## DISSTON

## INSULATE SCREW DRIUER

This tool is designed expressly for Electricians' use. The blade of crucible steel, hardened and tempered, is embedded in a handle of hard rubber of a texture that eliminates brittleness. It will not work loose.
The rubber handle is milled grip with projecting rings which prevent the hands from slipping down onto the blade. The hard rubber handle acts as insulation.
The Disston Insulate Screw Driver is something new. Most practical electricians' screw driver ever made.

## Henry Disston \& Sons INCORPORATED Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works Philadelphia, Pa.

## WAL Boasto

ANY WEATHER is " Good Building Weather" when you use Bishopric Wall Board as a substitute for lath and plaster. It is cheaper and better and does away with all delays in building. It is nailed to studding dry, ready for immediate application of paper, paint, burlap, or any other kind of decoration.

## FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS



This substitute for lath and plaster is made of kiln-dried, dressed lath, imbedded in hot Asphalt Mastic, surfaced with sized cardboard and cut at the factory into 4 x 4 ft . sheets, which are easily and quickly nailed to studding, ready for immediate application of wall paper, paint, burlap, or other decoration.

It is applied dry, is guaranteed not to swell, shrink, warp, crack, flake or blister; is clean, sanitary, and odorless; is proof against moisture, cold, heat, and vermin; saves fuel in winter and keeps out summer heat; also deadens sound.

It is suitable for dwellings, factories, new partitions in old buildings, finishing attics, porches, laundries, cellar ceilings, garages, etc.
 Bishoprrc Wall Board Easily Applied AND SHIPMENT - Crate of 16 sheets, covering 256 square feet of surface, $\$ 6.40$ per crate, or $\$ 2.50$ per 100 square feet, f. o. b. New Orleans, La., Cincinnati, or Alma, Mich. We ship from nearest point.

Cheaper Than Lumber. Saves $75 \%$ on Labor. Does away with Building Paper.

## SHEATHING <br> Ideal Material for Cement Buildings or Stucco Exteriors. Proof against Dampness.

Bishopric Sheathing is made of same materials as Wall Board, but finish is not necessarily so fine, therefore costs less. It is of uniform thickness, insuring a perfectly even surface when applied.

Bishopric Sheathing is nailed to studs, with lath and asphalt side exposed. Over laths, weather boards are nailed or cement applied.


Bishopric Sheathing makes a more solid and substantial wall than lumber. There are no gaping joints; no
widening cracks widening cracks
due to shrinkage; due to shrinkage
no knot holes.
The Asphalt Mastic in Bishopric Sheathing is a
non-conductor, non-cond uctor,
moisture cannot penetrate it. it it
is proof against vermin. The pests cas vermin. The pests cannวt bore through the tough, gummy Asphalt Mastic. In apply-
ing weather-boards over the laths, dead air space is left between the laths forming splendid ing weather-boards over the laths, dead air space suld
insulation. Does away with the expense of building paper and cost of its application.

One Wagon load of Bishopric Sheathing covers an area from six to ten times as great as one load of lumber-a tremendous saving in hauling
thousand feet can be hauled in an ordinary wagon.
The cost of applying Bishopric Sheathing is but $\$ 2.50$ per
1000 feet A SAVING OF ABOUT 75 PER ${ }^{\text {CENT. }}$. 1000 feet-A SA square feet of wood sheathing covers but 750 thermore. surface. $20 \%$ pesser being due to tongue and groove. In
feet of sur
Binotric Sheathing 1,000 square feet covers 1,000 square feet Bishopric
of space

In applying ordinary lumber, heavier scaffolding, more tools and reater scaffold floor-space are required In
applying Bishopric Sheathing, one man drives a few nails in each sheet; a common laborer or boy can finish the nailing.

Bishoprtc Sheathing insures comfort during the construction of the building. As soon as the bullding is cosod
in with Bishopric Sheathing, the men may work in comfort
 suitable days. This insures continuous work, without loss of Wall Board and Sheath- time, enabling the contractor to ho
ink are shippect in crates the work in the least possible time.

Bishopric Sheathing is used with equally splendid results under flooring and as a substitute for roofing boards. Used under floors, it serves as a sound deadener and keeps out dampness; used under the shingles, it keeps out summer heat.

ITS MANY USES-Bishopric Sheathing also is used with excellent results as a lining for dairy barns, ranch houses, poultry houses, driving stables or any out-door building where protection from the elements, Summer or Winter is desired.

Bishopric Sheathing is the ideal material for cement exterior or stucco work. Cement firmly adheres to the laths and Asphalt Mastic and makes a solid, smooth exterior. For factory or solid, smooth exterior. For factory or
 best known.


Shows Bishopric Sheathing over ratters read ${ }^{3}$ for Bishopric Roofing, also Weather Ideal home showing Weather-boards over Bushopric Sheathing. lath side exposed. also Bishofric Roofing over Bishoprac Sheathing. (smooth (smooth sheathing sheathing
exposed)

PRICE SHEATHING AND SHIPMENT - Crate of 16 sheets, covering 256 square feet of surface, $S 6$, or $\$ 2.35$ per square of 100 square feet, f. o. b. New Orleans, La., Cincinnatior Alma, Mich. We ship from nearest point.

Write for Descriptive Booklet and Samples of Bishopric Wall Board, Bishopric Sheathing and Bishopric Roofing-All will be sent free.



## Utility Wall Board

## Is Used on Walls and Ceilings of These Artistic Rooms

The first illustration shows how easily Utility Wall Board can be applied. The other two illustrations show how nicely wall paper can be applied on walls and ceilings lined with Utility Wall Board.

Does it not look good to you?
Wouldn't you like to have us send you a sample of it-and tell you how economical it is-How easily it is applied-How artistically it can be decorated?

Our beautiful illustrated booklet tells the whole story-and shows pictures of artistic interiors. It is free for the asking, together with a sample of Utility. Wall Board.

## UTILITY WALL BOARD

is unlike any other Wall Board you have ever seen-It is made of exceedingly tough, durable fibre, thoroughly waterproofed-No moisture can penetrate it-It is applied directly to the studding, taking the place of both lath and plaster-Any carpenter can put it onIt will last as long as the house stands-You'll be amazed at the convenience of it-the economy of it-the beauty of it.
 Every up-to-date contractor and builder should get samples of UTILITY WALL BOARD at place of lath and plaster. dreds of places it can be used with a profit to you and satisfaction to the owner. BOARD at once. There are huneds of places it can be used with a profit to you and satisfaction to the owner.

Remember that all delays of the plasterer are a thing of the past for those who use this modern wall lining.
Don't fail to send for the sample and booklet at once-ask
for our spccial proposition to contractors and builders
UTILITY WALL B0ARD is Sold Through Dealers in Building Material Everywhere
THE HEPPES COMPANY
4502 Fillmore St., Chicago, Ill.


If every Architect, Contractor and Owner in the country knew of the REAL MERIT and ECONOMY of Wall Board and the decorative and artistic possibilities of this material when finished with

## Johnston's wastabie Dull Kote Paint

we assure you more Wall Board would be sold and a dozen factories could not supply the demand for Dull Kote Paint.

Write for free color folder and suggesWions for Interior Decoration. It will tions for Interior Decoration. It will show you why you should specify and
buy JOHNSTON'S Dull Kote Paints.

The R. F. Johnston Paint Co.
Pearl and Main Streets
CINCINNATI, OHIO



The success of RED GUM in New York building operationsboth large and small-has been most pronounced.

Any builder who wants to be up-to-date may find several hundred high class apartment buildings and residences in which $\underline{R E D} \boldsymbol{G U M}$ has been selected for the interior trim because of its beauty and value.

(which comes from the same tree) is not yet so generally known perhaps because it lacks the superb grain and color of RED GUM and because it is usually used where it does not show. (SAP GUM is the ONE BEST WOOD known for WHITE ENAMEL TRIM, for instance.)

Builders who don't yet know about SAP GUM will find it is thoroughly reliable when properly manufactured, and will find, furthermore, that SAP GUM has all the good qualities of many of the woods hitherto used merely through force of habit.

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to make you a quotation on good SAP GUM in places where you would otherwise use other woods, and you will be glad to find

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The nails can be dumped into it any old way and they will always drop automatically into place, ready to be driven in with the hammer. They
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The TIP is threaded and screws into the Butt in both the Japanned and Plated finishes.
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These are exclusive "NATIONAL" features.
Style No. 450

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## 10 Ris REVOLVING MTTE BOK A MITREBOX

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The Famous Dorn Revolving Mitre Box. Will saw compound as well as plain mitres any width with a back saw 4 inches wide.

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Carborundum round combination stone, No. 107 $\$ 1.00$
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156 - $\quad$ - $\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad 1.00$
Carborundum pocket stone in leather case . 35
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THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

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It beats shingles. They warp, crack, split, and rot-more so now than ever before (lumber is getting scarcer, and shinglequality is becoming poorer every year).

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the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing
is the one roofing that lasts. It is made of Nature's everlasting waterproofer. Trinidad Lake Asphalt has withstood the suns and storms of centuries; and in Genasco it gives this same lasting resistance to sun, centuries; and in
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 We can also furnish the "American' with Motor Drive for anv current.

How often you have wished that your job was near the mill, so you could do a large part of your work by machine, instead of by hand.

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For the "American" Saw Bench is not a "onejob" tool. It is built to the "American" standard, which means that it will prove a permanently profitable investment, year after year.

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For this Portable Saw Rig Complete 9 Machines in One.


Will rip $2^{\prime \prime}$ and cross cut $3^{\prime \prime}$ lumber. Write for descriptive folder.
$\underset{319}{\text { C.Hineral St. }} \underset{\text { Milwauke, Wis. }}{\text { S. Manur }}$

Have You Investigated
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Type " $A$ " with 4 H.P. Gasoline Engine. Weight equipped for work 350 lbs .
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Progressive building contractors are fast coming to realize the importance of substituting practical machines for hand labor. The Grimm Woodworker, furnished either with gasoline engine or electric motor and combining so many important attachments in one machine, is undoubtedly one of the greatest time, labor and material savers yet brought out. Write for descriptive booklet and our attractive selling plans.
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more on each frame house you built last year, how much in position more would your profits have been?
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instead of old-style wood staging for scaffold, you can save that
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We can prove our statement and will do so without expense to you. Will you try our Brackets? If you save money you will be glad you tried our plan, If you do not
save, it will cost you nothing to make the trial. You will save during first year, three
 never wear out. Write today for our trial offer
American Steel Scaffold Co., 50 McGraw Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

\$95응
This combination machine is the best value ever offered. It is made of solid cast iron and is furnished complete with nished complete with necessary tools, belt, etc. Each machine is distinct from the others, and can be operated without interference with them. You should send at once for
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Only four things to do:
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The price given is for the five-horse power only, but we make these engines in seven sizes.
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## Carpenters and Builders

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SMITH \& SEALE.


SIXTEEN MACHINES IN ONE


THE SIDNEY
The A. R. Williams Me
The A. R. Williams Machinery Co Front Sueet

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The No. 14 Famous
does the work of sixteen ordinary woodworking machines.
Your business pays the biggest profits when you eliminate millwork bills. You can do this by installing a No. 14 FAMOUS Universal Woodworker. Sixteen woodworking machines in one.
All the woodworking machinery you need is embodied in this one machine. It's not necessary to invest your capital in a number of machines when one is sufficient-when one does just as much as several and costs less to buy and less to maintain.
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Our discounts are liberal-your profits good.
Write for our Contract Proposition. Beautiful Celluloid Signs with every order Handsome Sterling Silver Mounted Fountain Pen with every $\$ 25.00$ order

## Alcolac Mfg. Co., <br> :: Long Island City, N. Y.

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Porter-Hodgson Co., Publishers, 542-550 South Dearborn St., Chicago

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00 per year; Foreign, $\$ 2.50$ per year, payable in advance.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.
Published on the Fifteenth of each Month.

FRED. D. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer
Entered as Second-Class. Matter April 3, 1896, at the Postoffice, Chicago, Illinois. Act of

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the advertisement discontinued should the advertiser
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WALSH APARTMENT HOUSE, built for Mr. James C. Walsh, at Chicago, Ill.
NATIONAL BUILDER DESIGN No. 342 Perry and Thomas, Architects, Chicago
For Floor Plans, Elevations and Details, See Supplement Sheet of this number. Estimated Cost, $\$ 10,498.78$

## THE WALSH APARTMENT HOUSE

Our supplement sheet for June shows a two-story apartment house recently built in Chicago for Mr. James C. Walsh from the plans of Perry \& Thomas, architects.

Pressed brick with Bedford stone trim for the exterior form a pleasing combination, with an air of solidity due to the absence of projecting metal or wood cornices.

Access to the second floor apartment is provided by an open stairway in the public hall, from which opens the door to first floor apartment. Each compartment has a porch entirely separate from the entrance porch.

Each apartment is unusually complete, the living rooms having brick mantels and built in bookcases, the dining rooms having sideboards, and each of the four bedrooms in each apartment having a large closet, besides the hall coat closet, linen closet and medicine cabinet in the bathroom.

Being built on a corner lot allows excellent light and ventilation for every room. The building is finished in hardwood throughout and heated by hot water. Laundry facilities are provided in the basement, besides which there is ample storage room.

## ESTIMATE OF WALSH APARTMENT HOUSE

 By I. P. HICKS> EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.

320 yards excavating, 85 c . . . ..................... $\$ 112.00$ 1,720 cubic ft. concrete walls and ftgs., $25 \mathrm{c} . . . . . .$. . 430.00 20,000 press brick laid in front and side wall, $\$ 40 \ldots$. 800.00 130,000 com. brick laid in wall, $\$ 13 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . $1,690.00$

220 yds . cement floor, $50 \mathrm{c} \ldots .$. .................... 110.00
534 sq. ft. sidewalk, 12c. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 64.08
300 sq. ft. conerete porch floor, $20 \mathrm{c} . . . . . . .$. . . . 60.00
Total excavating and masonry.................... $\$ 3,266.08$ stone.

8 stone steps, $\$ 3.50$ each................................ 28.00

120 lineal ft. top, wall coping, $50 \mathrm{c} \ldots .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60.00
38 lineal ft. window head, $75 \mathrm{c} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 28.50$
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32 window sills, $\$ 1.50$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 48.00

Finishing 10 cellar window frames, $\$ 1.50$ ..... 15.00
Finishing 5 cellar doors, $\$ 2.00$ .....  0.0
Finishing store rooms, etc., in basement ..... 12.00
Cellar stairs, inside ..... 10.00
Cellar stairs, outside ..... 8.00
Front door ..... 5.00
Vestibule door ..... 4.50
2 rear outside doors and window combined, $\$ 6.00$ ..... 12.00
1 outside door, second story ..... 3.50
4 cased openings, $\$ 3.00$ ..... 12.00
Finishing 45 windows, $\$ 2.00$ ..... 90.00
Finishing 34 doors, $\$ 3.00$ ..... 102.00
$1,120 \mathrm{ft}$. base, 5 c ..... 56.00
650 ft. picture mold., $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
650 ft. picture mold., $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. ..... 9.75 ..... 9.75
350 ft . beam ceiling, 18 c . ..... 20.00
Bookcases ..... 15.00
Linen closet ..... 5.00
China closets ..... 20.00
Main stairs ..... 35.00
Rear porch stairs20.00
Total carpenter labor ..... \$988.79
reoapitulation.
Excavating and masonry ..... \$ 3,266.08
Stone ..... 270.00
Structural iron ..... 76.50
Roofing ..... 133.00
Lumber bill ..... 1,166.42
Mill work1,198.85
Carpenter labor ..... 983.79
Hardware and nails ..... 120.00
Tin work ..... 115.00
Plastering $1,460 \mathrm{yds}$., $2 \% \mathrm{c}$ ..... 394.20
Tile floors ..... 15.00
Plumbing ..... 600.00
Electric wiring ..... 110.00Painting
Heating350.001,200.00
Incidentals, 5\%499.94
Total estimate ..... \$10,498.78

Estimated cubic feet of building from bottom of cellar to roof, not figuring in rear porch, 60,588 , which makes the cost of this class of building rate about 17c per cubic foot.

## A CANON OF ETHICS FOR ARCHITECTS

The following canon of ethics has been adopted by the American Institute of Architects as a general guide to members, and will be recognized as enumerating some of the elementary duties of an architect towards fellow professional men:

It is unprofessional for an architect,

1. To engage, directly or indirectly, in any of the building trades.
2. To guarantee an estimate or contract by bond or otherwise.
3. To accept any commission or substantial service from a contractor or from any interested party other than the owner.
4. To advertise.
5. To take part in any competition the terms of which are not in harmony with the principles approved by the institute.
6. To attempt in any way, except as a duly authorized competitor, to secure work for which a competition is in progress.
7. To attempt to influence, either directly or indirectly, the award of a competition in which he is a competitor.
8. To accept the commission to do the work for which a competition has been instituted if he has acted in an advisory capacity either in drawing programme or making award.
9. To injure falsely or maliciously the professional reputation, prospects, or business of a fellow architect.
10. To undertake a commission while the just claim of another architect who has previously undertaken it remains unsatisfied, or until such claim has been referred to arbitration or issue has been joined at law.
11. To attempt to supplant a fellow architect after definite steps have been taken toward his employment.
12. To compete knowingly with a fellow architect for employment on the basis of professional charges.


To provide for the future is the duty of every man who has a family, or who expects to have one.

The recent movement being made in England to have every man who works for a living, protected by an old age pension, is a step in the right direction.

The British Government is also about to enact such laws that may be necessary to ensure a regular weekly or monthly payment in a case of sickness, accident or permanent injury. The money for this purpose is to be provided by a fund, a portion of which is to be raised by each workman contributing about one cent a day, from his wages, which is retained by the employer, who hands this, with a like amount to the government, which also adds to it a like sum, or about one-third of the whole amount collected.

