON, S. D.
Write for Catalog and Prices.

See our Exhibit House & Building Material Exhibit, Insurance Exchange, Building Chicago, Ill.
**90 Cubic Yards Per Day**

Saves 60 to 90 cents on every yard. Pays for itself several times each season. Gives you the edge on your competitors. So light that two men can carry it. Big savings in freight and handling. Can always act to discharge directly into forms. Saves all wheeling from machine. This alone saves one-third the labor necessary to operate other mixers.

**Not a Man-Killer**

Has enormous capacity

**SIMPLE—COMPACT—HANDY—SUBSTANTIAL**

New Principle—Quick Charging—Quick Action—Quick Discharge

Its mixing blades have a criss-cross, knodding, plowing, hogging motion which press and fold the entire batch over upon itself many times every second. Improves 3 to 4 cu. ft. each minute. Now you will be proud to say you have a Northfield Mixer, the big Kem-Cor, the big American.

The BUSH mixer mixes 6 cu. ft. of finished concrete per batch. A batch per minute of 6 cu. yds. per day is easily possible under favorable conditions. 20 to 60 cu. yds. per day is a fair average on ordinary business, floor, wall or bridge work. Over 10 cu. yds. per hour have been averaged. When operated by power—one man alone can mix mortar fast enough for a crew of 30 bricklayers.

The DRY or WET mixer is good for any kind of mixing—either Dry, Wet or Tricks. It excels for brick or block plants, cem. mortars, plaster, brick mortar, chemicals, etc. Capacity—2 to 3 cu. ft. per batch—or 15 to 45 cu. yds. per day. Just like the BUSH mixer except a slight change in the drum heads and tines. This mixer is best for big jobs and rapid contract work where slush mixtures are used.

In 30 days turn either machine easily and do not work as hard as the shoveler. No need for extra brick or block plants. A pump engine will run them. It is not necessary to have a big expensive power motor to economically mix concrete. No job is too big or too small for the Northfield. No better mixer can be had, even at ten times its price.

Write direct to factory for catalogue, prices and terms.

NORTHFIELD IRON COMPANY
402 Water Street—Northfield, Minn., U.S.A.

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**"I Don't Think They Can Be Equalled"**

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.
The Right Kind of Mixer for Building Contractors

The merit of Dunn Mixers lies in their adaptability. They are just as desirable for mixing mortar as for concrete—the unusually long drums and unique mixing arrangement assuring absolutely perfect results. They are low enough in first cost and upkeep to be economical for the small contractor, and their capacities are large enough to bring manufacturing costs down on the big jobs. They are strong enough to withstand the severest service conditions, and light and compact enough to be easily transported.

Prices from $67.50—On 15 Days' Trial

From the Dunn No. 0 on skids, costing $67.50, to our No. 1 on steel trucks, complete with engine and power discharge feature, selling for $224, the Dunn line contains the style that exactly fits your needs. And we don't ask you to buy any Dunn mixer until you have used it for two weeks on your own work. Write today for the complete Dunn mixer catalog.

Make Concrete Fence Posts

Here's a business for your spare time—a business that pays more for every dollar invested than any side-line you can think of. Concrete fence posts are always ready sellers at prices that leave an unusually large profit.

Dunn Molds make the strongest fence posts—and make them in less time and with less labor than ordinarily. The special Vibratory Base eliminates air and water pockets and saves tamping. The molds are furnished in batteries of four and ten, and the vibratory base will tamp as many as one hundred posts at one time. Price of 4-mold battery, $12.50; sold on 15 days' trial.

4132 Fillmore St., Chicago

You use but one hand to operate the "YANKEE" Bench Drill

With the new automatic features the friction feed brings the drill down quickly to the work, then the ratchet feed operates and prevents breaking of the drill point. This leaves free use of the left hand to hold the work. The quickest and most convenient Bench Drill Made.

Send for the "YANKEE" Tool Book

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1853 Buck Bros.
Fine Beveled Edge Shank and Socket Chisels

Tang and Socket Butt Chisels

Plain and Beveled Edges

Send for Illustrated Catalog
Buck Bros., Millbury, Mass.

MADE TO ORDER

We use the best grade of wire cloth, black enamel, galvanized, blackened, and copper bronze; fastened by the improved Standard Sturdy Method, which makes the wire drum light and firm, can not sag or pull away.

Fly Screens and Screen Doors

Notice how stiles are fitted into rails.

Dealers, Carpenters, Contractors and Builders, write for a free copy of our 1913 illustrated catalog.

STANDARD SCREEN CO., 1848-50 W. 14th St., Chicago, Ill.

Our screens are all mortised, tenoned, joined with waterproof glue and pinned with steel pins, will last a lifetime.
INTERLOCKING MASTER SLIDE RULE—Takes Inside Measurements Correctly

Newly invented and improved. Has inter-locking device on every slide. Rigid when extended. Opens and closes easily when key spring is pressed. One side is used for taking inside measurements of sash, frames, doors, windows, cupboards, etc. The other side for linear measurements of outside surfaces. Made of selected boxwood trimmed with brass inlaid metal. Cannot rust. All sizes, 2 to 8 feet. Price $1.00 per foot. Price for a Master Slide Rule, by return mail.

DAHL MFG. CO.

51-G East 42nd St.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

If You Like It, Buy It
If You Don't Like It, Send It Back

Those are the only terms attached to our liberal
10-Day, Free Trial Offer

We want to convince you that it will save you time and money, and better the quality of your work if you have a

CHAMPION MORTISER

Perfectly designed and equipped with ball bearings, large gears and automatic stop. One mortises in three minutes. Any size, any shape from a perfect round hole up to 6½ in. wide. Price very reasonable.

TELL US YOU'D LIKE TO TRY THE CHAMPION FOR 10 DAYS FREE OF CHARGE

Colgan Machinery & Supply Co.
616 N. Hayden Bldg.
COLUMBUS, OHIO

“UNIVERSAL TRIMMER”

TRADE MARK

A Machine For Every Need

A Need For Every Machine

You Will Never Know What Perfect Work is Until You Use a Fox “Universal”

The fitting of interior finish is greatly improved by using a Fox Universal.

Write TODAY for Our New Catalog

FOX Machine Co.
22 FRONT AVENUE N. E.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
You are trying to hit the mark of greater success. The Sidney "Famous" goes straight to that mark! With a "Famous" Wood-worker in YOUR shop you will find business picking up right along.

The Famous "31" Universal Woodworker saves time, cuts cost, eliminates much hand labor—PAYS!

BUY WITHOUT RISK

So far as risk has ever been eliminated from the purchase of machinery we have eliminated it. Every one fully guaranteed. Every one made up to rigid demands—of the best materials, by careful workmen. TESTED and found RIGHT before shipped. Guaranteed to please. Our marvelous success with "Universals"—the fact that we are the world's pioneers on this line—the fact that exceedingly few complaints have been made, and, on the other hand, that we have received hundreds of ringing letters attesting to the profit possibilities found in our wood-workers—these things speak highly of SIDNEY wood-workers. Send your pencil "straight to the mark" in the upper right corner of the ad—fill out the coupon and mail it today. Paste it to a Post-card. It will come straight to us, You will thus be aiming a little closer to the "bull's eye" of more money.

THE SIDNEY TOOL CO.
Sidney, Ohio
Some Distinctive Features of the

"AMERICAN"

Contractor's Portable Variety

WOOD-WORKER

A ribbed iron top, 30x54 inches, carefully planed.
Will rip a 26-inch plank through the center without removing the saw guide.
Has an adjustable bevel ripping gauge, with fine adjustment and solid locking device.
Has an independent hand jointer with every adjustment found on the highest-priced machines.
Has a 6-inch jointer head slotted on two sides for all kinds of bits and knives.
Has heavy chain-oiling arbor bearings, yoked together by a solid casting.
Gauges can be removed in a few seconds, for cross-cutting.
Four men can work on it at four operations at one time, without interference.
Engine or motor of ample power for the heaviest work.
Construction strong enough and heavy enough to stand the most severe service.

Send for the “American” Pamphlet No 47

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
80 Main Street
HACKETTSTOWN
NEW JERSEY

1360 Hudson Terminal
NEW YORK CITY
NEW YORK
An Investment in a Lifetime of Satisfaction

The day of the power woodworker is here. Carpenters and Contractors who watch conditions closely, agree that competition makes a power woodworker necessary for modern building.

All about you will find Carpenters and Builders who are using woodworkers. They are making a success of it. They have found it profitable to get out their dimension stuff and all their millwork quickly. They have found out that a power woodworker saves time and the wages of a good-sized crew.

A Crescent Universal Woodworker will save you all the delays, the disappointments and the "bum" work you have had to put up with for years. It is the means of getting ahead on your contracts. It enlarges your capacity for handling contracts. It makes you independent of others for material. Above all, it cuts down your wage expense and turns into your own pocket the profits you have been handing to the material dealer.

For the Shop, the Job or the Lumber Yard

The Crescent is approved by shrewd men because it has its place wherever building material is being prepared. Use it in the shop, winter or summer, getting material in shape for your jobs. No matter what is needed—framing timbers, floor joists, door or window frames, sash, stair work, porch work, moulding—anything and everything in the nature of wood work for your contracts. Use it right out on the job when advisable. Many Lumber Dealers have purchased a Crescent because it gives them all the facilities of a fully equipped planing mill.

Crescent Universal Woodworker

Is a combination of machines which includes Band Saw, Jointer, Shaper, Saw Table, and Borer. Other attachments may be added when wanted to make the Crescent adaptable as a Re-Saw, Hand-Feed Molder, Tenoner, Panel-Raiser, Pole-Rounder, Disk-Grinder, Knife-Grinder, Plain Grinder and Hollow Chisel Mortiser. The base is one single casting on which the various parts are mounted. For variety of work, construction, durability, and price, The Crescent is really an investment for a lifetime of service and satisfaction.

Four Men Can Work at the Same Time

The different parts of the machine are so arranged that each one is easily accessible. Four men can work on the Crescent at the same time without in any way hindering each other. Each part of the Crescent can be started or stopped at will. It is not necessary to run the whole machine when only one part is in use. Each unit is distinct and separate from the others and can be so used.

Investigate the Crescent NOW!

New 1914 Catalog

—a book of 143 pages, well illustrated and full of information about the Crescent Universal Woodworker and our complete line of woodworking machinery is ready to distribute. We suggest that you write for your copy now. It pays to be a leader in the building field.

The Crescent Machine Co.

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"OHIO EXTRA" AUGER BITS

are High Grade Single Twist Bits, carefully made from specially selected auger bit steel. They are the Most Rapid Cutting and Perfect Clearing Bits on the market today and are fully warranted.

"OHIO" CHISELS, PLANES, ETC.

All "Ohio" Tools are made with the same painstaking care that has built up our present reputation for making only high grade tools. We use in our Edge Tools high grade steel, treated and tempered by the most improved process, which insures Uniformity and Correctness of Temper, and a Keen, Tough and Lasting Cutting Edge. If you appreciate Good Tools it will pay you to insist on having "Ohio" Tools from your Dealer.

Write for our special Carpenter's Catalogue of High Grade Tools and Equipment.

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Articles Every Carpenter Needs

Boxwood Folding Rules Steel Tapes
Spring Joint Rules Woven Tapes
Steel Rules Pocket Tapes

When in need of these Articles, make sure to see the hardwareman.

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Caldwell Sash Balance

Does away with weights and cords, and VASTLY more durable. Makes sashes work perfectly. Permits greater window space in new work, as box frames are not necessary. May be applied to old windows without altering sashes or frames.

Write for circular to the
Caldwell Mfg. Co.
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For Cabinet Makers and Wood Workers. Simplest—Swiftest—Cheapest—Best.

Send for Catalogue of all kinds of Vises.

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TWO MINUTES

Will cut an opening in a door for a mortise lock IMPROVED AND UP-TO-DATE cuts true, in any kind of wood for any size lock from 1" to 1½" thick. Easy to operate; durable in construction. Builders use it everywhere.

Sent subject to trial.

GENUINE BANGOR

Large Facilities, Prompt Deliveries

EAST BANGOR CONSOLIDATED SLATE CO.

Roofing Slate Structural Slate Blackboards

Standard Portable Combination Woodworker
9 Machines in 1
6 H. P. ENGINE
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WRITE US
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1914 CATALOG

AS PIONEERS in the manufacture of PORTABLE SAW RIGS, we are entitled to claim that we manufacture the BEST Portable Saw Rigs on the market today; in fact, we make them complete in five different sizes to meet every requirement of the trade.

We also manufacture hoists, pumps, elevators, mortar mixers, concrete chutes, air compressors, gasoline engines, etc.

Write Us for our new 1914 attractive Catalog

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Section of Main Floor Exhibit and Salesroom

Everything in wood working machinery and supplies for Contractors, Carpenters, Builders, Interior Finish, Sash and Door, Planing Mills, Furniture, etc.

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Chicago Band Saws
27-32-36 inch wheels

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EVERLAST

The Handle Neer
Loosens

HYNALER HAMMER

A very high grade tool that will suit you in grip, hang and hardness of head. Illustration shows nail-holding device for high nailing. Hollow steel handle that will not loosen. Placed to the head in a way to adsorb all the shock of driving. We manufacture High Grade hickories Joint Tools with Hollow Steel handles. Get the Everlast Hynaler Hammer from your dealer, or send $1.25 and get one direct by parcel post. Catalogue of tools free.

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22 W. 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Say SHELBY "CHIEF"

When you ask for a double-acting, ball-bearing, surface floor hinge, "The hinge without woes, as the wise buyer knows. The cheapest floor hinge money can buy, when quality and efficiency is considered. Shelby Chief should be on the floor plates, accept no other.

THE SHELBY SPRING HINGE CO., SHELBY, O.

Something Every Man With Any Mechanical Ideas Should Have for Himself—And As an Agent

With Compass the New Improvements Now Make The American Combined Level and Grade Finder Most Practical, Durable and Convenient Instrument Made

At one glance you can get the true slant on any line or grade, either in degrees, inches or per cent, or all at the same time. The additional spirit level glass now placed in middle of instrument with points on dial will give 3 grades for leveling.

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The best designed machine for framing all material for any building. All material, including bridging braces for a two-story, hip roof residence 16'x32' was prepared in 3 hours and 20 minutes. 4-1/2-hp. engine gives necessary power to run all the machines at the same time. Hand jointer, rip saw, swing saw, boring machine and work bench, 9' long x 32" high, all complete. Handles heavy or light timber. Write for description and price.

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Petz Metal Store Front

The Petz Metal Store Front is the safest made. It's had the test.

It held up plate glass windows to an 86-mile-an-hour gale when flimsier fronts gave way.

The Petz front is insurable at the lowest rate.

Other worthy facts in our booklet, "Metal Store Front Construction."

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Detroit, Michigan

When you want tools of any kind—tools that you can bank on to be just the kind and quality you want them to be, insist on the Swan Trade Mark.

It's a plain guide to all that is best in carpenters' tools and your assurance that you are dealing with an old, reliable firm that makes tools as good and sold as its reputation. ASK FOR CATALOG

The JAMES SWAN CO.
Seymour, Conn.
Black Enamelled Cast Iron Frame; Face of Bottom and Sides Ground True and Smooth; Composition Rubber Handle; Ebonized Wood Knob; Full Polished Cap and Cutters; Highest Grade English Tool Steel, Thinbit Cutters; Oil Tempered, Ground and Hand Sharpened; Screw and Lever Adjustment.

ASK YOUR HARDWARE DEALER—HE CAN SUPPLY YOU—IF NOT, WRITE US—DEPARTMENT "W" SHAPLEIGH HARDWARE CO. ST. LOUIS "DIAMOND EDGE IS A QUALITY PLEDGE"

Trade SIMPLEX Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. ROOFING NAILS FOUR NAILS at PRICE OF ONE When You Buy Them. ONE NAIL in place of FOUR When You Drive Them. BECAUSE the Simplex has four times the head area of an ordinary roofing nail—hence four times the holding power, as head area is the all-important point in laying prepared roofing or sheathing papers. Demand Simplex Nails from your hardware dealer. Don't buy prepared roofing unless Simplex Nails are packed in the rolls. FREE samples sent on receipt of request accompanied by dealer's name. H. B. Sherman Mfg. Co. Battle Creek, Mich.

RED DEVIL BITS SINGLE OR DOUBLE TWIST HONED LIKE A RAZOR, NOT SIMPLY GROUND, BUT TRUED ON A LATHE Red Devil Bits are made with 10% greater clearance than any other bits. They will cut through the grain, in any kind of wood, and under any conditions. If your dealer can't supply, send $5.55 for set No. 2401 of 32 bits in wooden box. At any rate, send for booklet of 3,000 Red Devils.

SMITH & HEMENWAY CO. 156 Chambers St., NEW YORK CITY The Red Devil Bit—Always Makes a Hit

DON'T SWEAT!

There is no use in sweating all summer when good tools will lighten your labor. You want tools that are suited to your work—tools that are built on correct principles—tools that are made of materials giving the longest wear. Of course, this means

Goodell-Pratt's

We make more than 1,500 tools for carpenters and machinists. We sent you a little booklet showing a few of them. If you forgot to write for our complete catalog then, sit down and do it now.

Goodell-Pratt Company Toolsmiths Greenfield, Mass., U. S. A.

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A Star Among Boring Machines

Your profits on that job you are doing depend upon the quantity and quality of the work you get for the wages you pay. Efficient tools are the first step in the road to success, and no tool of its class excels, in efficiency,

"MILLERS FALLS"
Boring Machine
No. 146

It is made to do more and better work—and it does it. All metal; bores vertically or at any angle within an arc of 50 deg.; has adjustable stop for regulating depth of hole; automatic suspension device and adjustable cranks. Bores 12 in., but can be made for greater depths if so ordered.

Reliable dealers, everywhere, carry "Millers Falls" Tools. Ask yours. If he cannot serve you, write us and we'll send you the name of a dealer who can. New catalog on request.

MILLERS FALLS CO., MILLERS FALLS, MASS.

Two Instruments for the Price of One

When in need of an Architect's Level or a Builder's Transit do not fail to investigate our

Transit-Level

It is convertible and will serve as a first class Builder's Transit as well as an Architect's Level. If you should have use for an instrument of all you should try this instrument which is without question the leader as to general usefulness among all instruments on the market. It has no equal for Efficiency and Economy.

To keep abreast of up-to-date methods send for Catalogs and Circulars and be informed as to the latest and best.

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"Last a Lifetime and Give Satisfaction To the End"

The celebrated Barton Planes and Edge Tools for carpenters and all other woodworkers are unequalled by any other made for keen, hard, smooth cutting edges. If your hardware dealer does not handle THE CELEBRATED BARTON TOOLS

Send direct for catalogue and our free story book, True Stories. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER'S CATALOGUE.

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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"

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WARREN-KNIGHT CO.
Makers of "STERLING" TRANSITS AND LEVELS
136 No. 12th St., Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Successors to Isard-Warren Co.

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.

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

WARNING

The 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.

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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 Coupon—No Obligation

Send the attached coupon today and we'll send illustrated booklet and complete details of how you can own the Aloe Convertible Level for 10 months' rent.

A. S. Aloe Co., 621 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Accuracy in Long Measurements

When you are taking long measurements, don't stop to use a rule, with its possibilities for error, or a cloth tape, which may stretch, but get your distance quickly and exactly by using a Starrett Steel Tape.

You can rely on your measurements when you use a Starrett, because Starrett tapes are carefully graduated and marked so as to prevent error in reading. The convenience of handling a Starrett and the time saved will be well worth the price of the tape.

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The L. S. Starrett Co.
WORLD'S GREATEST TOOLMAKERS
Athol, Mass.

"A Bit of Utility"

Guided by its circular rim—instead of its centre—the Forstner Labor-Saving Auger Bit will bore any arc of a circle, and can be guided in any direction. Doesn't matter how hard the wood is, no consequence whether it is full of knots, or the grain awkward to negotiate. The Forstner Bit works with equal smoothness under any condition and leaves a true polished surface on every job.

Unequaled for Delicate Work

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

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

The Progressive Mfg. Co.
Torrington, Conn.
A BETTER BUILDING FOR LESS MONEY
That’s what you can get if you use
KEES METAL BUILDING CORNERS
They are little galvanized iron corner pieces that fit over the ends of the weather-boards forming a perfect and lasting mitered corner. Cost less, look better, last longer than corners finished in any other way.
A card will bring samples and photos of attractive buildings on which they were used.

Ask for a set of Gossett Hinges for Full Length Screens.
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The Richards Shingling Bracket
Something New for Contractors and Builders
IT HOLDS THE SHINGLES
Holds shingles upon roof exactly where wanted, no matter how strong wind is blowing. Easily removed at will of shingler. Weight bar quickly detached when not needed. Workmanship and material fully guaranteed.
Write TODAY for descriptive circular and prices. Liberal proposition to dealers.
Richards Shingling Bracket Co.
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Vanadium High Speed Steel Cabinet Scrapers
THE SCRAPER OF QUALITY

Mr. Mechanic:—
Try out the quality of steel in the Vanadium Steel saw, by using a scraper made from the same steel. Only the best of steel will make a scraper that will hold an edge, and the steel that will make good scrapers will make the best of saws.
Send us 15 cents in postage and we will mail you any size scraper desired from 2”x5” to 3½”x6”

PENNSYLVANIA SAW COMPANY :: Frackville, Penn.
Makers of the best Hand Saws. Quality guaranteed.

Bishops Refined “Greyhound” Steel Saw—A Masterpiece
Of the Saw Maker’s Art. We are proud of its quality and guarantee it to cut faster and run easier in all kinds of wood, to hold its sharpness and set longer than any other good saws.
It’s the Your-Money-Back-If-Not-Satisfied Saw
30 Days’ Trial Will Prove Our Guarantee

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

Made in both Straight and Skew Back

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Made in both Straight and Skew Back

Packed One in a Box

GEO. H. BISHOP & COMPANY
LAWRENCEBURG, IND.
Carborundum
Sharpening Stones

Just a few strokes and the edge is there, keen and smooth. A Carborundum stone cuts—cuts clean, there is no rubbing—it gives an edge that is an edge—every stone is uniform and it won’t fill or glaze. There is a Carborundum stone for every edge tool. Ask your hardware dealer.

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Our B-2 Chisel

It was so popular that we determined to put it on the market. So here it is. Blade 3½ inches long, light and well balanced—and with the regular White quality.

We know it would just suit you

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With an equipment of Disston Tools you can do it as well as the professional saw sharpener. Often better, for you have a greater interest in your own tools.

We will send free our "Handsaw Booklet" with complete directions.

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enables anyone to properly set a saw. It is simple and easy to operate. Complete directions with each one.

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is necessary to keep all the teeth to a proper and equal height. Cut shows how it is applied.

DISSTON TAPER FILES

give the best results. They cut fast, give a smooth finish to the work, and are the most durable files made.

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holds the saws in position and guides the file correctly. The most unskilled saw filer can get good results with his guide. Comes in two sizes. The heavy, D3, has 12½ inch jaws, while the lighter guide, D2, has 9½ inch jaws on clamp, and weighs only 7 pounds.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS

Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED

SHARON No. 2
PARLOR DOOR HANGERS

Don't fail to try a Set

No cutting, Grooving or Countersinking needed.

Fits any width opening. Simple and always accessible adjustment.

Its smooth, easy, absolutely noiseless running has never failed to please. Money-back guarantee.

Write the

SHARON HDW. MFG. CO. SHARON, PA.

"SYRACUSE" NAIL SETS

The Standard for 15 Years

These nail sets are made by experts in fine tool making. The material is selected with great care. Finely knurled body gives firm grip. Points cupped. Every point fully tempered on steel. Bluish finish. They will stand hard usage.

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SAMSON SPOT SASH CORD

Made of extra quality stock, carefully inspected, and guaranteed free from the imperfections of braids and finish which destroy common cords so quickly.

Samples and full information gladly sent.

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WIRE LATHING

The Secret of the durability of the woven wire lathing is owing to the fabric being completely embedded in the mortar, and thus secured from the corrosive action of the atmosphere; and also to the fact that rust will not attack the smooth round wire as it does the thin cut edges of a metal fabric.

"Why not use the proper kind of lath that lasts?"

Before building, write for our Booklet No. 6 A and Prices.

Grimm's Galvanized Corrugated Wire Lathing
Greening's Patent Trussed Steel Wire Lathing
BUFFALO WIRE WORKS CO.,
(Formerly Scheeler's Sons)
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Send Us Your Plans for Estimates

ORNAMENTAL IRON

Iron Stairs
Railings
Balconies
Elevator Enclosures
Fire Escapes
Side Walk Doors
Etc.

OUR PRICES WILL INTEREST YOU

THE MACK IRON & WIRE WKS. CO.
Sandusky, Ohio

RAILINGS

OF ALL KINDS

Elevator Enclosures and Cabs, Bank Work, Iron and Wire Guards.
Miscellaneous
ORNAMENTAL IRON
AND
BUILDERS' IRON WORK

DOW
Wire & Iron Works
LOUISVILLE, KY.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
Stanley Doweling Jig

A new and most unique tool that will enable the user to bore dowel holes in the edge, end or surface of work with the greatest ease and with absolute accuracy.

A tool that will immediately commend itself to Carpenters, Cabinet Makers, Pattern Makers,—in fact to every artisan or amateur who has occasion to do any kind of doweling.

A postal brings you a special circular containing complete description and showing various forms of work in which the Jig will be found of great assistance.

Address

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

One of the most important attachments for the door is the lock.

The door must keep out the weather—the lock the night marauder.

R-W Locks and Latches

They can be used on your contracts with the knowledge they will do their work and protect your clients' possessions.

GET THEM AT YOUR DEALERS.

SAND'S ALUMINUM LEVELS

Will Not Warp

Sand's Aluminum Levels are light, strong and durable. They will not warp, split or rust. Nothing to work loose 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 found 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 42" 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.

Hammer Insurance SPECIAL

Our "VANDOR VANADIUM" Nail Hammers in four sizes, No. 214, 16 oz. Standard; No. 22, 13 oz. General Purpose; No. 224, 10 oz. Finishing; No. 224J, 18 oz. Ripper Style. We will send 12 hammer for $1.50 postpaid. This hammer is warranted to never go bad or break. No putty or filler is used. The glass is bedded on Spanish cork which prevents cracking or crushing. Never rot. No putty or filler is used. The glass is bedded on Spanish cork which prevents cracking or crushing. Not expensive. Write us for description, prices or estimates.

VAN DOREN MFG. CO. INC. Chicago Heights, Ill. (Vanadium Dept.)

Shultz Corner Posts For Store Fronts

make a strong, handsome and practical joint. They are water-proof and dust-proof and never rot. No putty or filler is used. The glass is bedded on Spanish cork which prevents cracking or crushing. Not expensive.

Write us for description, prices or estimate.

All Steel Corner Post Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Uncle Si Says:

"There's a guarantee that goes with every Simonds Saw that I like to read over now and then. It goes this way: 'If at any time the user of a Simonds Saw finds anything wrong with it, he's got a new saw coming, or can have his money returned. You're the man that's got to be satisfied. You can't own a Simonds Saw and be dissatisfied.' Pretty plain English, isn't it? But then the Simonds is so good that it can stand a strong guarantee like that. You know where they sell them, don't you?"

Ask your Dealer. If he hasn't got a Simonds Saw, we will send you one for $2.50, delivery charges prepaid. 26-inch Saw, Cross-cut or Rip, any number of points. Taper ground crucible steel blade. Carved and polished apple wood handle. Absolutely guaranteed against any defect whatever. Money back if not satisfactory. Try it.

SIMONDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
FITCHBURG, MASS.

SARGENT

Other Sargent Quality Tools are described in the Sargent Tool Book, a handbook for mechanics sent on application.

No. 53.

A light floor or veneer Scraper with wood face to lessen friction.

A useful and convenient tool, low in price.

SARGENT WARRANTED PLANES
SEND FOR SARGENT PLANE BOOKLET
SARGENT & COMPANY
Makers of Square, Planes and Mechanics' Tools
1149 Leonard St. New York
Cash Prizes for Personal Experience Letters About EXTRA PROFITS

The many ways in which carpenters and builders pick up considerable money "on the side." There are many number of popular building novelties and pieces of modern equipment for buildings that are being sold by carpenters and builders. Hustlers in the building field secure the agency for such building specialties and find it no trouble at all to work up a nice little business in connection with their regular building work.