Proper machinery is provided by the government for the collection and disbursement of these monies, and the whole is placed under the control of the National authorities, a step which will insure the nearly perfect working out of the whole scheme. This law, in connection with the old age pension enactments, will go a long way towards lessening abject poverty in the old land, if it does not encourage a tendency towards idleness and dependence. This policy is a step in the direction of socialism, a condition towards which the world seems to be rapidly drifting.

The following figures showing the working of the German workmen's insurance law in 1909 are of interest to American workers: Of a total population of $63,879,000$ people, $9,938,478$ males and $3,456,812$ females were insured against the consequences of illness. They were insured in 23,449 insurance offices in all parts of the empire. Against accidents were insured $14,854,000$ males and $8,913,000$ females. Against complete invalidity, or inability to work, were insured $10,707,100$ males and $4,737,200$ females. There were $5,540,825$ cases of illness dealt with, $1,021,168$ cases of accident and 115,264 fresh pensions for invalidity in addition to the existing 983,354 pensions. Old age pensions numbered in all 130,643 . The income from insurance was $891,598,800$ marks (four marks equal roughly $\$ 1$ ), of which $413,497,700$ marks were contributed by the employers and $342,076,300$ by the workmen. The imperial contribution was $51,500,700$ marks. The total expenditure was $598,924,200$ marks.

John Passmore Edwards, who died at the age of 87 a few weeks ago, was one of the best known of English philanthropists. He made a great fortune, but he has probably died a poor man, most of his wealth having been devoted to the establishment and endowment of libraries, convalescent homes and other charitable institutions. The son of a working carpenter, he made his way to wealth and position by sheer industry and pluck. No sooner was he on the high road to success than a long illness took him away from his publishing business, with the result that he was forced into bankruptcy. On his return to business he denied himself everything until he could call his creditors together and pay them all twenty shillings in the pound.

In 1876 he bought the Echo, started the first one cent newspaper in London, and rigorously excluded all mention or reference to betting and horse racing. In spite of that the paper was soon a success and made him a fortune. At one time he sold the controlling interest in the paper to the Storey-Carnegie combination, which aimed at establishing a chain of Echos covering a good part of the United Kingdom. In less than three years he bought the Echo back at an enhanced price, and the Storey-Carnegie com-
bination was at an end. He was the mainspring in the Building News Company, and succeeded in making that journal one of the leading architectural papers of the world. He was the first to introduce the art of lithography in architectural journalism.

Gold bricks, real ones, may be the means of restoring the ancient fame of Golconda, near Hyderabad, in southern India, once known all the world over for its gold mines, but now a decayed city. The natural pits from which many centuries ago the precious metal was extracted have in course of time filled up with water. A contractor recently obtained permission to make bricks near the place and ten kilns were erected. The first finished bricks aroused curiosity by their yellowish tint, and analysis proved that they contained gold dust. On the basis of the yield of the sample bricks, the ten kilns will aggregate in weight about $12,85 \%$ pounds of gold, worth about $\$ 2,500,000$. The site of the find belongs to the Nizam, or native ruler, whose affairs are administered by a British secretary, who has worked hard for nine years to produce a surplus in the Nizam's last annual budget of $\$ 15,000,000$. It looks insignificant now compared with the result of nine days brickmaking.

Many eulogies have been written about the Taj Mahal at Agra, but perhaps the best is that recently given by Sir Frederick Treves. "Everyone," he says, "who visits Argamand Banu's tomb for the first time approaches it with curiosity, tinged probably by a faint disposition to be hostile. So much has been written about this wonderful building, so much rhapsody has been lavished upon it, that there is some suspicion of overpraise. The claim that it is the
most beautiful building in the world is a claim that many at once resent. Its outlines are familiar enough from pictures and models, and it may be that they hardly warrant unrestricted ecstasy. The visitor proposes to himself to put sentiment aside and review the building critically to submit it to a common-sense inspection, for he is inclined to believe the Taj Mahal to be a much overrated monument. With the firsst sight of it there comes only a sense of indefinable pleasure; it is no mere feeling of admiration, still less of amazement. No mere delight in a splendid building, because it does not impress one as a building. There is a sudden vision, and with it a sudden sense of ineffable satisfaction, as if in the place of a marble dome the garden had been filled with divine music. All intended criticism is forgotten; there is nothing that appeals to the judgment or that suggests the weighing of opinions. There is merely a something that touches the nest sense of what is tender, beautiful, and lovable-a white cloud, luminous, intangible, translucent! The secret of the beauty of the Taj Mahal lies in the great arched recesses or vaulted alcoves which burrow deep into the body of the building. These are throbbing with sensitive shadows, and they give the impression that the onlooker can see into the very heart of this gentle palace as one would gaze into the heart of a yellow rose, where leaf by leaf the tints become deeper, warmer, and more living. There is ever a sense of something half hidden and half revealed, of a tenderness which has deeper depths. It is this abiding suggestion which makes the peculiar glory of the Taj a glory which is beyond the reach of any picture or any model. To many the Taj will be the most beautiful building in the world, while there must be few who would not acknowledge that it is the most lovable monument that has ever been erected."

## CONTRACTING

By WARFIELD WEBB



HERE is more real economy in having efficient office help than in trying to get along with men whose ability is moderately good. A contractor who is conscious of this fact is the man who makes progress that is helpful. Sometimes we find a builder who is desirous of making as much profit for himself as is possible on every contract that he takes, and one means to attain this end is the employment of inferior workmen. He labors under the impression that with his own assistance he can not only show them much that will be helpful, but that he can do a great deal himself, and in this way keep the cost down.

For many reasons this is a most foolish notion. It might prove helpful sometimes in the case of a very ordinary piece of work, but even then the errors made, time lost, and other annoyances really foot up more than the additional profit would be by employing the best help. There are some contractors who are so narrow in their views on this important question that they are short-sighted enough to feel they are actually making a nice profit when they are losing money.

There is also the question of cheap construction work. Of inferior building. Some tuilders, particularly those who construct buildings to sell, have the habit of using only inferior materials, and the most inferior labor. In order to hide the defects that are natural in such cases, they hide them with paint and paper. We once heard a remark made anout a party who had this method of constructing his houses. It was to the effect that his buildings could not be depended upon, from the simple fact that they were very cheaply constructed, and the defects covered with paint and wall paper. While it is true that he sold a fair number of them, the reputation that was spreading about him and his work was sure to sooner or later ruin his business and his reputation as well.

There is another class of house constructors who work upon lines that are slightly different from the above, but which are in no respects more honorable. They use scrap lumber, cheap brick and other materials that are worse than second hand, and then offer them as first-class houses, while some of the defects are actually in evidence. Many times the buyers are poor people who have only a small cash payment to make and the rest is purchased on time payments, with large interest. The contractor gloats over the deal he has made, and if the purchaser is not satisfied
with the house he tells him to get out, and shows him his contract, which is so worded that the purchaser has no redress. If he moves out the contractor is just that much ahead. He sells it to another at the original price, sometimes for cash or on the same terms. In any event he is the gainer.

Instances of this kind are far more common than many would like to believe possible. What is the reputation of the builder of this class of work worth? He does not care, and no one else should. But there is the danger of distrust that is shared by many other contractors who are honest. It is a grave error to use inferior materials, or to employ inferior help. The economy in this way is not only false, but it is a mill stone to drag to ruin the unwise contractor.

Unless you are able to oversee the work of construction yourself the greater portion of the time, it would be a wise thing to employ a foreman that is capable of doing so, and upon whom you can depend. In doing this you will have to pay a good wage. Men of ability are not to be had for the asking, and the fact that they are always in demand is a further evidence of their value in a special line. With a competent foreman on the job, and with men under him that are capable, there is every reason to feel that they will do their work in a way that will be valuable to you.

In figuring on any contract it is far safer to allow enough margin for profit to make sure of your losses from unseen and undreamed causes. If you are so anxious to secure a contract that you will take it at a loss, then you had better give up contracting and go to work by the day. In the end you will find that you have gained, both in money, wisdom, and saved yourself much worry. How often, in order to beat a competitor, or to keep a force of men at work, or for some other reason equally as unwise, will not a contractor take a job at a figure that will make it almost impossible to obtain a profit.

Ignorance of the conditions governing a contract is sometimes responsible for this; then on other occasions, it is ignorance on the part of the contractor himself as to the duties demanded of him. In either event it is well to leave it to some one else, and not take a chance that has so much of the gamble in it. It is these little points that are at times most valuable for the contractor to bear in mind. The wise contractor will see ahead of him, and not simlpy live from day to day, taking every possible opportunity that savors of chance, in order to seek and make an imaginary profit for himself.

## THE USE OF THE STEEL SQUARE

By J. H. B.

THE following is taken from The Building World, and gives some idea of the manner in which the Englishman at home makes use of the steel square for some purposes: Roofing by means of the steel square is doubtless now well known to many people-at least, by hearsay. The purpose of these articles is to show the methods of using the square to the best advantage. In the course of them more complete information will be given than any hitherto published, and this will be presented in a new and totally different manner. To attain this end more satisfactorily, the exact methods to be used, by which the various lengths, bevels, etc., are obtained, will be shown with the aid of photographs of the actual roofs dealt with. These will give more exact detailed assistance than is possible when drawings only are used.

Although the steel square (which emanated from America), has been in use for many years, there are still a great many who have never seen one, and who, when the tool is mentioned, confuse it with the old fashioned iron square, used for rough work, especially in the south of England, from time immemorial. Now there can be no doubt that the old fashioned carpenter's friend is really the forerunner of the modern tool, the latter being evolved from the former by our enterprising cousins across the water, the result amply repaying the troubles taken in doing so.

For the information of those who have not seen an up-to-date steel square, and also for those who are not familiar with the old style, a sketch of each is given, Fig. 1 showing the old and Fig. 2 the new. The former, as shown, consists of one arm, $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. long, usually $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. wide, from one end of which branches off at right angles the shorter arm, 12 in . only in length by 1 in . wide. The

square thus formed is divided into inches, these being further subdivided into eights on the outer edge only (in the the drawing the inches are divided into quarters only) ; thus it is not convenient for measuring from the inside, the necessity of subtracting the width of the arms from the distance figured on the square being productive of mistakes. To these faults may be added that, owing to the comparative weakness at the angle, and the rough usage to which the tool is often put, it is rare indeed that one of these squares can be found which is a square in reality. The width of the two arms is also, as a rule, only approximately correct; the edges are not made straight, and can be depended upon only for the roughest of work, and will not by any means do for use in roofing by the methods to be dealt with here.

Coming to the improved square, as shown in Fig. 2, the longer arm is 2 ft . and the shorter 1 ft . 4 in . long, the former being 2 in . wide and the latter $11 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. only. Each is divided into inches, these being again subdivided into sixteenths and numbered so as to read correctly from either end.

Each arm of the square is also divided, so that measurements can be read from the angle, thus adding considerably to the convenience when in use. In some makes of these squares, both arms are divided on the inside the same as the outside; but in the one used for the purpose of these articles, the longer arm is divided up into eighths only on the inside. The short arm is divided into inches, as shown in Fig. 2, and figured from the inside angle, the whole length being cut away at intervals of $1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., or crenulated, as in Fig. 3. By means of these crenulations it is possible to dispense with a gauge in setting out mortices and tenons; the long arm sliding along the wood, and a pencil being placed in the proper position, marks the tenon or mortice as truly, or more so,
than a gauge. This may perhaps not be strictly roofing, but it comes under the same head, many roofs requiring a certain amount of framing in their construction.

On the opposite side to that shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the whole of the outer edge of the square is divided into inches, these being subdivided into twelfths, a very convenient division, as will be shown later on. The longer arm on this side of the square is

also divided into inches on the inside, these being subdivided into thirty-seconds; this is finer than usually desired for this purpose, but useful occasionally.

There are some other figures and scales on the square, the purpose of which will appear during the course of these articles, those already described being what really concerns the present subject. It may, however, be added that the steel squares are made dead true, both as regards the true right angle and the straightness of the arms. So true is the one belonging to the writer that he has used it for exact joinery work, as well as for the purpose it is meant for-carpentry.

Having thus cleared the way, how to frame an ordinary lean-to roof, all lengths and bevels being obtained by means of the square, from the plan only, will now be dealt with.

## THE LEAN-TO ROOF.

The lean-to roof is the most simple of all roofs, and for this reason it is taken first in this series, its very simple character enabling us to show the principle of working apart from any complications in the roof itself. The complete roof is shown from two points of view in Figs. 4 and 5, and in section, as far as necessary for the present purpose, in Fig. 6, which will appear in the next instalment.

The width of the building is 8 ft ., that is from the wall


FIG. 5.
against which the tops of the rafters come to the outside of the wall plate, and the rise from the top of the wall plate to the top point of the rafters is 7 ft ., this giving what is usually known as "tile" pitch. In passing, it is as well to say that a roof which has to be covered with tiles should not be made with less pitch than this, or there will be a risk of the wet finding its way in.
(To be continued.)

## KEEPING THE MONEY AT HOME

Readers of The Builder are deeply interested in keeping the dollar working, and keeping it working at home. At present, thousands of dollars are being sent away for "farms" or "lots" in distant states, when it should be kept at home. Money is "invested" in vacant property in new subdivisions and held for a rise in values when it should be spent in improving present property to produce an income.

No one thing helps a neighborhood more than to build a home in it. A large part, possibly one-third, goes out for labor right on the job. Fully as much more goes out for materials on which the local dealer makes his commission.

Every reader of The Builder is interested in the building up, and every effort should be made to augment the movement "back to the homes." The architect can interest the owners in the newer and better methods of construction. The contractor is equally able to hunt up the people with a little money who are renting properties not entirely satisfactory, and others who have only to be urged a little to see the wisdom of having their own home now, instead of waiting until they have saved all the money necessary to pay cash for their home. When one considers that every house built means from $\$ 500$ to $\$ 1,000$ paid to mechanics in your own town, wouldn't it be well to make a little effort along that line?

In the building of homes of moderate cost, it is probable that building and loan associations take the lead. In the state of Illinois there are now nearly 600 such associations, with about $\$ 65,000-$ 000 invested. One such association in twenty years has built 150 houses and is now lending nearly $\$ 3,000$ every month to its members for building purposes. And yet there are carpenters and contractors, subscribers and readers of The Nationas, Builder who are not stockholders and are not keeping in touch with this means of increasing their business. Every builder should be interested in these associations, to know who anticipates buildings, and to be first on the ground to submit plans for their assistance and approval. The safest kind of business comes from it and you are keeping the money at home, where it was earned, and you are helping your friends and neighbors as well.

## A DOLLAR DREAM

They wanted him to buy a farm A thousand miles remote,
In regions that were full of charm, The proud promoter wrote.
The more he thought and thought of it The more he liked the scheme;
To think of it he used to sitAnd then he had a dream.
(Now, dreams are very foolish things Undoubtedly, it's true-
Your brain puts on its fairy wings And flies away from you;
And yet it seems that some of us Our cash would never keep
Unless we learned a lesson, thus, By falling fast asleep.)
He had a dream a dollar came, With tears its features wet;
A dollar came and called his name In anger and regret.
The coin was shedding silver tears From out its silver eye.
He asked the reason for its fears; The dollar made reply:
"They tell me you intend to send Me many miles away,
They tell me you intend to spend In speculation gay
The dollar that has been to you A servant many years,
To send me to some region newAnd hence these silver tears.
"I've lived in this community Almost as long as you;
I've been in ev'ry family, I guess, but one or two-

But one or two who, sad to say,
Had such a scheme in mind
And sent their hard-earned cash away Some other land to find.
"I am the dollar that was paid To Johnson for his wheat,
That Johnson gave again in trade To Murphy for his meat,
That Murphy gave to Smith, you see, For furnishing a knife,
That Smith left at the grocery For candy for his wife.
"The grocer gave me up to Jones, Who runs the drygoods store,
And that the doctor set his bones This Jones can thank me for.
The doctor paid me out for oats To feed his dapple gray,
The feedman paid me on some notes Fell due a certain day.
"The banker bought a book or two, And so the thing went on-
Each night I had an owner new, A new one at the dawn.
A welcome waited when I came, A godspeed when I went,
In fact, a thousand ways the same On errands I was sent.
"But now you say that I must go, A wanderer to be,
Afar from all the friends I know Who know and honor me.
I wonder that you dare to look Me fairly in the face;
And in your empty pocketbook, Oh, who will take my place?"
The speculator then awoke, The dollar in his hand,
And softly to himself he spoke, "At last I understand."
He gave it to the druggist's clerk And bought a brush and comb-
He found a dollar does its work The best right here at home.

Douglas Malloch,
in American Lumberman.

## THE CONTRACTOR IS A SALESMAN

Probably it has not occurred to the contractor readers of THE National Builder that they are salesmen. They are selling the materials and labor required to build a house.

We wonder if in talking with these clients they consider enough the need of salesmanship in securing their contracts. There is apt to be too much fear of losing a contract, and the anxiety prevents them from getting the right price for their job.

Just stop for a moment and consider the position of the man who builds. He is right from the "start off," at the mercy of the contractor. If you are a reliable contractor; have a reputation to keep, and have property or money to back it up, you ought to be able to get a better price than another contractor who has nothing. It is good salesmanship if you can show these points of advantage to the builder and receive his contract at a good figure.

A merchant comes to you for business, you have bought goods from him in the past and were not satisfied with the treatment received, you turn him down, and go to his competitor across the street and pay a better price. Just why do you do it? Simply because you found it pays.

Let us say you now have a chance to secure a contract to build a fine residence if you meet the other man's price. This other man is not reliable, and yet you are asked to take on a job simply because another has set a price. Good salesmanship talk here would bring you this job at your own figures. It is not necessary to run down your competitor. The thing to do is to praise your own work. Show him the buildings you have erected. Refer him to the people for whom you have done work.

## LEAVES FROM A STUDENT"S NOTE BOOK. No. 1

## BY GEO. METSON

Brief particulars of the three metals, cast iron, wrought iron and steel are as follows:
(1) Cast iron contains from 2 to 6 per cent of carbon; it is brittle, crystalline on fracture and cannot be forged or welded. Its safe resistances to tension, compression and shear are $11 / 2$ tons, 7 tons and 1 ton respectively. Its weight can be taken as $371 / 2$ pounds per superficial foot of 1 inch thickness.

All castings should have their internal angles well rounded, as when cooling, the crystals set at right angles to the enclosing lines of section, so that square angles would cause fracture at their junction. In a lesser degree external angles should also be rounded.

All changes of sections should be made gradually, as a sudden increase in the thickness of metal would, owing to the necessarily unequal rates of cooling, cause cracking.

Cast iron for joists is practically superseded in construction by mild steel, but cast iron for columns or pillars is employed on account of its high resistance to compression, and also, because where required an architectural finish is obtainable by means of mouldings, caps, etc., though it must be remembered that mouldings are a source of weakness to a casting. If ornamental caps and bases are required, they should be added as an extra casting and be fixed to the column afterwards.

There is a risk of flaws and cracks in cast iron columns. The flaw may occur in one of the lugs, cast on for joining up, etc., to the grave detriment of the joint and the column as a whole, for which reason steel for stanchions is now more often employed.

It is as necessary to protect cast iron columns from fire as it is with steel staunchions. The incased steel work would bend, twist and even give way, at comparatively low temperatures, while though the cast iron column might crack, it would continue to support its load, unless melting temperature was obtained.

Rough tests for cast iron are as follows:
(1) Strike the edges lightly with a hammer. If pieces fly off, it is too hard.
(2) If the hammer indents the metal, it is too soft.
(3) If it can be cut with a knife at places it contains too much carbon.
(4) If a milled or machined joint shows irregularity; some parts showing humps above the general surface, the metal has probably been badly mixed.
(5) If the casting shows surface lines of indentation, it has been run into the moulds too cold.
(6) The casting may contain holes on the surface filled with sand, etc., which may be proved by striking the metal, when the sand may be displaced.
(7) Lastly, check the dimensions. If necessary, a hole may be bored in a column shaft to ascertain the thickness of the metal.
(2) Wrought iron contains not more than $1 / 4$ of 1 per cent of carbon; it is tough, ductile, fibrous, forgable, weldable. Its safe resistance to tension, compression and shear are 5, 4 and 4 tons respectively. Its weight can be taken at $401 / 2$ pounds per

## WATERPROOF CONCRETE PAINTS

THE committee on treatment of concrete surfaces of the National Association of Cement Users, has investigated a number of the so-called waterproof concrete paints and finds that they are much more efficient than colorless solutions.

These paints may be divided into two classes: First, those which give white, or light tints or other colors pleasing to the eye and of a decorative nature ; and, second, those which employ compounds of tar and asphalt which are necessarily black or nearly so, and are, therefore, seldom used on exposed surfaces.

The presence of a finely-divided pigment serves to seal up the small pores in the surface of the concrete, leaving less work to be done by the vehicle.

In most cases the proportion of pigment used is small, and by using a cement color but little change in the surface appearance of the concrete need be made, unless desired, while on the other hand, almost any shade or color may be obtained. In this way the waterproof-coating is made more serviceable and at the same time ornamental.

All these treatments are applied with a brush in the same manner as paint and are probably as durable on concrete as paint is on wood.
superficial foot of 1 inch thickness. It can be used for rolled sections, tie rods, bars, bolts, rivets, etc., and can at high temperature be pressed into moulds.

In the trade there are two classes of materials; namely, "merchant bar" and "best bar," the latter being used for constructural purposes, being tougher and more easily worked than the merchant bar.

Each of these two classes are again subdivided, viz, "single," "double" or "treble," according to the number of times the metal has been through the processes of piling and rolling.

For constructional purposes, mild steel has largely taken the place of wrought iron.
(3) Steel is made by adding carbon to wrought iron, or by extracting carbon from cast iron, and according to the percentage of carbon it contains, so it can be welded or cast. Mild steel may contain up to $1 / 2$ of 1 per cent of carbon and can be forged and welded. It is softer and yet tougher than wrought iron. Cast steel is much stronger than cast iron.

One noticeable property of steel is that it obtains a higher degree of elasticity than other metals, and another that it retains its magnetic power having once become magnetized, longer than iron, but is slower than iron in becoming magnetic.

If sulphur is present in excessive quantities, it causes the steel to be difficult to weld, becoming brittle when at red heat. This is known as red shortness. If phosphorus is in excessive quantities, the metal becomes brittle when cold. This is known as cold shortness, and such metal is of no commercial use.

Mild steel is now extensively used for constructional work, as roofs, bridges, floors, stanchions, etc. Its safe resistance to tension, compression and shear are $61 / 2,61 / 2$ and 5 tons respectively.

Cast steel is used for tool making.
It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between wrought iron and steel, so the following brief items may be useful in this direction.
(a) Plunge the metal in doubt when red hot, suddenly into cold water; if it becomes hardened, it is steel, if it remains unhardened, it is wrought iron.
(b) Steel will show a finer grain on a cut than wrought iron.
(c) A drop of diluted vitric acid will show a darker stain on a piece of bright steel than on a piece of bright wrought iron.
(d) The steel will emit a clearer ring than wrought iron when struck with a piece of hard wood; the metal to be tested being suspended.

The following points require looking to in construction:
(a) Steel should be free from laminations which are caused by the ingot from which the metal is rolled containing honeycombs.
(b) The dimensions should be correct with proper camber and rivets at proper pitch, and the riveting properly extended. That countersunk rivets are provided where required.
(c) The metal should be tested for tensile resistance at some experimental works.

Linseed oil paints should not be applied directly to new concrete or to any concrete which has not been long exposed to the weather. The free lime in concrete not thoroughly weathered out on the surface by exposure to the elements will saponify the oil, destroying its adhesive power and its life, and the paint will soon scale off. After concrete has been exposed for a long time to the elements, linseed oil paint may be used with greater safety. It is difficult, however, to determine when the concrete is sufficiently free from lime to render it safe for the application of linseed oil paints, and it is therefore safer to avoid their use directly on concrete.

There are preliminary applications which may be given to concrete which renders it harmless to linseed oil paints. The best known, and perhaps the most thoroughly proven treatment of this kind, is that devised by Charles Macnichol, of Washington, D. C., and published in the transactions of the American Society for Testing Material for 1910. It consists in giving the concrete, after it has been thoroughly set, a priming coat of a solution of zinc sulphate, eight pounds to a gallon of water. This is applied with a brush, and after it is dry ordinary linseed oil paints may safety be applied over it.-American Roofer.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

## A RESIDENCE AT HACKENSACK, N. J.

On a slight elevation overlooking the beautiful Hackensack Valley, the architects selected the shingled side house as best harmonizing with the surroundings. As will be seen the shingles are
the old fashioned hand-split shingles one inch thick at the butt and exposed twelve inches to the weather. The enclosed porch can easily count for an extra room summer or winter.

dining room, residence at hackensack, n. J.
MANN \& MAC NEILLE, architects.

living room, residence at hackensack, n. J.
MANN \& MAC NEILLE, ARCHitects.

## PLANNING A PRIVATE GARAGE*

## By HERBERT L. TOWLE

Now let us consider the floor space in figures. To do anything of consequence around a car a width of ten feet is necessary, and an additional 2 feet is often useful. According to the length of the car, the minimum fore and aft length of a small garage must be 18 to 20 feet, and may be a little more for very long cars. This gives room to work around both ends, after allowing for headlights, folded Cape cart hoods, etc., and it gives a little leeway to avoid breaking the lamps when one drives in. If there are two cars abreast, the required width will be about 18


BY ALBERT WINSLOW COBB, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
feet. If, however, the cars are to be washed in position, about 4 feet additional is needed to avoid splashing one car when the other is being washed.

The bench should be $21 / 2$ to 3 feet wide, and from 6 feet upward in length, depending on the number of cars and the amount of work expected. Lockers, oil cans, etc., may be disposed in corners, but the gasoline pump and the washing hose should be near the door. An overhead trolley and chain hoist are useful. One

From these considerations we see that the minimum space required simply to house a runabout and provide bench room is about $14 \times 20$ feet outside. Even this is crowded; it allows no room for machine tools, none for swinging a sledge, and none for staging the body. It serves the requirements of the average owner who is satisfed to let the repair shop do most of the overhauling. For a touring car from 2 to 4 or 5 feet should be added to the length, and for two cars side by side the width should not be less than 20 feet.


BY FRED. B. O'CONNOR, ALBANY, NEW YORK.
The above dimensions make no provision for heating, a subject which will be taken up later. Meanwhile we may remark that the heater should in all cases be partitioned off wholly from the room in which the cars are stored, and should be entered by a separate outside door, to avoid any possibility of explosive gasoline vapor reaching the fire. In the one-car garage a satisfactory arrangement is found by locating the heater at one side, with the shop space, as it may be called, beyond. It is even possible to run


DOOR CONSTRUCTION SUGGESTED BY MR. TOWLE.

end of the trolley should be over the motor, and the other near the bench. The machine tools, if any, should be near the bench, and they and the bench should have ample light.

If the body is to be staged at one side for overhauling or painting, about 5 feet will need to be added to the length of the garage from front to back, or 3 feet to its width.


BY ANDREWS, JAQUES \& RANTOUL, BOSTON,
by C. e. schermerhorn, philadelphia.
a curtain to screen the bench and tools from splashing when the car is washed indoors. A heater of some sort, it may be remarked, is essential for winter use in the latitude of Philadelphia and Chicago, as it is difficult to start an engine when the mercury sinks to 45 degrees, and it is physically impossible to do much work on the car at a lower temperature.


BY BAILEY \& BASSETT, PHILADELPHIA


The owners of the garages shown are: 11-A Suggestion from the Atlas Portland Cement Company. 12-Mr. Gustav Baumann, Belle Haven, Conn. 13-Mr. M.

 Frazier, architects.

## POWER MACHINES FOR THE WORKSHOP

## BY GEORGE E. WALSH



HE carpenter beginning in a small way may be at first content with such hand tools as he has always had, and possibly one or two foot-power machines ; but as his business grows, and he finds it possible to enlarge his capacity by taking larger jobs he be gins to figure on the equipment of his shop with some of the simpler power machines. It is true that mills perform so much of the work today that formerly the carpenter did entirely by hand that the necessity for equipping the ordinary carpenter shop with expensive machines may not appear so urgent to some as to others; but if one is to do efficient work of a varied character a well equipped shop is the key to success. The carpenter who can take, and do, all sorts of jobs is more than likely to get the bulk of the best trade in any locality.

When we jump from hand and foot power woodworking machines to those operated by steam, gas or electricity, the question of what sort of power should be adopted is the first to cause worry. In a general way it was impossible for the carpenter to equip his shop with steam power unless it was run as a mill too, for the expense of installation and operation was too great. It has only been in recent years that gas and electricity have come in as a factor in the situation. For the small shop the question is reduced to the choice of electricity or gas. Steam is out of the question where the work is intermittent.

As to elecricity for shop operation of machines, it is largely a question of cost of current. If electric current can be obtained at very small cost, which is possible in many parts of the country where hydro-electric power is developed on a large scale from waterfalls, electricity is an efficient power for shop work. In using this power one pays only for what he uses, and there are no losses when the motor is shut down. Thus if one wishes to saw up a lot of lumber of certain lengths, he can turn on the current and start the machines going. When the job is finished the current is shut off and expenses cease.

If the shop is equipped with only one machine such as a table saw a single motor direct connected to the machine or belt-connected will suffice. This motor must have sufficient capacity to drive the saw at full load. If two machines are installed, another motor can be direct connected to this the same as the first, but when three or more are put up the question is whether it will pay better to have a separate motor for each machine or all the machines driven by a single large motor by shaft or belt. We know that when power is transmitted by belt and shaft there is a loss amounting all the way from 10 to 20 per cent. That is, this power is wasted in driving the shaft and in the friction of slipping belts and pulleys. This waste must be taken into calculation in group driving. On the other hand the initial cost of installation may be less than to purchase an individual motor for each machine.

In theory and practice it may be said individual motor drive is the most satisfactory where the tools and machines are operated only occasionally, but in a shop where the operation of most of the machines is uniformly steady the group-driven system by shaft and pulley is the most efficient. The first cost of a small motor is proportionately greater than a larger one, and where a separate motor is installed for each woodworking machine there must be a duplication of power. Thus if we have four motors of two horsepower each in a shop to drive four machines, we have a total of eight horse-power. Now a single motor of five or six horse-power would undoubtedly be sufficient to drive all four of the machines if they were connected up by shaft and belt. The total aggregate of horse-power of a shop equipped with separate motors is therefore greater than in another using the group system of drive.

But there are other compensations. If anything happens to the shaft or motor in the group system all the machines are put out of commission. Where separate motors are employed a single motor may get out of order, and only one machine is stopped. The group system of drive is clumsier than the separate motor method, for there must be constant connecting and disconnecting of shaft and pulleys, and this takes time and often a good deal of labor to adjust things. Belts will slip and get out of order, and even shafts have a habit of breaking down. If a sudden hurry job comes in which calls for the operation of a single machine, it may be that all the others are connected up and these must be disconnected before work can begin. With the separate motor a
touch of a button or turn of a switch handle throws the current on, and the work begins, and when through the motor is stopped just as quickly.

If there is no special price for current, the average carpenter will find the gasoline engine cheaper than electricity. There has been a good deal of prejudice in the past in equipping woodworking shops with gas power. Some have an idea that the danger from explosions is great, and that, with shavings around, the gas engine threatens the whole shop. Without doubt the gas engine is just as safe as any other form of power, and it is being generally adopted for all kinds of woodworking concerns. But it must be properly installed and operated. The adaptation of the gas engine to the carpenter's shop has reached a point where it is handy, safe and efficient. Saw outfits, for instance, are already made with the gas engine attached to the table in such a way sawdust and shavings ean fall on any of the exposed parts of the engine without causing fire or clogging. The dangerous parts of the engine are inclosed in such a way that a child could run one without eausing a fire of any kind.

The gas engine is the most economical power producer we have, and it is equally adaptable to automobiles, boats, airships, and shops and factories. The gas engine has the same advantage that the electric motor offers. That is, when work stops the cost of power generation also ceases. There is no waste of energy while waiting for the next job. This economy of power must be considered, for in the long run it amounts to a good deal.

The gas engine is also used in much the same manner as the electric motor, either for individual drive or in connection with shafting or pulleys. For a single woodworking machine a small gas engine of one or two horse-power will answer all purpose, but in a shop with several machines the extra cost of power to drive all of them will be very small. A five or six horse-power engine will usually drive all the machines that a carpenter shop will have. It is very seldom that all of the machines will be operated at the same time. If we figure upon an engine capable of operating three-fourths of the machines at once we will therefore select one of about nine horse-power for a shop that is really a twelve horsepower one. In general factory practice this is not considered good practice. The horse-power needed is figured for the full capacity of the shop when all machines are in operation at once, and this would be the correct thing in a woodworking shop where the running of all the machines at once is frequent. But the small shop rarely needs all of its machines at the same time, and it is perfectly safe to figure on the smaller horse-power capacity to save initial cost.

The shafting, pulleys and belting should all be made as light as possible to do the work, for the loss of driving these must be considered. Extra heavy shafting and belts make for losses. The shafting should be run in a straight line, and the gas engine should, if possible, be placed in the middle instead of at one end. Thus in a shop of four machines, two should be on either side of the engine. It is much easier to turn a shaft with the load evenly divided on either side of the center than with all the load on one end. The extension of the shafting can then be made in either direction to accommodate more machines as they are added.

A short shaft for only a few machines requires no coupling and cut-off arrangements. It can easily be turned without loss of much power. The machines not in use are disconnected by throwing off the belts. But when the shaft gets long it pays to have a cut-off arrangement so that a part of the shaft can be left idle. This cut-off system is very simply arranged when the engine is placed in the middle of the line of shafting. The drive belt from the engine is connected to a short length of shafting or a jack shaft with a coupling on each end, attaching it to the line shafting in each direction. With these couplings and convenient levers half the line shafting can be cut off and the other half operated. The whole shafting can be thrown into operation by a touch of the lever and all the machines started up as needed. The extra cost of this coupling equipment will be more than paid for in a short time by the saving of the power and of time in operation. A well equipped shop that works efficiently and economically pays better in the end than another clumsily arranged, and the owner soon realizes that it is economy to spend a little more at the beginning and have everything in first-class shape.

pergolas in the wide street add to the park-like appearance.

## A CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW

Among the reasons for the charm and attractiveness of the bungalow are the possibilities for pleasing surroundings. It takes very little foliage to give a nestling, home-like effect, and when an entire district is laid out with the idea of harmonious surroundings, a little effort creates wonderful results. In the illustration shown herewith, the four-room bungalow is situated in a little park, and, although the buildings are rather close together the open spaces front and back overcome the appearance of crowding.

For the interior we have a very convenient arrangement, the large hall opening into all the rooms. No parlor would indicate the occupation of the whole house all the time, unless indeed the surroundings are so pleasant that one is tempted to stay outside most of the time. In a land of continual sunshine, where this bungalow is built, a parlor is really an unnecessary room, for one would not occupy it during meal time, nor would it be probably used for a bed room. Where the habit of sleeping out of doors, is strong, it is possible to effectually screen the porch and thus practically secure another room.

floor plan.

placed well back from the curb, the building is easily ornamented by plants and shrubbery

## A SUBURBAN HOME

## By LOUIS BAURY



HIS is one of the attractive suburban homes, situated within forty-five minutes of a large eastern city, which, while possessing all the essentials and characteristics of a $\$ 10,000$ house, was built under contract for a trifle less than $\$ 5,000$. The house, which has been occupied more than a year, is the work of William A. Lambert, a New York architect, who makes a specialty of houses that are both cheap and artistic. The low, picturesque treatment of the exterior is in pleasing harmony with the surroundings, the shingles, stained dark brown on the sides, with moss-green roof and white trimmings, combining to make a strikingly effective exterior.