We believe that a good many more of our readers might just as well be picking up these extra profits. Of course, conditions are not the same in all localities; but almost everywhere a wide-awake man can find sale for some of the special lines announced in our advertising pages.

New Department
We want to begin a new department next month under the illustration heading shown at the right, "EXTRA PROFITS, How Builders Make Money on the Side." We want to hear from all of our readers who have been handling agency propositions in connection with their building work. We want brief, straightforward letters that tell actual facts. Give us your personal testimonials about the way the agency business goes and also what effect it has on your regular building work. All letters must be signed, but names will not be published if requested not to.

For the best letter each month we will pay $10.00 (in goods selected from our advertising pages); also $1.00 (in advertised goods) for every other letter published.

Study through our advertising pages and note the variety of interesting offers for carpenters and builders to act as local agents. There seem to be good opportunities for profits in connection with each of the following:

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

Chicago "Relax" Spring Hinges are in great demand. They are substantial in construction and readily applied. The EXCLUSIVE FEATURE of spring action release, allowing the door to be placed at any desired position and automatically re-engaging when the door is closed, is of recognized merit and utility.

Send for Catalogue C 29. It fully illustrates and describes the most complete line of Spring Hinges manufactured.

Chicago Spring Butt Company

CHICAGO NEW YORK

Yes! the World does Move!

Facts are Stubborn Things

Don't Buy SPRING HINGES OF OBSOLETE CONSTRUCTION

ONLY

BOMMER

Double Acting Spring Butt Hinges

have the weight-supporting bearings correctly located to liberate the action of the springs, reducing breakage and increasing spring power, preventing unequal wear of the barrels, and giving practically unlimited durability. Bommer double-acting spring hinges open alike at both casings and both doors when both doors are opened.

The carpenter can avoid guesswork and save time when hanging double-acting doors in pairs, as he can scribe and fit both doors of a pair from the same side of the opening.

YOUR HARDWARE MERCHANT CAN SUPPLY THEM

Bommer Bros., Manufacturers Brooklyn, N.Y.
Reasonable Demands

FOLLOWING is the accepted report of a committee appointed by the Carpenter Contractors' Association of Chicago to formulate and recommend changes in all building specifications under head of Carpentry.

The Chicago association has mailed this report to every local architect, asking that the same receive the hearty co-operation of the specification makers. The carpenter contractors feel that certain items generally contained in the carpenter's specifications should be eliminated or adjusted as follows:

No. 1. Broken glass is specified to be paid pro-rata by the carpenter. Should be eliminated.

No. 2. The patching of plaster by carpenter should be eliminated.

No. 3. The protection of cut stone shall be specified so that the responsibility of the carpenter contractor ceases after covering same, and anyone removing covering be held liable for the damage thereto.

No. 4. If carpenter is required to furnish watchman, specify time services of said watchman are required.

No. 5. The delivery of hardware and responsibility of same shall be limited to the delivery of boxes and cases, but no responsibility is to be assumed by the carpenter for contents thereof.

No. 6. Priming of frames should be eliminated from carpenter's specifications as factories refuse to prime frames.

No. 7. Lumber for bracing of iron will not be furnished by carpenter.

No. 8. Carpenter will not clean the rubbish of other contractors.

No. 9. Setting of iron should be eliminated from carpenter's specifications.

No. 10. The carpenter contractor will not furnish any labor or material for work that is required and not specified or shown on plans, but necessary to complete the job.

No. 11. The carpenter shall not be held liable for any damage to finished floor by other trades.

No. 12. Carpenter will not be responsible more than 30 days after completion of building for fitting of doors, locks, or windows, caused by the settling of walls or joists and swelling or shrinkage of woodwork.

No sharp bargains—do more, not less, than promised.—Andrew Carnegie.
U. S. Supreme Court Places Responsibility for Contract Statements

The discussion of contract provisions oppressive to contractors has received a valuable addition from the Supreme Court of the United States in its recent opinion in the case of Hollerbach & May, where William B. King, of King & King, Attorneys, Washington, D. C., who is a member of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges, so successfully represented the contractor.

The Government called for bids for repairing an old dam on the Kentucky river. The specifications said that the old dam was backed with broken stone, sawdust and sediment. When the contractors did the work, it was found to be backed with sound cribwork, filled with stones! The removal of this cost far more than the removal of broken stone, sawdust and sediment would have cost. The contractors sued for this difference.

The Government relied for its defense on general cautionary clauses in the specification, saying that bidders must visit the locality, make their own estimate of all difficulties and contingencies, ascertain the nature of the work and obtain the necessary information for an intelligent proposal. The contractors responded that they were excused from doing this in regard to the backing of the dam, because the specifications told them exactly what would be found there and that they had a right to rely upon the statements on that subject in the specifications.

The Court of Claims agreed with the Government's contention. The Supreme Court took a view more liberal to the contractors. It said that the specifications unequivocally asserted what would be found behind the dam and that the contractors had a right to presume that the Government spoke with knowledge and authority. "We think this positive statement of the specifications must be taken as true and binding upon the Government and that upon it rather than upon the contractors must fall the loss resulting from such mistaken representations." Accordingly, judgment was given against the Government for the excess costs incurred by the contractors.

The decision is of general importance, because many contractors, particularly for foundation work, sewers, or plumbing, sign contracts stating particular facts in positive terms. When more costly conditions are found to exist, the contractors are told that these representations of facts are not binding on the owner because somewhere else in the specifications the contractors are told to be on their guard against everything. This decision of the Supreme Court answers this position. It says that the contractors have a right to assume that positive statements in the specifications are true and, if not true, that the burden does not fall on the contractor, but on the owner, government, municipality or individual, which has misrepresented the facts.

If contracts and specifications were properly drawn, the responsibility for local conditions should always fall on the owner. He furnishes the place for the work. He should state definitely what the conditions are for doing the work. He should not expect the contractor to gamble on these conditions. This decision is in line with enforcing a proper responsibility on the owner.

Urge Fire Prevention

There are many ways in which builders can fight the fire fiend. One of the most effective is to be thoroughly familiar with the approved fire prevention principles and to advise all who will listen—customers or prospective customers—telling them what to take care about, that their property may be safe.

While some building materials are unquestionably more fire-resisting than others, the important thing is really not so much what building materials are used, as how they are used. A building may itself be absolutely fireproof and yet its contents be under great danger from fire. A fireproof authority has likened such a building to a cast-iron stove. It cannot itself burn up, but the contents burn readily.

The National Fire Protection Association, through their fire prevention committee of which Mr. Powell Evans is chairman, has been doing a very praiseworthy work in instructing the public as to common sources of fire danger and how these should be guarded against.

A circular letter sent to all of the hardware dealers who are members of the National Hardware Association, signed by W. D. Taylor, president of the association, and by Mr. Evans, contains the following paragraphs:

Exposure Hazard: This danger from surrounding property is a heavy charge in every average city insurance survey and rate amounting often to one-third of the whole charge. Study your location and your exposure hazard thereon and ascertain how they may be reasonably remedied, and how such improvements will reduce your insurance rate.

Construction: A large part of your insurance survey and rate is always based on deficiencies in physical construction of your property. Study this (such as unprotected vertical and horizontal openings, too large areas undivided by fire walls, concealed spaces, etc.), and ascertain how they may be reasonably remedied, and how such improvements will reduce your insurance rate.

Protection: The best located and constructed property in the world without adequate fire alarm and extinguishing facilities on the average ultimately suffers undue fire waste, either in buildings or contents or both. A cast iron stove won't burn but it is burning up contents constantly. Study the deficiencies.

Management: Keep your property clean. Half of all American fire waste comes from careless accumulation of dirt and rubbish and disorder. Teach your people cleanliness and order and organize them to detect and extinguish fire and how to call the public fire department quickly when necessity requires.
Important! Cash for YOUR Way! This new department belongs to our readers. We invite you to fill it up with brief illustrated descriptions of the little labor saving tricks and methods you are using in connection with your concrete mixing, power hoisting, portable saw rigs, etc. Furnish us a little pencil sketch or photo with each letter if possible.

We want this department to be extra practical and interesting; and to make it more exciting we will pay $10.00 (in goods selected from our ad pages) for the best letter each month; also $1.00 (in advertised goods) for every other letter published. Address LABOR SAVING Editor, American Carpenter and Builder, Chicago.

Chute With Reservoir Helps Concreting Gang

We observed a worth-while idea the other day that was working out well on the new Science Building job at the Western State Normal, Kalamazoo, Mich. The building site was leveled on the top of a hill of clean sand and gravel; the excavated material thrown up in a big pile just outside the foundation wall. On top of this pile Contractor Van Der Horst placed his concrete mixer and built a chute or trough of planks from the discharging end of the mixer down to the foundation wall. The lower end of the trough was given extra depth to form a reservoir to hold about enough concrete to fill two of the wheel carts.

The mixing gang, up above, work right along at their own gait, discharging the slush concrete into the trough where it flows down into the reservoir at the bottom. A man stationed below opens and closes the lift gate as the wheel carts are brought up to be loaded.

With this arrangement, four two-wheel carts are kept going, with no time lost waiting. The concrete mixer can run continuously, and gravity does a share of the work.

It impressed us as a good labor saving arrangement worth using wherever the concrete mixer can be placed above the level of the place where the concrete is to be deposited.
Power Bungalow Builder on Wheels

**How I Rigged Up a Power Woodworking Outfit That Is an Extra Strong Ad for My Business—Pays for Itself on Every Job**

*By W. S. Weaver*

Builder and Contractor, Alhambra, Calif.

In this part of California, building is mostly frame, and there is considerable cutting to be done on the job—due to the varied architecture of the classy bungalow designs, with their irregular roofs and porches.

I conceived the idea of building a portable saw that would be convenient as an office and store room as well as an advertisement. I bought a low four wheeled truck with wide rimmed iron wheels and on the platform of this I built an amateur bungalow with a flat, white asbestos roof. The sides I covered with shakes and shingles, using casement windows on three sides nailed thereon to give the appearance of casement windows.

In Fig. 1 the mill is shown on the job, ripping a piece of 6 by 6-inch Oregon pine, showing the piece fed through the saw from the doorway and taken out through the window at the other end. In this photograph the reader can get a good idea of a southern California home, with flat roofs, which are covered with asbestos or sand coated roofing paper.

Fig. 2 shows the machine sawing studs. The material is handed in through the window opening on one side. With the aid of a gauge and platform they are sawed to the proper lengths and shoved out through the window opening on the other side, ready for use. After all the studs are cut the gauge can be set for cripples, trimmers, fire blocks or bridging, most of which are cut out of the scrap heap.

Rafters may also be cut, one end for the plumb-cut and the piece reversed for the show-end cut. It is very convenient in cutting out flare-out pieces—which are usually cut out of 1-inch stock, 4 inches wide at one end and tapering to a point and from 1 to 2 inches in length.

---

Fig. 1. Contractor Weaver and His Power Bungalow Builder on Wheels at Work on a Typical California Home Building Job.
PORTABLE WOODWORKING SHOP FOR BUNGALOW BUILDING.

Fig. 2. W. S. Weaver, Contractor and Builder, Alhambra, Calif., has Enclosed His Portable Power Saw Rig in a miniature Bungalow—A Good Advertising Stunt for Him as He Builds Many Bungalows. The House is on Strong Iron Wheels. One side of the House Opens for a Doorway and the other Three Sides have Hinged Windows. Material can be Worked Through from any Direction to the Saw Table.

BUNGALOW IS BIG ENOUGH FOR CONSIDERABLE STORAGE AROUND MACHINE.

Fig. 3. Close-Up View of Shop Interior, Showing Saw Rig, Gasoline Engine, etc. The Building Locks Up Tight and Safe so that the Machinery is Protected from the Weather as well as from Vandals.
Power Bungalow Builder on Wheels

There are a thousand various pieces which can be sawed with an outfit like this. I am positive all builders appreciate this without my describing it in finer detail.

Fig. 3 shows the makeup of the machine in the interior. The power is a Fairbanks-Morse, three horsepower gasoline engine, direct drive. The saw is a combination rip and cut-off and is operated back and forth by a foot lever. When the rip saw is used the mandrel is held up in place, stationary, by a steel peg. The table is adjustable so as to regulate the depth of the cut.

The narrow belt shown on the right of the engine drives an emery wheel stand with a coarse and fine carborundum wheel, which I find saves lots of time and otherwise hard grinding for the boys, especially after chopping off 20d. nails with their hand axe, or when the mice get after their chisel edges.

There are shelves erected on the inside of my bungalow-workhouse-on-wheels for nail kegs and tool boxes, so they are always under cover as well as locked up at night. (There are always quite a few nails liable to crawl away into somebody's chicken coop or fence, when the nails are not locked up.)

Fig. 4 shows a row of three bungalows which the mill helped to turn out. An idea may be had of the fine wide streets and artistic lamp posts, front lawn and shrubbery that every one here prides himself in keeping up.

In this figure the reader can get an idea how the mill is used as an advertisement. Its nifty appearance causes lots of curiosity and amusement and talk.

This figure also illustrates the convenience of an auto in the contracting game. There are two brackets arranged on the side of the car on which I carry material to and from the jobs, which means quite a saving in time and economy by saving scraps for the next job. The mill is hitched to a bracket bolted to the frame of an Overland car, with which I pull the outfit from job to job.

Our city recently celebrated its anniversary in the way of a carnival, inviting commercial and industrial floats to take part in a parade. I entered my bungalow mill. A double shaft was fastened to the mill after it was stripped of the machinery and a pergola was added to the front end as a place for the driver to sit in. I cut rose bushes and tied them on each side, which gave it a homelike appearance. I was awarded a prize of $25, which helped some toward the original expense of the outfit, and has been paying for itself ever since.

I hope this article will be received with as much appreciation as it is given and should any reader desire more information regarding wood workers on the job I will be glad to give it if possible.

Building Contract—Extra Work

A building contractor had a written contract for the construction of a building, which contained no provision for extra work. Payment was to be made on full completion. The contractor did not complete the contract. He had, under the owner's express orders, performed certain extra work entirely outside of and independent of the contract. In an action to foreclose a mechanic's lien for the balance claimed to be due it was held that no recovery could be had under the provision of the contract as to payment upon full completion, and the plaintiff was entitled to recover therefor. Mitchell v. Dunmore Realty Co., 156 App. Div. 117, 141 N. Y. Supp. 89.

Miss Elderby—"Do you really think that women propose?"

Oldbach—"If they don't there are many marriages I cannot account for."
Duty to Follow Specifications

In an action upon a building contract the owner counterclaimed for damages because of defective cement work. The specifications exacted that the floors of the first and second stories and of the hall to the third story of the building "be furnished on top with a top dressing three-fourths inch thick put on at the same time as the body of the floor and composed of two parts of Chicago A. A. cement to one part of fine sand and one part of crushed and powdered marble dust or limestone. There is to be a cement base 3 inches high to project 3/4 of an inch from plaster above and to be put in place by the concrete floor contractor at the same time and of the same materials as the topping... The lower section of each mackolite partition is to be put on first directly on the body of the floor, and the base then brought upon this."

The contractor contended that this method of construction was impossible of performance. The court was not satisfied from the evidence that this was impossible. Doubtless it would have been difficult, especially in the winter season, but this furnished no excuse for noncompliance with what had been agreed upon by the parties, nor did the oral assent of the architect justify performing the work in a different manner. The contract provided that there should be no changes in the specifications or drawings, and no deviations without the written consent of the architect, and that no alteration should be made except upon a written order of the architect, with amount of cost thereof. It was held that the architect's authority was limited, and that he could not direct the work to be done otherwise than as provided by the plans and specifications, except as authorized by the owner, nor relieve the contractor from following the specifications, so that the contractor, having followed a new plan in accordance with the architect's oral permission only, was liable for damages caused by the breach. Volquardsen v. Davenport Hospital, Iowa Supreme Court, 141 N. W. 432.

Acceptance of Building—Forced Occupancy

The owner of a building in course of erection who is forced by circumstances, as by the expiration of the lease of the premises then occupied by him, to occupy the building before its completion does not thereby accept it. Japes v. Harmon (Mich.), 141 N. W. 595.

"Liquidated Damages" or Penalty—Proportion of Sum Stipulated to Actual Damage

When a building contract stipulates for payment of a penalty of a specified sum per day in case of delay in completion, is that sum recoverable by the owner in case of delay, or only the actual loss sustained by the delay? There does not appear to be a satisfactory hard and fast rule laid down by the courts to govern this matter. If the damages are in their nature uncertain or incapable of being ascertained, the sum specified as a penalty will be treated as fixing by stipulation the amount of the recovery. But the difficulty arises when the damages can easily be ascertained. The principle would appear to be that if the sum named as "liquidated damages" (as opposed to actual damages) is so near the actual damages that it may be presumed to have been fixed upon as fair compensation for the loss to be sustained, that sum will be held to be the damages recoverable. But if the stipulation greatly exceed the actual loss, the actual damages should be the measure of the recovery. For example, a building contract stipulated for the payment by the contractor of $20 per day for delay in completion after a certain date. The owner claimed, under the contract, $3,468. The evidence showed that the loss sustained by the owner in being deprived of the use of the building was easy of ascertainment, and that the rate of $20 per day was out of all proportion to the loss sustained. It was held that the provision was properly treated as a penalty and only actual damages, amounting to $1,491, were allowed. First Nat. Bank v. Smith (Tex.), 100 S. W. 311.

Improper Construction—Liability

A subcontractor for the cut stonework of a building, in an action for the contract price against the general contractor, claimed that when he was nearly finished with his contract he was interfered with by the architect and prevented from finishing the work. A portion of the front wall was, under the architect's order, torn down and rebuilt by another contractor, and the general contractor claimed that the cost of this was chargeable to the plaintiff. The latter maintained that he was without fault in the matter, and that the trouble arose from the fact that the general contractor gave him the wrong line upon which to locate the wall. It was held that the trial court properly instructed the jury that if the plaintiff was at fault in locating the wall, or in putting up the stonework, then the contractor and owner were justly in having the wall taken down and rebuilt at the plaintiff's expense. But if they found as a matter of fact that the line as given to him was improperly located, then he was not responsible for that mistake; and, if the jury found that otherwise the work of the plaintiff was properly performed, he was entitled to recover. The jury found for the plaintiff. Shoemaker v. Riebe, Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 88 Atl. 662.
The "Dome of Philosophy," the main western entrance of the Palace of Education. The entrance is 113 feet in height and its interior vault is richly decorated with mosaics. The large central dome of the building seen on the left is 160 feet in height and 100 feet in diameter.

The forecourt or opening of the "Court of the Four Seasons" upon the esplanade along San Francisco harbor. On the left is the Palace of Agriculture; on the right the Palace of Food Products.

South facade of the Palace of Education. The three portals shown in the photograph are studied from the Italian Renaissance. The tympanum within the arch of the central main doorway will be decorated with a bas relief by Gustave Gerlack.
The Palace of Food Products, upon the left, and Education upon the right, which show the half-domes known as the Domes of Vigor and Philosophy, respectively, which constitute the main entrances to the palaces. The half domes are each 113 feet in height.

The south entrance to the Palace of Food Products opening on the approach to the "Courts of the Four Seasons."
A View of San Francisco Harbor Glimpsed Between the Palace of Varied Industries Upon the Left and the Palace of Machinery on the Right.

One of the West Entrances of the Palace of Machinery. This Building in Architectural Composition is Roman and the Designer has been Influenced by His Study of the Old Roman Baths. The Decoration is Classic in Form but Modern in Expression and Suggestive of Machinery and Invention.
The largest building ever devoted to a display of plants and fruits. It is the Saracen type of architecture, modeled after the palace of the Sultan Ahmed, and constructed almost wholly of glass and steel. The great crystal dome, 152 feet in diameter and 185 feet high, is the largest hemispherical dome in the world.

One of the south entrances of the Palace of Education. The exterior finish of the Exposition buildings is in imitation Travertine marble and the old ivory shade of this material is the key color of the buildings and grounds. The composition used in this exterior finishing is a specially prepared gypsum product.

One of the small southern entrances of the Palace of Varied Industries. There are three principal entrances upon the south, the central one a replica in part of the great portal of the Hospice of Santa Cruz at Toledo, Spain.
"You will remember," said the Boss, "that during the last two talks we have used imaginary loads on our roof trusses when we constructed the stress diagrams for same. Last time I told you that I would show you how to find the values of actual roof loads and ceiling loads such as you will meet in practice. Of course, these loads will vary in different instances and will depend upon the material from which the roof covering is made, kind of ceiling, and upon the material of the truss itself.

"Fig. 14 will show the general method of roof framing where the king post truss of Fig. 13 is used. As you will notice, the rafters are supported by purlins which rest upon the joints of the upper chord of the truss. These purlins extend along the length of the building from truss to truss and serve as a means of holding the roof in position. Thus, the weight of the sheathing and roof covering which is placed on the rafters will be carried directly to the joints of the truss for support. This is as it should be and is shown in Figs. 12 and 13 of Talk No. 24.

"In order to determine the amount of load which is carried at the different joints of the upper chord, we consider that each purlin carries to a joint an amount of load equal to the weight of a panel of roof extending half way between trusses on either side of the truss in question and half way between joints on each side of the joint in question. The dotted lines in Fig. 14 show two of the sides of the panel of roof which is supported at the joint A. The other two sides would be half way between the truss shown and the neighboring truss on each side. For instance, if the trusses in this building are spaced 12 ft. apart along the walls of the building, and if the joints of the upper chord are 10 ft. apart, then the joint A would support the weight of a panel of roof 12 ft. long and 10 ft. wide.

"Since the weight of the truss itself must be taken into consideration, it is common practice to determine by a formula the estimated weight of the truss and divide it into as many parts as there are joints in the upper chord less one. One of these parts is divided again into two equal parts and allowed to act at the extreme ends of the truss. These loads are in addition to the panels of roof already referred to. The end joints of a truss support the weight of a half panel of roof referred to above as well as the half joint load due to the weight of the truss.

"Ceiling loads are determined in a similar manner. That is, in Fig. 14 each joint of the lower chord would be considered to support the weight of a panel of ceiling of a width equal to the distance between centers of panels on each side of the joint in question and of a length equal to the distance between the centers of the spaces between trusses on each side of the one in question. As in the above example, the width of the ceiling panel for the joints of the lower chord, if they are 9 ft. apart, would be 9 ft. and the length 12 ft. on account of the spacing of trusses.

"It now remains to see in any given case what the weights of these panels and ceiling are and to determine the weight of the truss itself if possible. The following table will show you fair values for the weights of different kinds of roofing materials:

**WEIGHTS OF ROOFING MATERIALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Weight in Pounds per Square Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt on felt, with</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out sheathing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling, ordinary lath and</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaster</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling, stamped steel</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling, wood, 5/16 in.</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition, 3-ply</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete, per 1-inch</td>
<td>1 to 1 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thickness of slab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper, sheet</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt, roofing, two layers</td>
<td>1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geralvel and felt, without</td>
<td>8 to 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheathing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, corrugated, No. 15</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, corrugated, No. 20</td>
<td>5 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, corrugated, No. 24</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, flat, galvanized, 1</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead, sheet</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheathing, hemlock, 1-in.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheathing, spruce, 1-in.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel, standing seam</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tar and gravel, 4-ply</td>
<td>5 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tar and gravel, 2-ply</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiles, corrugated, 8 to 10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiles, flat, 1-in.</td>
<td>1 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiles, Lendowici, 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiles, on concrete, 1 1/4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin, on felt</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin, without sheathing, 1/4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The above table will give weights of roof covering and sheathing. The weight of rafters and purlins
will have to be figured separately and added to the weights given above. An easy way to do this is to determine the number of board feet of lumber in the panel of roof supported by one joint and reduce this quantity of lumber to pounds by the use of the table given below:

### Average Weight of Timber

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timber Type</th>
<th>Pounds per Cubic Foot</th>
<th>Pounds per Cubic Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemlock</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak</td>
<td>32 to 48</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"To find the weight of a board foot of these materials divide the weight given in table by 12.

"A rule for finding the number of board feet in a given piece of timber is as follows: Multiply the end dimensions together, divide this product by 12, and multiply this answer by the length of the piece in feet. Thus, a 2x12-in. timber 16 ft. long would contain

\[
\frac{2 \times 12}{12} \times 16 = 32 \text{ board feet.}
\]

"In determining the weight of the roof truss itself it is necessary to approximate this quantity at the start and then check up on it later after the sizes of members have been determined. The most complete investigation of this matter is that made by M. Clifford Ricker, results of which are given in his treatise entitled 'Design and Construction of Roofs,' from which the following is quoted:

"The weight of the truss varies with its span and rise, with the distance between centers of adjacent trusses, and further with the intensity of the snow and wind loads, that must be supported by the roof.

"The formula here given results from the careful designing and calculations of the actual weights of a large number of trusses of longleaf pine and steel rods, for spans increasing from 20 to 200 feet, for rises from 1/10 to 1/4 the span, and for distances between centre planes of trusses increasing from 10 to 30 feet. It may therefore be assumed to approximate the actual weights of roof trusses within the given limits, required to safely support the sum of permanent, snow and wind loads on the roof.'

"The weight of the truss is given in pounds per square foot of the area of the horizontal projection of that portion of the roof supported by one truss.

\[
W = \frac{\text{span}}{25} + \frac{\text{span}^2}{6,200}
\]

"This would mean that each joint of the upper chord would be holding up a weight equal to this value of \(W\) multiplied by the same area as used in determining the ceiling loads supported at the joints of the lower chord. This truss weight should be added to the weights which are found for the joints of the upper chord when the diagram is constructed and for use in laying off the load line.

"As an example of the application of the above principles, let us suppose that we have a roof which has trusses like Fig. 14, spaced 12 feet apart and of 36-foot span. This truss has 2 by 8-inch rafters spaced 16 inches on centers and resting on 8 by 10-inch purlins, which are supported at the joints of the upper chord. Roof is sheathed with 1-inch spruce sheathing and covered with metal shingles. The trusses also sup-

---

**Fig. 14. Method of Supporting Roof Loads at Joints of Truss.**
port a lath and plaster ceiling, held in place by 2 by 6-inch ceiling joists spaced 16 inches on centers. We will say that the joints of the upper chord are 10 feet apart, measured along the chord and that the joints of the lower chord are 9 feet apart, measured along the length of the lower chord. This means that each joint of the upper chord supports an area of roof 10 by 12 feet, or 120 square feet of roof. The weight of the roof and purlins on this 120 square feet of roof surface will be found by determining the number of board feet of material used in this space. One piece of 8 by 10-inch yellow pine, 12 feet long, will contain 80 board feet of timber; 120 square feet of roof will contain nine pieces of 2 by 8-inch yellow pine 10 feet long or 120 board feet. Thus, the total amount of timber in rafters and purlins will be 200 board feet of yellow pine. The table above gives the weight of one board foot of yellow pine as about 4 pounds, thus making the total weight for the 120 square feet of roof about 800 pounds, or about 7 pounds per square foot of roof surface. From the formula given above, the weight of the truss itself would be about 134 pounds per square foot of the area of the horizontal projection of that portion of the roof supported by one truss. This projection will be 36 by 12 feet or 432 square feet in this case. Each of the three joints of the upper chord between the ends will support ⅔ of this area, or 108 square feet, thus making the weight of that part of the truss which is carried at each of these joints 108 × 134 or 189 pounds per joint.

"Now we will add up the total roof load which occurs at each of the upper joints of the upper chord excepting the ends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Weight per sq. ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metal shingles</td>
<td>1 lb. per sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheathing</td>
<td>2 lbs. per sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafters and purlins</td>
<td>7½ lbs. per sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ........................................................................ 10½ lbs. per sq. ft.

"Then 120 × 10½ will equal 1,260 pounds for the weight of the roof framework and covering. To this add the weight of the roof truss itself per joint, which makes a total of about 1,450 pounds for each of these joints.

"In a similar manner the weight of the ceiling would be obtained by finding the weight of the 2 by 6 rafters which support the ceiling, and adding to this quantity the weight for ordinary lath and plaster ceiling per joint of the lower chord. These quantities may be obtained from the tables given above.

"Next time we will go a step further and start the calculations for the ordinary type of queen truss such as is found in many types of building construction."

---

**ELEPHANT PILING TEAK LOGS—TIMBER YARDS OF RANGOON, BURMA.**

One of the most wonderful displays of animal intelligence and training that can be seen anywhere in the world is that of the timber-yard elephants of Burma. At daybreak every morning the good-natured giants are at work, hauling and piling the teak logs. Kneeling or bending down before a log, the elephant, at a sign from his "mahout" or driver, will push a log with his trunk and tusks, rolling it over and over until the stack is reached. Then, putting his powerful trunk underneath, he will lift it high in the air and deposit it neatly upon the stack, after which he goes to the end of the stack, and if it projects beyond the others, pushes it carefully forward until it is exactly in line. After many years at this work, these elephants display a most extraordinary intelligence in the way they handle their heavy burdens. And truly heavy they are, too, for an ordinary teak log weighs about two tons.

The story is told of one of these old veterans who, after a quarter of a century of service, had the habit of shutting one eye, while he judged the alignment of his logs, but of course we cannot vouch for the truth of this.

—J. M. CUMMINGS.
Mosaics in Cement Surfaces
NEW METHOD OF ORNAMENTING CONCRETE AND CEMENT PLASTER BUILDINGS
By B. S. Brown

THE use of glazed tiles in large pictures for the decoration of broad walls of public and semi-public buildings, has proved an inspiring example for the builders of dwellings partly surfaced with cement. Many houses are now seen with the blank cement expanse broken here and there by a small square color spot—the spots distributed irregularly, or in geometrical design. Indeed, there seems to be a distinct tendency, in the effort to decorate the monotonous blanks of cement walls, to attain a design. And one sees therefore, the wooden trellises tacked against the walls, which provide the design and relieve the blankness, but which are almost grotesquely out of place in their concrete environment.

Combining the notion that the blank space should be decorated with a design, with the idea that a bit of color should be provided to relieve the grayness of the cement, one finds used a sort of colored cement paint to make small designs to be inset in walls. Pronounced advancement in the art of cement decoration is observable, in the fact that these designs do not fill the whole blank wall space and that the colors are especially devised to harmonize with the gray cement. As a small picture on an interior wall may be most effective any place except in the middle of that wall, so the design for an outer wall should be given a place carefully selected. In one of the pictures here-with, the colored design is placed above the porch, while colored tile are set above the windows of the second story.

Carrying still further the stained-glass-window example above referred to, the makers of colored cement designs have used them in transom spaces most effectively. The curved panel above the door, shown in the illustration, is a block of cement on the surface of which lines have been laid with a thick cement paint or paste. The colors used in the paste are blacks, crushed mulberry, reds, and yellows for the design slabs; and the lines are not flat upon the surface of the cement, but raised in the manner of highly "impressionistic" oil paintings. The pigments are mineral, and the secret of their successful use lies more in the skillful mixing with cement than in any formula. There is no effort to arrive at "natural stone" colors, for colors natural to stone, don't seem to look natural for cement.
Three-Room Honeymoon Cottage

A dandy little home is represented in this design. It contains everything necessary for comfort for a small family, together with facilities for entertaining guests in the evening or afternoon.

A splendid feature about this design is the large combined dining room and living room, 13 feet by 23 feet, with plenty of windows and a very attractive fireplace. A room like this is appreciated in any house.

The kitchen, 7 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches, with a table in front of the window and a good cupboard opposite the sink, makes an easy kitchen to work in for the housewife. Another feature is the screened porch, which is also intended as an outdoor dining room.

Three-room stucco bungalow. Size 31 feet 6 inches by 28 feet. 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; floor plan; 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. 6610.
California Bungalow

California is the home of the bungalow. Cool evenings and cold mornings, green winters and brown summers characterize the climate from south to north and from the Sierras to the coast range. A little fire in the grate feels comfortable once or twice a day in spring and fall and a little heat is absolutely necessary to a tenderfoot in winter.

But about this particular bungalow design—there is no law against building it in any other state and that is why we have planned a cellar the full size of the house. In California the natives are too proud to admit that they need a cellar, but sensible fellows in other states build after this plan and take great pains to make the cellar a very important feature.

The plans call for 7½ feet of head room in the cellar, to give the proper depth for a warm air furnace, which is usually placed about in the center of the plan, some 10 feet from the kitchen chimney; so the shortest and most direct heating pipes will lead to the large living room and to the dining room.

This big living room is a very attractive feature. In size it is 19 by 14 feet, with plenty of light and with a nook for books and a cozy corner in which to read them; both placed conveniently at the sides of the fireplace.

A triple casement window is built high enough in the exposed wall to place a fine big davenport under it and still have room in the outside corner for a large easy chair.

The proper placing of furniture is receiving more attention from architects than formerly. Comfort depends upon many little details. Life is made up of little things which in the aggregate amount to more than the big things, because there are so many of them.

The front door opens into a rather large, comfortable reception hall which really is an adjunct to the living room and is in very close connection with the dining room.

The rear porch with its cove to hold an ice box, also the large pantry, would be appreciated by every housekeeper.

There is a box window built on the side of the kitchen that adds a great deal to the pleasure of doing kitchen work. It is seldom that a kitchen table is treated to the luxury of having sufficient light. A lemon pie always goes together in the proper proportions when the ingredients are mixed together in a nook like this.

A real bungalow requires a lot of veranda room; and this plan supplies it in abundance. Any good housekeeper would take great delight in furnishing a good bungalow veranda as an outdoor reception room. The many inventions in porch and loggia furniture offer interesting dreams of such summer parlor.
Guaranteed Building Plans

Interesting seven-room house containing many modern conveniences. Size, 24 feet by 30 feet 6 inches. We can furnish complete set of blue-printed working plans and typewritten specifications for $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. 6578.

Convenient Seven Room House

There are three special features in this house design that will appeal to every good housekeeper. They are the outside entrance to the cellar, the linen closet in the bath room, and the splendid attic for storage purposes.

The manner of building the stair gives an opportunity to utilize space to the best possible advantage. All stair landings are so placed that they are convenient to the different floors. Each flight is well lighted and there is very little room taken up in hallways. In fact, the upper hall is just big enough to make room for the doorways and the stair landing. The stairway is lighted by a glass door at the bottom, a central window and a dormer window in the attic. A stairway that is thoroughly well lighted is a great comfort.

It will be noticed that all rooms in this house are commodious, well lighted and well arranged. Each bed room has wall space sufficient to accommodate bed room furniture without appearing awkward or seeming crowded.

Arrangement of house, size 24 by 30 feet 6 inches.
Neat Six-Room Story-and-a-half Cottage

A pleasant little dwelling that will go nicely on a narrow lot is illustrated. It is just about as simple and free from complicated features, that run up the cost, as any house could well be. Its rooms are all pleasant and convenient and there is no waste space.

A house of this kind is inexpensive to build and can be rented or sold at a reasonable price and still give a margin of profit to the owner or builder. As the width is only 22 feet, it will go on a narrow lot very nicely. A narrow lot usually means houses crowded in rather close together; and so in this design the principal lighting is from the front and rear.

The outside appearance of this little dwelling is very attractive; a frame house, with wide clapboard siding, resting on a cement foundation.

The front porch is generous in size and has neat porch rail and three turned columns. Entrance is into a square reception and stair hall; from this one can pass into the parlor, through a cased opening to the right, or directly back into the kitchen. The dining room is just back of the parlor.
Six room house with good cellar and very pleasing front veranda. Size 26 feet by 30 feet. We can furnish complete set of blue-printed working plans and typewritten specifications for only $6.00 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. 6580.

Low Cost Village House

Conditions sometimes are such that a house must be built for a stipulated price. That price must come within the means of the builder. This design is intended to offer as much house for the money as possible. For this reason, the house is plain and straight and all the carpenter work is square and straightforward, so that every cut of the saw and every blow of the hammer shall count in the building.

A good solid wall under a house is an economy; so this design calls for a good cellar as a proper support for a plain house. In front a good veranda adds very much to the appearance as well as comfort. It is quite possible to embellish a low cost house with a veranda in such a way as to add several hundred dollars to the value of the property.

Sometimes when there are old persons in the house, a bed room on the first floor is a great convenience. Besides this lower bed room, there is a good kitchen, a fair sized dining room and a pleasant, comfortable parlor. Up-stairs, the plan shows two large bed rooms with any amount of closet room. Where there is no attic extra large storage closets like these are appreciated.

A person can build a house like this and screen the front porch with climbing vines, plant shrubbery along the sides and give it a neat, attractive appearance such as many expensive houses do not possess.

Arrangement of house, size 26 by 30 feet.
**Six-Room Bungalow**

A six room cottage with a good attic is illustrated in this design. The size is 37 feet 6 inches by 42 feet.

Owing to the shape, it divides nicely into six very comfortable rooms. About half of the floor space is thrown into the living room and dining room with sliding doors between. When these doors are wide open, these two rooms are like one, but there are times when comfort requires that the doors shall be closed.

The dining room, 14 by 20 feet, is unusual except in country houses, where there is plenty of ground space. Added to this, the living room, 14 by 17 feet 6 inches, gives an idea of the commodious planning of this attractive cottage home.

A very comfortable feature both in appearance and utility is the long veranda, 8 feet wide, reaching clear across the front of the house and half way down the side. On the first floor there are three bed rooms and a den, which is intended for a bed room when necessary. For extra occasions there are two gables in the attic which may be worked into sleeping rooms. The cottage however is supposed to be complete without using the attic except for storage purposes. For this reason the stairway is placed pretty well to the rear.

Especial attention is called to the bath room, with its large window and linen closet. Modern civilization requires more bathroom facilities than ever before. Modern plumbing is better and cheaper than it was ten years ago, so that every new house may have modern plumbing conveniences at very little additional cost.

It is a country style house and it requires plenty of room. The words "country comfort" are spread all over this design and look out from each window with an invitation for a more intimate acquaintance.
Guaranteed Building Plans

Hip Roof Six-Room House

A splendid design, showing the arrangement of rooms in a two story house, 27 feet by 31 feet on the ground. 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; 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. 6982.

The arrangement down-stairs of the parlor, dining room and kitchen, with a very comfortable reception hall is all that could be desired in a house of this size. There is a doorway at the back of the hall to close off the entrance to the cellar stairway. Placing it here gives more room in the kitchen, and the hall is plenty large. This plan also provides a grade entrance to the cellar and to the kitchen, but the back porch is not used much except for the family. Grocery parcels are delivered at the side door.

First Floor

Second Floor

Arrangement of House, Size 27 by 31 feet.
The Plan Shop
Practical House Designs That are Different

Well Planned House for a Narrow Lot
By Charles Alma Byers

It is often more or less difficult to satisfactorily plan a house for a narrow lot. Nevertheless, it is a problem which architects are frequently called upon to solve. The house here shown was especially designed to meet such restrictions, and the interior arrangement, in the opinion of the writer, is particularly good. It should at least offer many valuable suggestions to others confronted by this problem. The lot, in this case, is forty by one hundred and twenty feet in its dimensions, and the house has a frontage of but thirty feet. This naturally leaves ten feet to be divided for the space at each side of the house, and it will therefore be seen that, when compulsory, the same plan could be used for a still narrower plot.

This house has recently been built in Los Angeles, California, and was designed by Henry L. Wilson, a well-known architect of that city. It is strongly and warmly constructed, being suitable for duplication in almost any locality, and, complete with furnace and other modern equipments, represents a total expenditure of but approximately $3,800.

In style of architecture it is somewhat along the lines of the modern California bungalow. It possesses such characteristics of the type as irregular roof lines, roofs with comparatively little pitch, wide overhangs in the eaves and gables, and unsurfaced framing and finishing timbers, as well as a sort of general appearance of rusticity. It has six rooms, besides the bath room, on the first floor, and but a single sleeping room, with a small dressing room in connection therewith, on the second floor. This upstairs arrangement not

First and Second Floor Plans of Los Angeles Bungalow.

only provides an ideal bed room which may be opened on three sides, but also prevents the house from seeming unattractively low and rambling in its structural lines.

An admirable feature of the outside is the porch or veranda, shaped like the letter L, which extends across the entire front and for a considerable distance along one side. The front portion is eight feet wide and the side portion six feet wide, and the combined length is forty-six feet six inches. The main entrance leads from this porch directly into the living room, but from the rear end of the side portion French doors provide direct access to the dining room. The foundation, walls and pedestals are of well-selected cobblestones, coped with concrete, and the flooring is likewise of concrete. The construction of this flooring, as well as of all walks and steps, consists of concrete three inches thick, surfaced with cement one-half inch thick.

There is a small pergola, four by thirteen feet in its dimensions, on one side, which is of similar construction, and on the opposite side, but nearer the front, is an outside chimney, of massive proportions, surfaced with cobblestones. This chimney is for the living-room fireplace. Another chimney, on the inside, is located near the back of the house, which serves as a flue for both the kitchen and the basement furnace. The former is eight by twelve inches on the inside and the latter eight by eight inches, and both are plastered on the inside. The one in the back part of the house is constructed of brick.

The foundation of the house is of concrete, the mixture for which consisted of six parts of clean, sharp, coarse sand and gravel to one part of best Portland cement. The ingredients of the cement used for surfacing the walks, steps and porch flooring consisted of two parts of screened sand to one part of Portland cement.

Sizes of Timbers Used

The dimensions of some of the principal timbers in the construction are as follows: Mud sills, 2 by 6 inches; girders, 4 by 4 inches; floor joists, 2 by 6 inches; second floor joists, 2 by 10 inches; floor joists over basement, 2 by 10 inches; ceiling joists, 2 by 4 inches; rafters, 2 by 4 inches; collar ties, 2 by 3 inches; ridge poles, 1 by 6 inches; plates, 2 by 4 inches; studs, 2 by 4 inches; underpins on piers, 4 by 4 inches; underpins on outer walls, 2 by 4 inches; shingle lath, 1 by 3 inches. All of these are of Oregon pine, except the mud sills, which are of California redwood. The siding consists of sawed redwood shakes, laid with fourteen inches of their length to the weather.

The color scheme of the house is very effective, being composed of greens and grays. The siding and all exposed framing timbers of the first story are stained a soft green color, and the second story is done in gray, which harmonizes with the roofing and the masonry work. The trim around the doors and windows is painted a still darker shade of green.

Details of Interior Finish

While the outside of the house is of good style, it is in the interior that one is apt to find the more commendable points. The accompanying floor plans, for this reason, will merit close inspection. There is a large number of admirable built-in features, and the arrangement of the rooms is particularly convenient. The rooms are also comfortably large, and the large number of windows not only create very charming interiors but make possible the admission of plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

The living room possesses windows on three sides, and between it and the dining room intervening folding glass doors, which aid still further in making it light and airy. A large fireplace, in one end, with a built-in book case on one side and an L-shaped seat on the other, is a prominent feature of this room. The mantel of this fireplace is of clinker brick, and its hearth is of three by six inch tile brick. The book case has removable shelves and leaded-glass doors, and the tops of the seats are hinged so that the space underneath may be used for fuel or other purposes. The book case reaches only to a height of about five feet, and above it, corresponding with a similar one on the other side of the mantel, is a small window.

The dining room contains an excellent buffet, with cupboards and drawers—the former possessing leaded-glass doors. Above its counter shelf is set a broad plate mirror, and above the entire feature are four tiny windows. The walls of this room are wainscoted to a height of four feet six inches, above which runs a grooved plate shelf. This wainscoting is of seven-eights by twelve inch boards, rabbetted and stripped. A French door leads from this room into the little side pergola, and other doors connect it with the kitchen and a small hall.

The kitchen contains the usual sink and cupboards, as well as a draught cooler and boiler. Back of the kitchen are the screened porch, with its stationary wash tubs, and a small breakfast room. The latter has two of its walls entirely taken up by casement windows, and a door from it leads into the pergola.

There are two bed rooms on this floor, each with a roomy closet, between which intervenes the bath room. The bath room is particularly interesting for the reason that it contains, besides its customary fixtures, two small corner cabinets and a built-in seat. Above each of the cabinets is a small window, and above the seat is a place. These rooms are all connected by the hall, already mentioned, from which ascends the stairway to the second floor and descends the steps to the basement. This hall also contains a small linen closet.

All rooms on the first floor, except the living room and dining room, have three-eights by two-inch clear hardwood flooring. The flooring in the living room and dining room is of quarter-sawed oak, of the same dimensions. The kitchen is plastered with hardwood plaster, finished smooth, and the walls of the bath room, to a height of five feet, are similarly plastered, except that they are ruled into three by six inch blocks to imitate white tile. The woodwork in the living room and dining room, which is of slash-grain Oregon pine, is stained to represent weathered oak, in the breakfast room it is stained a soft light green color, and in all of the other rooms it is enameled white.

Out-Door Sleeping “On the Roof”

The second-floor sleeping room is ideal for its purpose. Having a total of fifteen casement windows on the three exposed sides, it may be easily converted into virtually an open-air room, becoming the equal if not superior to the ordinary sleeping porch. The little dressing room is also an admirable feature, and provides the desired privacy.

Of course, should one want only one-story house this second-floor arrangement, while it is especially interesting, could be easily omitted without changing the first-floor plan in any detail. In fact, this would constitute a complete and very satisfactory little home without this feature. Even the small breakfast room on the main floor might be eliminated if desired, or it might be converted into a very cozy den, probably with built-in book cases and other features. When it comes to alterations, however, there are any number of possibilities, and this is a feature of the plan which makes this house so interesting.

The basement beneath the house is fourteen by sixteen feet in its dimensions, and is therefore large enough to not only house the furnace but to be used as a convenient storage place. The flooring and walls are of concrete; the former surfaced with cement one-half inch thick.
A Beautiful, Inexpensive Dining Room. Finished with Wall Board Paneling from Base to Plate Rail. The Room is Lighted with a Group of Three Casement Windows.
Rovelling Damper Solves Ventilating Problem

O NE of the most debated questions of ventilation is the point of air entrance and point of exit from the room. Numerous good and substantial arguments can be advanced as to why the fresh air should be put in from high registers and drawn out from low points, either in or near the floor.

Other authorities are equally strong in advocating the supply of fresh air from below and the removal of foul air from the ceiling or at other high points. Arguments without number can be found in favor of either method, and it is largely a matter of personal preference as to which scheme is employed.

It is fair to assume, however, that if hot air at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahr. is put into a room, say at 70 degrees Fahr., it will naturally seek the higher portions of the room until its temperature has cooled down sufficiently to drop the air toward the floor. This movement goes on gradually as the air temperature continues to lower, and it is easy to understand from this that when the supply of fresh air is put in at a temperature higher than the room temperature its natural course will be downward.

On the other hand, suppose outside conditions in warm weather raise the room above 70 degrees Fahr., then the air supply should be cooler than the room, owing to its constantly increasing temperature.

Good ventilation always follows the natural movement of air unless certain imperative reasons require otherwise.

Therefore, during cold weather, it is better to supply hot air at the top of the room and draw the cooler foul air off at the bottom, but in the summer time the cool supply should be at the bottom and the hot, foul air removed from the top. Yet we cannot change our ventilation ducts with the season.

There is a method whereby it is possible to do this very thing so easily, conveniently and satisfactorily that it is surprising that a greater number of buildings are not so equipped. This scheme is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the desired end being accomplished by the revolving damper. Fig. 1 shows the damper set in what is often called the normal position. This is so as to supply air at the top of the room or auditorium and to draw it off from the bottom.

The fresh air enters the supply fan, passes across the heater, is warmed, and then goes through the revolving damper to the duct leading to all the registers in the upper portion of the ventilated space. The exhaust from all the low registers is carried to the revolving damper and then to the exhaust fan, which discharges it to the outer air.

In Fig. 2 the revolving damper is shown reversed, resulting in the supply air being directed into the duct leading to the lower registers and the duct from the upper registers directed into the exhaust fan, thus making the high registers exhaust and the low registers supply.

With this scheme, top and bottom supply can be had at will by the simple turn of a single damper.

SPEAKING ABOUT CHRISTMAS. I have very often thought of the number of odd and useful things a wood-turner can make for presents, such as rolling pins, potato masher, baseball bats, croquet sets, drum sticks, gavels, spinning tops, turned cups and saucers, jewel cases, napkin rings, candle sticks, puzzles, Indian clubs, dumb bells, police clubs, canes, checkers, pincushions, cups, pipes, spindle waste baskets, comb racks, and many other scores of things, I cannot think of just now. I have made many of the above and then some.

Wm. C. Jasbury.
MUCH concern has arisen in late years in the minds of architects because of the faulty acoustics that exist in many auditoriums. The prevalence of echoes and reverberations with the consequent difficulty in hearing and understanding on the part of the auditor defeats the purpose of the auditorium and diminishes its value.

The Auditorium at the University of Illinois presents such a case. The building is shaped nearly like a hemisphere, with several large arches and recesses to break up the regularity of its inner surface. The original plans of the architect were curtailed because of insufficient money appropriated for the construction. The interior of the hall, therefore, was built absolutely plain with almost no breaking up of the large, smooth wall surfaces; and, at first, there were no furnishings except the seats and the cocoa matting in the aisles. The acoustical properties proved to be very unsatisfactory. A reverberation or undue prolongation of the sound existed, and in addition, because of the large size of the room and the form and position of the walls, echoes were set up.

If an observer stood on the platform and clapped his hands, a veritable chaos of sound resulted. Echoes were heard from every direction and reverberations continued for a number of seconds before all was still again. Speakers found their utterances thrown back at them, and auditors all over the house experienced difficulty in understanding what was said. On one occasion the University band played a piece which featured a xylophone solo with accompaniment by the other instruments. It so happened that the leader heard the echo more strongly than the direct sound and beat time with it. Players near the xylophone kept time to the direct sound, while those farther away followed the echo. The confusion may well be imagined.

Thus it seemed that the Auditorium was doomed to be an acoustical horror; that speakers and singers would avoid it, and that auditors would attend entertainments in it only under protest. But the apparent misfortune was in one way a benefit since it provided an opportunity to study defective acoustics under exceptionally good conditions and led to conclusions that not only allowed the Auditorium to be improved, but also indicate some of the pitfalls to be avoided in future construction of other halls.

An investigation of the acoustical properties of the Auditorium was begun in 1908 and has continued for six years. It was decided at the outset not to use "cut and try" methods of cure, but to attack the problem systematically so that general principles could be found, if possible, that would apply not only to the case being investigated, but to auditoriums in general. This plan of procedure delayed the solution of the problem, since it became necessary to study the theory of sound and carry out laboratory investigations at the same time that the complex conditions in the Auditorium were being considered. The author spent one year of the six abroad studying the theory of acoustics and inspecting various auditoriums.

The main echoes in the Auditorium were located by means of a new method of tracing the path of sound, the time of reverberation was determined by Sabine's method, and a general diagnosis of the acoustical defects was made. Hangings and curtains were installed in accordance with the results of the study so that finally the acoustical properties were improved.
Behavior of Sound Waves in a Room

When a speaker addresses an audience, the sounds he utters proceed in ever widening spherical waves until they strike the boundaries of the room. Here the sound is partly reflected, partly transmitted, and the rest absorbed. The amounts of reflection, absorption and transmission depend on the character of the walls. A hard, smooth wall reflects most of the sound so that but little is transmitted or absorbed. In the case of a porous wall or a yielding wall, the absorption and transmission are greater, and the reflection is less. After striking a number of reflecting surfaces, the energy is used up and the sound dies out.

The reflection of sound produces certain advantages and disadvantages for the acoustics. When it is considered that sound travels about 1,100 feet a second, it may be seen that a room of ordinary size is almost immediately filled with sound because of the many reflections. In a room 40 feet square, for instance, the number of reflections per second between opposite walls is 1,100^2 / 40, or approximately 27. The number is really greater than this, since the sound that goes into the corners is reflected much more frequently than out in the middle where the distances between walls are greater. The result is that the sound mixes thoroughly in all parts of the room so as to give the same average intensity; that is, the sound is of the same average loudness for all auditors, even for those in the remotest corners.

Though the reflection of sound has the advantage of fulfilling the conditions for loudness, it introduces at the same time possibilities for setting up defective acoustics. For insistence, when the walls of the room are hard and smooth, the sound energy is lost at each impact, and many reflections take place before it finally dies out. This slow decedence of the sound, or reverberation, is what is called, is the most common defect in auditoriums.

If a speaker talks in such a hall the auditors have difficulty in understanding. Each sound, instead of dying out quickly, persists for some time so that the succeeding words blend with their predecessors and set up a mixture of sounds which produces confusion. The cure for the trouble is brought about by the introduction of materials, such as carpets, tapestries, and the like, which act as absorbers of sound and reduce the time of reverberation.

When music is played in an auditorium with a prolonged reverberation, the tones following one another blend and produce the same effect as that of a piano when played with the loud pedal in use. A reverberation is more advantageous for music than for speech, since the prolongation and blending of the musical tones is desired, but the mixing of the words in a speech is a distinct disadvantage. When curing this defect for halls used for both music and speaking, a middle course must be steered, so that the reverberation is made somewhat long for speaking and somewhat short for music, yet fairly satisfactory for both.

Curved Wall Always a Menace

Going back to the consideration of the reflection of sound, it is found that another defect may be produced, namely, an echo. This is the case when a wall at some distance reflects the sound to the position of the auditor. He hears the sound first from the speaker, then later by reflection from the wall. The time interval between the direct and reflected sound must be great enough to allow two distinct impressions to be made. This time is about 1/15 of a second, but varies with the acuteness of the observer. The farther off the wall is, the greater is the time interval and the more pronounced is the echo. If the wall is not very distant, the time interval is too short to allow two distinct impressions to be made, and the effect on the auditor is then much the same as if his neighbor at his side speaks the words of the discourse in his ear at the same time that he gets them directly from the speaker. In case the reflecting wall is curved so as to focus the sound the echoes are much more pronounced. A curved wall wherever it may be placed in an auditorium is thus always a menace to good acoustics.

There are other actions of the sound that may result in acoustical defects. The phenomena of resonance, for instance, may cause trouble. Suppose that the waves of sound impinge on an elastic wall, not too rigid. If these waves are timed right they set the wall in vibration in the same way that the bell ringer causes a bell to ring by a succession of properly timed pulls on the bell rope. The wall of the room will then vibrate under the action of this sound with which it is in tune and will reinforce it. Now suppose a band is playing in a room. Certain tones are reinforced, while the others are not affected. The original sound is then distorted. The action is the same on the voice of the speaker. The sounds he utters are complex and as they reach the walls certain components are reinforced and the quality of the sound is changed. This action of resonance may also be caused by the air in a room. Each room has a definite pitch to which it responds, the smaller the volume of the room the higher being the pitch. A large auditorium would respond to the very low pitch of the bass drum. In small rooms and alcoves the response is made to higher pitched tones, as may be observed by singing the different notes of the scale until a resonance is obtained.

Another action of sound causes the interference of waves. Thus the reflected waves may meet the oncoming ones and set up concentrations of sound in certain positions and a dearth of sound in others.

Summing up, it is seen that the effects of sound which may exist in a room are loudness, reverberation, echoes, resonance, and interference, and that the most common defects are reverberation and echoes. We now turn to the discussion of the methods of cure.
Methods of Improving Faulty Acoustics

A. REVERBERATION AND ITS CURE

Everyone has doubtless observed that the hollow reverberations in an empty house disappear when the house is furnished. So, in an auditorium, the reverberation is lessened when curtains, tapestries, and the like are installed in sufficient numbers. The reason for this action is found when we inquire what ultimately becomes of the sound.

Sound is a form of energy and energy cannot be destroyed. When it finally dies out, the sound must be changed to some other form of energy. In the case of the walls of a room, for instance, it has been shown in a preceding paragraph that the sound may be changed into mechanical energy in setting these walls in vibration. Again, some of the sound may pass out through open windows and thus disappear. The rest of the sound, according to Lord Rayleigh, is transformed by friction into heat. Thus a high pitched sound, such as a hiss, before it travels any great distance is killed out by the friction of the air. Lower pitched sounds, on reaching a wall, set up friction in the process of reflection between the air particles and the wall so that some of the energy is converted into heat. The amount of sound energy thus lost is small if the walls are hard and smooth. The case is much different, however, if the walls are rough and porous, since it appears that the friction in the pores dissipates the sound energy into heat.

It should be pointed out in this connection that any mechanical breaking up of the sound by relief work on the walls or by obstacles in the room will not primarily diminish the energy of the sound. These may break up the regular reflection and eliminate echoes, but the sound energy as such disappears only when friction is set up.

The following quotations from Rayleigh emphasizes these conclusions: "In large spaces, bounded by non-porous walls, roof, and floor, and with few windows, a prolonged resonance seems inevitable. The mitigating influence of thick carpets in such cases is well known. The application of similar material to the walls and roof appears to offer the best chance of further improvement."