The little piazza, cuddled down in the southwest corner of the house, is large enough to serve as a playground for the children, or accommodate fairly good sized tea parties during the warm summer months, when eating out of doors is one of the pleasures of the country dweller.

The arrangement of the interior is eminently practical and convenient. One enters a cozy little hall, containing a staircase of oak, over which a stained art window sheds a soft, pleasant light. A long, low mission seat and railings, and newel posts, match the stairs. The family now occupying this house by simply piling the seat with cushions and throwing a rug across the floor space has given the hall such a comfortable, cheery atmosphere that it serves as a delightful lounging room.

The living room, library, and dining room are on the southern side and, by opening into one another, give an enlarged floor space of very pleasing appearance. In the living room is a tasteful fireplace and a parquet floor, two things which go far towards establishing an effective ensemble. In the library the cheery, homelike

atmosphere is preserved chiefly by means of a large bay window, through which the sun pours generously nearly all day and in the warmth of which all kinds of flowers thrive and blossom. A touch of dignity is lent by the columns between this and the living room.

The prevailing air of cheeriness extends into the dining-room, a large oblong place jutting out in the rear of the house. Windows on three sides admit a constant flood of light and sun; in one corner an attractive china closet is built, and the room is bordered by plate racks.

All three of these rooms, as well as the halls, are tinted, and the dining room is finished in burlap down as far as the plate rail. The ceilings are tinted in such manner as to harmonize with the woodwork, and, in the living room and library, heavy, old-fashioned beams stretching across the ceilings, give a rich, stately touch, which is not often encountered in houses costing as little as $\$ 5,000$.

The remainder of the ground floor is given up to the kitchen and butler's pantry. The former is provided with a large cooking range, a white enamel sink and a spacious closet. The butler's pantry is compact and convenient, being fitted with the customary dresser and drawers.

One of the particular features of this floor is a platform connecting the main stairway with the back stairs, and forming what is known as "combination stairs," one of the most serviceable of devices in saving time and steps. The cellar is finished in concrete and has a complete steam heating apparatus, as well as coal and wood bins and storage space.

In the second story, there are four bed rooms, each large, airy, light and in every way sanitary; the two on the front of the house built out over the roof, thereby gaining a largely increased floor area. Each of these rooms have good sized closets and a splendidly arranged medicine chest is built into the corner of one of them.

The bath, sandwiched in between the two rear bed rooms, is of good size and has excellent ventilation through a large window. It is equipped with exposed plumbing, white porcelain-iron bath tub, an oval wash bowl of the same material, and an improved syphon closet. The woodwork is finished in white enamel, blending well with the fixtures. The floor is tiled, and the sides covered
with metile, while the walls above are painted.
From this floor a staircase, uniform with that below, leads to the attic, which is floored and has one finished room, designed for the servant.

The windows on the first and second stories and in the attic are all fitted with hardwood wire screens, planned to stand more than the average amount of wear and tear from rough weather. The front and rear doors also have detachable screens, as have the cellar windows. Shades are provided for all windows, and the house is heated throughout, and lighted by both gas and electricity.

The exterior woodwork is painted two coats and the shingles then stained. Inside the woodwork in all the main rooms is stained, in mission finish, in dull brown, greens, and Flemish. Throughout are parquet floors, the whole combining to make a house of as much solidity as artistic effectiveness.

The detailed cost of this house was:
Carpenter work
\$2,850
Masonry 925

## Plumbing 325

Heating ..... 300
Painting and decorating ..... 210
Window screens ..... 65
Gas and electric fixtures. ..... 85
Parquet floors ..... 150
Electric wiring ..... 65

Total
$\$ 4,975$

A careful study of the accompanying plans will show how a few clever devices of the architect have caused a saving of nearly a thousand dollars, without detracting from the desirability of the house. Perhaps the most important is the extension of the second story over the piazza roof, thereby gaining a large amount of additional space at a saving of over two hundred dollars.

Another economical move was making one chimney serve for furnace, laundry, kitchen range, and fireplace. Lastly, the heavy beams in the library, which look so imposing and expensive, are nothing more than a part of the beaded floor of the rooms above. By allowing these beams to hang down, many square feet of plastering and a proportionate amount of outlay are saved.

## A HUSTLING CONTRACTOR

## By W. WEBB



EING alert to the changes that are going on in our industry becomes one of the essentials that every carpenter, contractor or jobber should keep before him. If he understands and appreciates the fact that there is wisdom in doing things well, then he must appreciate the importance of making prompt deliveries, and of doing his work with alacrity. How to do this properly is one of the most important considerations that should be heeded by the man who has progressive ideas as to the conduct of his business.

He understands that when there is a contract to be let that unless he has been among the first in the field he will stand little show of gaining the reward of his labors. Once secured, however, the obligation of carrying out the tenets of the same demand more attention, and the greatest care. This includes all the details that are to become a part of the contract. One of these is in having the materials "on the job" with promptness. Upon this sometimes depends the future success of his undertaking. Let it become known that he is dilatory about this one matter, and the news will soon spread far and wide. It will be a source of annoyance and loss of business to him in all his future undertakings.

How is he to obviate this difficulty? By having his own team, is the most natural suggestion to make. Does he understand that the method of handling much of the modern day business is done along entirely different lines? With all due respect to the time honored horse, it is safe to assert that the day of this animal, for many purposes, is passing. Now the contractor who wishes to do hurry up work; to get material on the job with due haste, and who has no longer to depend upon the horse drawn vehicle, does so with his power wagon.

Does he understand that the motor wagon is replacing the horse drawn vehicle? That depends upon the way in which he
views the trend of modern events. That depends upon whether he is a man of progressive ideas, or whether he is one who is still content to operate along the old ways of a generation age.

Time is now a factor that must be reckoned with in doing much of our work. It is as much the man who can do things quickly as can do them well that is in demand. If you operate a motor wagon in connection with your industry, the fact is soon made known to many, and the effect is at one like electrification. That means progress, and there is a certain prospect accorded the man who is a hustler.

The time, labor, cost and inconvenience saved by the con tractor who uses a motor vehicle in his business is not to be compared with the opposite inconveniences that are met with by the man who still adheres to the old time methods. This is a fact that is worthy of consideration. The argument is made by some that the cost of operating a wagon of this type is too great to make it an advantageous mode of conducting that part of his business. How is the comparison when the cost of a horse, or a team is calculated? The motor wagon is only costly when in operation. The horse is still eating and still demands attention even after the work hours are past.

These are simply a few facts that have come to mind in the course of some rambles about cities and towns, and from observation of the methods that are pursued by the various contractors. It is always a notable fact that the man who is most prosperous is the man who takes the lead in doing things that count for the most in the end. It is observable that the man who is alive to the present day needs in the construction industry is the man who counts time as a factor that must be reckoned with, and who does not hesitate to adopt all means that will minimize and reduce such waste as is possible with means that are to be had if they are but sought out.


RALPHFWINDOES:
(Continued from May.)

DEVELOPMENT OF SURFACES

THE process of unfolding the surface of an object, such as the coverings for the surfaces of solids, etc., and laying it out on a flat plane is called development of surfaces. It will be found a very interesting subject and one with which the student should become thoroughly familiar. It is suggested as a means of more thoroughly understanding the subject that you develop and cut out some of these surfaces from cardboard so they can be folded up to form the exact model in which they are intended to represent.

Next we will develop the covering for this prism. Draw the bottom line of the prism over to the right and on it lay off 6 spaces, $q r$, etc., equal to one side of the prism, or op. Draw vertical lines up from these points and project points $a, b, c$ and $d$ over until they intersect these lines as shown in $s, t, u, v$, etc. By connecting these points we have developed the covering for the side of the prism. The bottom is the same as the bottom of the prism, so it is drawn in as shown. The top is the same as that developed at A and for convenience is drawn in at the highest point of the covering. Here we have $v w$ equal to $k n$. With $v$ as center and $v w$ as radius


## PLATE XII.

## DEvELOPMENT OF SUREACES.

In Fig. A we have the hexagonal prism whose top is cut off at an angle of 30 degrees to the, horizontal. First draw the half-plan and the side elevation, remembering that each side is equal to the radius of the circumscribed arc. Cut the top off at an angle of 30 degrees as shown in the drawing. It stands to reason that the sloping top of the prism will not be the same in shape as the bottom, so we must find its exact shape in order to determine the shape of the covering we wish to put upon it. We will view it at right angles to its surface and the result is shown at A . To draw it correctly, project points $a, b, c$ and $d$ at right angles to $a d$. Draw the center line $g h$ parallel to ef. Set $k l$ off equal to $i j$ and draw side $l \mathrm{~m}$ parallel to gh . With $n$ as center and radius equal to $n k$, draw the are as shown and complete the view by connecting the points located.
draw the arc as shown. Make $w x$ equal to $k y$ and draw $v x$. Bisect angle $w v x$ by the center line which should be parallel to $w x$ if properly done. Make we equal to $m k$, and parallel to the center line. Draw $v z$ equal to $n g$ and finish the development.

In Fig. B we have the frustrum of a hexagonal pyramid, the top being cut off at an angle of 30 degrees to the horizontal. Construct the prism as shown, starting with the plan view. To draw this, first construct the hexagon and then draw diagonals from opposite corners of it. Project the point where they cross in the center up to form the apex of the pyramid. Project the corners of the plan up to the base line $a b$ and connect these points with the apex. This forms the pyramid. With the 30 degrees triangle cut it off as shown and project the points of intersection with the sides down to the plan where they will cut the diagonals. When these points are joined we will have the plan view as shown. The section lines are put on for the sake of clearness. The sloping top at B
is developed in the same way as the one at A, remembering that cd is equal to $e f$ and $g h$ equal to $i j$.

To draw the development, first draw the are $k l$ with a radius equal to the length of a true side of the pyramid as from $a$ up to the apex. Bear in mind that this side would be longer than from $w$ up to the apex as you are looking at the latter as it slants away from you. Next lay off $k m, m n$, etc., equal to a side of the base of the pyramid. Connect these points with each other and with point $o$. Continue by laying $k v$ off equal to $b p$ and $w x$ equal to as. As we said before, $w g$ is not viewed in its true length, but if it is projected horizontally over to $a s$, a side that is shown in its true length, we obtain it exactly as it should be in the line $a u$. Then lay $m z$ off equal to $a u$. Do the same with point $r$ and at gives its true length. Lay this off on the development and repeat all of these lengths on the other side of $x y$. Connect these points. The covering for the top is put on in the same way as the covering for the prism and the bottom is self-evident.

On another sheet, or two, develop the surfaces for the solids shown in Figs. C, D, and E. Fig. C is a hexagonal prism, Fig. D a hexagonal pyramid, and Fig. E the frustrum of a square pyramid. No difficulty should be experienced in the working out of these problems as they are much more easily solved than the ones already explained.
finish the development by putting on the circular bottom.
In Fig. B is given a hollow cylinder whose top is cut off at an angle of 30 degrees, and the surface development of the same. Draw the plan and the side elevation and divide the plan up the same as was done in the case of the cone. Project points 1, 2, 3, etc., up until they cut the top of the cylinder as at $a, b, c$, etc. Draw the base line of the development $d e$, and on it lay off the twelve equal spaces. Draw the verticals up through these points and project $a, b, c$, etc., over until they cut these verticals. This locates points $f, g, h$, etc. Through these points draw a neat irregular curve, as shown.

Fig. C presents a problem. Here we have a cylinder, its top being cut off at an angle of 45 degrees. It is required to draw its development. As seen at A, a perpendicular view of the face takes the form of an ellipse. The method of locating the points shown on its edge, through which the curve is drawn, is left for the student to solve with the help of the numbers given. Notice that $a b$ is perpendicular to the sloping top, and $c d$ perpendicular to $a b$. The covering is developed in the same way as the one in Fig. B, but with the addition of the top and bottom as this cylinder is solid.

Fig. D is the drawing of a three-piece elbow. Only the side elevation is here given. The development of it is required. Draw the indefinite center line $a b$ at an angle of 45 degrees, and draw $c d$


## PLATE XIII.

development of surfaces.
On this plate we have a few problems in the development of cylindrical surfaces. There is a great similarity between these and those on Plate XII, but extreme care should be used in working them out.

In Fig. A we have a cone and its development. First draw the plan and elevation, making it any height desired. Next divide the circumference of the plan into any number of equal parts, in this case we have taken twelve. Next set the compass point at $a$ and with a radius equal to $a b$, the slant height of the cone, draw an arc. Connect one end, as $e$, with $d$ and with the dividers lay off the twelve spaces as shown, each equal to one of the divisions on the circle. It is easily seen that the more spaces the circle is divided into the shorter the arc between the points becomes, hence the nearer $c e$ would approach to exactness. Connect $c$ with $d$ and
at right angles to it. Lay off from $0,0 e$ and of, each equal to half the diameter of the pipe. Supposing $g h$, the length of the shortest element of the center piece known, draw through $e$ a line parallel to $a b$, and set off the distances ge and eh, each equal to half this length. From $g$ draw the horizontal $g j$ and set $i g$ and $i j$ off equal to eo. Draw the verticals through $g$ and $j$ and through $f$ draw a line parallel to $a b$. This gives us the intersection of the bottom piece with the center piece. The top piece is drawn in exactly the same way, working from the center lines of each member.

The development of this pipe is easily worked out if sufficient care and forethought is exercised in so doing. Pieces A and C are alike and are developed in the same way as the piece in Fig. B. Piece B is similar but it has the curve on the top and bottom. In developing it, it must be separated from the main body so that $c d$ is a horizontal line.
(To be continued.)


## ANSWERS

estimating by the cubic foot.
From "Estimator," Yonkers, N. Y.
In reply to J. L., Staples, Minn.
In estimating the cost of building by the cubic foot method, the entire cost is comparative only; the contractor should make it a point never to use this method when he has time to take off the quantities in detail.

As a means of checking an estimate, it is an excellent method, but there are so many details entering into the construction of a building that it requires considerable experience to know what unit price to put upon the several structures.

As you will note in the July number, the price for cubic feet for cottages varies from 3 c to 14 c , all depending upon the detail of finish and construction.

In each of the prices quoted, you will note a difference in the construction and finish, which causes a difference in the prices.

As a general rule, a building is figured complete, including basement, walls, floors, roof, interior finish, painting, etc. The construction and finish being what is ordinarily settled in a building of that particular character. In taking the measurements for estimating by the cubic foot, it is the practice to measure about one foot below the basement floor and up to a point two-thirds of the distance from the eaves to the roof or to the ridge for the height, and to take the average for ordinary size on the ground for the other two dimensions, disregarding balconies, porches, chimneys, etc., unless they are of such a character and size as to make it necessary to include them.

If you will check up the cubic feet in the buildings you have erected and compare with the cost, you can easily find just what these buildings have cost per cubic foot, and this will give you a good basis for comparison for future work.

You can also figure the cubic contents of the various plans which have appeared from time to time in The National Builder, compared with the estimated cost, which will also give you an excellent basis for calculation.
$\qquad$
STEEL SQUARES.
From Wm. P. T. Trenton, N. J.
Young framer, of Seattle, Wash., has evidently gotton hold of one of the real good, old framing squares of fifty years ago. The eagle square was made in Troy, N. Y., and was the standard square for many years, and I might say, that away back in the fifties it was every young carpenter's ambition to own a good eagle square, and in those early days, when dollars were as difficult to get as gold eagles are now, it was quite an event to purchase a reliable steel square. The old square was strong, true and very reliable, but, of course, the figuring and rules on it were antiquated, and difficult to understand. The Sargent square, No. 100, is very much superior in makeup, figuring, finishing and tables, and is very much better for present use than the good old Eagle. The square made by the Nichols Company of Ottumwa, Iowa, is another good square, and possesses many features that add to its value. One feature is that the corners of the square, including the ends of blade and tongue, are hardened, as hard as steel can be made, a process that prevents wear on the corners. This firm is also manufacturing a square in which the tongue can readily be disconnected from the blade, thus enabling the tool to be stowed away in a very small space. The square also carries a table on its surface, for getting the cuts, bevels and lengths for braces, rafters and hips.

## LUMBER SYMBOLS.

From T. N. B., Chicago, Ill.
I reply to H. A. B., Cleveland, Ohio, with regard to lumber signs, the expression 18,8038 in. No. 122 siding means, 18,803 square feet of No. 1 double V siding, 8 inches wide.

The expressions, $12 / 10$, etc., are to indicate the numbers and lengths in which the material is to come. That is twelve pieces ten feet long, etc.

The expression S1S1E means that the lumber is surfaced or planed on one side and one edge, the other two surfaces being just as they came from the saw.

## dividing angles.

From "Draftsman," Chicago, Ill.
In answer to W. G. L., New Haven, Conn.
There are several mechanical methods of dividing angles into several parts, but the simplest and quickest method is to describe an are through the angle, using as long a radius as possible. With the dividers, space off the arc into the required number of parts and draw lines from the center " A " to the subdivisions.

figs. 1 and 2.
To lay off a given angle, draw an arc, using the same radius as before. With the dividers or a compass, measure off the arc of the given angle and lay off this distance on the second arc.

To inscribe an equilateral triangle in a circle. In the given circle, Fig. 3, draw a line o a from the center to the circumference. Lay off this distance twice from $a$ to $b$ and $c$, and from $a$ to $b^{\prime}$ and $c^{\prime}$. Through the points thus found, $c$ and $c^{\prime}$, draw the lines to form the triangles.

## deadening floors.

From "Builder," Chicago, Ill.
In reply to Fred, Flint, Mich.
The question of sound-proofing is rather difficult, as the sound may be carried through the air, or through the boarding of the floors and partitions. The method suggested by the manufacturers of Cabot's sheathing quilt is shown below. It will be noted that no part of the partition extends through, except at the top and bottom. This method should take care of any sound except that which originates on the floor. The same "Quilt" may be used between double floors, laying the quilt directly on the lower floor, and nailing the top flooring to strips which are simply laid on the quilt, care being taken that the flooring nails are not long enough to go through the strip into the lower floor.
"Linofelt," made by the Union Fibre Company, is a prepared deadener for the same purpose. Get the catalogues of these two firms and you will see the best way to use them.