Experimental Work on Cure of Reverberation.—The most important experimental work in applying this principle of the absorbing power of carpets, curtains, etc., has been done by Professor Wallace C. Sabine of Harvard University. In a set of interesting experiments lasting over a period of four years, he was able to deduce a general relation between $t$, the time of reverberation, $V$, the volume of the room, and $a$ the absorbing power of the different materials present. Thus:

$$ t = 0.164 V + a $$

For good acoustical conditions, that is, for a short time of reverberation, the volume $V$ should be small and the absorb-
Acoustics of Auditoriums

In a later investigation Sabine showed that the reverberation depended also on the pitch of sound. As a concrete example, the high notes of a violin might be less reverberant with a large audience than the lower tones of the bass viol, although both might have the same reverberation in the room with no audience. Again, the voice of a man with notes of low pitch might give satisfactory results in an auditorium while the voice of a woman with higher pitched notes would be unsatisfactory.

These considerations show that the acoustics in an auditorium vary with other factors than the volume of the room and the material of the absorbing material present. The audience may be large or small, the speaker's voice high or low, the entertainment a musical number or an address. The best arrangement for good acoustics is then a compromise where the average conditions are satisfied. The solution offered by Professor Sabine is such an average one, and has proved satisfactory in practice.

B. ECHOES AND THEIR REMEDY

An echo is set up by a reflecting wall. If an observer stands some distance from the front of a cliff and claps his hands, or shouts, he finds that the sound is returned to him from the cliff as an echo. So, in an auditorium, an auditor near the speaker gets the sound first directly from the speaker, then, an instant later, a strong repetition of the sound by reflection from a distant wall. This echo is more pronounced if the wall is curved and the auditor is at the point where the sound is focused.

To cure such an echo, two methods may be considered. One method consists in changing the form of the wall so that the reflected sound no longer sets up the echo. That is, either change the angle of the wall, so that the reflected sound is sent in a new direction where it may be absorbed or where it may reinforce the direct sound without producing any echoes, or else modify the surface of the wall by relief work or by panels of absorbing material, so that the strong reflected wave is broken up and the sound is scattered. The second method is to make the reflecting wall a "perfect" absorber, so that the incident sound is swallowed up and little or none reflected. These methods have been designated as "surgical" and "medical" respectively. Each method has its disadvantages. Changing the form of the walls in an auditorium is likely to do violence to the architectural design. On the other hand, there are no perfect absorbers, except open windows, and these can seldom be applied. The cure in each case is, then, a matter of study of the special conditions of the auditorium. Usually a combination of the surgical and the medicinal cures is adopted. For instance, coffering a wall so that panels of absorbing material may be introduced has been found to work well in bettering the acoustics, and also, in many cases, it fits in with the architectural features.

C. POPULAR CONCEPTION OF CURES—USE OF WIRES AND SOUNDING BOARDS

A few words should be written concerning the popular notion that wires and sounding boards are effective in curing faulty acoustics. Experiments and observations show that wires are of practically no benefit, and sounding boards can be used only in special cases. Wires stretched in a room scarcely affect the sound, since they present too small a surface to disturb the waves. They have much the same effect on sound waves that a fish line in the water has on water waves. The idea has, perhaps, grown into prominence because of the action of a piano in responding to the notes of a singer. The piano has every advantage over a wire in an auditorium. It has a large number of strings tuned to different pitches so that it responds to any note sung. It also has a sounding board that reinforces strongly the sound of the strings. Finally, the singer is usually near the piano. The wire in the auditorium responds to only one tone of the many likely to be present, it has no sounding board, and the singer is some distance away. But little effect, therefore, is to be expected.

The author has visited a number of halls where wires have been installed, and has yet to find a case where pronounced improvement has resulted. Sabine cites a case where five miles of wire were stretched in a hall without helping the acoustical conditions. It is curious that so erroneous a conception has grown up in the public mind with so little experimental basis to support it.

Sounding Boards.—Sounding boards or, more properly, reflecting boards, have value in special cases. Some experiments have been made where pronounced effects were obtained. The sounding board should be of special design to fit the conditions under which it is to be used.

Modeling New Auditoriums after Old Ones with Good Acoustics.—Another suggestion often made is for architects to model auditoriums after those already built that have good acoustical properties. It does not follow that halls so modeled will be successful, since the materials used in construction are not the same year after year. For instance, a few years ago it was the usual custom to put lime plaster on wooden lath; now it is frequently the practice to put gypsum plaster on metal lath, which forms an entirely different kind of a surface. This latter arrangement makes hard, non-porous walls which absorb but little sound, and thus aggravate the reverberation. Further, a new hall usually is changed somewhat in form from the old one, to suit the ideas of the architect, and it is very likely that the changes will affect the acoustics.

(Nota: The author here gives a detailed report of the acoustical investigation in the auditorium at the University of Illinois, including the tracing of echoes.—Ed.)

Conclusion Drawn from the Acoustical Survey

The results of the survey show that curved walls are largely responsible for the formation of echoes because they concentrate the reflected sound. It seems desirable, therefore, to emphasize the danger of using such walls unless their action is annulled by absorbing materials or relief work. Large halls with curved walls are almost sure to have acoustical defects.

Methods Employed to Improve the Acoustics

Reflecting Boards.—The provisional cure was brought about gradually by trying different devices suggested by the diagnosis. In one set of experiments sounding boards of various shapes and sizes were used. A flat board about five feet square placed at an incline over the position of the speaker produced little effect. A large canvas surface, about 12 by 20 feet, was not much better. A parabolic reflector, how-
ever, gave a pronounced effect. This reflector was mounted over a pulpit at one end of the stage and served to intercept much of the sound that otherwise would have gone to the dome and produced echoes. The path of the reflected sound was parallel to the axis of the paraboloid of which the reflector was a quarter section. There was no difficulty in tracing out the reflected sound. Auditors in the path of the reflected rays reported an echo, but auditors in other parts of the Auditorium were remarkably free from the usual troubles. The device was not used permanently, since many speakers objected to the raised platform. Moreover, it was not a complete cure, since it was not suited for band concerts and other events, where the entire stage was used.

Sabine's Method.—The time of reverberation was determined by Sabine's method. An organ pipe making approximately 526 vibrations a second was blown for about three seconds and then stopped. An auditor listened to the decreasing sound, and when it died out made a record electrically on a chronograph drum. The time of reverberation was found to be 5.90 seconds, this being the mean of 19 sets of measurements, each of about 20 observations. The reverberation was found also by calculation from Sabine's equation, taking the volume of the Auditorium as 11,800 cubic meters and calculating the absorbing power of all the reflecting sound, and when it died out made a record electrically on a chronograph drum. The time of reverberation was reduced to 4.8 seconds. With an audience present this value was reduced still more, and when a large audience was present to reduce the reverberation.

Proposed Final Cure.—The state of affairs just described is the condition at the time of writing. Two propositions were considered in planning the final cure. One proposition involved a complete remodeling of the interior of the Auditorium. Plans of an interior were drawn in accordance with the results of the experimental work that would probably give satisfactory acoustics. This proposition was not carried out because of the expense and because it was thought desirable to attempt a cure without changing the shape of the room. The latter plan is one now being followed. It is proposed to replace the present unsightly curtains with materials which will conform to the architectural features of the Auditorium and which will have a pleasing color scheme. At the same time, it will be necessary to hold to the features which have improved the acoustics.

Significant Work in Trade School Education

From January 6th to 10th, occurred one of the most unique movements of recent years toward a sane education in the trades. The newly organized Department of Engineering Extension of the Iowa State College conducted a very successful Short Course for Painters and Decorators, given in cooperation with the Master Painters' Association of Iowa. In spite of the incomplete announcement to the painters of the State, fifty-eight students registered for the course outlined, which included instruction in graining and sign painting and in blending and stenciling. The students registered, were eager for this kind of instruction. The apprenticeship system is no longer applicable to the painting craft, the time of a high priced mechanic cannot be spent in instructing an apprentice, nor can the job be risked in his hands for practice. The need of some other agency to equip competent journeymen, is everywhere apparent. Ten million dollars is spent annually in Iowa on interior painting and decorating. It reaches every corner of the State, in both public and private buildings. There are over nine thousand painters in the State and on account of the fact that most of them live in the smaller towns, a much great versatility is demanded of them. They are called on to do all kinds of work and, conversely, the grade and variety of work in the decorating field which finds its way into any community is largely the same as that which the local decorator can do. Hence the need for a greater breadth of training.

The instruction in graining was given by Mr. J. W. Luthe of Cleveland, and the stenciling and blending by Mr. Chas. Mollendorf of Chicago, both men of wide experience in their line. That the need for this kind of instruction is pressing, was the uniform testimony of the students in attendance, who ranged from the beginner who had scarcely had a brush in his hand before, to the seasoned mechanic and master painter employing from one to twenty workmen.

One veteran mechanic of sixty years, enrolled. The average was above thirty years. The painting and decorating trade appears to be mostly "tricks of the trade" and there seems to be no "standard practice." To standardize this practice and make it available to every workman in Iowa, is a task of no small magnitude and of no small service as well.—Brush and Pail.
Modern School at Benton, Ill.

A model of modern school house planning and construction is the new Benton School at Benton, Ill. It is in the form of a standard 10-room school building, but on the second floor two of the class rooms are made into one double size room for general assembly. A rolling partition divides this large room when required.

The main entrance of the building is handled in the classical style, constructed of white limestone. The balance of the exterior trim is white enamel terra cotta, which contrasts effectively with the dark brown brick work.

The building is typical of modern efficiency in school building work—neat and dignified, but not at all fussy or over-ornamented.
Framing Hood Rafters

HOW TO FIND THE CUTS FOR THE HOOD RAFTER TO SET WITH EITHER PLUMB OR RAKE SIDES—THE STEEL SQUARE CLEARLY EXPLAINED FOR THIS WORK

By A. W. Woods

We are going to take the hood rafter for our subject this month, though on several occasions we have answered questions on it, or rather tried to diagnose the subject. Others have tried to do the same thing and we dare say did equally as good a job at it as we accomplished, or rather thought we did; and it would seem that after so much has been said on the subject, any one who has been a reader of this family magazine for the past few years, could not help but know all there is about it.

It is one of those things that puzzles when it should not puzzle at all, for if a man knows how to frame a hip and valley roof, he should not experience any trouble at all; for we claim when it is properly built, it is a part of the roof, as shown in Fig. 1.

Here is a building joining onto a larger one, or in other words, the roof of the smaller building laps upon the roof of the taller building, and if the intersections of the roofs are formed by valley rafters, they stand in the same position as would be required for the hood rafters; consequently the cuts must be the same, with the exception of the seat cut, which is not used in this case, as there would be a plumb and side cut at each end,—the side cuts being right and left; and to make the hood rafter properly member onto the side of the common rafter, it would have to be backed on both top and bottom.

This, of course, should be one way only; but this may be readily found by setting off on the plumb cut the amount of the rise the roof has in the length of the side cut taken on a level line.

But custom seems to have settled on another way, and that is, to just make a miter cut on the foot of the hood rafter to fit against the side of the common rafter. This brings the top of the hood rafter in the plane of the roof, without any backing whatever and the lower end cut of the jacks for the hood is simply a square cut; but where the real trouble comes in, is in making the cut at the top or peak end of the hood, so that they will exactly member onto the ridge. Now, this is the part that we want to make clear.

If it was simply membering two pieces on a level plane, as shown in Fig. 2, all that is necessary to take is half of the spread, as at A B, and the projection as at C B, on the square; and the side on which the
latter is taken will give the angle, no difference what
the angle formed by the two pieces may be.

The same principal holds good when there is a
pitch given the two pieces, as in the case of the hood
rafter. A B then represents the distance from the
foot of the hood along the edge of the common rafter
to the center of the ridge and C B, the projection as
before, will give the required angle across the back
of the hood. But in addition to this, there must be
another angle across its side, and this is what puzzles,
because it runs off into space and is therefore not so
readily grasped. But to obtain correct results, it must
be reckoned from just the same as the civil engineer
lays off his railroad curves for his road bed, from a
given center—which may be off in a corn field, in a
lake or in the heart of a mountain—it does not make
any difference. There is an unseen point somewhere,
and it must be reckoned from. In the case of the
hood rafter, it is at D, as shown in Fig. 3, and is
established by an extended line from the foot of the
hood to a point intersecting a plumb line from the
ridge at B. Thus forming A D as one of the parts
to take on the square, while the other part is found
by taking a line from D to the end of the projection
as at C. D C then is the other part to take, and the
side of the square on which the latter is taken, will
give the cut.

The length of the hood rafter is found from its run
and rise in the usual way, as that for the hip or valley.

The Crooked Line Shaft
By J. Crow Taylor

A man had a nice little gasoline engine, and a group
of nice little machines, and the shaft was crooked,
which made the whole thing look bad and run clumsily.
It was quite a long shaft, though light, and had been
made from two lengths with a coupling. It was evi-
dent that some effort had been made to set the shaft
straight in the beginning, but the journals were flim-
sily supported and had pulled out of shape till one
could see by a glance along the line that one end had
pulled over a couple of inches. It was supported by
stubs driven in the ground, and these had pulled over
with the strain of the belts.

Now, it makes no difference if this was just a tem-
porary set, it should have been worth while to put that
shaft down straight and fasten it firmly enough to hold
and stay straight. One not only wastes power in un-
necessary friction when a shaft is crooked, but it is
hard on the shaft itself, and enough of it will result
in permanently springing the shafting.

Make your shafting straight and level, and see that
the bearings are firmly enough supported that they will
stay where you put them. Take more pains when it is
a permanent setting in the shop, but even if it is a
temporary set-up on some job, it is better to see that
the shafting and machines are firmly fixed, and the
shaft straight.

By a Foreman Shaver

I once had a crew of men working on a building.
In laying the sheathing, one of the men dropped back
in his row until he was about 6 feet behind the other
men. When the sub-foreman of the crew called his
attention to his work, he replied that a man got as
much for working slowly as he did for working rap-
dily. “That is true,” said the foreman, “but it some-
times is the cause of a man’s pay being stopped.” That
was a prophetic remark, for the pay of that man was
stopped that night. Indeed, there was no other course
to be taken, for the retention of a man who avowed
such principles was an open incentive to “soldiering”
on the part of the balance of the crew. Of such men
is the kingdom of no-accounts.

I had the misfortune at one time to work for a
man who could not give the simplest order in an in-
telligible manner, his reason being that he “was h—1
on working, himself, but a poor hand at trying to put
brains into other people’s heads.” There is a good
deal in the remark that has a bearing on the suc-
ceeds or failure of a man in the position of foreman. Here
is where the oft-quoted quality of tact is called into
play; for to give intelligent directions to a workman
and at the same time avoid too much minuteness of
detail requires the exercise of all the resources of the
best of foremen. True, there are some men who can
get a lot of work of a certain kind out of men by the
liberal use of words and bluster, but these men and
methods are not to be considered as applying to the
handling of skilled or semi-skilled labor. Getting ill-
tempered over explanations does not help matters any,
and is sure means of losing the respect and good-will
of a crew of men.

The most expensive man I have in my crew is the
one who gets things done the quickest. The efficiency
which gets work done the quickest way to get good
results had been drilled out of him on rough work so
that he will do a piece of good work as hurriedly as
he would nail up a hole in a barn-yard fence. That
kind of efficiency results in poor work when the quality
point is not kept in view.  H. C. HANER.
Kinks, or a Few Tricks of the Carpenter's Trade Learned by Experience

By Peter Hedstrom
Architect, Billings, Mont.

ANYONE who follows a trade for any length of time learns a few tricks which make the work easier and better, and while the following may not be new to the old "chips," it perhaps, will prove of some use to the younger ones.

NAILING WITHOUT SPLITTING. Nailing is a very simple operation, but even in that there are a few tricks which come in handy once in a while. In driving brads or nails in small mouldings or wherever there is danger of their splitting the wood, and one is not prepared to drill for them, cut off the point of the nail with a side-cutting plier or by hammering it against the sharp edge of the back of the hatchet. This gives the nail a chisel point which, if driven so as to cut the grain, will prevent any splitting. To drive a nail where one cannot reach to start it, drive the nail through a stick or lath and very near the end; holding the stick in the left hand, one can place the nail and drive it wherever one can reach with the hammer. When the nail is solid, pull the stick away and drive the nail home. When toe-nailing thin stuff, if the point of the nail is bent slightly in the direction it is wanted to go it will not come out on the back side. Yellow laundry soap or beeswax are great helps in driving nails and screws in hard wood, and for driving the larger sizes of screws there is nothing to beat a screwdriver bit in a brace.

DEPTH GAUGE FOR SAW. A home-made depth gauge for the ordinary saw can be made very easily as shown in Fig. 1. Saw to the approximate depth with the body of the saw and finish to the exact depth with the point.

SAWING TRIM TO LENGTH. In cutting up random-length stuff for casings or jambs, it should be cut with as little waste as possible. To do this quickly, put a 12-inch plank or board on a couple of "horses" and drive nails into it, as shown in Fig. 2, so that from each nail to the end is a proper distance for some piece of stock. Place the end of the piece against the nail which will give the proper length and saw off at the end of the plank. These lengths should be a little longer than the finished piece is required to be. Place another "horse" a little to the right to support the other end of the piece, so as not to break it when sawing.

MORTISING DOOR FRAMES FOR HINGES. It is twice as quick and a lot easier to cut the mortise for the hinges on the jambs and transom bars on the bench before the frames are nailed together than to do it after they are set. It also shows exactly where to place the backing for the hinges when setting the frames. With the plans to work from, it is not difficult to get them correct for right and left-hand doors. If frames are made 3/32 inch wider than the size of the door it will save a lot of planning when fitting the doors.

NEAT CORNER JOINT FOR MOULDINGS. In putting down base which has no moulding, but
simply a rounded edge, coping does not make a very good job. The following way is better: The first board should be cut off square and of length to fit snugly against the plaster, and nailed in place. The next board should be 1 inch longer than the exact length required. Set this piece in place as near its permanent position as possible and scribe with a pencil set at 1/8 inch. Cut off on this line to within 3/8 inch of the top and then finish the cut at an angle of 45 degrees. Put board in place with the projecting piece resting on top of the board already in place, push tightly against the wall and mark along the bevel. Remove board, and with a chisel cut along the mark and about 1/2 inch deep. Put plaster end of the board in place first and then shove the fitted end into place, allowing the projecting piece to rest on top of the board until it is tight against the wall, then drive it down into the place cut out. This makes a mitered joint for 3/8 inch at the top and the rest of it is a butt joint. If made well, this makes an excellent joint and one that looks well. This method can be used for round edge chair rail with equal success.

LAYING OUT STAIR WINDERS. In building stairs with three winders, the following is a good and easy way to divide the wind into three equal parts: Lay out the full size plan of the stairs on the floor directly beneath the stairs, or if not convenient there, some other place where there is plenty of room. Draw the lines for the wall and the front stringer and locate the newel and the risers, A and B, as shown in Fig. 3. With the point C as a center and any convenient radius, draw the arc, DE. With the same radius and D as a center locate the point F, and with the same radius and E as a center locate the point G. Draw lines from C through the points G and F. These lines divide the wind into three equal parts, and each represents the face of a riser. If a newel is used at the angle, the point C should be inside the face of the newel a distance equal to or greater than the distance the treads project in front of the riser. If the stairway is entirely enclosed the point may be farther out, depending on the amount of room and the desired width of the winding treads. The line of travel is about 16 inches from the rail and the winders at this point should be of the same width as the rest of the treads. From this layout the exact size and shape of the winders can be gotten.

NAILING GUIDES ON STAIR STRINGERS. While housing stair stringers, drive a nail through the stringer, from the housed side, in the center of the tread and near the front edge and in the center of the riser and near the top. Pull the nail out and the hole will mark the centers of the treads and risers on the back of the stringer and be good guides for nailing when putting the stairs together.

A GOOD TRICK. A brick mason had drawn on the floor of a full size elevation of a segmental arch and asked the carpenter to cut a center for it. Now, to some it might be a puzzle how to get the lines on the floor transferred to the board used for the center; but it was easy for this one. He took a handful of shingle nails and carefully placed them with the head on the line, at right angles to it, and about an inch apart. He then placed the board on the nails without disturbing them and jumped on it. On taking it up, the board had a line of marks corresponding exactly with the line on the floor and it was a simple matter to saw out the center.

A Plea for Thoroughness
By J. Crow Taylor

A business man who has for years made a pretty close study of woodworking said recently, while the subject of the modern idea in efficiency was under discussion: "The one common weakness in the workman of today, and the one common fault that I feel more like complaining of than anything else, is lack of thoroughness. The minds of today have been so centered on finding the easiest and quickest way, on reducing the cost, increasing the turnout, and finding ways and means to do the same work with less effort, that we have lost sight and touch of the old sense of thoroughness." Then he entered a strong plea, a plea that should be listened to, for more thoroughness.

He said that people as a rule are stronger for quality in work today than they ever were and are cheerfully willing to pay the price for work that is done in a thorough manner. And when we come to look at this matter right there is more lasting efficiency in doing work better than there is in doing more of it.

Moreover, the writer enjoys the acquaintance of a builder whose best asset in trade is this same quality of thoroughness. He is so strong headed for it that he will lose his profits on a job rather than turn it over in any skimpy or unsatisfactory shape—and it must satisfy his own critical judgment and not merely that of the man it is done for. The result is that every customer becomes a friend and warm advocate and he gets the preference on lots of work at figures above others, and gets many jobs without competition in figures.
Terra Cotta for Modern Store Fronts

FOUR STRIKING EXAMPLES OF EFFECTIVE USE OF TERRA COTTA FOR BUSINESS BUILDINGS

The best income producing store properties present an immaculate, spick and span appearance—all shiny plate glass and clean vitrified tile.

There is advertising value in the bright, attractive appearance of a store building. The very looks of the place draws trade and inspires confidence.

The American housewife, who according to statistics purchases 80 per cent of all goods sold at retail, is a great stickler for cleanliness and sanitation. She likes to trade where everything looks clean and fresh.

All of this means white enameled terra cotta. Practically all new store buildings are being built with it and old buildings are being remodeled and turned into paying properties via the Terra Cotta Route.

The photographs show four typical Chicago suburban store buildings; one from each of the four quarters of the city. The designs are good, at the same time, simple and inexpensive. Anyone can build business blocks like these anywhere, as the materials were all selected from stock patterns.

The first photograph shows a remarkably attractive two-story building; the front made up entirely of white terra cotta. Both the ornamental work and plain surface pieces are of this material. The window frames are painted dark green to give contrast. The second photograph shows a popular combination of white enamel brick and white terra cotta trim. The third photograph is of a conservative business building. The front is constructed of dark rough texture brick, and there is just enough white terra cotta work to give a contrast. The fourth picture is one of probably a thousand similar buildings now under construction in Chicago—a very popular type, because recent experience has proved it a money-making improvement.

If there is any store building to be done this year in your town, get around and recommend terra cotta. It will mean more business and satisfied customers for you.
Terra Cotta for Modern Store Fronts

One-Story Group of Stores Combining Ornamental Terra Cotta and White Enamed Brick in a Very Decorative Design.

An Attractive Business Place—One-Story High on an Inside Lot; Front Composed of Dark Rough Texture Brick with White Enamed Terra Cotta Trim.

A Corner Business Block Two-Stories High; Constructed of Brown Vitrified Brick and White Enamed Terra Cotta Trim. Photograph Taken During Construction.
Heating and Ventilating a School Building

How I Planned and Installed a Warm Air System with Gravity Ventilation at a Saving in Expense

By Cecil F. Herington

"My next adventure in heating," laughed the Old Builder, "was an adventure in building as well. You see I had obtained the contract for a small school house in which the local board had specified that a ventilating system which supplied not less than 20 cubic feet per minute per pupil should be installed. I did some careful figuring but kept my scheme to myself. After I was awarded the contract I found that while the other contractors had been spending their time obtaining prices on fans, heaters, steam boilers, piping, etc., I had gone right ahead and had determined a price which was enough less to make me safe on the lowest figure. In order to understand how I did this, I will have to explain something about the building.

In the first place the building consisted of two wings, as shown in Fig. 1, each wing being divided into two school rooms, the idea being to keep the classes of boys and girls separate. On the second floor were located, as shown in Fig. 2, a study hall and an assembly hall which might or might not be used at the same time when the school was in session on the first floor. It was thought by the school board that the entire building should have an apparatus capable of heating it all at one time and not figuring that the assembly hall would require heating only when the first floor rooms were cut off.

Each room was estimated to seat thirty-five pupils and a teacher, making a total of thirty-six occupants who, at 20 cubic feet of air per minute, required 720 cubic feet per minute. In the assembly hall it was estimated that possibly as many as eighty-five could be accommodated so that the air supply for the second floor was about 82 by 20, or 1640 cubic feet per minute.

The heat loss for each first floor school room approximated 28,400 B.T.U., while that for the assembly hall was 64,600, and for the entrance hall 8,500. This gives us a schedule as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Room No. 1</td>
<td>28,400</td>
<td>43,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Room No. 2</td>
<td>28,400</td>
<td>43,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>18,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly Hall</td>
<td>64,600</td>
<td>98,460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"We see from these figures that if I had put in an ordinary furnace, supplying air at 120 degrees, it would require only about 1 cubic foot for each B.T.U. of heat loss; or in other words while our furnace would heat, it would not ventilate sufficiently to come up to the school board standards. If we subtract the 28,400 cubic feet of air required to actually heat either school..."
Heating and Ventilating a School Building

Room from the 43,320 actually required for ventilation purposes we have a balance of 14,920 cubic feet per hour, or an addition of about 53 per cent. Similarly subtracting the 64,600 cubic feet per hour required to heat the assembly hall from the 98,400 supplied for ventilation we have a difference of 33,800, which is also an excess of approximately 53 per cent. In the hall there is no ventilation required so that we will be perfectly safe in increasing our air supply throughout 53 per cent, and thus covering all the ventilation requirements. This gives us a schedule of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Cu. Ft. Req. for Heating</th>
<th>Cu. Ft. in %</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School Room</td>
<td>26,400</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>43,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly Hall</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>98,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"It is usually customary on entrances and halls with outside doors to double the actual heat loss on account of draughts from open doors, so that I called the air supplied to the hall about 26,000 cubic feet per hour, or 433 cubic feet per minute. Dividing this by 260, velocity for first floor registers, we get 1.66 square feet required for the pipe area to the hall, which approximately 16-inch diameter pipe. For the school rooms I divided the 43,320 cubic feet supplied per hour by 60, which gives approximately 720 cubic feet per minute; this, at the velocity of 260 per minute, requires a pipe area of 2.8 square feet. A 16-inch pipe which has an area of 1.4 square feet, will supply just about one-half the room, so that I placed two of these connections in each school room. For the assembly hall, I divided the 98,920 cubic feet per hour by 60, which gave me about 1,650 cubic feet per minute which, at 380, is approximately 4.4 square feet, so that a 20-inch pipe will supply about half the total quantity required. Therefore, I ran two 20-inch pipes to each of the 12 by 24-inch flues to the second floor assembly hall, using the 12 by 24-inch flues in the walls through the first floor. From these amounts we have the following total air supply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Cu. Ft. Req. for Heating</th>
<th>Cu. Ft. Req. in %</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two School Rooms</td>
<td>43,300</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>43,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Hall</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly Hall</td>
<td>98,920</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>98,920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or a total of 211,570 cubic feet. In order to obtain the grate area of the furnace, I next figured out what the temperature of the air would be when this quantity of air was supplied to the room. This is done by taking the 28,420 cubic feet required for a school room for example when the air is at 120 or 50 degrees higher than the room temperature. If we supply 43,320 cubic feet instead, the temperature rise need only 28,420 ÷ 43,320 × 50, or 33 degrees rise. This gives the temperature of the incoming air as 70 + 33 degrees, or 103 degrees. Therefore, the total number of B.T.U. required for one-half the building, is 211,570 ÷ 103 ÷ 50 = 435,834 B.T.U.

At 8,000 B.T.U. efficiency per pound of coal it will require 54 pounds of coal per hour and burning 6 pounds every square foot of grate this means a grate surface of 54, divided by 6 or 9 square feet.

For the economical operation of this system in warming up the school room I arranged a recirculation scheme, as shown in the basement plan, Fig. 3, taking the cold air from the floor of the school rooms near the windows and putting it into the cold air boxes so as to use this air rather than outside air when ventilation was not required. I made the connection with a 46 by 10-inch duct which has an area of 460 square inches. This is approximately twice the area of a 16-inch diameter pipe, so that the air coming into the school rooms through two 16-inch diameter pipes would have no trouble in drawing an equal quantity of air out of the room through the circulation connection.

"The cold air intakes were run to opposite sides of the building with flap valves so as to take air from the windy side in every case, these flap valves being similar to those about which I previously told you.

"Where the recirculation joined the cold air box, a two-way damper as shown in Fig. 4 was placed so that either outside or inside air could be used or any desired proportion of each.

"Before I was through, however, I had to arrange to get rid of the superfluous air by some scheme of vents. It is, of course, safe to figure one complete air change per hour, finding its way through the windows and natural leakage. In the school rooms which had a cubic content of 9,400 cubic feet, this left 43,000 — 9,400, or 33,600 cubic feet per hour, to be taken care of by venting. At a velocity of 250 feet per minute in the vent flue this would require 33,600 ÷ 250 = 2.3

square feet of vent for each school room. I used 12 by 16-inch vents which equal 2.6 square feet.

"For the assembly hall which had a cubic contents amount of 17,000 cubic feet, I had to take care of 98,920 — 17,000, or 81,920 cubic feet per hour with the vents. At 150 feet per minute velocity this means a vent area of 81,920 ÷ (150 × 2) = 9 square feet.

I used for 16 by 21-inch vents which equal 144

feet. I placed common ventilators so as to have a combined area over each half of the building equal to my total vent areas, or approximately 14 square feet.

"On the roof I placed common ventilators so as to have a combined area over each half of the building equal to my total vent areas, or approximately 14 square feet.

"The vents all had dampers so that they could be closed off when desired, which is a very good stunt to do, so that the building will not get cooled down during the night when the fires are low. I am glad to say that this system has worked well and been very satisfactory, although no gravity system of ventilation can obtain the positive action which comes with the use of a fan. On the other hand, no mechanical ability or power was required for this school, and this was a most important factor in the country district where it was located."
SOME time ago I was sent out from the shop to get instructions on some rollers wanted by a concern manufacturing waterproof fabrics. The rollers are made with a poplar core and California Redwood shell. The manager of the plant informed me the only roller that would stand up and make good, was as above; he had tried kiln-dried white pine and other woods and construction. The intense heat these rollers were subject to and their speed, was indeed a severe test. The steel shaft that passed through these rollers was 2 inches in diameter and 8 feet long. The core pieces were fastened on the shaft by grip only, same as a split pulley.

Why California Redwood is so well adapted for this special and peculiar condition is, I think, it can be dried nearly to breakfast-food, contains an asbestos substance that defies excessive heat and can be had in large and clear pieces. This concern has a plant, the like of which I have never seen before; their working is so far from the ordinary routine of the shops I am used to; it seemed as though I had visited one of the other planets. But, as that may be, they must use the woodworkers' product in the shape of many rollers and other traps. The rollers I speak that only will stand the strain of their particular need are constructed as shown in sketch. These rollers make 300 revolutions per minute in a temperature of 110 degrees.

WHAT KIND OF WOOD IS THIS? We have oftimes in a big shop some nice juicy arguments regarding the different kinds of woods. Some one will get hold of an odd piece and start the ball rolling. The wind-up is usually a few bets and send the accused sample to the U. S. Forestry Investigation Plant, at Madison, Wisconsin. Those gentlemen are very kind in sending back the answer, which is always final. So you see, if we do not have the knowledge, we know where to get it.

SPEAKING ABOUT WOODWORKING, the mechanic of today, to be classed as front seat, has to have a knowledge of reading plans and details. Take, for instance, the blue prints of a modern house where the electric wiring, plumbing and heating, and all that, make so many lines it looks like a bushel basket full of overgrown spider webs, mixed with New Orleans molasses and the notes, wording, names of various new-fangled parts and kinds, for instance—where they read Mezzanine floors, Callamine doors, Kopalio base, Cain floor, Alberene stone, Pantasote covered doors and many other hieroglyphics off the monument. Years ago the carpenter boss was an old chap with whiskers that had seen the Presidents back as far as John Adams, a pair of spectacles that were made from port-holes of the Santa Maria, etc. But today the foreman carpenter is a smooth-shaven male, with a white collar, a steel square and a scale rule. It only goes to show that we (I say we, because I have both—smooth shave and steel square) are living in an electric, gasoline age, where everything is in high gear and voltage of go-aheadness. Thanks to the printing presses and such.

We hear so much new stuff in the building trade nowadays, it is enough to make old man Webster come back to the old U. S. A. and have a few bay windows built on his dictionary. Some of the more velvety terms I have heard of late on architecture are frozen music. A skyscraper of today's construction is practically a bridge built on end; a hothouse conservatory is a season revolutionist; a garage is where the odor of gasoline and rubber is kept; a bathroom is a place used for the removal of scale from God's noblest animals. An ice house is a place where fresh water lakes are kept in chunks; a barn is a place where man keeps the earth's whiskers (hay) and the runabouts that eat such. A railroad station is a comma in the story of a railroad trip. A church is a building with a roof pointing in the direction of the manager's theme; a school house is a place where the coming generation spends about seven hours of the day listening to such tales.
More Shop Kinks

as the Burning of Rome and the Destruction of Reno. A City Hall is a place that uses iron bars in the foundation, placed so close together the lower elements of the city complain of the spacing of such; a tenement house is a box-like affair, thickly infested with foreigners and their pets. A hotel is where many homeless people are deprived of the privilege of putting their feet under their own table; an office is an instrument used to keep grandsons from baseball games. So you see, if it were not for the new buildings and new parts of buildings, our line would soon be a victim of fungus growth. I shall now get a period ready to place, but would like to say, that "He who has written something worthy to be read, has conferred upon mankind a greater blessing than the man who invented perspiration."

DOOR TRIMMING DEVICE. I recently had an occasion to visit a new building under construction. While there, I chanced to notice carpenters putting on furring-lath, or nailing lath on the door studs, for the masons to plaster to. There are so many different ways of doing this job; but on that particular job, Mr. Carpenter took two straight shingle ribs, 1 by 2-inch, about 6 feet long, and three pieces of 1 by 2-inch cross pieces. This material was nailed together in a sort of frame. This he stood up, or tucked against the door stud, a plumb line dropped from the top cross piece to below the bottom cross piece. The pieces were centered, or equally divided between the two long uprights. When the plumb line coincided with the center lines and the plumb-bob stood still, he placed the top and bottom cross pieces to the door stud, then he put ordinary plastering lath on the door stud, projecting over the present lath ½ inch. The lath was ¾ inch thick, the furring lath and plaster at the finish, ¾ inch, which seems to be the standard the country over. The reason this implement, or similar ones, are used, is to be sure to keep the wall at the doors the same thickness, so that the finished jambs will come same width, and the plumb-bob is to keep the jambs plumb, so that the door will hang properly. Everyone has seen doors that would not stay shut, or open, on account of being hung out of plumb; then again it gives the mason lines to plaster to.

EVERY LOCALITY HAS ITS STYLES. While I am collecting my thoughts as to woodworking stunts, of which this article will consist, ultimately allow me a few moments of your valuable time to get some of the incidents and such out of my system. Will try to confine myself to woodworking and building. Some years ago, to be correct, 1893, I toured Europe, my first landing being at Southampton, England. I saw no wooden buildings, no wood fences, etc., in fact, I visited one farm in Ireland of which there was 300 acres and only one tree. One would naturally look upon a carpenter in such places as the Lost Chord. When I returned to the United States, having gotten used to the stone age, it looked to me as it did to the regular immigrant, everything built of wood, these people are only going to stay here a few weeks. Later years, I was in Denver, where shingles are only seen in museums, slate being the house covers. While standing on Market Street, San Francisco, before the earthquake and fire, I counted 336 octagon bay windows on the Palace Hotel. While in Mexico, the number of adobe houses would certainly convince you that they had no place for an architect to hang up his hat; and so it goes; everywhere the conditions in the building business seem to have been changed to suit the large or small fancies and pocketbooks of those living thereabouts.

SOME STICKER. Recently I heard a bunch of cabinet makers discussing various topics at some length. The odd part of it was they could not speak to each other very well in their own tongue; they were getting it out in alleged English. The question, or part of the epidemic that I caught was the word they used for dowel, ordinary dowel pins, such as mill work is sometimes put together with.

The German man called it Deible.
The Italian man called it Keno.
The Hungarian man called it Minden.
The Jewish man called it Fleckal.
Can you wonder the saloons do such a good business? And some of these mushrats will get rich while I am still trying to (like the old lady) mop up the tide.

HOW IS THIS? I have often heard mechanics argue on the odd tricks of the trade, such as a 1 inch plug will not enter a 1-inch hole. There must be some slight difference. While I am not yet a scientist, or professor in the higher geometry, I cannot explain this as would one of a finer mental texture, but my answer to the question would be, there must be some difference in the size of the plug, or holes, because if they were both the exact size, they would be as though a pair of compasses were taken to draw a very fine line, enclosing a 1-inch diameter circle; this of course, would represent the plug and hole, as they actually appear when the plug is in place, but to extract the imaginary plug would mean there would be a certain amount (very minute) of air space between plug and opening, therefore they are not the exact size.
Keeps Copies on Drafting Table

To the Editor: Coquille, Ore.
I have just closed a fine contract for a nice little bungalow 46 by 51; cost, $3,000. I made all my own plans and specifications and can give the American Carpenter and Builder credit for most of my knowledge in this line. I have been a subscriber to your magazine for some time and have them all on my drafting table and refer to them very often.

F. A. Gris.

Which is Right?

To the Editor: Clarksville, Tenn.
Am sending you an outline of an argument to settle. It concerns the header over a window on a brick wall. I contend that No. 2 is the best, while the other party thinks different. No. 2 has a 6-inch bearing on the wall and the other has nothing except the ends of the two joist that support the header, which is connected by nails. All joist, except the two that support his header, hang on the header also; they cannot have the support and strength that No. 2 can. Which is more practical and best? Which would the modern carpenter framer use? It is only a matter of strength, not looks.

I say that the framing which will be dry always, will be as good and remain so as long as the brick work. He says it will decay, and it is best to build brick on brick, which is why he says to shift the header off the wall.

I am tearing down a brick structure built in 1841 and the wooden blocks in the brick wall are as sound now as they were the day they were put in, and it is all that way, except where it was exposed to an almost continual flow or drip.

Please settle this for us.

Jack H. Ayres.

Answer—If the decision were left to us, we feel that we would have to decide in favor of the other fellow, as being the best job, from a mechanical standpoint. However, others may think differently and we are willing to leave the subject open for further decision higher up.

Our objection to No. 2 is that it cuts out too much of the wall, thus weakening it. Take a 17-inch wall for instance, nearly one-half of the wall is cut away by the header when resting on the wall, and might as well be counted one-half as there is a two inch space left that can only be filled in with bats and mortar and often times not even that,—unless the boss is on the job to do direct. Then again, the brick do not always come out even with the top, thereby leaving more bats and mortar to be built on top to bring the courses right. Whereas the other way, brick is built on brick the full width of the wall with only the ends of the trimmers resting on the wall and the header being so close the bearing cannot weaken the joist for all ordinary purposes.

A. W. Woods.

Sliding Door Jambs

To the Editor: Fullerton, Pa.
In the May issue of the "A. C. & B." there appears an article on page 47, "How to Frame and Hang a Double Sliding Door," by E. J. G. Phillips, which will undoubtedly be of good service to many carpenters who have to do sliding door hanging. However, according to the sections shown, of the method of rabbeting the jambs, I would respectfully suggest to Mr. Phillips that according to my experience those jambs are made up wrong.

As may be readily corroborated by brother carpenters, it would be a rather difficult proposition to remove these self-same jambs after the doors were once hung. This may readily be verified by taking note of the way the rabbet is made. I am of the opinion that it should be made as shown...
Correspondence Department

in the accompanying sketch, in order to be easily removable. I have invariably made them as shown and with satisfactory results.

Perhaps Mr. Phillips simply made a mistake in making his drawings, at any rate, I cannot see the advantage of making the sliding door jambs as he shows them.

JOHN WAREK, JR.

Something About Porch Building
To the Editor: Omaha, Neb.

My sketch shows the plan of porch column and rail and the elevation. What I wish to show more than anything else in this is how to lay out the framing so that the porch beam will be properly centered on the column when they are set in position. There are porches built by the hundreds all over the country where the porch beam does not center with the column. In some cases the amount that the beam is off the center may be small and not very noticeable except to a trained eye. In other cases the difference is so great that most anyone can see it. When this is the case it makes the work look bad. For the work to look right the center of the beam should center the column exactly.

In the sketch, A represents the outside of the bottom frame work and B the outside of the top frame work. In this case the top beam lines up with the bottom frame work, but there are many cases where the top frame work has to be set back an inch or more to make it center with the column. This depends upon the size of the columns and how they are set at the bottom. See the central line of the column in the sketch, measure from this line out to the face of the beam work both at bottom and at top, and you will be able to see readily if the top frame has to be set back any to make the work balance up right. I have seen many porches with the columns an inch or more off the center of the beam. I have even seen columns set out of plumb in an effort to overcome a portion of the column beam was out of center. These little troubles in porch building happen most to the carpenters who build without plans and details, but with a little care in laying off the frame work all trouble of this kind can be readily avoided and it is easy to have the work come out just right and the appearance more than pays for all the time spent in making careful measurements.

I. P. HICKS, Architect, builder and Estimator.

Troubled with Sweating Plaster
To the Editor: St. Louis, Mo.

Will you kindly advise through your correspondence column a satisfactory method of treating moisture from plastered walls caused by reason of adding salt in freezing weather in the plaster before applying. We had a cottage plastered two years ago during freezing weather, and the contractor added a considerable quantity of salt before applying. We are troubled with sweating of the walls during each rain storm or during damp weather.

J. F. McKELVEY.

Is Serious About Bungalow Finishing
To the Editor: Maywood, Neb.

I am of the opinion that W. E. B., who asked advice concerning the casing of bungalows, must have received great benefit from that very intellectual (?) letter written by Mr. Noel Hogg.

I am personally acquainted with a carpenter (?) who practices just such artistic ideas with regard to anything new or up-to-date as this man's letter would indicate; he is now building 8 by 12-feet garages for farms, and small shops; while the more wide-awake and up-to-date men are doing all the work of consequence.

We would like Mr. Hogg to inform us where good workmanship (or poor) will show up with better credit to the builder than on the low roofed, quaint, all-on-one-floor handy home of today.

Anybody that has the proper respect for the trade will not make a botch of it and then try to cover his mistake with black paint and by assuring a "meant to do it" air; and if the citizens of Sterling, Colo., will fall for such horse play they are a less advanced community than the world believes them to be.

In regard to the cupboard doors, Mr. W. E. B., I will say the right hand door facing the cupboard should lap over on the rabbet. As to the finishing inside, I prefer Colonial for myself, or Mission.

C. L. MARSHALL

THE BOSS CARPENTER
Harry D. Forsyth, Bay City, Michigan can be proud of this Young Builder. He's a chip off the old block and Harry says he is already the boss.
To the Editor: Chicago, Ill.

In removing flag poles, I have found that they decay at the bottom when set in concrete. My idea with 14-inch brass tubes to let in air, will dry out the moisture that otherwise would accumulate at the base. I would set the tubes as shown by the accompanying sketch, and I think it would give the base of pole more life.

Edmond Von Kaenel.

Trouble with Leaky Hinged Windows

To the Editor: Kansas City, Mo.

I have a problem I would like a little help on. In building sleeping porch it is often desirable to have windows that will open inward, hinged from the top; they hook up. Any other plan that would also be appreciated. Windows for a sleeping porch might be suggested to take the place of a hinged window.

Bayard S. Graves.

To the Editor: North East, Pa.

Am very much interested in the inquiry of Mr. Brunner in regard to Roof Raising, as I have had a great deal of experience in that line.

I usually raise with a level, using four men; two men each have a lever and two to keep the blocking in. We take four pieces of 2 by 4 and brace from ceiling to floor and bolt them on with half-inch bolts. Then take four pieces of 2 by 4 and put at each corner and brace the way the ridge goes; then spike the top end of brace to a rafter and leave the lower end loose. As the roof goes up the lower end will drag along. Spike end to keep the brace from sliding back on the floor. The cross braces that are bolted on ceiling joist and lower joist act as a hinge and also a brace.

When the right side of building is raised, take out the lower left side bolt and the brace will straighten. Then raise one side about two feet and bore holes in lower joist at the end of brace and bolt together. Put a 2 by 4 from plate to floor, brace it and you are ready for other side.

In this way I have raised a roof 18 by 26 by 9 feet high and put studs in in two days with four men. The sketch shows how to put in cross braces and position of lever.

I am very much interested in reading as to how each man has a different way and think every carpenter that reads the American Carpenter and Builder should give his advice; it makes the book more interesting.

I have worked at the building trade for 32 years, beginning when I was 17 years old. Have taken a great many mechanical journals, but the “A. C. & B.” is far superior to any I have ever taken.

Louie N. Adams, Carpenter and Builder.

Metal Roofs and Lightning

To the Editor: East Liverpool, Ohio.

Please discuss more definitely the risk or advisability of steel roofing as regards lightning. I have heard it said that a steel roof wired to the ground is as good as a system of lightning rods.

B. D. D.
More Light From Bro. Gonne

To the Editor:

Highland, Mich.

Brother A. G. Brown described my method of setting door frames in the June number of The American Carpenter and Builder, as far as he went, but there is more to it, as I go at it. After framing my jambs, I put them together exactly even at the top and make a mark square across the edges of both, about 16 inches above the bottom. Exactly to this mark I nail my spreader, which I make by nailing a strip on the edge of a board about the width of the jambs. This board should be straight and just the right length to fit between the jambs. I always square my frames by making the distance between A and BM and C and D exactly equal; then I put the side casings on and set frames and I can do the work faster and more accurately than setting jambs alone.

The cupboard door shown here is made of ceiling and will not sag as quickly as one with cleats on the back. I used the beaded edge of the same material or run a bead on some strips, if I have them, and nail them with 8d. finishing nails across the ends of the ceiling board after they have been clamped up and cut square about 1 inch shorter than the opening. The strips should be about 1 inch wide, of pieces that will not split easily; and the nails should be staggered and set deep enough to allow fitting the door to the opening.

The sketches shown in April number, with "Karpenter Kinks," were not reproduced as I made them and I am anxious to have them shown as they should have been. I have been actively engaged in building for almost 30 years, and, like Brother L. R. House, "I have built 'em and therefore I know." In fact, I have not written an article about any line of work that I have not done myself and that many times. If Mr. House had read the "Kinks" carefully, he could have seen that the sketches and reading matter did not correspond.

I am reminded of the story I once heard of the man who could not read. He thought there had been a great storm at sea, as the pictures of the ships were all bottom side up. He simply had his paper wrong end up. He said my bridge cutting was a joke. I think the joke is on him.

Albert Gonne

Note: As the sketches referred to, were made from rough pencil sketches, submitted by the writer, it is impossible to say now whether the drawings as reproduced were exact copies of the originals, or not.

But there is one thing sure, if the writers would only send us half-way decent sketches we will guarantee to get them out in presentable shape. We pride ourselves on being pretty good in deciphering puzzles, but there are times we have to throw up our hands and make a wild stab, and guess at the rest.

Wood Forms for Concrete Stairs.

To the Editor:

The interior trim and wood finish of today, although more elaborate and put up with better or more modern tools, does not stand the test like the jobs of yore, and I am going to appoint myself a committee of one to discuss this state of affairs. There may be many readers of The American Carpenter and Builder that will try to explain where I should have thrown in an adjective, or canned a few adverbs, etc., but this article is as the current strikes me. So listen to the band!

The woodwork in and outside of the George Washington homestead, Mt. Vernon, Va., is today in the finest state of preservation; joints are up, very little shrinkage, rarely a piece of rot, etc. The old "Tennant Church," Freehold, N. J., where the same George Washington sheltered his faithful men when he was doing a marathon across this state in pursuit of Mr. J. Bull's representatives, have the very same shingles on today that were on then. They are of cypress wood. The same benches, or pews, until recent years, had the blood stains still visible. And many other buildings that I have been in and inspected, show the woodwork in good condition.

Now comes the reason—my reason (mind you). When these houses were put up, the material was cut at the proper time of year; the seasoning was taken care of by those close to nature; the trees or logs that were healthy and worthy of such work were the only ones used. The work was put up by men who did not have to tear and jerk with a square-headed foreman over them. They were after quality, not quantity; buildings were made to live in in those days, not built to sell. The modern, or up-to-date methods of treating lumber, is to get the stuff out on the job as soon as possible.
Some concerns handle such lumber material, they have to use an auto delivery so that it will not rot before it gets to the job. The grade of material of today has gone so far down and the price so far up, they look as though they had never met. It is getting so, nowadays, people are paying for Irish mahogany (hemlock), as much as they paid for No. 1 white pine thirty years ago, and to buy 1-inch lumber, the Western or Southern mills are planing to ½ inch thick, also all other thicknesses, reduced so that a fellow has to have a rule that closes up like a telescope. I am inclined to believe one of the causes of the warping and shrinking of interior woods of today is the excessive heat in the homes. Whether or not the large manufacturing concerns making people, put as much blood in them as they used to, or whether they are using an inferior material, the twentieth century congregation do not seem to be contended unless they have a hot bath before supper, hot towels, hot-water heat, hot-bed-sash for out in the yard, hot tamales for lunch, a hottenot for a servant. We are simply developing into a race of hot-house plants. What has become of the tough, old-fashioned folks? For instance, the old guy that could take a drink of water without removing his quid. That quid may smell cud, but it never looked good to me; quid sounds too much like the Back Bay dialect. (Been in Boston?)

But speaking about the old times, when they used to get their whiskers frozen in the wash basin out on the back porch and have to go behind the stove with the hound-dog until they thawed out and when they had to go out in the A. M. and break the ice on a swill barrel before they could feed the pigs, "those were the good old days." The farmers years ago, and perhaps some of the snorers ones, put their oak and hickory that they want to season for wagon and farm implement work, in the hay-mow, claiming the odor of hay assists in curing or seasoning the wood with an extra amount of toughness. Air-dried lumber is superior to kiln-dried lumber, because the natural ingredients are not killed, or solidified by excessive heat. The air-dried variety is closer to nature. Take cypress, for instance; in a square 5 by 5 feet, or any other size, to cut off a piece from the end, you will find the center wet; to me it looks like a round of beef in a butcher shop immediately after Mr. Butcher cuts off a steak.

The reason cypress always seems wet inside, is this: It grows in the low or swampy ground, consequently water is its chief beverage. Then, when it is being dried, or seasoned, the peculiar part of cypress is, it contains a resinous substance. This resinous substance solidifies by being attacked by the air or heat, that makes the exterior or dry part impervious to the heat or air; consequently the water stays where it is, or in other words, stands pat. In the old houses where fireplaces and stoves supply the heat, you will find the wood-work in a much better condition than where hot air, steam or hot water is now used. The furniture of today will not stand up with that of yore, for the above mentioned reasons.

Now, this is, as I said early in my ravings, "my opinion" and idea; others may differ and contradict. Help yourself. Take the trim put up in a house that has just been plastered; of course, there are many barrels of water in the wall yet to evaporate; well, then, if the trim is kiln dried and put up against these seemingly dry but still wet walls, the drier part or trim will absorb the dampness like a blitter will take up ink. This swells the wood and when the heat we have been talking about dries out the trim, it shrinks again and there you have some open joints. Every practical carpenter seems to have an answer to this wood-drying and shrinking question; it could be carried on; in fact, Mr. Bryan could lecture on it, but he would not confine himself to oak, hickory and cypress, but would throw in a few grape vine pieces.

Wm. C. Jasbury.
Correspondence Department

Shingled Gothic Church
To the Editor: Clinton, Conn.

Some of the readers may be interested in the accompanying photograph of the new Catholic church I recently completed here. Whiton and McMahan, of Hartford, Conn., prepared the plans. It is a shingled building designed in the Gothic style. It shows several good features for an inexpensive church building.

I want to say that I am a charter subscriber to the Ameri-

A Simple Bookkeeping System
To the Editor: Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The Fred Tucker time slip shown in the July number is not a new one, but is a good one just the same. I not only keep time this way, but keep books as well; and one book is all I need. I use a fold over check book which has stub same size as check. On each stub there is room to state briefly what the check was given for. From my stub book I post into a separate ledger, which has headings similar to Fred Tucker's time book, as for instance Jones job, Opera House job, Incidental jobs, etc. I separate my household expenses in the same way, as for instance, Music, Coal, Shoes, Taxes, Club, Papers and Magazines, etc.; all at the top of page just like in the Tucker time book. My check book is posted once a day into this book, which keeps all the accounts separate. There can be as many of these as you please.

I also have a credit page for money received. I make original entry of money received right onto the backs of stubs in my check book, so that it is really the only book I have to carry.

I recommend this as a satisfactory system for an up-to-date small contractor. Just try it.

Geo. F. Hughes,
General Contractor of Building and Public Works.

Large Tobacco Barn
To the Editor: Gettysburg, Ohio.

Here is a photo of a barn I have just raised. It is 36 by 100 feet and 20 feet high to the square. Sixty-two feet is arranged to hang tobacco in. The remainder is to be fitted up for a modern barn and stabling room. It is to have an asbestos shingle roof.

W. R. Inman,
Contractor and Builder.
Birch for Interior Finish
By R. S. Kellogg

BIRCH trees are common in the Northern woods from Maine to Minnesota, and wherever found they are among the most striking and beautiful inhabitants of the forest. The Yellow Birch, which is the chief source of Birch lumber, reaches its perfection in Wisconsin and Michigan, and more than one-half of the total cut of Birch is manufactured in these two states. It is a well known fact that the individuals of a species attain their best development in the regions where that species is most abundant. For this reason the Birch lumber from Wisconsin and Michigan is of the highest quality. The trees are large, symmetrical, clear, and sound. A height of 80 feet and a diameter of 30 inches is not uncommon. Timber of this sort yields a finishing wood which has no superiors, and few competitors. The city dweller of today prizes Birch woodwork in his home as much as Hiawatha did a Birch bark canoe. Both are evidence of good judgment in the selection of materials.

The wood of Birch is close-grained, and heavy. In bending and crushing strength, stiffness, toughness, and hardness it ranks above many hardwoods and stands with beech, hard maple, and oak—woods whose qualities in these respects are universally appreciated. It is the close, interwoven structure of Birch that gives this wood its strength, density, wear-resisting, and stain-holding qualities.

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

Uses of Birch

Birch is one of the most widely useful woods. A recent tabulation of factory reports shows that Birch is used for nearly 200 distinct purposes, ranging from automobiles to zither bodies, and covering such diverse articles as barber chairs, billiard tables, wagon bottoms, cheese boxes, butter moulds, electrotype bases, wagon hubs, piano cases, refrigerators, shoe pegs, spools, farm implements, and interior finish.

More than half of the total output of Birch is used in the manufacture of furniture and fixtures, and for mill-work. The latter includes all kinds of interior finish, veneered doors and high grade flooring. In fact, it is in the field of interior finish that Birch finds its highest and most appropriate use. Employed originally as a substitute for Mahogany, Birch is now appreciated for many sterling qualities of its own, some of which are not possessed by Mahogany.

There are many styles of Birch trim as there are designers who wish to produce an unusual or particularly appropriate effect. In my office, I have 24 kinds of Birch moulding, casing and base, that are only a few examples along this line, while in the field of grille and stair-work the variety is even greater. My own preference is for the simplier styles which offer the fewest possible angles and corners to collect dust and at the same time give the largest uninterrupted surface to display the figure and sheen of the wood itself. For the same reason, my choice is for the softer hued stains, which bring out the qualities of the wood in harmonious fashion, rather than for more brilliant colors, or paints which completely obscure the natural beauty of the wood. We paint iron and brick for protective reasons as well as to give a more pleasing effect. When we work with wood it should be our purpose to enhance and not obscure its characteristics of figure, color and grain.