# QUESTIONS 

## hospital.

From a "Committee Man," Edmonton, Northwest.
I am one of a committee appointed to make inquiries, and arrange if possible for the building of a general hospital, and would like to get such information as will be of use to the committee in determining the "lay-out" of the building-which is to be of brick-and requirements necessary. It is intended to design the building so that it will serve a city of say 50,000 people and so arranged that at present it may serve 10,000 or 15,000 people, and can be added to as necessity requires. Any information or suggestions on the subject will be gratefully received.
measuring a circular arc.
From "Young Bricklayer," Dayton, Ohio.
Will some kind reader explain in this department, how to find the length of a circular arc, and oblige a new reader?

SIX, EIGHT AND TEN.
From "Country Contractor," Prairie Farm, Francis, Sask.
I have heard and read concerning a rule for squaring the foundation of a building by the use of a ten-foot pole from which the figures 6,8 and 10 are used only. Please describe how this is done?

## DAMP-PROOF WALL

From "Plasterer," South Bend, Ind.
I wish to make a brick wall in a measure "damp-proof." There is less than fifty yards of wall surface, but at times, after rain in the spring and fall, it shows signs of dampness. Can I cure it by plastering it with cement, and if so, how will I proceed to get the best results?

## TO DRAW AN ELLIPSE.

J. E. L., Shenandoah, Iowa.

Permit me to ask through your columns how to draw an ellipse, major axis $41 / 2$ inches in length, the minor axis 3 inches in length (with just a rule or square and dividers), the shortest and quickest way.

## CUTS FOR DIFFERENT PITCHES.

From H. H., Emporia, Kans.
It would be valuable information to me if some one would explain how to get the different cuts and the lengths of the valley and cripple rafters; where, for instance, a third-pitch roof is joined to a half-pitch roof.

How do you get the cut for the foot of the common rafter of, say, a third-pitch roof running parallel with a half-pitch roof, and resting on the sheeting of the half-pitch roof? I want to know how to get these cuts with the steel square without making a drawing.

## building a balanced railway.

From G. S., Clayquot, B. C.
I have to build a track to haul up provisions from the beach up on high land. The track will have about 2 inch rise a foot run. It will be a double track and one car filled with water. Shall on the down track pull up a load on the other. Now I would like the editor, or any other reader of The National Builder, who has had experience, to give his opinion if the scheme will work and if so, would like to have a plan how to arrange the drum and brakein short, would like to have some information about it.

## PLANS FOR GYMNASIUM.

From J. W. A., Birmingham, Ala.
What is the usual floor space of a college gymnasium, where can I get any plans, especially floor plans for a gymnasium suitable for a college?

## RADIAL BARS FOR CIRCULAR SASH

THE accompanying sketch shows a method of getting out the radial bars for a sash circle on plan and semi-circle in elevation.
Fig. 1 shows the plan, and Fig. 2 the elevation above the springing. The semi-circle, $\mathrm{D}^{\prime} \mathrm{D}^{\prime}$, Fig. 2, represents the rebate for glass, also the depth of the sinking of moulding on inside of sash. The shoulders on top end of each radial bar would fit against this. The semi-circle, $\mathrm{E}^{\prime} \mathrm{E}^{\prime}$, will be the shoulders on bottom end of radial bars. N N represents the centre of lower bars. Make $2^{\prime} 2^{\prime}, 3^{\prime} 3^{\prime}$ c, $4^{\prime} 4^{\prime}$, $5^{\prime} 5^{\prime}$, B5's, etc., Fig. 2, equal corresponding figures, Fig. 1. Join A B and B C for tangents. Trace the outside of mould through $2^{\prime}, 3^{\prime}, 4^{\prime}, 5^{\prime}, 6^{\prime}$, and the inside through $4^{\prime}, 5^{\prime}, 7^{\prime}$. Draw the lower joint through A square to A B, and the upper joint through c square to B C. A bevel for each joint will be required. From R draw the line R P square to $N \mathrm{~N}$, and make R P, Fig. 2, equal R S, Fig. 1. With P as centre, and for radius strike an arc to just touch the tangent, C B, on face-mould; with this distance in the compasses place one foot at S, Fig. 1, and cut either of the tangents on plan as shown at H. Then the required bevel is contained in the angle made by the lines AHS. Repeat the process for the joint at A, only touch the tangent A P on face-mould instead of C B. This bevel is shown at F. To find the thickness of stuff draw the bevel H across a piece of board (that being the sharpest of the two bevels), draw a square section of the bar square to this line, as shown by the unshaded part, Fig. 3; the shaded part shows the thickness of stuff. Leave a bit of stuff on each end of face-mould past A and $C$ to allow for tenons. Cut the bars out to pattern of face-mould square through the plank, and mark the tangents on to it. Square the tangents across each joint as shown by 0 4, Fig. 3. Pass the respective bevels through the centre, o, as shown by 2, 3, Fig. 3. Draw lines on face of stuff from where the bevels cut the edge of joints parallel to tangents. The tangents on face-mould would be kept to these lines when applied for working inside and outside of bars. The application of face-mould on both sides of stuff is seen at Fig. 4. It is not necessary to describe the other bars, as they would only be a repetition.


## FIVE STYLES OF PORCH DETAILS

## BY STEVENSON



Fig. 5.

nailed to the rafter tail to form the lookout to receive the soffitt of the cornice; this is a good, suitable box-plate for a span up to $12^{\prime}$. Fig. 2 is two $2^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$, spiked together and cased in with $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ boards. This method should be followed for spans of $12^{\prime}$ or over. Note the manner of framing for the gutter.

Figures 3, 4 and 5 are other methods that make very good plates for spans up to $12^{\prime}$. It must be remembered, however, that if the porch is to be a double decker, where a greater weight than the roof will be upon it, it must be made still stronger.

Figure 4 calls into play a little different detail at the base in order to provide for the splay in the siding as noted by the elevation, which the details clearly explain. Fig. 5 shows a brick pier above the top of handrail showing the detail of the rails and balusters.

## A RIDGE VENTILATOR BY F. W. LOASBY



FIG. 1 is an elevation of a suitable roof ventilator, the dimensions being ruled by the size of the building to be ventilated. The framework is of $41 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. by $3-\mathrm{in}$. pine posts, $6-\mathrm{in}$. by $3-\mathrm{in}$. sills, $41 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. by $3-\mathrm{in}$. beads, the ends being boarded on the outside. The roof is similarly covered, and both are covered with zine or other suitable roof covering. Fig. 2 is a section showing the louvres closed, giving permanent ventilation; on the opposite side they are open to the full extent. When the louvres are required to exclude ventilation, they are framed as seen in Fig. 3. Fig. 4 shows a louvre open to full; Figs. 3 and 4 are in section; Fig. 5 is a plan of the same louvre. On the edge at the end of the inside of the of the same louvre. On the edge at the end of the inside of the along liner louvre boards are fixed angle iron brackets; the projecting ends the line B. This rule is correct every time.

## STEEL SQUARE PROBLEMS

## By J. E, NUITT

Being an interested and appreciative reader of the BUILDER and interested in steel square problems, as discussed therein, especially as applying to hip roofs, etc., I herewith forward some problems relative thereto, and hope some of your readers may gather some light on what is generally a puzzle to the "prentice" hand, or to that vast army who "just look it up." Abe Lincoln said that a "man's legs should be long enough to reach the ground," and should as sound principles admit of universal application, a hip rafter must be long enough to reach the common rafters at the right place, and cut in the right way to fit; and if the learner can be induced to consider one end of a hip roof as consisting of four triangles whose bases are the plates of the building and whose apex is the point where they join the peak of the common rafters, and comprehend the fact that the length or shortness of the triangle is determined entirely by the pitch of the common rafter, he will have the key to the situation.


I think it will be plain to anyone by the figures herewith shown, how to get the side cuts for both hips and jacks; also their lengths. They are just the same. This is to say, of course, that the side cut for the one-third pitch, for instance, is the same for that series of hips and jacks, while the plumb and bottom cuts for the jacks are the same as for the common rafters for one-third pitch.


Now, there are few practical facts about the square, which are very useful to know in connection with these problems. For in stance, the cut for a quarter pitch is $6 \times 12$ for the common rafters. Now, as 12 is to the common rafter, so is 17 to the hip rafter, so
long as the hip is square or regular. So then, as the cut for the common rafters for one-quarter pitch is $6 \times 12$, then the cut for the hip rafter is $6 \times 17$. Again, as the cut for one-third pitch is $8 \times 12$ for common rafters, the hip cut for same would be $8 \times 17$. Still again, as the cut for one-half pitch is, of course, $12 \times 12$, the hip cut for same is $12 \times 17$. But, Bulwer says, "We must first conjecture before we can experiment, and experiment before we can discover," so the novice will learn more by going to work than by any other means. None the less, others who have gone before have discovered many valuable facts and things which the beginner in any line will do well to avail himself of.


The steel square is shown in the "working plan" as laid across top of hip to give side cut for hip. Of course, this is also side cut for jacks. The horizontal view can hardly need explanation. The cuts can just as well be got with bevel rules, and for practical working, two bevel rules-one set for the side and the other for plumb cuts-are very handy, and I have found it very convenient to bolt two or more boards together upon which to draw the working plan, generally 1 in . to foot measure, and work the length for every piece. It is obviously necessary to draw only one-fourth of roof or one triangle, as shown in sketch.

If the operator will draw his plan and scale correctly, he will have but little measuring to do, and as for the square, he can lay that aside when he goes to frame his stuff, provided he has made his plan and can refer to it at a glance.

## DEVELOPMENT OF A CIRCULAR MOLDING



Here is a bent sprung molding laid out to stand over the inside of a circle, and this time the development is made above the ceiling instead of below it. The reason forsthis is quite simple, although it is not always apparent at first thought. In the first example the top of the molding occupying the larger circle when in position must come on the long side of the blank, as shown at b 0 , while in the second case the top of the molding must necessarily conform to a smaller circle than the bottom and must be laid out on the shorter side of the blank, as shown at a b.


## BOOK NOTICES

(Notice.-All books noticed in these columns may be obtained from this office at Publisher's prices. All postage or express prepaid. Money and address must accompany all orders.)
Aladdin Houses.-"Direct from the forest to the home"-"Houses built in a day." An illustrated pamphlet published by the North American Construction Company, Bay City, Michigan.
This is a "lively" little pamphlet, showing some 150 plans, elevations, interiors, and detail illustrations of "knock-down" summer cottages and bungalows, varying in cost from $\$ 185.00$ to $\$ 1,750.00$. The prices named are for houses complete and ready to occupy, including all materials, are for houses complete and ready to occupy, including all materials,
painting and plastering. These prices are often less than the cost of painting and plaster
the rough material.

Maple, Beech and Birch Flooring.-Being the official maple flooring book containing concise and authentic information for architects and builders concerning the characteristics and uses of maple, beech and birch flooring. This is a handsomely gotten-up little brochure, well illustrated with colored pictures of various trees in their natural homes and conditions. It is published by The Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association, 1308 Rector Building, Chicago.

Concrete Reference Books: Practical Silo Construction-Number 3 of the Series; being a treatise illustrating and explaining the simplest and easiest practical methods of constructing Silos of all types; with unpatented forms and molds. The data, information and working drawings given in this book should enable the concrete worker to successfully construct any of the most practical types of concrete Silos in use at the present time. 70 pp., limp cover, a score of practical illustrations, published by the
Norman W. Henly Publishing Company, New York, N. Y., 122 Norman W. Henly Publishing Company, New York, N. Y., 122 Nassau St. Price, Postpaid, 50 cents.
The work is by A. A. Houghton, the well known writer on mat ters of cement and concrete.

This series of reference books are all terse and simple on the subjects which they discuss, and cannot fail of being mighty useful to all those who are in any way engaged in cement and concrete work of any kind, and who may be fortunate enough to own all, or one of them, as they are practical, up-to-date, and presented in simple and understandable English.

The series consist ot twelve numbers, two of which were noticed in these columns a few months ago. The numbers now issued, and before me as I write, are No. 1, Concrete Wall Forms; No. 2, Conbefore me as I write, are No. 1, Concrete Wall Forms; No. 2, Con-
crete Floors and Side-walks; No. 3, Practical Silo Construction; No. ${ }_{4}$, Molding Concrete Chimneys, Slate Roof Tiles; No. 5, Molding and 4, Molding Concrete Chimneys, Slate Roof Tiles; No. 5, Molding and Curing Ornamental Conerete; No. 6, Concrete Monuments Mauso-
leums and Burial Vaults. The serials are all uniform in size, well leums and Burial Vaults. The serials are all uniform in size, well
illustrated, well printed on good paper, in good sized type; and will illustrated, well printed on good paper, in good sized type; and will
Le sent to any address in the United States or Canada postpaid on Le sent to any address in the United States or Canada postpaid on
receipt of price, either from the publisher's office, or from the office of this paper.

## THE GYPSUM INDUSTRY

[From Consul General Robert P. Skinner, Hamburg, Germany, together with data Pure gypsum is a hydrous lime sulphate having a chemical formula $\mathrm{CaSO}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. Few deposits of rock gypsum large enough to be worked for plaster are, however, even approximately as pure as this. Gypsum, as excavated for a plaster plant, will usually carry varying and often high percentages of such impurities as clay, limestone, magnesian limestone, iron oxide, and silica. Where the material occurs in an earthy, granular condition, it is known as gypsite, and this form of the mineral may carry 10 to 20 per cent of impurities.

## Process of Preparation.

Gypsum loses the chief part of its content of water when heated to $110^{\circ}$ or $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$., and is completely dried when the temperature is to 110 or $120{ }^{\circ} .$, and brought up to $170^{\circ}$. The burned gypsum, not entirely relieved of its it so valuable. When the burning process is continued until less it so valuable. When the burning process is continued until les,
than 3 per cent water remains it is known as "dead-burned gypsum." than 3 per cent water remains it is known as dead-burned gypsum.
All of the burning processes require a completely even heating of the All of the burning processes require a completely even heating of the
material, especially if the pieces are large and of unequal size. When material, especially if the pieces are large and of unequal size. When
small quantities are being prepared they may be burned in iron ovens, after having been pulverized, this heating being continued until a metal plate held over the ovens no longer accumulates drops of water

When large quantities are being prepared, the gypsum is burned in ovens in which the gases from the fire are prevented from coming into contact with the material. To obtain the finer products, the ovens are heated indirectly, or the necessary temperature is obtained with a wood fire, the ashes of which are removed, as in a bake oven, before the gypsum is put in place. Modern ovens are now on the market which provide for a convenient and economical handling of the raw material, which is manipulated in accordance with the above the raw m.

As it is much easier to crush dried gypsum than the natural rock, a process is used, where the manufacture of large quantities is concerned, which admits of the burning of pieces of considerable size The pieces are first slightly heated and then crushed, and the powde subsequently reburned. By this method a quick-hardening materia is obtained which is suitable for stucco work, plastering, or modeling processes. For the manufacture of the slow-hardening material which is used for building purposes or laying pavements, the mineral is first heated to incandescence, after which it absorbs water very slowly, but after the expiration of a few weeks becomes very hard.

## Production in the United States.

The quantity of gypsum mined in the United States in 1909 was $2,252,785$ short tons, an increase of nearly 31 per cent over the production of 1908, which was $1,721,829$ short tons, and an increase of more than 28 per cent over that of 1907, which was $1,751,748$ short tons. The gypsum sold without calcining and used principally as land plaster and as an ingredient in Portland cement and in paint showed a large increase in quantity but a loss of about 11 cents per ton in value; but the material calcined for plaster showed both a large increase in quantity and an increase of 30 cents per ton in selling price at the mills. The total value of gypsum and gypsum products in 1909 was $\$ 5,906,738$, as compared with $\$ 4,075,824$, an increase of $\$ 1,830,914$, or 44.9 per cent.

Exports and Imports of Gypsum in Germany.
The gypsum exported from Germany amounts to nine times the quantity imported. Of the imports, one-half is from France and consists of very special grades. The price realized on gypsum shipped into Germany will depend wholly upon the quality of the article offered.

## THE MOST DIFFICULT BUILDING REQUIREMENTS TO

EERY man that has been in the building and contracting business ong, probably feels that he has been up against some pretty severe estrictions and specifications at times, and up against some requirements that were pretty hard to meet. Some have found it in connection with requirements for fireproofing, others have found it in the exact government specifications, some in one way, and some in another but when it comes to a show-down, it is doubtful if any builder in the United States has ever been up against what is really the hardest requirements to meet in erecting a building. That may sound like drawing it pretty strong, but what would you say if you were required to put up a building proof against earthquakes, tornados, and fire?

That is what they have to contend with down in the Island of Mar tinique, where, it will be recalled by many, there were some disastrous earthquakes and volcanic eruptions a few years ago, and where there is ever recurrent disasters due to earthquakes, hurricanes, and voleanic eruptions. There has been trouble ever since the country was settled by the first French colony, and the one idea all the time has been to construct an edifice to withstand the hurricanes and earthquakes, and be as nearly fireproof as it can be made. They have tried a great many experiment down there, and now, according to a report from Consul Thomas R Wallace, they have found the plan that is in pretty general use at the present day to be about the best thing along this line that it is practical to construct.

Here is how they do it: The buildings in the cities are mostly two stories with dormer windows in the attic, but no cellars. Wood frame construction is resorted to, that is, a sort of mill construction in which some fairly heavy framing is used, and it is very carefully and thoroughly braced and trussed. The corner posts are bolted to the sills and joists, with iron bars and rods, and virtually two sets of framing are put up for the lower floor. The spaces between the studdings on the first floor are filled in with stone and mortar, making a wall about 20 inches thick which is faced on the inside with boards attached to a framework o wood. In other words, it is practically the same as if one should put up a very substantial false work to carry a concrete wall 20 or 24 inches thick, with the framework on the inside of the wall, and the boards making the outside and just leave it stand. Only, instead of regulation concrete they seem to use merely stones and mortar to get weight and body, but they still want the wood and its bracing and bolting together to withstand the shock of earthquakes.