The perfecting of veneering processes, and especially of rotary cut veneer, enables us to get at a reasonable price a combination of large sizes and beautiful figures in panels that would be altogether impossible were we restricted to solid lumber. Moreover, the well built up panel is stronger and much less likely to warp or check than is a solid piece of wood of the same or even much greater thickness. Veneered panels may be obtained in almost any size desired, and where appropriate they provide a wonderfully effective means of interior finishing.

Recent years have seen a great advance in the manufacture of artistic doors, which are at the same time simple in design and reasonable in price. Here again, progress has been made by the use of veneer. There are many styles of doors to choose from. One of the most pleasing to me is a single panel Birch door stained silver gray, but other styles have many admirers.
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the points to bear in mind are to avoid unloading the flooring in damp weather; not to store it in open sheds or in newly plastered buildings; nor to lay it until the building is thoroughly dried out. When an under-floor is used, as is advisable with the thinner sizes, the flooring should be laid diagonally across the sub-floor, and the latter should be dressed to even thickness. The best practice indicates the use of steel cut nails for hardwood flooring. The nails are manufactured especially for this purpose and should be driven at an angle of 45 degrees.

Wherever a particularly rich effect is desired to harmonize with finish and furnishing, nothing is superior to a selected Red Birch floor. It is as strong as maple, sufficiently hard to stand service, and of unusual beauty of figure and color. Such a floor finished natural is not out of place in the most palatial structure.

Birch flooring is manufactured and graded under the rules of the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association, and it is a high class standard product in respect to widths, thickness, and quality.

The demand for conveniences and economy of space has resulted in a wide variety of built-in work all the way from kitchen to bed room. Built-in book cases, china closets, side-boards and ward-roses are considered among the necessities of the modern residence. For them no wood is superior to Birch. In addition to its desirable qualities of figure and color, Birch looks well and fulfills every requirement of a high-grade cabinet wood. We have all seen beautiful examples of built-in work that harmonize perfectly with finish and furniture which are also the ultimate of convenience and utility. Large quantities of Birch have for many years gone into furniture factories to emerge as Mahogany. The only fault we have to find with this is that Birch has not received the popular approval it would if the furniture had been generally known to be Birch. Perhaps we are getting to the time when we consider it more important to purchase useful democratic material under whatever name it comes than to have an imitation of an aristocrat. At least I hope so, for Birch has the qualities required of the best furniture woods. More Birch is used for parlor furniture frames than is any other wood. Every argument in favor of Birch for interior finish applies equally well to Birch for furniture and there is the added one of harmony between finish and furnishing.

**Stains**

At the risk of being somewhat tedious, I want to go into the subject of stains in some detail. I have seen so many cases in which good wood has been spoiled by poor stains that I feel this is justified. When we have gone to the expense of getting the best wood there is for our interior finish, we should take care to see that it is properly and appropriately stained.

Reliable stains of nearly any shade desired may be purchased in shape for applying. Samples and color schemes are freely supplied by the manufacturers. Care should be exercised, however, to make sure that the stains selected are of tested quality. Care should also be exercised to have the wood thoroughly seasoned, surfaced and cleaned before applying the stain. Since Birch is a close-grained wood, a paste filler is not necessary. Birch is just the right density and texture to form a superior base for white enamel, and it is largely used for this purpose.

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

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Ask for our "Modern Wood Finishing"—a beautifully illustrated book showing all of the popular finishes in their actual colors, and giving a complete treatise on the art of modern wood finishing. Simply write your name and address on the margin of this ad. and mail it to us.

NEW EDITION "THE DOOR BEAUTIFUL"

The Morgan Company, Oshkosh, Wis., have just issued the seventh revised edition of their beautiful book of Morgan doors entitled, "The Door Beautiful." This edition is more attractive and will prove more useful than any of the former editions, attractive and valuable as they invariably were. A feature of special note in this new book is a large double page insert, in colors, showing exactly twenty-four of the Morgan styles of finish. An explanatory key tells what the wood and finish are in each case; also the specification used by the company in producing the finish. The woods used in Morgan doors are plain, rotary cut, and quarter-sawed oak; birch; ash; and mahogany. The grain and coloring of these woods are treated throughout the book with the utmost care, and the colors are carefully selected so as to harmonize in the highest degree with the general scheme of decoration. The book is in a convenient size for easy handling and is profusely illustrated with full-color plates of various combinations of finishes, showing the effect of the finish on the wood. It is a book that will prove of great value to architects, builders, contractors, and others who are interested in the art of modern wood finishing.
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woods are exactly reproduced in these color plates. In all, it is a feature that adds immensely to the sales strength of the book.

As in former editions of "The Door Beautiful," all of the doors are illustrated just as they appear in the modern home. The architectural details have been carefully considered in every case, and we hazard a guess that builders, architects, and home owners will find quite as many worth while suggestions in these full page illustrations aside from the doors, as they do in the doors themselves. The character of the illustrations serves to show the importance of harmony between the doors and the balance of the woodwork in a modern home.

Copies of this book will be sent free of charge to any of our readers who will write the Morgan Company, Oshkosh, Wis., requesting same.

Self-Setting Planes

In offering their self-setting plane the Gage Tool Company, Vineland, N. J., bring out the fact that considerable time is wasted in setting planes that could easily be saved. They say that the self-setting plane saves this time and also the temper of the workmen trying to set their planes right. The Gage plane has an adjustable iron throat extending through the stock. The cutting iron moves up and down without moving the cap. They say that the cutting iron and cap can be removed and reset in five seconds. The plane is equipped with two screws to change the thickness of shavings, one for a heavy cut and one for a light.

The Gage Tool Company are so confident of the special merits of their plane that they are offering it on a 30 days’ trial plan, guaranteeing that the plane can be returned after 30 days’ trial and purchase price refunded if it is not in every way satisfactory.

All Steel Pry Chisel

One of the most recent additions to the Diamond Edge line of tools by the Shapleigh Hardware Co. of Saint Louis is, their all steel prying chisel made in widths from ½ to 1½ inches, and lengths from 9½ to 11½ inches. The round knurled handle gives a positive grip so necessary in a tool of this kind.

Forged from the highest grade crucible tool steel, oil tempered, highly polished blade especially adapted for prying or ripping.

Carpenters and plumbers will find the Diamond Edge a very good and useful tool.

The quality of this tool is as high as the best obtainable. This item will be found quick selling and profitable.

Stopping the Water Waste

"It is astonishing," said an engineer who had been investigating water consumption statistics, "that there is such a remarkable difference between the gallons per capita used in various cities. What do you think the maximum and minimum gallons per head per day are?"

The man questioned admitted that his ideas were rather vague.

"The maximum," continued the engineer, "is 398 gallons, the average 121, the minimum 26. This illustrates the tremendous wastage, especially in locations where meters are not used. It has been found that by far the greatest per cent of loss is due to leaky faucets."

Kaustine Sewage Disposal System

Kaustine chemically and quickly destroys all disease germs—all odor. It’s installed easily and inexpensively inside or outside the home—just as convenient as the sanitary city water closet, but with its disturbing noise and temporary odor eliminated. Think! Every Rural Home, Factory, Church, Hotel or School in your locality is a prospect—a good prospect. And Kaustine meets approval of the Boards of Health. It requires No Water—No Sewer—No Plumbing.

Now don’t put it off—you’ll forget. Send us a postal or a note—use a pencil if you wish—but get our proposition.

Unusual Opportunity for Carpenters—Exclusive Territory

Kaustine is not a "season" product. You can sell a Kaustine closet every day in the year. And every one sold will multiply your sales—will build your bank account surprisingly fast. Write today.

Kaustine Co. Dept. B. Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
A New Casement Operator

The bronze metal handle is all that is seen. Turning it opens or closes the casement window with ease and holds it firmly locked at any point. There is no interference with curtains or shades, or with window screens placed on the inside.

This device makes casements easy to govern and eliminates many objections to this very desirable form of window. Any dealer in Corbin hardware can tell you all about it. Or we will send you descriptive matter upon request. Let us hear from you.

P. & F. CORBIN
The American Hardware Corporation Successor
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
Some of the Largest and most difficult waterproofing jobs ever attempted have been planned by our Engineering Department and executed under their supervision by our trained corps of workmen.

This can mean but one thing—that we have the proper facilities and materials for undertakings of this character.

You can be absolutely sure of results on your next waterproofing job if the work is done by us, with

**JM Waterproofing Materials**

These materials are made of non-organic substances, therefore are practically proof against deterioration. They give lasting protection under all conditions of weather and climate. Will not crack, run, shave or disintegrate. And are not affected by expansion or contraction caused by settling walls.

No matter what your waterproofing problem may be—bridge, abutment, reservoir, residence, business structure or church—we will gladly co-operate with you.

Write our nearest Branch for Booklet.

**H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.**

The 1914 issue of “Simonds Guide for Carpenters” is now being distributed. It is a vest pocket size booklet containing 36 pages. The first 38 pages are devoted to valuable information for carpenters. This is in condensed form and just the way carpenters like to have it.

Some of the points covered are rafter framing, stair building, safe loads for common size timbers, painters’ department, first aid to the injured, etc. That part regarding the setting and filing of hand saws is especially good for the young carpenter who wants to learn this necessary part of the work.

The latter part of the booklet features a view of the most popular styles of Simonds hand saws.

Our readers will find this a valuable booklet to own. A copy will be sent free to any carpenter writing the Simonds Manufacturing Co., Fitchburg, Mass. In writing, please mention this offer in the *American Carpenter and Builder*.

**Gypsum Industry Prosperous**

**VALUE OF OUTPUT IN 1913 REPORTED BY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT SIX AND THREE-FOURTHS MILLION DOLLARS**

Gypsum, the rock that makes plaster of Paris, was mined in the United States in 1913 to the extent of 2,599,308 short tons, an increase of 98,751 tons over the production of 1912, according to R. W. Stone, of the United States Geological Survey. The total value of gypsum and gypsum products produced in 1913 was $6,774,822, compared with $6,563,908 in 1912, an increase of $210,914. Gypsum sold crude without calcining and used principally as an ingredient in Portland cement and paint and as land plaster amounted to 463,136 short tons, valued at $827,006, which is a good increase over the business of 1912. About 85 per cent of the gypsum sold crude in 1913 was used for Portland cement at an average value of $1.49 a ton. The quantity sold for this purpose is steadily increasing. The quantity of gypsum sold crude for land plaster has remained nearly stationary for four years, but the average price dropped in 1913 from $2.02 to $1.75 a ton.

There was an increase of 42,175 tons in the amount of calcined gypsum sold in 1913, yet the average price per ton was $3.43—the same as in 1912. A total of 1,680,157 short tons was calcined for wall plaster, Keenes cement, plaster of Paris, etc. About 1,250,000 tons of this amount was used for mixed wall plaster, the so-called cement plaster and hard wall plasters of the building trade.

It is interesting to note that only 10 years ago (in 1903) the output of the gypsum industry first passed the million-ton mark. The present production of over 2,500,000 tons, as shown by the figures, goes very largely into the manufacture of Portland cement and of hard wall plasters.
Fall in line—NOW  
for doubled profits on Fall building

Since August a year ago, hundreds of wide awake contractors have joined the doubled profits company, by buying lumber of Hewitt-Lea-Funck

Start now—write for price list—
Send the lists you now are figuring—
Don’t lose out on the big money any longer

Special plan service
Our architects are always at your service for the working out of special plans following your own ideas. These plans, together with our guaranteed estimates, have resulted in the greatest satisfaction for contractors using our service, and enabled them to add many dollars to their profits.

Quick delivery service
Our delivery service is immensely satisfactory to contractors. Seven railroads compete for our business. They know they’ve got to give us service to get the business. Shipments leave our mill within 24 to 48 hours after order is received—reach points as far as Mississippi River in two weeks. You always figure ahead lots farther than that.

Do something NOW toward DOUBLING YOUR PROFITS.
Make a doubled profit on your next job. Send us the list today for hurry-up quotation. Freight-paid to you

Many practical plan ideas in our Prize Plan Book
In the planning of your fall jobs you’ll get great help from our Prize Plan Book. Over 100 plans—worked out by our own architects—and pronounced by many leading contractors the most practical book of plans ever published. It is worth a thousand dimes to you but costs you only one dime.

HEWITT-LEA - FUNCK COMPANY
408 Crary Building
Seattle, Wash.

Still time for good big Silo Orders
Many silos are erected during August and September. Get the orders for the ones to be erected in your neighborhood

Hewitt-Lea-Funck Company
408 Crary Bldg., Seattle, Wash. (Write your name plainly, please)

Please send the following:
( ) S. Iverred. freight-paid price on enclosed list of lumber, millwork and other materials (no charge for quotation).
( ) Lumber Price List and Millwork Catalog (free).
( ) Prize Plan Book (ten cents enclosed).
( ) Barn Builder’s Guide (four cents enclosed).
( ) Silo Folder (free) and special Silo Proposition.

Name
Street No. or R. F. D.
Post Office
State
Business

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
Keystone Folding Saw Clamp

A very handy folding saw clamp is the Keystone, made and sold by the Keystone Grinder & Mfg. Co., 106 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The accompanying illustration shows a cross section view through the operating mechanism. Eccentric lever automatically centers the jaws exactly opposite each other with one closing motion, giving the tightest possible grip, all working quickly and with slight effort. The jaws are provided with screws that take up lost motion as the faces wear away.

This Keystone clamp takes up little space in the tool box; it can be fastened instantly to a work bench, tool box, window sill, or to the edge of a board, plank, pile of lumber, fence rail, or any other suitable place without the use of nails or screws. The clamp weighs three pounds. It is made of malleable iron and is warranted not to break. The Keystone Grinder and Mfg. Co. have such confidence in this saw clamp that they guarantee it absolutely. The clamp costs very little and the manufacturers say "money back if not satisfactory." Write them for full particulars.

Easter manufacturers are looking to the Northwest for hardwoods for the manufacture of clothes-pins.

Bishopric System Book

A nicely illustrated thirty-two page booklet containing a good deal of valuable information is being distributed by the Mastie Wall Board & Roofing Co., 330 Este Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. It is entitled "Durable Homes by the Bishopric System." It tells all about Bishopric stucco or plaster board and shows how it is being used for both interior and exterior plastering. The use of this material has increased enormously in recent years and all builders should be thoroughly familiar with it.

The company will gladly send a copy of this book, together with a sample of Bishopric stucco board, to each one of our readers who will write them.

Annual Meeting Cement Products Exhibition Co.

The stockholders of the Cement Products Exhibition Co., held their annual meeting at the office of the company, 208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Tuesday, June 9.

The annual report of the directors showed the company to be in prosperous condition. The operations for the year, including the management of the Seventh Annual Cement Show and the National Conference on Concrete Road Building, resulted in a net loss of $2,469.39. The total expenses of the Cement Show and the Conference aggregated $26,987.79. The total income was $24,518.40. The cost of the National Conference on Concrete Road Building, which was initiated by the Cement Products Exhibition Co., was $3,054.60—the principal items of expense being printing and postage. The loss incurred during the year, however, was more than offset by the surpluses which have accumulated. The directors of the Cement Products Exhibition Co. are committed to

We Save a Builder Money

1st—By price.
2nd—By quality.
3rd—By assortment.
4th—By quick service on odd and special work.

We specialize on promptness. Have a large mill, with a million feet of shop lumber always on hand, much of it worked into sash and door material, half or three-fourths made up, ready to complete at short notice.

To show you our exceptional advantages we make this offer:

A TRIP TO CLEVELAND

If you have not yet visited us and will come to Cleveland and look over our stock, our mill and our warehouse and will place an order amounting to $100.00 net or more we will pay your Railroad fare from any point East of Illinois and North of North Carolina.

Come to Cleveland now at this vacation time when country and city are at their best—When you can, besides business, enjoy baseball, lake rides, bathing, summer resorts and theatres. Take a day or two off and learn by actually seeing how much we can save you, both in price, and in time of delivery. It will help you the rest of the year to get more business and larger profits on what you already are doing. Our facilities are yours and you should know them thoroughly.

The Cleveland Window Glass & Door Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO


WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
Novo Portable Saw Rigs can now be furnished in two sizes—
Novo No. 3 Saw Rig (3 H. P.)
Novo No. 4 Saw Rig (4 H. P., Illustrated)

Two perfect answers for a Convenient, Economical, Reliable Saw Rig

The Power an Engine Delivers

Rated horse-power means nothing.
Power delivered under favorable conditions and in factory tests is misleading.
This is the question—
What will the engine do when you get it on any job? What power can it deliver?
That's the power that does the work—it's the only power you can use. How near does rated horse-power come to usable horse-power?
Novo power is usable power—power you can count on under whatever conditions the Novo Engine must run. It is just that quality of reliability, proven under the most adverse conditions, that has won the endorsement of the contracting public.
The reason—
Simplicity in construction cutting out the many small parts which are always getting out of order.
Big factor of safety on each part—born of experience—that makes the Novo proof against the unusual strains that it may meet at any time.
Care in machining and fitting of "hidden parts," and in the selection and testing of material that enters into them.
The Novo does not require skilled help for its operation. Its vertical form and reduced weight make it easily portable. It is four-cycle, hopper-cooled and free from outside tanks and circulating pipes. Its cooling system can freeze solid without damage to any part.
Novo Engines can be furnished for operating on gasoline, kerosene, alcohol or distillate.
Novo Engines are made in thirteen sizes—1 to 15 H. P.

Let us send you "RELIABLE POWER," the Novo book—valued by every man who wants cheaper and better power. Free if requested on your business letterhead.

NOVO ENGINE COMPANY, CLARENCE E. BEMENT. 440 Willow St. Lansing, Mich.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
Use the Scientific Shingles On Every Job

The house-owner whose home has a Rex-tile roof will always be grateful to the carpenter and builder who recommended the scientific shingles and laid them.

They are weather and time proof. Nailed at the bottom through a turned-under fold, they can’t flap, warp or curl. Rain-water can’t seep under the edges.

makes a handsomer roof than wooden shingles, slate or tile, and are more economical.

The color is a part of the shingle—will not fade. No painting necessary. Easy to handle. Light weight and smooth.

Rex-tile is an exclusive material sold at one price. Therefore you are not subjected to price-cutting, because the turn-under fold for nailing—at bottom—no flapping or warping—nails perfectly covered—is patented and exclusive.

Write today for free samples, prices, and full information.

Flintkote Manufacturing Co.
90 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
659 Peoples’ Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Also manufacturers of Paradux—a waterproof canvas covering for all surfaces on which walking will be done—such as sleeping porches, pizza roofs, roof gardens, balcony roofs, boat decks, etc. Easier to lay than tin or metal—far more durable—requires no special preparation of the surface to be covered. Can be painted any color desired.

the policy of paying no dividends, consequently such surpluses as occasionally remain are devoted to the promotion of future exhibitions. The following directors were unanimously elected:

Edward M. Hagar, President, Universal Portland Cement Co.
Norman D. Fraser, President, Chicago Portland Cement Co.
D. McCool, President, Newaygo Portland Cement Co.
A. Y. Gowen, Vice-President, Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
George S. Bartlett, Vice-President, Edison Portland Cement Co.
B. F. Affleck, General Sales Agent, Universal Portland Cement Co.
W. E. Cobean, Sales Manager, Wolverine Portland Cement Co.
J. U. C. McDaniel, Sales Manager, Chicago Portland Cement Co.
J. P. Beck, Manager Publicity Bureau, Universal Portland Cement Co.

It was announced that the Chicago Coliseum has been leased for the Eighth Annual Cement Show, to be held February 10-17, 1915.

Prevention of Poor Acoustics Better Than Acoustical Correction

Members of the architectural profession are manifesting considerable interest in the recently completed First Church of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles, Cal. Their acknowledgment of the exceptional acoustical qualities of this church is a demonstration of the fact that it is better to prevent bad acoustics at the outset than to have recourse to corrective methods afterwards.

The acoustical work in this church was handled throughout by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company. This concern cooperated with the architect from the time the preliminary sketches were made until the building was completed. As the result of this precaution, the church is said to be entirely free from excessive reverberation, as well as from the other acoustical defects which cause so much annoyance in most churches, theaters and other auditoriums.

The methods employed by this company are based on the scientific application of natural laws. No stringing of wires or other obsolete methods are used, but proper principles of design and construction are employed. It is noteworthy that they have solved successfully some of the largest and most difficult acoustical problems on record.

The home office of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, New York City, will be glad to send to anyone interested, a list of buildings treated by the J-M Acoustical Method.
The use of • would have surely prevented this

Inflammable Roofs didn't

for Salem!!

Your duty as owner, builder or contractor is to correct this condition. It is your duty to the community to prevent these immense fire losses. There never would have been a fire billion fire loss in the U. S. in the last 20 years if fireproof roofs had been used. Make your roofs fireproof; make the start now; use fireproof roofing material; use only that which has proven itself in service; to be quite sure, to have no after regrets, to make assurance doubly sure, use nothing but the time tested

Walter's and Cooper's Metal Shingles

The view shows their fireproof value. Houses are ten feet apart, the roof of the central house was burned entirely off, no damage to the other houses which were covered with the W. & C. shingles.

National
Sheet Metal Roofing Co.
339-78 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

The old old story

The story of Chelsea, Paterson, Houston and 150 other cities in the last 20 years and as long as such roofs are used just so long will these things happen. Inflammable roofs cause over 60% of the fires. Safeguard the homes by fireproof roofing and do it now.
Prominent Slate Man Dies
Mr. Jas. L. Foote, manager of Slatington Bangor Slate Syndicate, Slatington, Pa., died July 23rd. He was one of the best informed men on slate in the United States and one of the best known. He was engaged in the business for over twenty-five years, practically all his business life, and his death is regarded as a distinct loss to the industry.

A Weather Strip for Doors
The necessity often arises for placing weather strips on doors in order to prevent the entrance of cold air, dust, etc., through the spaces caused by the wearing away of the threshold in the center, also around the frame of the door due to shrinkage. A weather strip to satisfactorily serve the purpose must be inexpensive, durable and easily installed. Further, it must not have any moving parts which are likely to soon wear out with use. A strip which embodies features that practical experience has demonstrated meets the requirements of the case is the “Pullman,” made by the Pullman Weather Strip Co., 22 York St., York, Pa. The details presented show how the strip is installed around a door in order to exclude the elements as well as dust and noise. A heavy brass sill is attached to the threshold and a brass hook which is fastened to the bottom of the door interlocks with the sill when the door is closed, thus making it weatherproof. On the lock, hinge and top sides there is a special spring bronze which is attached to the casing and spring against the door when closed, thus preventing the entrance of rain or dust at these points. A regular beaded strip is sometimes used on the back of the door, but this necessitates cutting a groove in the edge of the door as shown in one of the details. The spring bronze used on the lock side must be cut out to permit the lock to work properly, therefore a special strip, known as a “lock strip,” is installed which prevents the entrance of air around the keeper of the lock. This strip is sold direct to builders and carpenters with full instructions as to the method of installation and any mechanic capable of using ordinary tools can install a door complete in about two hours. The weather strip equipment consists of a brass sill, drilled and countersunk for screws; a brass hook for the bottom of the door; spring bronze; brass rider; bronze lock strip; brass screws and coppered nails. The company in question also makes a full line of weather strips for double-hung windows, case-ment windows and transoms.

“I am satisfied that it will effectually prevent seepage of moisture.”

CERESIT WATERPROOFING CO.

Dear Sir: Your letter of recent date, asking that I give you my opinion of your “CERESIT WATERPROOFING” which we used in the construction of the Y. M. C. A. swimming pool at this place, has been received.

Our pool is of reinforced concrete construction with a plaster coat of cement mortar about one and one-fourth inches thick, in which we used between 15 and 18 lbs. of the waterproofing for each 100 square feet of plastered surface.

With the exception of a little moisture around the intake and outlet pipes, which could not be attributed to any failure of the waterproofing, the other walls of the pool are perfectly dry at the end of a ten day test, during all of which time the pool was full of water.

I am satisfied from our experience with this material, that if the proper amount is used in accordance with instructions it will effectually prevent seepage of moisture.

Respectfully yours,

E. H. HUNTINGTON,
Member of Building Committee, Young Men’s Christian Association.

Use Ceresit wherever conditions of dampness or water pressure obtain. Its method of use is simple—its results sure and permanent. Write for the new 1914 “Book of Evidence,” which tells all about Ceresit.
Something Dependable

Something you know will hold paint,
Something you know will take stain,
Something that is easy to work,
Something that may be nailed without damage.

That Something will appeal to every contractor, to every carpenter in the land, and that Something is

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE

It is within the reach of every builder; it can be secured in quantities, grades and sizes required;
It will meet the expectations of the most exacting;
It will lower the labor cost of building;
It will live up to every representation made for it.

Get a Copy of "HOW TO BUILD"
Increase Your Lumber Library by Adding Our Trim Book.
Sent FREE on Request

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU
1728 Transportation Bldg. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
A Wisconsin Contractor Said:

"My Harley-Davidson permits me to do twelve hours work in eight hours. It saves three-quarters of the time formerly consumed in going to and from meals, from job to job, besides performing many errands."

THE HARLEY-DAVIDSON

is the only motorcycle built with a Step- Starter, a starting device which starts the motor every time.

Two-Speed

The Harley-Davidson Two-Speed is the only motorcycle built with a Step- Starter, a starting device which starts the motor every time.

Double Clutch Control

The clutch can be controlled either by the customary hand lever or by a convenient foot pedal. This does away with the necessity of taking either hand off the handlebars.

Call on our local dealer or write for illustrated catalog

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR CO.

702 C Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Campbell Auto Trailers

$35.00 to $65.00

Cut Your Cartage Costs

Without Abusing Your Car

Get the Full Value out of your automobile investment. Hundreds of car users are increasing the efficiency of their automobile equipment by the use of trailers.

Short, Quick Hauls are mighty important at times in the busy seasons. The time lost by your workmen in waiting for tools and materials on contract jobs costs you a lot of money. Save that money by hitching a Campbell Trailer to your automobile—and

General Hauling of All Kinds quicker and cheaper than with a horse or motor truck. The Campbell Trailer is built for hard knocks and rapid service. It is strong, compact, safe and durable—and

Mighty Soon Pays for Itself in time saving and convenience. It's a small fraction of the money invested in your car and it increases beyond measure the service you can get out of it.

You Can't Afford to Overlook the money saver that others are profiting by. Better investigate at once.

Campbell Manufacturing Co.

210 Dwight Bldg. JACKSON, MICH.

A Valuable Saw Book

Henry Disston and Sons have just issued a hand book of eighty-six pages that every user of saws must have. It contains a treatise on the construction of saws, illustrating and describing exactly how they are made in the Disston plant. It also tells how to keep saws in order. The point is made that saws must be specially toothed and filed for different kinds of work; and all of the different styles and sizes of toothings are clearly illustrated. For the younger man this Disston Hand Book will prove a gold mine of valuable information; and it is safe to predict that even the most wise and experienced of the old-timers will find something new to them in this book.

In addition to saws of various kinds some other well known Disston tools are discussed, including try square and bevel, trowels, files, rasps, etc. Address Henry Disston and Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Penna., for free copy of this new Hand Book.

Low Cost Concrete Walls

A very interesting booklet entitled "Concerning Costs" has been prepared by the Van Guider Hollow Wall Co., 702 Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester, N. Y. It takes up in detail the labor and material costs on a typical two-story residence, 25 by 27 feet, 26 feet high from cellar floor to eaves. It shows that with Van Guider Hollow Wall system—the double cellar walls being six inches thick outside and four inches thick inside and superstructure of four inch walls—the total cost is $356.60. This is the cost of the outside walls complete from footing to plate. Interesting figures are also given in this little book for estimating cost of hollow concrete cellar walls for a frame house. Also for cost of double wall silos.

Copies of the booklet will be mailed to those writing the Van Guider Hollow Wall Company.

Heavy Reinforced Asphalt Shingles

Neponset roofing is now on the market in shingle form. These Neponset shingles are having a great sale and their use is certain to spread, as they are quality-built, like all of the Neponset products.

These shingles are not simply shingle sizes cut from rolls of prepared roofing; the Neponset shingle is built up and strongly reinforced. The butt end consists of three layers of Neponset roofing laid so that the grain or weave of the inside layer runs at right angles to that of the other two. This heavy butt end with rounded edge presents a weathering surface that will not warp or curl up at the edges. When laid there are not less than seven layers of roofing over every part of the roof.

In appearance the Neponset shingles are unusually attractive. Their original color is a rich gray, which weathers to a darker shade, resembling weathered red wood.

Neponset shingles are shipped in bundles and are laid like ordinary wooden shingles. Any carpenter, roofer, or handy man can lay them. They come in double widths, two shingles together like Siamese twins, each shingle being 8 by 1234 inches in size; the double shingle measuring 16 by 1234 inches. Two hundred and twenty-six double shingles weighing 176
Introducing—
America's Greatest "Light Six"

$1485

America's First Car

Since Elwood Haynes built America's First Car twenty-two years ago, the public has looked to him to set the standard in motor car values.

The Haynes latest production is this beautiful, powerful "Light Six," with graceful streamline body, unit power plant, 5-point suspension, 55 brake horsepower on blue motor having a flexibility that enables you to throttle down to one mile per hour and sufficiently powerful to make a mile a minute.

- With 121 inch wheelbase, left hand drive, center control; weight completely equipped, 2950 lbs., giving one horsepower for every 55 lbs.; Leece-Neville starting and lighting separate unit system, the economical Rayfield carburetor.

- With exclusive arch frame construction over rear axle, Vacuum gasoline system with gas tank at rear of chassis, force feed and gravity lubrication, centrifugal water pump and fan for cooling, Haynes full floating rear axle, Firestone demountable rims, motor driven tire pump, Stewart-Warner speedometer, improved One-man top, Collins quick adjusting curtains—these and other exclusive Haynes features make this car truly America's Greatest "Light Six."

Some manufacturers have abandoned the water pump, some the oil pump and others the full floating axle. In fact, it is very difficult to find a "Light Six" at a popular price that has not been slighted in some way.

You will find this a complete car in every respect. It was designed with the most scrupulous care, with a view of eliminating all complications without sacrificing any of the fundamental features that make for increased power, endurance and general reliability.

In addition we build Model 31, "Big Six" with 65 brake horsepower and 130 inch wheelbase—$2250; Model 32 Haynes "Four" with 48 brake horsepower and 118 inch wheelbase—$1660.

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
14 Main Street
KOKOMO, INDIANA

 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, III., corner Polk and Turk Sts., San Francisco, Cal., and by dealers in every state in the Union.
A Residence at Canton, Mass., roofed with Neponset Shingles.

lbs. are required to cover one hundred square feet of roof. This is with shingles laid 4 inches to the weather as recommended by the manufacturers.

These shingles are said to cost approximately $5.00 per hundred square feet, less than slate, asbestos or tile. It is claimed that the reinforced butt prevents the annoyance of flapping in the wind, the danger of catching fire from flying sparks along raw edges and the fraying out of exposed edges and curling up at the corners.

The Neponset shingles are manufactured by Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass. They will gladly send descriptive matter and a sample to any one of our readers who will write them. The high quality of Neponset products is well known among carpenters and builders; and this improved Neponset shingle should receive the attention it deserves.

Unique Invitation

Quite a novelty reached us a short time ago—a shingle post card; a white pine slab, bearing the printed announcement on one side that the Ives-Hartley Lumber Company of Baldwin City, Kansas, invite all their friends to the opening of their new lumber yard, Saturday, June 27, 1914, from 2:30 to 10 p.m., and on the other side was the customary one cent stamp and the address. We don't know what Uncle Sam thinks of wooden postcards ½ of an inch thick, but it struck us as O. K.

A Saw with a Record if Not Much Shape

After twelve years' sawing and filing, sawing and re-filing, the one-time hand-saw shown below has assumed the shape of a compass-saw, with a nose like an ant-eater and teeth like a squirrel.

The story of this old Keen Kutter saw is best told in a letter received by the Simmons Hardware Co., of St. Louis, Mo., from E. T. Lindsay & Co., hardware dealers of Senatobia, Miss.

The letter reads, in part, as follows:

"The man who used the saw, Nelson Smith, requested us to say that he used it continuously for 12 years, and that it is the best saw he ever worked with in his 30 years' experience as a carpenter.

"Yours very truly, E. T. LINDSAY & CO."

Keen Kutter Hand-Saw after Twelve Years' Active Use.

Your problems are being met by KisselKar Trucks

KisselKar Trucks are not only good trucks in a general mechanical sense, but are the right trucks for you—in your business. This can be proven by asking us who in your line are owners, and following the information by asking these owners. They will tell you that they not only received a well built, serviceable vehicle, but one which particularly suited their individual requirements.

KisselKar Trucks

It is the KisselKar policy to sell only trucks that will pay—trucks adaptable in size to the needs of the buyer. We study your haulage problems and give you just the truck you should have to keep your trucking on an economical as well as a highly efficient basis—hence the range of sizes.

Standard sizes—1500 lbs., 1 ½, 2 ½, 3 ½ and 6 tons.

Bodies to order.

The KisselKar Truck portfolio with 350 illustrations is indispensable to you if you are considering the truck question. Write for it.

KISSEL MOTOR CAR CO.
546 Kissel Ave., Hartford, Wis.
New York Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Kansas City
Milwaukee Minneapolis St. Paul San Francisco Los Angeles Dallas
and 300 other leading American and Canadian points

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
You Can Make More Money
Building Silos
Than In Any Other Line—Get Our Plans Free!

Carpenters—Builders—Contractors! Farmers all around you are waiting for the man who will build wood silos for them. Now is the time to get busy. Patents on door systems make the prices of ready-made silos prohibitive. We have solved the door problem. The Drico Expansion Silo Door is the simplest, most convenient, most durable door ever devised. Now in operation on silos in all parts of the country.

You build the silo. We furnish you all the plans down to smallest detail FREE! The Drico Expansion Silo Door opens a business for you that is now making thousands of dollars for carpenters, contractors and builders. Write today for information about the

Drico
Expansion Silo Doors
(Sold through Lumber Dealers)

Just send us the name of your lumber dealer and we will send you a full set of plans for building a silo of any size with flooring and flat bats that you can get at any lumber yard. You do not pay us anything for plans. You do not put yourself under any obligations whatever.

The Drico Expansion Door is wholly independent of the Harder patents—a different door entirely. Instead of building a silo to sell this door we have decided to put the whole business in the hands of local carpenters, contractors, builders and lumbermen.

Our handbook gives complete plans and specifications for 66 different sizes of silos. Any man who can drive a nail can build them. Write for the plans today, and be the first man in your territory to get the silo business. Be sure to send your lumber dealer’s name.

Deal-Rice Lumber Company
606 Clapp Block
Des Moines, Iowa

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. Hercules machines make stronger and more durable blocks because they use a Coarse Wet mixture and do not depend on the heat of the sun for curing. For the man who wants to make 16-inch blocks, there is nothing to equal our new Hercules Junior block machine with complete equipment, for it is the best block-machine value ever offered. Send $25 for illustrated catalogue. It is free.

CENTURY CEMENT MACHINE COMPANY, 726 HILL STREET, ROCHESTER, N.Y., U. S. A.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
This double hung window is equipped with
PULLMAN ALL METAL WEATHER STRIP
It is one of several hundred. The man who had the contract to install the complete order made a profit of a dollar and a quarter on each window.

Here is an opportunity for YOU to get into a profitable business.

We protect you by giving exclusive territory.

The demand has been created. We want live men to sell and install
PULLMAN STRIP
You buy the strip direct from us at FACTORY PRICE and make the BIG PROFITS.

Write today for information.
Pullman Metal Weather Strip Co.
22 York St., York, Pa.

Be the First Man in Your Town
to get into the vault business and increase your income. Here is a wide-open opportunity to step into a profitable business without investing a lot of money. Takes little time;—no experience and payment is generous and sure.

MAKE THE BIG PROFIT
Automatic Sealing Vaults are made from cement in steel molds.
Takes little material. The adult size costs about $6.00, and sells for $30. Nets you $24 solid profit.

Easy Work—Good Money
All you do is make the vaults. They sell themselves. Demanded in every locality because they are water-tight, moisture-proof, neat and strong. People buy Automatic Sealing Vaults because they protect the remains of a loved one from every element of the earth.

We sell the molds for making these vaults. You make the entire thing and keep all the profits that are made. We furnish you free of charge a large sky for sale. The vaults are sold outright. A legitimate business for any man. Write us for full particulars and let us show you how much money you can make.

AUTOMATIC SEALING VAULT CO.
36 East River Street - - - PERU, IND.

"Vandor" Hammers Now in Four Sizes
We have been advised by the Van Doren Manufacturing Company, Chicago Heights, Ill., that they are now making their "Vandor" Vanadium Hammers in four sizes as follows: 16 oz. standard size, 13 oz. general purpose, 10 oz. finishing size, and 16 oz. ripping style. All of these hammers are warranted absolutely against defective material or workmanship.

New Sasgen Derrick
A portable one-ton stiff legged derrick has just been placed on the market by the Sasgen Derrick Co., 2063-65 No. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill. The construction of this derrick is well shown in the accompanying illustration. The derrick is equipped with all steel fittings, including the double drum geared winch, making it strong and light and easy to put up or take apart. It is arranged so that it can be used by man, horse or power.

The legs and sills can be swung in or out to rest at any angle desired. It is claimed that with one setting of this derrick using an 18-foot boom every stone on a 30-foot one-story front can be placed.

Two extra fittings are provided so that the boom can be used separate as a tower boom when desired.

The Sasgen Derrick Company have been putting out a great many popular and practical derricks of different types and it is expected that this new portable, one-ton, stiff-legged derrick will find many users.

Carpenters Wanted
The Gem City Acetylene Company, Dayton, Ohio, inform us that they would like to get in touch with a number of ambitious carpenters to take orders for their acetylene lighting systems. They say that their convincing sales literature and follow-up system really make the sales. What they want is a reliable builder in every community to look after the business locally for them.

They say that no money is needed and previous experience is not necessary.

These people make the "Faultless Pit Generator," a well-known acetylene lighting system. All those interested should write at once, addressing Dept. B, Gem City Acetylene Generator Co., Dayton, Ohio.

"Faultless Pit Generator"
LOOK and READ Carefully

We Want Live Carpenters to Handle the GOLDEN METAL WEATHER STRIP

The season is now on for taking up the agency of the Weather Strip business. By the time you get the minor details straightened out and get nicely lined up you will find the Weather Strip season on you in full force and people clamoring on all sides for better protection from the cold blasts of the fall winds, and the Carpenter is the man invariably selected for this work.

There are millions of feet of Golden Metal Weather Strip now in use in some of the largest and finest office buildings, schools, hospitals, residences, etc., in the country.

The standard metal for sliding windows excepting the meeting rails is made from zinc. The Meeting Rail strip, Casement Window strip and all strips used for Doors are made from tempered Spring Bronze. These two metals are indestructible and will last a lifetime.

Golden Metal Weather Strips are easily applied, are weather, wind, soot and dust proof. They allow for shrinkage, swelling and warping of sash without binding, are invisible and prevent windows from rattling. They save from 25 to 40% annually on fuel bills.

Only one agency will be established in any one section, so write at once or your competitor may get in ahead of you and secure the agency for one of the oldest and most reliable Metal Weather Strips on the market, one that has stood the test of time for over 12 years. This is one of the best money getters and money savers in the field today and we feel you cannot afford to let this opportunity get away from you.

Write for samples or further information.

MICHIGAN ENGINE VALVE CO., 115-117 W. Columbia, DETROIT, MICH.
New 1914 Model "Standard" Double-Acting Checking Floor Hinge

An improved model of the popular "Standard" floor hinge has just been announced. It embodies a number of notable features that make it even more desirable than former models put out by the Standard Manufacturing Co. that have already met with such a demand. The business of the Standard Manufacturing Co. has, in fact, grown to such proportions that they have been obliged to purchase a new site and erect a new factory devoted exclusively to the manufacture of "Standard" double-acting checking floor hinges. As this new factory is equipped with the most up-to-date economical machinery, they are able to give their customers the double advantage of low price and high quality.

The new 1914 model hinge is a ball-bearing hinge. The entire weight of the door rests on hardened steel ball-bearings operating in a steel ball cup and cone placed in the top of the hinge and so far away from slop and grit. In the old hinge the weight of the door simply rested on the iron post in the bottom of the bowl. The new bearing makes a joint that will never wear out.

The new model hinge is made considerably heavier and more strongly ribbed than the old; also the back part of the form bends at an angle of 45 degrees, so that the wood screws go into the wood diagonally, making a much stronger attachment than heretofore. The cam and plunger are of malleable iron and have large wearing surfaces. They are nearly double the size of the rollers and cast plunger which answered the purpose in the old style hinge.

In the new hinge the manufacturers have produced an appliance that is very much easier for the carpenter to install. Only a small hole has to be cut for the simple rectangular oil chamber.

The checking mechanism has also been perfected. When the Standard Manufacturing Co. first put out a double-acting hinge with checking attachment it was hailed as the greatest improvement ever offered. The closing spring and checking mechanism automatically close the door without a slam, bringing it to a stand-still at the center line without passing through and flopping back and forth. An unchecked, double-acting door is dangerous and a menace to the household. The door check feature means absolute safety. No matter how hard or fast the door is opened it comes back slowly and quietly and stops without flapping back and forth. And now this checking mechanism also has been improved.

1914 Model "Standard" Hinge.

Architects, contractors and builders are recommending and using these hinges enthusiastically. The Covell Construction Co., Architects and General Contractors, Ionia, Mich., after placing a trial order for six of them, write that this new hinge fills a long felt need, and that they will use it and specify it in all their work. Our readers will all do well to write at once to the Standard Manufacturing Co., Shelby, Ohio, and ask for complete description.

Don't Just Line Walls with Sheathing Paper—Insulate Them

The insulating effect of ordinary sheathing papers is practically nil, because, being thin and porous, they confine practically no dead air.

To efficiently insulate (not merely line) walls, partitions, floors, etc., to prevent the transmission of heat, cold and sound, a lining must contain a vast quantity of dead air. Keystone, because of its cushion-like construction, contains millions of "dead air" cells to the square foot, which makes it the most efficient insulating material on the market.

Keystone Hair Insulator

is made of a thick layer of thoroughly cleansed and sterilized cattle hair, securely fastened between two sheets of strong, non-porous insulating paper.

We have proof in the form of actual tests and testimonial letters that it has reduced fuel bills from 25 to 35%. Keystone will not settle, pack down, dry out, rot or attract moisture. It is inodorous, vermin-proof, and will last as long as the building. Is an effective fire retardant.

Write our nearest Branch for catalog and samples.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
More Business for Carpenters

The ALADDIN Readi-Cut system offers every carpenter a rare opportunity to increase his business. The vast popularity of ALADDIN Readi-Cut houses and the large Aladdin advertising campaigns have convinced home builders everywhere of the many ALADDIN features. Carpenters are taking advantage of this great demand and are building ALADDIN houses for their customers. The ALADDIN catalog enables you to give your customer an actual photograph of the finished house.

5-Room House Complete, $298

Price includes all material necessary for completion. ALADDIN Readi-Cut system saves builders a third—all material cut-to-fit saving time in erection—no middleman’s profits. Get the Aladdin Catalog today.

Aladdin Price Includes Everything

The quality of all material is far superior to the average—clear siding, clear flooring, clear interior finish, clear shingles. “Clear” means free from knots or any defects—the best that grows. The price includes all framing lumber, siding, flooring, cut to fit, all inside finish, windows, frames, ceilings, stairways, door paneling, locks, mill work and varnish for the outside and inside, shingles, plaster board for all rooms or lath and plaster. ALADDIN construction passes successfully the strictest regulations of the big cities. Send today for catalog 790.

North American Construction Company,

793 Aladdin Avenue
BAY CITY, MICH.

Can. Branch:

Sovereign Co., C.P.R. Building, Tor., Ont.

Ask other manufacturers if their board is

TREATED WOOD FIBRE

MOISTURE PROOF GUARANTEED

The pure wood fibre of Plastergon is treated with a moisture proofing chemical to protect it against the dampness in the air and it is guaranteed by us to assure EVERY ONE it can be used satisfactorily to replace lath and plaster.

PLASTERGON

WOOD FIBRE

WALL-BOARD

"THE STANDARD BY WHICH OTHERS ARE JUDGED"

To the best of our knowledge, Plastergon is the only treated wood fibre, moisture proof and guaranteed wall board on the market. Unless you use Plastergon, you are apt to have trouble with wall boards and see your customers against this class of material.

IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHERS.

Samples and complete information upon request. Those all belonging in your "kit.

The Plastergon Wall Board Co., Dept. A, Tonawanda, N. Y.

There’s Just One

“Wood-Core” Wall Board

Its construction is shown by the border of this advertisement, Selected kilndried wood slats are laid edge to edge for the core. Heavy specially prepared paper is cemented onto both sides, under enormous pressure. The pure wood fibre of Plastergon is treated with a moisture proofing chemical to protect it against the dampness in the air and it is guaranteed by us to assure EVERY ONE it can be used satisfactorily to replace lath and plaster.

NORTHERN COMPO-BOARD COMPANY

5777 Lyndale Ave. N
Minneapolis, Minn.
Because Its Surfaces Have Been Waterproofed

A carpenter who furnishes a room with NEPONSET Wall Board is doing the right thing by his customer because the surfaces of NEPONSET Wall Board have been thoroughly waterproofed. This extra treatment which is given to the surfaces of NEPONSET Wall Board is done to prevent the board from absorbing moisture.

Another point—NEPONSET Wall Board is beautifully finished and requires no further decoration.

To get an attractive as well as a practical job with Wall Board be sure to get NEPONSET WALL BOARD

Write for samples and information to

BIRD & SON
ESTABLISHED 1795

25 River Street
EAST WALPOLE, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, WASHINGTON, SAN FRANCISCO

Make Money Building Silos

“Are the carpenters and builders who read your paper going to be interested in a type of silo which they can erect out of material which they can buy in their local lumberman’s yard? In other words, a type of Home-Made silo built of flat batts and 4-inch flooring?”

We were asked this question the other day by a prominent Iowa lumberman who is a keen student of the silo situation and also a great booster for the country carpenters and builders. We replied that it certainly seems reasonable that the carpenters and builders will take a personal interest in a farm silo that requires their services to erect.

“The policy of most of the stave silo concerns has been to cut out the carpenter and we believe he has resented it,” we said. “The stave silo people have told the farmer that he and his hired man can easily put in the foundation and erect the stave silo, and the result has been that many silos have not been properly put together and have fallen down. While the farmer is naturally an all around handy man, silo building is really builders’ work and the farmer should call in outside skilled assistance.”

“Well then, this Home-Made silo is just the ticket for builders, and they can work up some nice business with it. For a great many years this type of silos has been built back in New York state. Some of the New Yorkers moved out to Kansas and then they began building these silos in Kansas. We first learned of them in Kansas. The silo is not patented and can be erected by any one, and when completed it makes a better silo than any of the stave silos; it gives the farmer more advantages, and costs the farmer from $100 to $150 less than any other good silo would cost him. The farmer can buy the material for a Home-Made silo and hire the regular builders to put it up all at a lower cost than a stave silo which he would try to erect himself.

“My people, the Deal-Rice Lumber Co., Des Moines, Iowa, are advocating the Home-Made silo for the reason that it is the best silo for the farmer, for the lumber dealer and for the carpenters and builders, and also because it makes use of our ‘Drico’ Expansion Silo Doors. Here you see a large set of working plans we are giving away—they show exactly how a silo should be built.

Best Construction of Silo

“You will notice that the hoops are made of flat batts curved around a form to get the proper circle and eleven of these flat batts are nailed together to make a strong, durable hoop. These hoops are then set, around a scaffolding, two feet apart on centers and four inch flooring is nailed inside and outside of the hoops.

“The wooden lining gives the fermentation benefits claimed by the stave people. The hollow-wall with its dead-air space gives the freezing protection claimed by the hollow-tile people and when the outside sheeting is omitted and metal lath is used and covered with cement the farmer secures the fire protection claimed by the cement people.

“The silo cannot blow down as it is well anchored, it cannot drop to pieces as each board is securely nailed in place, there are no hoops to tighten and none to loosen.

“The doors which the farmer will admit are about the most important part of the silo are the ‘Drico’ Expansion doors, each two feet high. They have an expansion feature at the right hand side of the door termed the sealing strip. When the door is locked by pulling down the crank arm, this sealing strip is moved outward against the door jamb and makes the opening absolutely tight. When the crank arm is raised this strip is drawn in and the door can be removed with one
Asbestos "Century" Shingles

Featured by Architects, Contractors and Builders in Response to the Growing Demand for Artificial Roofing Slate

EVENY architect, contractor and builder knows that property owners are becoming more critical about the length of service and fire protection qualities of their roof. Civic authorities and individual property owners are more and more strongly favoring the use of Artificial Roofing Slate for roofing all classes of buildings. It is plain that those contractors and builders who feature Asbestos "Century" Shingles to their clients will benefit most.

Property owners are becoming more critical about the length of service and fire protection qualities of their roof. Civic authorities and individual property owners are more and more strongly favoring the use of Artificial Roofing Slate for roofing all classes of buildings. It is plain that those contractors and builders who feature Asbestos "Century" Shingles to their clients will benefit most.

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO. Factors, Dept. B, AMBLER, PA.
Branch Offices in Principal Cities of the United States

Buy Shingles Already Stained

You save money, time and worry and much of staining on the job. You get the most artistic effects in fast, even colors. Best of all, you get selected Red Cedar shingles of exceptional quality.

"CREO-DIPT" STAINED SHINGLES
14 Grades, 16,-18,-24-inch. 25 Different Colors

They come in bundles, ready-to-lay—one even stain, perfectly dry, 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 one color on side walls and a darker tone on roof. They are being used by architects, builders and owners all over the country.

Write us for catalog of CREO-DIPT Houses and Pad of Colors on Wood.
Special information on request for Architects and Lumber Dealers.

STANDARD STAINED SHINGLE CO., 1028 Oliver St., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Least Expensive—Most Durable

HUDSON ASPHALT SHINGLES

Rich and beautiful for roofing or siding. Provide fire protection at the least cost.


Send for Samples.

ASPHALT READY ROOFING CO.
9 Church Street New York, N. Y.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
hand without binding or sticking. No swelling or shrinking of the lumber can affect the doors. The crank arms form a very convenient ladder, for climbing to the top of the silo. These doors are cheap and can be purchased from any lumber dealer.

"To your carpenter and builder readers I want to say to send the name of your lumber dealer to the Deal-Rice Lumber Company, 606 Clapp Block, Des Moines, Iowa, and they will send you a full set of plans for building a silo of any size with flooring and flat batts that you can get at any lumber yard. You do not pay anything for plans.

"This handbook gives complete plans and specifications for 66 different sizes of silos. Any man who can drive a nail can build them. Write for the plans today, and be the first man in your territory to get the silo business. Be sure to send your lumber dealer's name."

The Permanent Roof

In the Cortright roof there are no exposed nails to rust off, no chance for wind to get under the shingles and blow them away. They overlap and interlock so that no rain, snow or sparks can penetrate. Thus a Cortright Roof remains unchanged through the passage of years, and requires no attention beyond an occasional coat of paint.

The first cost is little if any more than a good wood shingle roof, but it is then perfect, permanent protection without maintenance expense which make

Cortright Metal Shingles

so much cheaper in the end.

Cortright Metal Shingles are economical enough in first cost to enable you to meet the keenest competition, and their superior quality with nearly 30 years of success ensure satisfaction to your client, and future business for you. Your ordinary workmen can lay them, no soldering or tinner's work to do, no skilled roofers necessary. Your share of this season's profits in Cortright Shingles is waiting for you. Write for Contractors' and Builders' propositions today.

CORTRIGHT METAL ROOFING CO.
PHILADELPHIA & CHICAGO.
Kno-Burn
EXPANDED METAL LATH
Is most Adaptable as a Plaster Base for Theatre Interiors—
because its simple mesh construction is so easily worked into the exact form of the architectural details. This applies equally well to cornice, frieze and all forms of construction where ornamental plaster work is specified.

“Kno-Burn”, in addition to being adaptable, is rigid on wide spacing; easy to apply to the wall and easy for the plasterer to work over. Undoubtedly you are thoroughly familiar with Kno-Burn Expanded Metal Lath, but if you are not—

Send for Booklet 33. It will give you the details.

North Western Expanded Metal Company, 903 Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

Spanish Tile

The Moeschl-Edwards Corrugating Co.

Write for Prices on

Catalogue “S” showing a complete line of

Ornamental Roofings

mailed free to Architects, Contractors and

Carpenters.

Covington, Kentucky

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

West Grant St. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Promptly!

Contrary to reports from our competitors, all orders for Flex-A-Tile Asphalt Shingles—both the “Giant” and standard—are being filled promptly. We have even gone to the expense of setting up shingle machinery in the open in order to take care of our obligations to our customers.

With the completion of our new shingle manufacturing building—now a mere matter of hours—our former capacity will be doubled. Never has Heppes service received so severe a test and “delivered the goods” so splendidly as at the present time and in the weeks following our fire. Heppes promises will always be filled, regardless of what it costs.

THE HEPPES CO.
Manufacturers also of Asphalt Paint, Asphalt Roofing in Any Finish and Utility—the only 5-ply Wall Board.

1010 Kilbourne Ave. Chicago, Illinois

A New Door Trolley Track

The Wagner Mfg. Co. of Cedar Falls, Iowa, have recently placed on the market two new tracks that will meet a need that has long been felt by architects and builders.

One of these new tracks is called the Wagner Ever-Tight; the other is the Wagner Rain-Shed Track.

The illustrations show at a glance the great advantage of this improved type of track. Instead of being formed entirely of one strip of sheet steel, as the Wagner Tubular Trolley Tracks are, this new track is made of two pieces of steel securely riveted together at the top with one part overlapping the other. This forms a continuous bracket that serves to hold the track securely at every point and at the same time keeps rain from driving in between track and building. To still more completely shed rain and prevent snow and sleet from driving in under track, the Wagner Ever-Tight and Rain-Shed Tracks are made with a downward and outward curve on the outside of the hanger groove. (A, Fig. 1), at the bottom, this piece being extended out over the door. This deflects the rain completely and makes the track absolutely weathertight, giving complete protection to the hanger and underside of track as well as the top of the door. This track is bird-proof, being tightly closed at both ends, and the construction is such that it is practically impossible for any dust or dirt to get into the track and impede the trolley. If any dust or trash should be blown into the track it is naturally forced out by the wheels. The shape of the track is such that dust or dirt cannot lodge in it.

The two parts are securely riveted together with ½ inch rivets every 6 inches, the outside pieces overlapping the inside piece at the top with the edge of metal (B), so that it will be forced into the wood, making an absolutely tight connection. To fasten track to building, a bolt hole is provided every 12 inches for a ⅝-inch lag screw or machine bolt. The lengths of track are fastened together and the joints made weather-proof by a special bracket which conforms to the shape of the track.

Both tracks are furnished in 4, 6, 8 and 10 ft. lengths; ⅝ by 2½-inch lag screws for putting up the track and brackets for joining the sections are included.

The Wagner Rain-Shed Track (Fig. 2) is the same as the Ever-Tight, except that it does not have the piece of metal (A) extending out over the door.

These two new weatherproof tracks, as well as several new models of door hangers especially designed to go with them, are shown in new literature which is just off the press. A copy will be mailed free to contractors, architects or dealers. Address Wagner Mfg. Co., Dept. F, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

J. H. Baldwin Retires

J. H. Baldwin, Secretary and Treasurer of the Southington Hardware Company, retires from active business about August 1. Mr. Baldwin has been identified with this company for the past twenty-eight years, twenty-five years as an officer. His associates in the hardware and tool manufacturing business and his many friends in the trade will miss him sadly.
Genuine Franklin Tunnel Roofing Slate

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 fireproof. Send for the FREE BOOK that gives real facts about G.F.T. Roofing Slate. Samples and Prices, too.

SLATINGTON SLATE CO., Slatington, Pa.

Hipped Turret Skylight

with swinging sash. Sides 24" high; all windows or each side made to open at the same time. Operating device securely locks them open or closed.

The Skylight is of guaranteed quality. You can use it on any of your buildings with the assurance that it will stand the wear. Watertight. Can be set up in a moment by an inexperienced man.

Write for our Skylight Catalog and Prices

Galesburg Sheet Metal Works - Galesburg, Ill.

West Bangor Slate Roofs

Slate has always been recognized as the "only" roof for all buildings erected for durability. The best structure of the past 200 years have been roofed with slate.

Years ago, the method of quarrying made slates somewhat expensive. With modern methods the cost has been reduced until slate is an inexpensive as shingles or any of the composition roofings.