In other words, a stone or concrete or other hard material building, while it may stand hurricanes and be more nearly fireproof, it seems that it is more liable to damage through eruption and earthquakes than one in which there is a reinforcing frame of timber to hold it together.

The upper stories are constructed with what seems to be a double set of studding or extra heavy framing without any stone or mortar filling.

The walls are 10 or 12 inches thick and the studding is simply dressed and planed and not ceiled on the inside. There are iron bolts passing through the studding in the outer wall and big iron washers on the outside to hold the wall and the frame together firmly.

For the flooring inch stock is used generally in wide units dressed both sides and matched. The floor of the second story forming the ceiling of the lower story like the old pioneer houses in this country. The par titions are made of practically the same stock, but instead of extending clear up to the ceiling, they stop about $11 / 2$ feet short of it and the space is filled with an iron trellis to permit a free circulation of air

There is very little window glass used, naturally, for hurricanes and earthquakes continually break it out. Doors and shutters are made with movable slats, of the type we know here as outside blinds, and often there are additional outside doors, like our stormdoors, to close up for security at night. It is the slats in the doors and shutters, however, that are depended upon during the day for both air and light.

The country houses are generally lighter in construction. They are made one story of frame surrounded by a veranda or porch with quite a lot of iron used for support and railings around the verandas.

Strange as it may seem, tiling is the general roofing material with them. It seems odd, too, where lumber enters so extensively into the building operations, for we generally associate, tile with stone or brick buildings and wood shingles or other lighter material with the frame buildings.

Evidently, however, they need the fireproofing qualities of the tiling down there. Anyway, it is said that tiling is used more than any other roofing, but some slate and metal roofing and a few metal cornices may be seen.

## BUILDING TRADES INTERESTS IN THE COURTS

A materialman has no lien for glass broken before any attempt to use it in the building, and the owner of the building cannot be held for the loss.—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. v. Leary, v. 126 N. W. (S. D.)

Under the provisions of the mechanics', lien law the "owner" of real estate on whose interest a mechanic's lien will altach is the person for whose immediate use and benefit the building, erection, or

While an is made.-Johnson v. Soliday, 126 N. W. (N. D.), 99 . While an employer may employ contractors to do the "ork which the law requires of him, he cannot delegate to them the exercise of that care which the law imposes upon him personally.-Winslow v . Commercial Building Co,n 126 N . W. (Iowa) 173 .

A mechanic's lien will not attach to the interest of a vendor under an executory contract of sale whose vendee is in possession, and who
makes improvements by erecting buildings on the real estate covered by such executory contract.-Johnson v. Soliday, 126 N. W. (N. D.)
99.

Where the obligation of a building contract survived the contractor and was binding on his estate, his surety in a bond conditioned on the performance of the contract was bound to the performance Of the contract after the death of the contractor.-MacDonald v. O'Shea, 108 P. (Wash.) 496

Where the employment of a superintendent for the construction of a building was necessary in view of the character and size of the building, the administrator of the contractor could employ a superintendent, and the surety of the contractor was liable therefor.-MacDonald v. O'Shea, 108 P. (Wash.) 436.

A building contract stipulating for the certificate of the architect as to whether breaches of contract have occurred, or whether payments are due under it, requires the party seeking damages for a breach embraced in the stipulation to allege and prove that a certificate was given.-Heidbrink v. Schaffner, 127 S . W. (Mo.) 418.

A contract for the erection of a building on sloping ground, higher in the front than in the rear, which stipulates that the foundation wall shall be four feet below the ground, is not complied with where the foundation in the rear is placed on the surface of the ground, and the contractor, by filling increases the level of the ground wo feet above the bottom of the foundation.-Villhauer v. Gross, 122 N. Y. S. 520.

A building contract stipulating that the parties for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns agree to the performance thereof is binding on the administrator of the contractor; it not being contemplated that the building should be the product of he contractor's personal labor or skill either as a laborer, mechanic, or artist.-MacDonald v. O'Shea, 108 P. (Wash.) 436.

A surety on the bond of a building contractor, conditioned for the performance of the contract, stipulating that the contractor shall protect the property against liens, may pay lienable claims before the expiration of the time for filing the liens without waiting for the filing of the liens, and hold the contractor or his estate liable there-fore.-MacDonald v. O'Shea, 108 P. (Wash.) 436.

Where the vendee in an executory contract for the purchase of real estate is in possession and erects buildings thereon, in which the vendor has no interest except by reason of his holding the legal title as security for the purchase price, and when such vendor is not a party to the purchase of the material or the construction of the improvements, the question of his knowledge of or consent to the furnishing of material or the making of the improvements is immaterial.-Johnson v. Soliday, 126 N. W. (N. D.) 99.

A contractor, in a building contract which stipulated that the owner on obtaining a certificate of the architect might terminate the contract and complete the work, and that the expense incurred by the owner should be audited by the architect, whose certificate shovild be conclusive, gave a bond conditioned on his performance of the contract. He abandoned the work, and the owner completed it and sued on the bond for the cost of completing the work. Held, that the owner need not allege and prove that the certificate had been given as to the expense of completing the work.-Heidbrink v. Schaffgiven as to the expense of
ner, 127 S . W. (Mo.) 418 .

A building contract, providing that the owner on a :ertificate by the architect of the contractor's failure to perform any of the agreements may, on three days' notice, terminate the contract and complete the work, and that the expense incurred by the owner shall be certified by the architect, whose certificate shall be conclusive, does not provide against the contingency of abandonment of the work by the contractor, and where the contractor abandons the work the owner may complete it without obtaining the architect's certificate; the word "agreements" being synonymous with the word "stipula-tions."-Heidbrink v. Schaffner, 127 S. W. (Mo.) 418.

In proceedings to enforce a mechanic's lien for installing the plumbing and part of the heating apparatus in a building, the contract relied on consisted of the plans and specifications, the written bids, and the oral acceptance. The plans and specifications provided that the contract, when awarded, would be for a perfect job, even though every item required to make it such was not specially noted in the drawings or these specifications, and that the contractor should furnish all labor, tools, and appliances necessary to complete his work according to these specifications and perform the work in a true, workmanlike manner in every particular so as to provide the building with a durable and mechanically perfect system. Held, that the contractor was only required to prove substantial compliance with the plans and specifications in order to be entitled to a lien, and he cannot be held responsible for any fault in architecture, but only for faulty workmanship or material, or failure to comply with the plans. -Ruddy v. McDonald, 91 N. E. (Ill.) 651.

The mere delivery of material by a subcontractor to a contractor at the latter's place of business, the latter never incorporating it in the structure for which it was bought, or even delivering it on the premises or to the control of the owner of such structure, is not a "furnishing" of the material for, in, or about the construction of the improvement, within St. 1898, §3315, giving the subcontractor a lien for materials so furnished; the intent in that respect being shown by the concluding sentence, imposing penalty on a principal contractor, who without consent of and with intent to defraud a subcontractor uses, or causes to be used, material for an improvement contractor uses, or causes to be used, material for an improvement other than that for which it was represented to be bought.-Francis
\& Nygren Foundry Co. v. King Knob Coal Co., 126 N. W. (Wis.) 39.

## PATENTS.

The following list of recent patents and trademarks relating to building interests is especially reported for THE NATIONAL BuILDER by Wm. G. Henderson, solicitor
of American and forign patents and tra demarks, Norris building, 501 street
Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished Washington, D. C.

991,416. Sash-fastener. J. H. Bobbitt, Holstein, Neb.
991,371. Door check and closer. Jos. C. Reganassor, The Yale \& Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn

991,941. Chimney-top. Fred L. J. Boettcher, Washington, D. C.
991,768. Fire-escape. G. Busat, San Francisco, Cal.
991,605. Fireproof shutter. R. E. Byrne, assor. $1 / 2$ to J. R. Cameron, Ottawa, Ontario. Can.

991,971 . Reinforced concrete construction. Secondo Giletti, San Francisco, Cal

991,635 . Mold for concrete walls. A. C. Nielson, Chicago, Ill,
991,890. Sliding-door lock. Chas. F. Ritchel, assor. G. E. Greenbaum, New York.

991,755 . Adjustable concrete form. B. F. Selbert, Mansfield, O,
991,674. Door-step. H. G. Voight, assor. Russell \& Erwin Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn,

992,733. Concrete construction. J. E. Gonzelman, assor, Unit Construction Co., Wilmington, Del

992,554. Locking mechanism for emergency-exit doors. Edw. A.

992,257. Fire-escape. D. J. Roche, Chicago, Ill.
993,227. Cellar door hinge. Jos. DeRose, Paterson, N. J
992,760. Window screen. Chas. F. Dudley, Reading, Mass,
$\mathrm{Va}_{\mathrm{Va}}^{992,781_{r} \text { Door-operating device. Theo. P. Lallance, Huntington, }}$ W. Va.

992,812 . Fire-proof door. Thos. P. Shean, Chicago, Ill.
992,996 . Door-check. A. Stephan, Point Mills, Mich.
992,996. Door-check. A. Stephan, Point Mills, Mich.
993,127 . Wall construction. Robt. Tinsley, assor. The Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill.

## PACIFIC COAST LUMBER MANUFACTURERS TAKE INITIATIVE IN TIMBER CONSERVATION.

The Pacific Coast lumber manufacturers have taken the initiative in an important step for the promotion of proper and conservative use of an important step for the promotion of proper and conservative use of
their timber supply. Practically all of the large manufacturers of lumber in the states of Oregon and Washington have entered into an agreement to manufacture odd, as well as even lengths in flooring, finish, and similar planing mill products. Heretofore, it has been customary to manufacture these products in even lengths only. Now, it is proposed to trim the manufactured lumber to lengths of odd numbers as well as even numbers of feet. Under the old system, a considerable portion of the lumber which came to the shaping machine was wasted and this action has been taken in order to save that waste.

Considerable opposition to this innovation has arisen among retailers and consumers. The retailer contends that it is impossible for him to dispose of odd-length material because of the common practice in the dispose of odd-length material because of the common practice in the
construction of wooden buildings, claiming that the initial saving of the construction of wooden buildings, claiming that the initial saving of the
manufacturer is transferred to the consumer. This is denied, however, because of the proportionally small amount of odd-length material which will occur under the new system, and because of the latter day practice of laying sub-floors of rough lumber and sheathing on the sides of the house before putting the finished material in place.

Because of the conservation element which enters into this question, the United States Forest Service has been recommending the adoption of odd lengths for some time past. The Portland office of the Service has recently made an investigation of the actual amount of unnecessary waste incident to the manufacture of even lengths only, and these figures show that under the old system the refuse burner consumed about two per cent of the total amount of the important forms of planing mill products which are manufactured from Douglas fir and other important forest species, in the states of Oregon and Washington.

When it is considered that about $750,000,000$ feet of planing mill products are manufactured annually in the two states mentioned above, this two per cent assumes important proportions. The Forest Service is authority for the statement that $15,000,000$ board feet of high-priced umber can be saved annually in Oregon and Washington by the manufacture of planning mill products into lengths of odd feet as well as even. It would require the yearly growth of timber on approximately 30,000 acres of average timber land to produce the amount of lumber which this annual waste represents. The manufacturer is convinced that the waste is unnecessary. His greatest trouble now lies with a similar conviction on the part of the consumer, that odd lengths can be used as economically as
even lengths.

## BUILDING MATERIAL PRICE LIST

REVISED TO DATE

- -Price not given. yp-Yellow pine. wp-White pine. np-Norway pine. op-Oregon pine. rw-Redwood. s-Spruce oc-Ontario cedar. h-Hemlock. bc-British Columbia cedar. rc-Red cedar. F-Fir. Cdr-Common cedar. Cyp-Cypress. BM-Board measure. S 1 S-Sized one side. D 4 S-Dressed four sides. KD-Kiln dried. RG-Rough. C-Clears.


Nots-W hile these figures are approximately correct at the time of preparing, the continual fluctuations and shifting of prices make it necessary to advise our readers to consult local price lists when making up tenders.-Ed.

## MAXIMS BY MARK TWAIN

Noise proves nothing. Often a hen who has merely laid an egg cackles as if she had laid an asteroid.

Training is everything. The peach was once a bitter almond; cauliflower is nothing but a cabbage with a college education.

Habit is habit, and not to be flung out of the window by any man but coaxed downstairs a step at a time.

One of the most striking differences between a cat and a lie is that a cat has only nine lives.

The autocrat of Russia possesses more power than any other man on the earth; but he cannot stop a sneeze.

When I reflect upon the number of disagreeable people who I know have gone to a better world I am moved to lead a different life.

The true southern watermelon is a boon apart, and not to be mentioned with commoner things. It is chief of this world's luxuries, king by the grace of God over all the fruits of the earth. When one has tasted it he knows what the angels eat. It was not a southern watermelon that Eve took; we know it because she repented.

Be good and you will be lonesome.
Few good thinks are harder to put up with than the annoyance of a good example. It were not best that we should all think alike; it is difference of opinion that makes horses race.

Even the clearest and most perfect circumstantial evidence is likely to be at fault, after all, and therefore ought to be received with great caution. Take the case of any pencil sharpened by any woman; if you have witnesses you will find she did it with a knife, but if you take simply the aspect of the pencil you will say she did it with her teeth.

April 1. This is the day upon which we are reminded of what we are on the other three hundred and sixty-four.

The English are mentioned in the Bible: Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.

Adam and Eve had many adventures, but the principal one was that they escaped teething.

There is this trouble about special providence-namely, there is so often a doult as to which party was intended to be the beneficiary. In the case of the children, the bears and the prophet, the bears got more real satisfaction out of the episode than the prophet did, because they got the children.

There is no character, howsoever good and fine, but it can be destroyed by ridicule,' howsoever poor and witless. Observe the ass, for instance; his character is about perfect; he is the choicest spirit among all the humbler animals, yet see what ridicule has brought him to. Instead of feeling complimented when we are called an ass we are left in doubt.

Consider well the proportions of things. It is better to be a young June-bug than an old bird of paradise.

Why is it that we rejoice at a birth and grieve at a funeral? It is because we are not the person involved.

All say, "How hard it is that we have to die"-a strange zomplaint to come from the mouths of people who have to live.

It is easy to find fault if one has that disposition. There was once a man who, not being able to find any other fault with his coal, complained that there were too many prehistoric toads in it.

When angry, count four; when very angry, swear.
The holy passion of friendship is of so sweet and steady and loyal and enduring a nature that it will last through a lifetime if not asked to lend money.
"Classic." A book which people praise and don't read.
The man with a new idea is a crank until the idea succeeds.

## For two long hours he worked away <br> And shoveled to the street-

That night when he was fast asleep It snowed about two feet!

Next morn, to get them clean once more, He worked with might and main.
Came from the roof an avalanche And filled them up again!

## When ordered by the stern police, Grim guardians of the law,

He shoveled out those walks once moreAnd it began to thaw !


## ATLAS OAK FLOORING.

Not so many years ago very few contractors and builders paid much attention to finding out who were the manufacturers of the building materials they were specifying and buying. Anything that the dealer gave them in those days was accepted, and if anything went wrong the matter had to be adjusted with the dealer, and he had to had to be adjusted with the dealer, and he had to
take it up with the manufacturer. The contractor and builder of today insists on knowing who the and builder of today insists on knowing who the
manufacturer is, of all the materials he is buying. manufacturer is, of all the materials he is buying. Where materials are trade marked, it gives the
contractor and builder more confidence in them, contractor and builder more confidence in them,
because it is an easy matter to take up any complaint on any material direct with the manufacturer. Builders have learned that manufacturers who trade mark their goods and materials have to stand back of that trade mark and give the
right quality.
The "ATLAS", oak flooring is a trade marked material. Every piece of "ATLAS" flooring is stamped with the word "ATLAS." The manufacturers stand back of this trade mark, and architects and contractors in specifying and buying it know that "ATLAS" must be right in every respect.

Many, local lumber dealers are handling and carrying in stock "ATLAS" oak flooring, but where a dealer will not supply the demand and insists upon substituting some other flooring the manufacturers of "ATLAS" will see that the contractor who wants their flooring can get it direct.

All "ATLAS" $13-16$ flooring is thoroughly kiln dried, dressed, and matched, hollow back, bored, end matched, steel polished and wire bundled. All "ATLAS" 3/8 flooring is thoroughly kiln dried dressed and matched, end matched, steel polished and wire bundled. In addition to wire bundling "ATLAS" $3 / 8$ flooring the manufacturers also pack it in crates when desired at an additional cost of only $\$ 1.50$ per 1,000 feet. This insures shipments being received in unusually fine and clean condition and is well worth the small additional cost.
"ATLAS" oak flooring is manufactured by the Wildberg Lumber Company, Ninth and Eggleston Avenues, Cincinnati, Ohio. They will be glad to give full particulars to architects, contractors and builders about "ATLAS" oak flooring.

## WATROUS AUTOMATIC SCREEN DOOR CATCH.

The E. L. Watrous Manufacturing Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, has lately put upon the market a new Automatic Screen Door Catch, known as the No. 21. The Catch has a lot of good points, which they claim make it superior to any other on the market. Those which they most desire to emphasize are:

1st. The ease with which it can be set, as it comes flush on the door and needs no templet or diagram, which appeals to carpenters, as they do not like to "fuss" with a small piece of hardware, and have to make several trials before they get it on straight.

2d. The POSITIVE LOCK is an extremely desirable feature, making a secondary fastener unnecessary. Though they offer the Catch both with and without the lock, the overwhelming majority of their sales has been made on the Catch with the Positive Lock.

3d. They have retained on this Catch the adjustable strike,

which they found to be such a winner on their $\$ 5$ Catch, and have made the metal nearly twice as heavy, so that this Catch is really a lock that will stand a great deal of abuse before it can be broken. No mere accident will put it out of commission, but anyone trying to break in would find it easier to break the door than to break this lock.