There is a West Bangor Slate suitable for all uses. The selection offered is one of the widest you can find. Prices and quality of West Bangor Slate will please you.

Samples of West Bangor Slate and price list will be mailed to you promptly. Send your name and address. We can show you that this "most durable of all roofs" is the most economical in first and last cost.

Bangor Slate Mining Co.
Trust Bldg. Bangor Penna.

The Big Man in the building business

is the man who delivers the most satisfactory house to the owner.

No chain is stronger than its weakest link. No house is better than its roof—generally the weakest link in any building, because most roof makers acknowledge that the roofs they put on need repainting, recoating and replacing.

Naturally the man who builds a house whose roof lasts as long as the foundation, and that without constant paint or repairs, is building for himself a substantial business and reputation that enables him to get better prices.

You can build such a house by covering it with Genuine Bangor Slate. "Why" and "how" we shall be glad to tell you without obligation. Let us also explain to you our system of co-operation which picks out for you the substantial trade of your town and willing to pay good prices for good material and good workmanship.

We have done this for many carpenters, builders and roofers. We can also do it for you. Will you let us? Write us today. Send the appended coupon. Signed.

Cut Geared Dumb Waiter

The Warner Elevator Manufacturing Company are now making a special offer on their cut geared dumb waiter, built expressly for use in hotels, restaurants and private houses. Hundreds of them have been installed in apartment houses of three, four and five stories.

The gearing operating this dumb waiter is cut from the solid blank on a milling machine making every tooth perfect, which enables it to run with very little noise and with little liability of getting out of order. The cars are made of ash with removable shelves. The counterweight is adjustable. The car is suspended by an iron wire tiller cable and the brake is automatic in operation and will hold the dumb waiter when loaded at any point while being loaded or unloaded.

These dumb waiters are set up complete and run before they are shipped from the Warner factory, and it is a very simple matter to install them, as all the gearing is trued up and put in perfect working order and shipped in this condition. Three standard sizes of this dumb waiter are carried in stock and can be shipped on a day's notice. The guides and the carriage are made of maple and any number of shelves or trays will be furnished.

The Warner Elevator Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been building this style of dumb waiter for the past twenty-five years; hundreds of them are in operation.

Two-Door Auto Coming Style

The most significant announcement of the year in the automobile industry is the introduction by the Kissel Motor Car Company of a two-door body as a standard construction. This revolutionary style is offered as an optional feature of the new KisselKar 48-"Six," known as series B.

Copper Bearing Sheets and Roofing Tin

Have STEADILY INCREASED in consumption from 5,318 tons in 1911, to 74,975 tons in 1913—another evidence of the recognized ability of this material to satisfactorily meet the most exacting requirements of architects, builders and property owners.

The superiority of Copper Bearing Steel for Roofing and exposed sheet metal work has been proved by careful research and actual service tests. Our booklet, "Copper in Steel—the Influence on Corrosion", contains indisputable evidence of added durability.

American Sheet and Tin Plate Company

General Offices: Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES:

Chicago
Cincinnati
Denver
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New Orleans
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When writing advertisers please mention the American Carpenter and Builder
IVES PATENT
WINDOW STOP ADJUSTER
Prevents Drafts, Dust and Window Rattling

The only stop adjuster made from one piece of metal with solid ribs and heavy bed that will not cup or turn in tightening the screw.

 descriptive circular mailed on application

THE H. B. IVES CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Hardware
NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

AGENTS
$45 TO $80 A WEEK
Thousands of dollars paid to agents already in the field. Smith, Ohio, got orders first week; Meyers, Wis., $250 profit first month; Newton, California, $60 in three days. You should do as well. 2 SALES A DAY MEANS $300 A MONTH. The work is easy, pleasant, permanent, fascinating. It means a business of your own. We want good agents in every county in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

NEW INVENTION
Just out. Nothing like it. FOLDING BATH TUB. Gave to every home a complete bath room in any part of the house—without expense. Biggest, quickest, surest money maker of the century for agents. Territory being rapidly assigned. Send your application today.

100% PROFIT
We back you with our capital and experience. We give you complete instructions, assistance and cooperation, to make your work very easy, pleasant, permanent and fascinating. We pay you promptly and give name of your county. Complete particulars FREE. Write today.

ROBINSON CABINET MFG. CO., 467 Factory Bldg., Toledo, O.

A METAL TAG LIKE THIS
is on Every Bundle of REAL
BOSTWICK TRUSS-LOOP METAL LATH.

If you want the best metal lath,
If you want the heaviest metal lath,
If you would save money on your metal lath and plaster work,
If you want the firmest plaster bond,
If you want the most satisfaction and the largest profit,

See That This Tag is on Every Bundle of Metal Lath You Buy.

THE BOSTWICK STEEL LATH CO.
NILES, OHIO

Big Savings
For Contractors and Builders—
Buy Direct From Us at Wholesale Prices

GET your building material, lumber and millwork at less than wholesale prices. All goods guaranteed to be absolutely as represented, with safe delivery and satisfaction. Send today for our brand new 350-page catalog of Millwork and Building Materials. It contains 3,000 superb illustrations and 2,000 bargains for every building department—doors, windows, millwork, plastering, painting, roofing, flooring, masonry, heating and plumbing. Whole sale prices. Prompt delivery. Write today.

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The TRUSS LOOP METAL LATH.
Klauser's Steel Ceilings

Are the kind you want for the work you now have coming up.

Unexcelled as to designing and mechanical perfection, they are most economical as well as most desirable.

Get our complete catalog and let us figure on your requirements.

Klauser Manufacturing Co.
Dubuque, Iowa

---

Novo Portable Saw Rig

Every builder or contractor can save money and make money by owning a good portable saw rig or wood worker.

The variety of work that can be done, the accuracy with which it can be done, and the saving of time over hand work are features of the Novo saw rig that make its initial cost an economical investment. This is the portable power rig just brought out by the Novo Engine Company, 444 Willow St., Lansing, Mich.

The cost of operation is so small that it hardly need be mentioned. The Novo saw rig No. 4 will work hard all day at an expense of less than 60 cents for fuel and oil.

Novo saw rigs are adapted to any place where light or medium sawing, boring, planing, etc., is to be done. They are built to stand hard, continuous service.

The real vital part of any saw rig is its power plant. If you are not familiar with the reliable Novo engine, which furnishes the power for Novo saw rigs, it will be worth your while to write for "Reliable Power," the book which describes its various features in detail. The Novo is a well balanced engine with little vibration. It is simple in construction and as near trouble proof as any engine can be built. The special governing system with which every Novo engine is equipped is claimed to bring about a great saving in fuel, for instance, if a 4-horse-power Novo is doing 2-horse-power work it uses practically 2 horse-power fuel.

The frame is made of 3½ by 3½-inch seasoned hard wood.

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Novo Portable Saw Rig.

accurately framed and strongly bolted, insuring strength, rigidity and durability.

The top is 54 by 30 inches, made of accurately planed iron. It is strongly hinged to the rear of the frame and is readily raised and lowered by the hand screw, and firmly held in any position by clamps on each side. It is independent of the jointer table, and neither interferes with the other.

The ripping gauge is adjustable and has a tilting fence for bevel sawing.

The cut-off gauge can be set to cut squares, mitres or any angle desired.

The boring table is adjustable. The bits have ½-inch shanks, and are carried in the end of the saw arbor, securely held by a hollow safety set screw.

The jointer or planer is entirely separate from top of machine. It has a steel cutter head fitted with two 6-inch knives and slotted on two sides to receive matcher bits or moulding cutters for working a large variety of shapes.

The regular equipment consists of 4-horse-power engine, with batteries, spark coil and connections, endless driving belt, rip and cut-off gauges, one 14-inch rip saw, one 14-inch cut-off saw, one ½-inch and one ¾-inch dado head; one jointer head with two 6-inch knives; one each ½-inch and 1-inch auger bits; one sander drum and sander disc; one emery wheel with arbor; one throat piece for dado heads; one throat piece for saws, oil can and wrenches.

A smaller 3-horse-power machine is also offered. For further particulars address the Novo Engine Company.
Move the Holes Instead of the Plates

Wiley's Adjustable Lock Striker

will save your door casings from ever having to be cut, which is worth many times its cost.

If your door sags and the LATCH BOLT is out of line so that it will not catch and keep the door closed, THE REMEDY WITH WILEY'S ADJUSTABLE LOCK STRIKER IS VERY SIMPLE. With a SCREW DRIVER you release the screws and adjust the INNER PLATE to the proper position and set the screws again and your troubles are all over, as far as the door is concerned.

They are made in two qualities from cold rolled steel and from solid brass, and finished in all finishes. Each one is adjustable for right or left strike door.

Size: Full length, 61 inches.
Size: Upper opening, 2 x 3.
Size: Lower opening, 1 x 3.

Wiley Hardware Mfg. Co.,
(Not Incorporated)
746 First National Bank Bldg.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Randolph 5334

Wagner Door Hangers

are furnished in styles, sizes and weights to meet every requirement of modern building. While there are more than a score of distinct models all have certain Wagner features that make them pre-eminent.

Wagner Ever-Tight Trolley Track

—a specially designed new track that meets a long felt want. Fits up absolutely tight to building and lower part protects hangers and top of door. Impossible for rain or snow to drive in. Self-cleaning the same as all Wagner Tracks. Absolutely bird-proof. Impossible for door to come off.

Ask Your Dealer for Wagner Door Hangers and Tracks. If your dealer isn’t inclined to supply you with Wagner goods, we’ll fill your order direct.

Wagner Mfg. Co.,
Dept. F
Cedar Falls, IOWA

THE Rapid Increase

Two New Features

SELF CENTERING
NEVER SLIP

SELF GUIDING
KNAILING POINT

The bead is made extra long, in shape of half an oval, reinforcing the ceiling plates at joints, fitting snugly over underlapping bead, making a tight and perfect-fitting joint. The top of nailing button is counter-sunk, forming a self-centering, self-guiding, never-slip nailing point. These features permit a considerable saving when erecting.

in building has created an enormous demand for Berger’s Classik Steel Ceilings, and no ambitious dealer can afford to overlook this profitable opportunity. Write to our nearest branch today for large illustrated catalog.

The Berger Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio

For prompt service address nearest branch.

New York
Philadelphia
Boston
St. Louis
Minneapolis
San Francisco
We also manufacture Ferro-Lithic and Multiplex Reinforcing Plates, Metal Lath, Roofing, Eaves Trough and Conductor Pipe, and Sheet Metal Building Products of all kinds.

Export Department—11th Avenue and 2nd Street,
New York, N. Y.
D. A. Johnson Now Chicago Mgr. of Joseph Dixon Crucible Co

Mr. Dudley A. Johnson succeeds the late Sam Mayer as Chicago Branch Manager of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company.

He had for a number of years been an assistant to Mr. Mayer at Chicago, and he now comes to the full branch management of the Chicago office, fully equipped by the experience of many years' acquaintance with the Dixon line and the Dixon customers.

When he came with the Dixon Company in 1898, he brought with him experience in the lead pencil and stationery business from P. F. Pettibone & Company and the Holyoke Envelope Company. During the first few years after coming with the Dixon Company, he had charge of the lead pencil department and the school work. Later on Mr. Johnson assumed charge of the crucible and black lead department of the Dixon Company in the Chicago territory, and is, therefore fully equipped to ably represent the Dixon Company as its branch manager in the Chicago territory.

A No-Slip Shinglers' Chair

A shinglers' chair with which a carpenter can work a third faster, lay shingles easier and entirely without injury to the roof is now being offered by the Foster Sheet Metal Co., Springfield, Ill. The illustrations show how this chair is made and how it is used. Some might think from the looks that this seat would slip, but those who have used it say it will hold two or three men perfectly safe. In fact, it is almost impossible to place this roofers' seat so that it will slip. It is easily picked up and moved along. The sharp claw points at both bottom and top hold the seat securely in position.

Carpenters find this seat very useful, as do also painters who use it in painting valleys, roof gables, etc. After the first three or four courses of shingles are laid this seat is all that is needed.

Although it has been on the market only a short time the manufacturers say it is selling rapidly—many repeat orders. In one instance a salesman calling on a job where men were working sold five; one to nearly every carpenter on the job. For further particulars address the Foster Sheet Metal Co., Springfield, Ill.

You Men Who Use Tools!

You know that good work demands the best you are capable of. You can't afford to be handicapped by inferior tools that won't stand up to the work. Try out a genuine Irwin Bit. Use it on hard lignum vitae; use it on soft pine—it will turn out as clean a job of boring as you could wish for.

The solid centre means greatest strength—no danger of snapping where the twist joins the shank, where other bits are weak. But be sure you get the genuine Irwin. The word "IRWIN" guarantees a bit well worth your money.
These Files Cut Deep

Saw dull? No matter, these Keen Kutter files will soon fix its teeth so they’ll bite deep and clean into long-seasoned hard wood. These files cut deep, because they’re cut deep.

**KEEN KUTTER**

files have the quality in the steel that makes them work long and true, that puts vim in their cut. Try Keen Kutter Flint Paper and you’ll be pleased. The dealer is authorized to return your money if you find any Keen Kutter goods not giving satisfaction.

If not at your dealer’s write us.

---

$1.00 BUYS THIS

**KEYSTONE FOLDING SAW CLAMP**

This fine malleable iron saw clamp can be attached instantly to work bench, tool box, window sill or the edge of a board. Guaranteed against breakage. Jaws 14" long with felt faces to protect saw and deaden noise. 3" opening, giving sufficient clearance for quick and easy working. Clamp weighs but 3 pounds and when folded takes up no more room in the tool chest than a hammer does.

**Try it 60 Days. Money Back if not Satisfactory.**

The Keystone Folding Saw Clamp is guaranteed to be exceptionally fine in design and workmanship. The special $1.00 price is offered for a limited time only. Send a $1.00 bill and a Keystone Clamp will be delivered to your door without extra charge. If it does not prove entirely satisfactory in 60 days, we’ll return your dollar.

Illustrated Circular on Request.

KEYSTONE GRINDER & MFG. CO., 106 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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2 Big Bargains in Mixers

If price talks and quality counts, here’s your opportunity to get that concrete mixer you need at bargain prices. They are built right, look right and work right. Inventorise if you want a bargain.

**The Highway Special** Made especially for county and bridge work. 28 in. rear wheels, 20 in. front, 4 in. tires. For big hauls over rough country roads. Has stationary measuring hopper which can be loaded while batch in drum is mixing.

**The Steam Steel King** 10 cubic ft. size. Compact Portable. Can be used for large or small work. Equipped with gasoline or electric power. Write for Catalog and Special Fall Prices on complete line of mixers. Our modern construction and improvements will please you. Our prices will surprise you. Write for Catalog and Special Fall Prices.

American Cement Machine Co., Inc.

1006 Johnson St., KEOKUK, IOWA.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
**Make Your Buildings Fireproof and Weatherproof with**

![Kellastone Imperishable Stucco](image)

The stucco that contains no lime or Portland cement—that allows for settling of buildings instead of cracking—that "gives" and adheres to brick, stone or wood—that will not discolor from moisture or elimination of gases and that lends itself to scores of beautiful, attractive finishes on both old and new buildings.

Kellastone Imperishable Stucco is a non-conductor of heat, cold and dampness. It never has to be treated with weatherproof solutions. It reduces insurance premiums and makes a satisfied client every time.

As an interior plaster, its elasticity prevents unsightly cracks, and its hardness prevents marring when struck by furniture.

Kellastone Composition Flooring for public buildings and sun parlors, bathrooms, kitchens, etc., in private homes, is sanitary, waterproof, fireproof and abrasion-proof. Ask for details and specifications. Literature gladly mailed on request.

The National Kellastone Company
Room 504, Association Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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**Specially Treated**

The foundation of Bayonne is built upon the best quality cotton duck.

Into this is forced, under pressure, a special preparation that permeates every fibre.

This treatment renders the finished fabric positively waterproof, and almost wearproof.

Bayonne can be laid dry over boards, and is painted after laying, merely to match the trim of the porch—not for protection of the covering.

Easier to lay than tin, tar or prepared roofings—and will last longer, and makes a neater job.

Write for Sample Book "N" with prices and laying instructions.

JOHN BOYLE & COMPANY, Inc.
112-114 Danne St., New York
70-72 Ronde St., St. Louis

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**An Addition to the “Standard Mixer” Line**

One of the most recent inventions in the concrete machinery field is the removable discharge hopper which appears in the illustration below.

The efficient engineers of the Standard Scale & Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., are always and ever alert to the most economic assistance to their host of patrons.

When the low-charging feature of their mixers was supplied to the trade, their activities did not cease, but through perseverance and careful study they now offer to the contracting world the Removable Discharge Hopper and thereby add another distinctive, effective feature for contractors to their already popular line of machinery.

Only the most cardinal points of the Removable Discharge Hopper can be covered in this first announcement. It is certain that this new device will continue to meet with the same enthusiasm among contractors.

In operation, the Removable Discharge Hopper is placed so that the entire batch can be discharged from the drum into the hopper. Then the wheelbarrows are loaded from it, while another batch is being mixed. The hopper holds more than one batch of concrete so that the delays in placing concrete in forms by the wheelers will not affect a delay in the mixing process. Therefore work can be rushed to a maximum output by increased speed of the workmen at the charging end and also at the distributing end of the mixer.

A door is provided in the hopper end, and by operating it, the concrete flows into the barrows. This enables the barrows to be charged with any quantity desired. The hopper can be folded up against the drum in cartage and removed when discharging into wheelbarrows, or when discharging into forms as well as into hoisting elevators. All the "Standard" low-charging mixing machines can be equipped with the hopper at a slight extra cost. They can be furnished to the present owners of machines by being mounted on four legs, not being necessary to attach it to the truck frame, although it can be done.

The Removable Discharge Hopper, as shown in the illust-
Get My Latest
Engine Offer

Let a WITTE earn its cost while you pay for it. Take full 60 days' Free Trial to prove its big value.

Five-Year Guarantee

I unqualifiedly guarantee every WITTE engine for five years against defects, and consequent faulty operation. I carry the risk, as I have done for my thousands of customers during 27 years.

Ed. H. Witte.
WITTE Engines
Kerosene, Gasoline, Gas, Distillate

All sizes 2 to 22 H. P. Used and recommended by shop, mill, and factory men all over the earth. All my life I have been a shop man, making my own engines. I sell only what I make. That is why, for 27 years, WITTE engines have always made good and stay good.

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Ed. H. Witte, Witte Iron Works Co.
1779 OAKLAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

For Sale or Wanted
ADVERTISEMENTS IN
AMERICAN CARPENTER and BUILDER

PARTITIONS

Suitable for constructing offices or small rooms. Made portable so that they can be readily set up or taken down again. Oak or mahogany. Pack like doors for shipping. Convenient, durable and low in price. Send for circular and prices.

WALTER F. BARNES CO.
MANUFACTURERS
NEW YORK
372 Broadway

Use Webster's Elastic Cement
For Bedding Slate, Pointing Wood, Stone, Brick and Iron for Waterproofing and for Setting Glass.

Write for Prices
W. F. Webster Cement Co. Cambridge, Mass. Established 1848

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
New Rotary Sand Screen

The Grand sand sifting machine is a light screen that can be easily moved from one job to another, as one man can handle it easily. It is very strongly and rigidly built to stand up under hard service. There is nothing complicated about the screen to get out of order, and is ready for service as soon as placed on the work.


One great advantage of this screen over old methods is that it is equipped with an automatic patent tapping device which keeps the screen clean when sifting wet material. This tapping device is controlled by an adjustable spring which can be set so that tapping device will strike the screen either light or hard, just depending upon the condition of your material. It can also be thrown out of gear entirely where the material is dry.

With this screen, it is only necessary to handle the material once, as the coarse material rolls out of the discharge end of the screen in one pile and the screened material is thrown off to the side. The screen is very easily turned by a small boy, and will screen all the material two men can shovel into it. It can be equipped with pulley to attach to power if desired. The wire screen is quickly removed by simply taking out two small bolts, and any different size mesh can be quickly put on to suit the requirements of the contractor's work.

In this machine there is no cheap iron to rust away, no gearing to wear out, and no complicated mechanism to get out of order. The machines are complete, set up and ready for work. All machines are guaranteed to be as represented.

Weight, 100 pounds.

For further particulars, address the Hall-Holmes Manufacturing Company, 420-424 Oak Street, Jackson, Mich.

WATERLOO CAST IRON

Coal Chutes

Protect the house from careless coal men. They are burglar proof—unlock only from the inside.

Being made of cast iron, are not affected by the weather.

Wire glass in door furnishes light to cellar. When door is open, the glass is protected by heavy steel, which operates automatically.

The watertable at the top of chute protects the inside of foundation from moisture. Doors are extra heavy, with a beaded edge which extends over the border opening, making a tight joint.

They are made to fit any depth wall. Send for catalog, which quotes special prices to contractors.

The Waterloo Register Co.

114 Rath Street
Waterloo, Iowa

Discerning Architects

Realize the Practicability of This

GENERATOR

The Honeywell Heat Generator is one feature that has won thousands of friends for the Honeywell System, Architects, in particular, quickly perceive its practical advantages—their safety, complete dependability.

More and more are the leading architects of not only America, but also Europe, specifying the Honeywell System of Hot Water Heating.

The Honeywell Heat Generator is one feature that has won thousands of friends for the Honeywell System, Architects, in particular, quickly perceive its practical advantages—their safety, complete dependability. More and more are the leading architects of not only America, but also Europe, specifying the Honeywell System of Hot Water Heating.

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WE HAVE ELIMINATED
THE LAST
OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE
of the
Warm Air Heater
by making a
Gas and Smoke
PROOF JOINT
Note the
Majestic
Covered Joints
Cement cannot
work out
No Leakage Possible
OTHER FEATURES are:
Slotted fire bowl, drop
grates, large double feed door,
extra large ash pit and
door, easily cleaned radiator,
heavy castings; all of
which tend to make it the last word in cast iron furnace
construction. Economical and
easy to operate.
Write for our free Heating Booklet. Submit your
plans and let our Engineering Department make a
heating plan and estimate free.

Dealers write for open territory
THE MAJESTIC CO.,
HUNTINGTON, IND.
1001 Erie Street

The Window Chute
For
Your
Coal
Bin
Ready for the Coal Man

THOUSANDS IN USE—
THE VERY BEST
If You Build,
Buy, Own
Be up to date and
Have the World’s
Best
Write for
Booklet C
A Light Basement

HOLLAND FURNACE CO. :: Holland, Mich.
World’s Largest Direct Installers of Furnaces.

2270 NAMES
of satisfied customers, who have bought their furnace equipments direct
from our factory, are listed in a little booklet we send out with our
hand book on furnace heating. A good many of these people are
contractors who have bought from us again and again, and they buy
because they find it profitable. One hundred and one letters, from
these customers, are also shown in the booklet, and they are such as to
convince any sane man that he can save money and provide a satis-
factory heating equipment, and make his house comfortable, with a
minimum cost of fuel and labor, by using our furnace and following
our method.

We cater particularly to the trade of contractors, selling direct to
them at better rates than we would make to dealers, for we do not offer
our furnaces to dealers. We plan the complete heating equipment,
free of charge; we ship the whole outfit, made to measure, with blue
prints and an illustrated book of instruction, and we loan tools, if desired, so that any contractor can
put up his own heating equipment with success. We sell these equipments on trial and we guarantee
complete satisfaction. The next house you have, requiring heat, just send us a sketch and let us tell
you what we can do.

Hess Warming & Ventilating Co.
1220 TACOMA BLDG., CHICAGO.

Makers, Also, of White Enameled Steel Medicine Cabinets and Electric
Family Dish Washers
Separate Booklets on these Subjects Free
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 interior finish. Our proposition to contractors makes this a most profitable line to handle. Write for territory, booklet, samples and prices.
Roberds Manufacturing Company, 100 Railroad St., Marion, Ind.

How to Make More Money Building Barns
Every man in the building business can have the benefit of W. D. James' barn knowledge and use it to his own advantage and profit. There's more money in building up-to-date, properly equipped barns on scientific principles than in putting up the old type. The right kind of a barn means an enthusiastic owner, and that means more jobs in the same neighborhood.

Get Our Special Blue Print and Building Service Offer
Mr. James is the foremost authority on dairy barn building, and he wants to make you a special offer of complete working blue prints of several practical dairy barns of different sizes and types. In addition to Mr. James' personal co-operation, you can have help from our architectural department, conducted by experts. Write today for all the facts regarding this service.

James Manufacturing Co.
A H. 75 Cane Street Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

This Valuable Book Free—tells about new and better construction—lighting and ventilating—dairy equipment—King system of ventilation; gives floor plans of successful barns. Your copy—Free—if you answer these questions: For whom do you expect to build or remodel dairy barns? Give name and address. When? How many cows? Send your application now for book and complete information.

Metallic Battens Popular
In the six months that metallic battens have been on the market they have made such a hit with barn builders that the Metallic Batten Company have had to increase their output every month; in fact, it has kept them hustling to keep up with their orders and not disappoint their customers. While the first metallic battens were formed by hand, the manufacurers have now perfected and installed complete machinery equipment for turning out battens in large quantities. The machine product is an improvement, since it is absolutely uniform and has a refinement of contour that the first hand-made batts did not have.

These metallic battens are heavy galvanized metal. They come in 8 and 10-foot lengths and can be joined together with interlocking joints. When nailed on between vertical barn boards they present a perfectly smooth wind and weather tight wall. Sliding doors roll flush against the barn where these batts are used, as they do not stick out and interfere as wood batts do.
The metallic battens are labor savers besides making a better job. Write today to the Metallic Batten Co., Owensville, Ind., for full particulars.

How Big Is Your Dollar?
How much does it buy? How many men get a share of it? Think it over. Figure it out. Compare it with my direct from factory to farm prices and get the biggest dollar's worth you ever had.

Galloway Makes $$$ Grow
Even if you have no ready cash, you don't want to borrow. You can buy from me on credit at direct from factory to farm prices and get the biggest dollar's worth you ever had.

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**NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS**

Forms for the September number of the American Carpenter and Builder will close promptly on August 20. New copy changes and orders for advertisements 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 reserve the right to repeat last advertisement on all unexpired contracts.
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.

Read This Letter

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Yours very truly,

JOHN J. RANDALL COMPANY,
Studding and Stucco Applied to Stucco Board

Mr. Builder: Investigate Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board. You cannot help but be convinced of the simplicity, economy and practicability of Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board. Note carefully the application of Stucco on Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board in circular illustration. Then study the diagram below and you will begin to really appreciate the great superiority of Bishopric Stucco or Plaster Board.

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.

THE MASTIC WALL BOARD AND ROOFING COMPANY, 530 Este Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

CENTRAL DOOR AND LUMBER CO., Portland, Ore., Licensed Manufacturers and Distributors for Pacific Slope

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NOTE THE UNDER-CUT—
THIS IS THE KEY THAT MAKES STUCCO STICK
Our staff of chemists inspect ALPHA Portland Cement throughout each stage of its manufacture to see that the raw materials are proportioned exactly right; to be sure that the burning is thorough; that the grinding is finer than required by standard specifications; that the finished product is as good Portland Cement as can be made.

Then the cement is stored for proper seasoning. We have facilities for storing 2,000,000 barrels of ALPHA. Not a bag of cement is shipped that is not properly seasoned and that we do not guarantee to more than meet every standard test.

**ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT**

The High-Water Mark of Quality

is an exceptional cement, made by a company of twenty-three years' experience whose policy has always been to manufacture the best, strongest, safest Portland Cement that can be produced.

Specify **ALPHA** and be SURE

Six great plants on six great trunk lines—one plant directly on the Hudson, with private docks, ideally situated for Coast, Canal and export shipment—enable us to render ALPHA Service that is on a par with the high quality of ALPHA Portland Cement.

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Storm-Proof Hanger

Distinctive Features

- Easy running.
- Anti-Friction steel-roller bearings.
- Frictionless contact with rail.
- Great strength and durability.
- Illustrated directions packed with each pair.
- The cut shows the No. 66 Rigid style.
- The No. 77 has a Flexible Hinge Joint.

STORM-PROOF RAIL

TITE-FIT

- Requires no brackets.
- Forms a continuous bracket in itself.
- Requires no housing. Fits close against the building. (See sectional view.)
- Perfect tread for hanger wheels. Bird- and Storm-proof.

A detailed description will be found in our general Catalog, a copy of which will be gladly mailed on request.

NATIONAL MFG. COMPANY
STERLING, ILLINOIS