4th. It is good workmanship throughout, and it "looks like the Money." You will find no rough or split corners. They have introduced a special new embossing so that the cam cannot drag over to one side and bind, and altogether, it is a good piece of shelf hardware.

## NEW SALES HEADQUARTERS.

J. A. Fay \& Egan Co., the woodworking machinery people, announce the discontinuance of their Greensboro, N. C., agency. The Chattanooga, Tenn., office has also been discontinued and a new suite of offices opened in the Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga. The new Atlanta office will handle all business in the states of North \& South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and Alabama (outside of Mobile). This merger was made in order that the business of J. A. Fay \& Egan Co. might be done direct with the customer, insuring prompt and careful attention to each individual.

## The NORTHWESTERN TERRA COTTA COMPANY

Manufacturers of High Grade

## Architectural Terra Cotta

Enameled Work a Specialty
Main Office and Works, 2525 Clybourn Ave. Branch Office, Room 1415 Railway Exchange CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

## HESS suminy LOCKER

 The Only Modern, Sanitary STEEL Medicine Cabinet
or locker, finished in snow-white, baked everlasting enamel, inside mirror door Nickel plate brass trimming. Steel or glass shelves. Costs Less Than Wood Never warps, shrinks, nor wells. Dust and vermin proof, easily Should Be in Every Bath Room The Recessed Steel Four styles-four sizes. To recess in
wall or to hang outside. Send for illustrated circular
HESS, 907 L Tacoma Bldg., ChIGAGO Makers of Steel Furnaces.

Free Booklet.



The A. W. True Residence, Hinsdale, III,

## 143 Cities USED "Stonekote" ROUEH CAST in 1910

Before you build or repair the old home have your architect write us for book telling of "Stonekote" Portland Exterior. What color would you like a sample to be: Gray, Silver Gray, White, Buff, Red, Brown.

## THE GARDEN CITY SAND COMPANY MANUFACTURERS <br> 709-11 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO, ILL.

## ASBESTOS "CENTURY" SHINGLES

"THE ROOF THAT OUTLIVES THE BUILDING"
Look into the service record of Asbestos "Century" Shingles for yourself. You'll find that you can depend absolutely on their integrity.

They give the client a roof that needs no repairing or painting-no expense bills that arouse his ill-will and makehim question the value of every other feature of the building.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are the first


Asbestos "Century" Shingle Roof-Residence of Dr. Thomas H. Bowman, Harrisburg, Pa.: Harry B. Shoop, Harrisburg, Architect;
James M. Bowman, Harrisburg, Contractor.
practical lightweight roofing of reinforced concrete-made of hydraulic cement reinforced with interlacing asbestos fibres.

These shingles are weatherproof, fireproof, timeproof. Cannot rot, rust, crack, split or blister. They literally outlive the building-without repairs or painting.

You can get Asbestos "Century" Shingles in shapes and sizes to fit any architectural scheme. Three colors-Newport Gray (silver gray), Slate (blue black), and Indian Red. Ask your Roofer for new quotations. Write for booklet "K. \& M. 1911."

The Keasbey \& Mattison Company, Factors, Ambler, Pennsylvania

## THE PULLMAN RAZOR STROPPER.

Were you ever shaved by a barber? Of course you were-and did you notice how he reached for his strop before he began to shave -once or twice while shaving you, and again before he laid his trusty razor down? Has it a poor edge to need so much stropping? No, it was the best he could buy, but it is necessary to strop the best razor frequently to keep it in shape.

You have a safety razor? Of course, almost every one has. But how about stropping? Do you use one blade three or four times, while the barber strops his a dozen, and then puts in a new bladethen get a dozen sharpened at once or buy new ones?

Why don't you give your safety razor as good treatment as the best common razor? Strop it at least before using, and just after.


You will be surprised at the result. But in order to strop the blade properly you must have a strop different from the old style

The Pullman Mifg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., are placing on the market a new style of safety blade stropper, which permits the rapid sharpening of the blades. It consists of a handle having at the end a number of rollers through which the strop passes. The blade is clamped to a central bar, which is so adjusted as to hold the blade against the strop at the correct angle. The action of the strop automatically reverses the blade so there is no possibiliy of cutting the strop. The device is small, neat and compact and should last a lifetime. Every owner of a safety razor should have one.

## CONCRETE ORNAMENTAL MOULDS.

Never before in the history of concrete work has the use of concrete been so great for ornamental purposes as at the present concrete been so great for ornamental purposes as at the present
time. There seems to be no limit to the possibilities in this line time. There seems to be no limit to the possibilities in this line
and concrete lends itself so readily to the manufacture of concrete articles that it proves most attractive and a very interesting line of work

There is a satisfaction about turning out a handsome piece of work that appeals to every concrete worker, and the immense profits in this line are also very satisfactory.

You can make a vase similar to the following illustration with about one sack of cement. This vase would sell for not less than $\$ 5.00$ and every housewife wants a pair of these as soon as she sees them. This illustration shows one of the most attractive and beautiful lawn vases on the market at the present time. It is sold by the Northwestern Steel \& Iron Works of Eau Claire, Wis., who are extensive manufacturers of concrete machinery of every description and their catalogue shows the largest line of ornamental moulds made.


It will pay contractors to have a copy of this book if for nothing else than for reference. It describes everything shown in the concrete machinery line and gives valuable information of every description.

All moulds for ornamental purposes are made in four sections and are hinged so as to draw easily from the finished mould. The designs are clear cut and attractive in appearance and every contractor will do well to consider the establishment of an ornamental tractor will do well to consider the establishment of a

Every article produced will prove an advertisement for their work and every live, up-to-date concrete man realizes that they cannot do business without advertising. There are a hundred and one different ways in which articles of this kind tend to bring added
sales to their business, and will increase their profits to a large extent, and put their business on a more satisfactory and profitable basis.

## THE NICHOLLS TAKE DOWN SQUARE.

The Nicholls Manufacturing Co., of Ottawa, Iowa, have recently placed on the market a new form of Take Down square, which possesses marked advantages over other forms now in use. In this square, the tongue separates entirely from the blade, so that there is no projection on the blade beyond the inside edge. This allows the square to be packed in a much smaller space, in fact, being only 2 inches by 24 inches. In putting together there are no screws or cams to adjust or come loose, but the tongue automatically locks securely into the blade without the use of any tools whatever.

One of the features claimed for this square is that it will always remain true, as the construction is such that the wear, occasioned by frequent taking apart, causes the two pieces to be more firmly held

together. As the manufacturers make several styles and markings, this square can be obtained in the Nos. 3 and 100 Standard and No. 100 Raiter Framing in Oxidized Copper Black (white or yellow figures) Galvanized, Old Copper and Nickel Plated.

It will be noted that the No. 100 Rafter Framing Square has engraved on it the famous Nicholls Rafter Framing Rule, giving the cuts and lengths for common, hip, valley and jack rafters for seventeen different pitches. For those not familiar with this marking the Nicholls Manufacturing Company, Ottumwa, Iowa, offer to send a direction sheet describing their framing rule, as well as any other information regarding their famous squares.

## FLEXIBLE HACK SAW BLADE.

This is not an illustration of a Dog Collar and Chain, but rather it shows the work of a Culley Flexible Hack Saw Blade, manufactured by the Simonds Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg Mass and Chicago, Ill. There were 47 separate rings made from Mass pipe, each ring slit and the chain formed. After making this num-

ber of cuts, the condition of the blade was so good that the teeth are clearly defined, even in this greatly reduced illustration. The are clearly defined, even in this greatly reduced illustration. The
remarkable flexible property of this blade is shown by its being bent
in a complete circle.

## HAVE YOU INVESTIGATED AMATITE?

Nobody who is buying ready roofing from time to time has any business to be ignorant of the fact that there is a very large and rapidly increasing amount of no-paint roofings coming into use. The painting feature was the only objection to the old-style smooth-coated roofing. Painting cost money and was very apt to be neglected in the interests of other matters that were more pressing-then, the owner woke up, the roofings had begun to lose their waterprof characteristics, were absorbing water and being injured by frost. Accordingly, the advent of Amatite, with its practical mineral surface, was hailed with much satisfaction by ready roofing users, and the sales of the new invention have been increasing with tremendous the sales of the new invention have been increasing with tremendous
rapidity. The simple fact that Amatite Roofing costs no more than rapidity. The simple fact that Amatite Roofing costs no more than
the painted kind, will last as long and longer, and involves no maintenance expense whatever, made it a favorite with building owners all over the country.

Simply as a matter of relative economy and satisfaction, look up Amatite. You can do so very easily by simply addressing a request for a sample to the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Seattle.


We will mail your copy tomorrow if your address reaches us by that time.

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| Also Manufacturers of Black and Galvanised Roafing, Eave Troughs and Conductor Pipe, |
| :--- |



IDEAL IDEAS.
The May number of Ideal Ideas, published by the Ideal Concrete Machinery Company; of South Bend, Ind., and London, Ontario, Canada, shows the results of their recent prize competition for completed buildings.


Owner, Judge Smith, Trust Building, Ottawa, Canada architects, The Bungalow Craft Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Eontractors and block layers, Boyd Brothers, Osgoode, Ont. Erected at Brittannia Heights; frontage, 38 feet; depth, 38 feet; $1,8508 \times 8 \times 16$ inch faced blocks of rock and panel designs used. Building has concrete foundation, 9 rooms, hot water heat. Cost of block work, $\$ 750$; cost of building complete, \$5,400.
Through the courtesy of the Ideal Concrete Machinery Company we are able to reproduce the photograph receiving one of the prizes. There were several hundred entries from all over the world, and the prizes were distributed to Scotland, India, the Philippines, as well as Canada and the United States

The purpose of the contest was to show something of the unlimited possibilities and great range of opportunities for the use of Ideal Concrete Blocks, and the results justified their most sanguine expectations. Many sent photographs showing the progress of their work, asking that they be not entered in the contest as their work was not as good as they expected to have it in a short time.

The contest emphasized the fact that while many were making blocks, they were not taking the care they should to secure work of the best quality. The workmanship in laying was in many cases not up to the standard, as one block mason was told when in quest of new work: "Of course, concrete blocks are all right-they may be waterproof, fireproof, vermin proof, repair proof, everlasting. may be waterproof, fireproof, vermin proof, repair proof, everlasting. and all that, but look at So-and-So's concrete block house, with its
uneven mortar joints and the dauby work of the mason. It is fine uneven mortar joints and the dauby work of the mason. It is fine
inside, but outside it is a fright." The difference in care in just this point is largely responsible for the United States obtaining only five of the sixteen prizes.

We believe that any reader of The National Builder can obtain a copy showing the prize buildings by writing to the Ideal Concrete Machinery Company, at South Bend, Ind., or London, Ontario, Canada. Ask for Number 12, Volume I of "Ideal Ideas."

## ANTI FRICTION BALL TIP BUTTS.

Builders are fast appreciating the solid merits of Butts equipped with accurately fitted Anti Friction Washers of a special metal, preventing any possible wearing away of joints, and in addition have a patented Non Rising Pin eliminating all trouble incident to par-

tially lifted pins. Doors fitted with the McKinney Anti Friction Ball Tip Butts always swing freely and noiselessly, regardless of their weight.

Although these Butts represent quality in every detail, their cost permits of their being used on medium priced buildings as well as the most expensive. The guarantee of the McKinney Mfg. Co. Pittsburg, Pa., represents a house of forty years' standing owning one of the largest and best plants in the world. Strap Hinges, Barn Door Hangers, Track, etc., are also made under the same valuable guarantee. Their goods in all sizes and standard finishes are to be had of most hard ware dealers, and builders and contractors are invited to end for new 1911 catalogue and to ask their dealer for McKinney's Butts.

## A NEW METHOD OF MIXING CONCRETE.

Engineers and architects are daily becoming more exacting in their requirement in constructions. The unquestioned efficacy of machine mixed concrete has the effect of specifications reading "all concrete must be mixed by machine." In order to get the best work, the contractor must show that he is accustomed to mixing by machine, and in order to carry out the work to advantage, he must use the mixer. So, the question is not a mixer, but which mixer is best for the character of work the contractor is building. The contractor on sidewalk work does not need, in fact, cannot use to advantage, the large mixer used in heavy foundation work

That the intending purchaser may decide which mixer to use in his work, the Waterloo Cement Machinery Corporation, Waterloo,


Iowa, have prepared appropriate literature describing the Polygon Mixers, Hoists and Contractors' Equipment. By the study of this catalog, the contractor is able to see how a slight expenditure for "permanent plant" is able to save money on even the smallest contracts. The use of a mixer stamps the contractor as progressive and will often obtain a contract at a preference in price.

In the Polygon mixers a new method of mixing concrete is used. This can readily be seen by reference to the cuts shown herewith. In the Polygon, the shape of the drum provides all the mixing action necessary. When the drum containing a batch of concrete is revolved, the materials are thrown from one side to the other-end wise, sidewise, crosswise and everyotherwise. The process of mixing is thorough and rapid. The complete mixing of all the materials adapts it for dry as well as wet mixtures, and for aggregates of varying sizes. As the principle of mixing requires that every particle of material shall be uniformly coated with cement, it will be

seen that the "Polygon way" is close to the theoretical ideal
The manufacturers claim that the concrete mixed by this method has a clean, smooth appearance, indicating the thoroughness of the mix.

While the Waterloo Cement Machinery Corporation makes a large list of mixers of various sizes and capacities, it is only necessary to show one in these columns. The machine must be portable and self-contained, and as shown, is ready for the severest work. When equipped for steam in this way, the boilers are various state and city ordinances regarding the use of steam boilers. When desired a portable canopy can be added, protecting the engine and apparatus from the weather. Gasoline engines may be used, the nature of this power being particularly adapted to situations where the work is intermittent.

Interested readers of The National Builder are requested to write The Waterloo Cement Machinery Corporation, Waterloo, Iowa, for the complete catalog showing all the styles of mixers and other contractors' machinery.

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We Have an Attractive Proposition for One Carpenter or Builder in Every Community to Take Orders for Our Widely Advertised

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## EDWARDS' INTERLOCKING METAL SPANISH TILE ARCHITECTS EVERYWHERE SPECIFY THIS ATTRACTIVE ROOFING <br> Write us today about your territory. Here's an opportunity you

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## The Edwards Manufacturing Company

Edwards' Metal Spanish Tile are stamped out of the highest quality Worcester Grade Terne Plate, size $10 \times 14$ inches, furnished eithed painted or heavily galvanized. They are provided with our pato get a interlocking device, which conceals all nails, makes it possible danger of perfectly moisture proof roof without soldering and wir.
having the tile crack open in extreme cold or hot weal best Terra Cotta Edwards' Metal Spanish Tile looks exactly being much lighter, easier to Tile. They have the decided much less.
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CLOTH
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GRANVILLE, NEW YORK

## A MEASUREMENT DIAGRAM FOR METAL CEILING USERS

Through the courtesy of The Empire Iron \& Steel Company of Niles, Ohio, we have been permitted to print the following measurement diagram and data from that company's ceiling catalogue No. 6, which is now being distributed without cost to interested parties. We recommend that this article be clipped and filed for reference by those of our readers who have occasion to handle metal ceilings.
The diagram is self explanatory and if followed faithfully the resultant measurements will insure a perfect fit of all parts of the ceiling and consequently an attractive job. The rules given in addition should also be carefully noted.

## RULES FOR MEASURING.

To the actual Iength of ceiling to be covered add the depth of cornice on each end wall. To the actual breadth of ceiling to be covered add the depth of cornice on each side wall. The actual Metal Ceiling required is found by multiplying these two results. For instance: Length of room, $62^{\prime \prime}$, plus depth of Cornice, both ends, $16^{\prime \prime}+16^{\prime \prime}=64^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. Breadth of room $20^{\prime}$, plus depth of Cornice, both sides, $16^{\prime \prime \prime}+16^{\prime \prime}=22^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}$. $64^{n} 8^{\prime \prime} \times 22^{\prime} 8^{\prime \prime}=1,466$ square feet of Metal Ceiling required.
Deductions are allowed only for large openings of 75 square feet or more, since fitting around openings is as expensive as covering them.
Beneath each combination illustrated in this catalogue is noted the depth of Cornice.
Measurements of both sides and both ends should be given, as rooms are frequently out of square. Be sure to locate doors, vestibules, chimneys and offsets, on a sketch to be sent with order oftsets, on a skete to be sent with order or inquiry. Give the height of walls, and, separatety, of the baseboard. All such fixtures as gas or electric-light drops must be placed so as to conform with the drawing and arrangement of the Ceiling.

## UTILITY CRACK FILLER.

The greatest objection to the use of wall board has always been due to the fact that so many builders do not like to have to panel the walls and ceilings in order to take care of the joints between the sheets of wall board.

The Heppes Company, of 4502 Fillmore street, Chicago, Ill., have periected an elastic filler known as Utility Crack Filler, which, when used to fill the cracks between the sheets of Utility Wall Board, manufactured by the same concern, entirely eiiminates this objection

Utility Wall Board, baving practically no contraction and pansion when applied to the walls and ceilings and the joints filled with Utility Crack Filler, make a smooth surface on which wall paper or burlap can be successfully applied.

The Heppes Company is known as one of the most up-to-date manufacturers in the country, and this recent improvement, together with other important features of Utility Wall Board, makes it one of the most popular building materials known to the contractors, builders and architects of this country.

If you have never seen a sample of this economical, durable and artistic wall lining, it will pay you to write them for a sample today. It's worth your while.

Complete information concerning Utility Wall Board and Utility Crack Filler may be obtained by addressing The Heppes Company, 4502 Fillmore street, Chicago, Ill.

## WATERPROOFING MATERIALS WELL WORTH CONSIDERING.

Among the many different brands of waterproofing materials now on the market, the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, 100 William street, New York, are offering a line of fabrics, felts, cements and coatings know as J-M Waterproofing Materials.

These materials, which are the result of this firm's half century of experience, careful study and unexcelled facilities, are especially made to meet every condition in waterproof building construction and have been effectively used for waterproofing underground tunnels, walls of brick and concrete buildings, dams, reservoirs, swimming pools, etc., with much success.

J-M Waterproofing Fabric is strong, loosely woven burlap impregnated with pure asphalt. The asphalt not only clings, but becomes locked into the fabric, and it is claimed that a few layers of this fabric makes a waterproof course of great strength, ductility and elasticity that remains intact and resists moisture even when cracks occur in the cement work.

J-M Waterproofing Asbestos Felt is made of pure asbestos fiber, thoroughly impregnated with pure asphalt. This fabric, being
composed of only mineral substances, contains nothing to decay or deteriorate, and is therefore best adapted for waterproofing all exposed and foundation construction work. In addition to being waterproof, it is also positively acid, mould and rot proof. The asphalt is of a peculiar nature, and has wonderful cementitious characteristics It is used cold and hot and does not run, shove or creep, and will not become brittle in high or low temperature

This combination produces a waterproofing fabric that is especially serviceable where continual dampness prevails.

One of the most perfect water and dampproof materials made by this concern is their J-M Waterproof Coating. This is a combination of carefully selected materials of the highest grades, which when applied, makes a film unimpenetrable by moisture. Aside from being inexpensive, it does away with furring and lathing and makes a positive bond between plaster and brick or stone walls. This coating protects plaster from strains due to dampness, also from discoloring by fireproof tile walls. Damp cellars and walls coated with this coating are made clean, sweet and useful. This coating can also be used in place of so-called non-straining cements, for stain-prooving marble, granite and limestone

This concern has issued a little booklet explaining fully the merits of their waterproofing materials, which they will gladly mail to anyone on request.

## HY-RIB.

Under this appropriate heading, the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, Detroit, Mich., are sending out the sixth edition of their Hy-Rib handbook, showing the value of this fabric in all parts of buildings of various characters and particularly for use in the construction of silos, tanks and conduits.

For the convenience of the reader, the book is subdivided into various sections, such as that for General Data on Hy-Rib, Applications to Floors and Roofs, to Walls and Sidings, Partitions, Ceiling and Furrings, Buiiding Construction in General, Special Tools and Clips for Hy-Rib, etc. The detailed working drawings show exactly how the material is applied to building work. Illustrations are made from photographs showing the use of the material in construction.

Only those directly connected with the building trades have a conception of the manifold uses to which concrete, and especially re-enforced concrete, is being adapted. Not only in massive foundation work to support heavy structures, but in the walls and partitions as well. The danger from fire, as well as natural deterioration and decay, is causing engineers and architects to adopt it more and more in places where it is necessary to balance tects $t$ oadopt it more and more in places where it is necessary to balance the naturally great comp. essive strength of the concrete by adding metal re-enforcement. Such places as walls, partitions could be built of solid concrete, but in order to be stiff enough would have to be very thick and bulky. The addition of re-enforcement allows a much thinner and lighter wall. In the proper design of structures where a thin wall or partition is desirable the engineer has a wide opportunity to display his ingenuity. To aid him this book is prepared.

## WHY NOT GET A SI-MONDS HAND SAW FOR YOUR WORK NOW?



You have read so much and heard so much about the Simonds Hand Saw that now it is time for you to try it.

Remember that the dealer who sells you a Simonds Saw is empowered to guarantee it fully in every respect and your money will be refunded if the Saw is not entirely satisfactory.

Remember that there is a variety of styles from which to choose; different lengths, points, straight back or sway back.

Remember the Simonds Hand Saw is made of Simonds Steel and each Saw is packed in a separate case - a distinctive feature.

Remember that the workmen who make Simonds Saws are the most skilled men at this trade.

If it will help you we will tell you the name of the dealer near you who sells Simonds Hand Saws, or, if there is none near you, we will quote you a price on a saw delivered direct from the factory. Just fill in the coupon below, clip it out and mail it to us. The quickest way to get a Simonds Hand Saw.

## SIMONDS MFG. CO.

## Fitchburg, Mass.

As per your advertisement in the "National Builder," send name of nearby Dealer selling Simonds Saws. I desire a Saw, Length....
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They show you clearly the practical and simple method of insulating walls and floors with Linofelt. Every carpenter, every builder. every architect realizes just what these little plans mean. They are keen to the advantages of building according to these methods. They know how important such efficient insulating of walls, floors, ceilings and partitions is to all classes of homes and buildings. We might emphasize residences, office buildings, hospitals, school buildings, stores, and buildings constructed for manufacturing purposes. These must have the uniform warmth in winter, coolness in summer and the quiet all the time that Linofelt insures.

Anyone who knows Linofelt immediately becomes enthusiastic aboui it-because it has so many delightful features. It is an insulating quilt. No other is as light as Linofelt cubical contents considered. It comes from the cubical contensts considered.
same source as 1 inen. $I t$ is made from flax in the same source as inen. Tris made from ixx in largest flax market in the world- winona. 1 tt is odorless, chemically clean, as sanitary as a surgical dressing.
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times as effective as building paper for all uses.

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Let us send you an attractive book for Architects, Contractors and Carpenters showing Linofelt in all forms, telling how it is made, showing and explaining plans and methods of using Linofelt, illustrated with excellent photographs of residences and buildings built with Linofelt, located in different climates. Let as send you this meaty book because it also tells in like manner of Lith Board and Rock Wool. Let as acquaint you with our Service Department,our own engineers, who have a world of experience in insulating work, who have pursued it under all sorts of conditions for a great many years, who are fully equipped and qualined to barding any of your work gratis. Let us send you whom you can consulafelt so that you can see it with your own eyes and feel it with your a free sampls and have a close realization of its extreme effectiveness, have a firm knowledge owne it will do more than we claim it will do. Get the book, the service, the sample by
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## THE GALE WALL SAFE.

To protect one's valuables, we must consider the dangers which confront them. There is the ever present danger of burglars and petty thieves, and there is the constant danger from fire. There is also the danger of valuable papers being lost through misplacement in books, files, drawers, etc. At house cleaning time, little effort is made to carefully look over large bundles of papers, boxes, etc., but it is left to chance that no valuables are thrown out.

Protection against all of these dangers can easily be secured in large, cumbersome safes or vaults, but the average householder or tenant has no such amount of valuables as would warrant the purchase of such large pieces of equipment.

For the convenience of those wishing a safe place for ordinary valuables, papers, etc., the Willis Manufacturing Co., of Galesburg, Ill., are making a wall safe of unusual merit. They are made in several sizes, having a capacity of from 320 to 880 cubic inches, and are intended to be built in the walls or partitions of either frame or brick houses. When installed only the circular door is exposed,

having a three tumbler combination lock of improved mechanism. The makers claim the locks are unpickable and are capable of an indefinite number of changes.
For protection against fire, the safe is lined with asbestos lumber, which, with the resulting air-spaces, insures perfect safety.

Don't leave your valuable papers, notes, receipts, etc., lying around where they will get lost or destroyed. Write to the Willis Mfg. Co., Galesburg, I11., and get their information and prices on the Gale Wall Safe.

GRILLES, COLONNADE OPENINGS AND CONSOLES.
The catalogue number 19 of the Chicago Grille Works, 826-836 Wells St., Chicago, Ill., shows an excellent line of grilles, parlor colonnade openings, consoles, etc. The experience of the Chicago Grille Works in this line of material is based on many years of manufacturing and designing. They have always kept up to date in designs and have never cut down the size of the columns used in their openings from what they should be to mere curtain poles. their openings from what they should be to mere curtain poles.
They have always manufactured from the best materials and the sizes They have always manufactured from the best materials and the sizes
of columns, dowels, etc., have always been in proper proportion no

matter if this did mean a little more expense to them in getting the work out.

The policy of the Chicago Grille Works has been to give their customers the best materials, prompt shipment and fair treatment in every way and there are many of the best contractors and builders, not only in Chicago but in many other cities and towns, who will thoroughly agree to these claims.

The accompanying plate number 102-C.-18 illustrated here shows that the Chicago Grille Works is giving special attention to electric wiring, the connections being shown both on the pedestals and on

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Pacific Coast Jumber MENZ TIMBER GOLD BONDS $\begin{gathered}\text { Buckeye Brand } \\ \text { Red Cedar Shingle }\end{gathered}$ and Timber Landit Sharing Interest Bearing Deed Protected


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$\mathbf{W}^{\text {E are creating such a demand for them }}$ that they are rapidly supplanting wood shingles everywhere.

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It contains many beautiful designs of Consoles, Columns and
NORTHWESTERN GRILLE WORKS Office and Showroom, 1824 Milwaukee Ave., CHICAGO
the beam brackets. Plate No. 55-C.-18 shows a neat arch design for an opening between a stair hall and parlor, where a little more privacy is needed by the home owner. This arch, as well as the other. is made in various widths and heights, each in proportion to the open-

ing to be filled. The catalogue is issued by the Chicago Grille Works shows many other fine designs, such as these two, and can be had to make selections from upon request.

## AUTOMOBILE TURNTABLES.

In the construction of a small garage a turntable is a great convenience, in a large one it is necessity. This statement would apply nearly as well to stables, where most of the readers of The National BuILDER are familiar with the efforts necessary to turn carriages around in close quarters.

As manufactured by the Lansing Wheel-Barrow Company. A turntable is not a difficult piece of equipment to install and the simple construction insures freedom from repairs. When properly installed, the table can be used as a wash stand, the water running freely over the smooth top and finding its way out through a trough at the edge of the pit.

Nor is it necessary to put the turntable in the garage. It can with equal facility be placed in the driveway in front of the door; this allows one to drive into the garage when in a hurry, or if time permits the car can be turned before entering the garage, and to be ready for leaving the garage under power.

The use of a turntable is more than a matter of convenience A large part of "tire trouble" results from turning and twisting the car in cramped quarters, such as are usually met with in the cities The cost of repairs due to a slip on a dark night, tearing off the doors

of the garage or smashing the top or guards will soon equal the cost of the turntable. The approach to the garage is not always a broad level stretch. Only too often there is a sharp turn or a steep grade with obstacles on one or both sides. A turntable is then the only practical solution.

When the garage must open directly on the street, as it must in most city garages, the danger not only to the street traffic and pedestrians but to the automobile itself, makes a turntable a real investment. A backing automobile receives scant courtesy especially when unnecessary, and these trouble are entirely preyentable

If you neglected to install a turntable when you built your garage or if you are about to build one, write to the Lansing Wheelbarrow Company, Lansing, Michigan, and ask for "Talks on Turntables." You will find it interesting and instructive.

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If you are needing Level at once, order direct from this article, as we do not even require you to guarantee express charges (and no other instrument manufacturer ever made such an offer). We don't hesitate to do it, as we have shipped thousands of Levels in that manner, and the enthusiastic endorsements of these purchasers gives us the unlimited confidence that the Instrument will please you. If you are not needing Level right away, write for full description and get acquainted with the Bostrom before buying. Bostrom's Levels are used and endorsed in every State in the Union, and are rapidly taking the place of instruments much higher in price, and you owe it to yourself to inspect the Bostrom before buying.

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It gives lengths for any rafters.
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G. A. TOPP \& CO., Indianapolis, Ind. $\begin{gathered}\text { See tool at Your Hardware } \\ \text { Dealers. }\end{gathered}$


## CORTRIGHT METAL SHINGLES

Practically every reader of The National Builder is interested in roofing, and we are pleased to be able to announce that the Cortright Metal Shingle Advocate will be sent free for one year by the Cortright Metal Roofing Co., 50 N. 23rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. The fact that an American home catches fire every three minutes, should lead everyone to try to reduce the fire risk. A large, too large, proportion of fires start from the roof, and by making that part of the building incombustible as well as rain and wind proof, the metal shingle is doing excellent work.

Remember, you can get your name on the list free by mentioning National Builder to the Cortright Metal Roofing Company, 50 N. 23rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANADA'S ASBESTOS SUPPLY.
[From Consul A. E. Seyfert, Owen Sound, Ontario.]
According to an official report, Canada produces 82 per cent of the world's supply of asbestos. The companies operating asbestos quarries and factories in Canada are capitalized at $\$ 24,290,000$. In 1880 only 380 tons of asbestos were produced in the Dominion, valued at $\$ 24,700$; in 1909 the output was 63,300 tons, valued at $\$ 2,300,000$. In 1909 2,000 men were employed in the asbestos industry, and received wages amounting to $\$ 1,350,000$. In the Black Lake quarries, in the Province of Quebec, there are $451,000,000$ tons of asbestos rock in sight. The Russians are the only real rivals as regards extent of asbestos resources, but are heavily handicapped by the excessive cost of transportation of $\$ 35$ to $\$ 40$ per ton from the Russian mines to London. Serious competition is not feared by the Canadian companies on this account.

The asbestos slate or shingle industry is being developed by the plants in Canada, and predictions are made that in a short time 75 per cent of all the asbestos produced in the Canadian quarries will be used for asbestos shingles. The asbestos-slate business is only five years old, but during that time the demand for this article has increased enormously, and large factories are being established to supply the demand for this new roofing material.

## HOW TO SELECT DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Under this heading the Keuffel \& Esser Co. are sending from their general office and factory at Hoboken, N. J., a dozen or more pages from their catalogue. The pamphlet describes in detail their grades of drawing instruments, especial attention being paid to the grades of drawing instruments, especial attention being paid to
construction of the Pivot joint of their dividers and compasses.

Many architects and draftsmen are familiar with the Keuffel \& Esser Co. goods, and others should inform themselves as soon as possible.

## WARM, COOL AND QUIET DWELLINGS.

Under this appropriate heading the Union Fibre Co. of Winona, Wis., are sending out a fine catalogue describing their products and illustrating their use as applied to structures of many kinds.
Of course we want a house warm in winter, cool in summer and ree at times from internal vibration from room to room and from oor to floor. But the question is, how can these results be best btained. The use of insulation makes a house warm in winter by preventing the cold winds from penetrating and preventing the eated air from escaping. Wrapping a blanket around a house keeps out the cold air, and keeps in the warmed air exactly on the same
principles that we wear clothes. The saving resulting from the use principles that we wear clothes. The saving resulting from the use
of proper insulation, such as Linofelt, soon exceeds the cost of

the installation, besides the greater comfort obtained through its use. What is true in winter is also true in summer, the protective effect of the insulation keeps the warm air outside, and makes the interior cool and comfortable on the warmest days.

- It would be impossible to build a tight wall thick enough to prevent any air passing through, but this might not prevent the changes in temperature or the passing of sounds and vibration, for instance if the partition was of sheet metal. By the use of a preparation such as Linofelt, the passage of heat and vibration are also stopped, making the walls and partitions practically sound proof, as well as guarding against changes in temperature.

Insulation should be used whenever it is desired: first, to guard a building against changes of temperature, keeping it warm in winter and cool in summer; second, to prevent sound passing from room to room or from floor to floor, as in schools, hospitals, conservatories, public halls, etc.; third, to keep cold places cold, as refrigerators, iee houses, cold storage, refrigerator cars, etc.; fourth, to prevent bowdensation of moisture on walls and ceilings.


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## Are You Going to Build?

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specify the Zimmerman Iron Base, the only
one with a center bearing. one with a center bearing.
It ventilates the column, thereby preventing checking or opening and does not allow water to stand at the base to cause rot. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR J Syracuse Corner Block Factory SYRACUSE,

[^7]On the farm water must be provided for the stock and should be ready for extinguishing fires. The combustible nature of many farm products, such as hay, straw, grain, etc., renders some protection necessary, but how often we see fine building destroyed when a few gallons of water would save them.

These are among the emergency requirements, it is true, but they must be met, and it is just as well to cut down the number of costly possible emergencies.

But there is a new danger confronting the farmer which will have a direct bearing on the high cost of living. The importation during the last few years of injurious parasites, insects, moths, etc., already costs this country millions of dollars annually. No one thing


No. 1 hoist with 5 H. P. novo engine.
can help the situation as much as spraying with the various preparations known to be helpful. A proper pump for spraying is an investment which will mean saving many times its cost every year.

The Hildreth Manufacturing Company of Lansing, Mich., claim that in the NOVO they have perfected the small gasoline engine. Three sizes only are made, from two and one-half to five horse power, and by concentrating their efforts on these sizes they are able to produce what they claim to be the simplest, most reliable and satisfactory engine on the market.

The NOVO is the result of years of study and experiment, based on sound, well-established principles, and combining the best features of modern practice. Space prevents more than a brief statement beyond the fact that the motor is built for hard, consistent and continuous work, on any of the work mentioned above, as well as running cream separators, pneumatic water systems, cement mixers, feed grinders, and all light farm and contracting machinery. The engine above is self-contained, a complete power plant, ready to set up at any time or place, and needing no pipe, tank or fittings.

One of the novel features of the construction of the NOVO is the manner of cooling. Only a small amount of water is used, obviating the necessity for tank or fan. The engine can be left out all winter without danger from the weather.


CONTRACTOR'S DIAPHRAGM PUMP WITH NOVO ENGINE.
For the purposes mentioned above the NOVO can be obtained in the engine only or connected with any of the machines mentioned. For the common purposes, such as hoists, pumps, etc., the base is made in one piece, making the entire engine self-contained. For general use, such as contracting, the value of this feature in portability is apparent. We are able to show two forms of this novel engine, and the manufacturers, the Hildreth Manufacturing Company, Lansing, Mich., will be pleased to send their catalogue or other desired information upon request. Users of small power machines should investigate this engine.

## To Mark Tools

Coat the tools to be marked with a thin covering of wax, hard tallow, or paraffine by warming the tool slightly and rubbing the wax over the surface until it melts. Allow it to cool and make the desired marks with a sharp instrument such as a scratch-awl or needle point set in a handle. Now, pour on nitric acid, which will quickly etch the desired design. As soon as the marks are deep enough, wash off the acid and warm the tool until the wax melts and can be wiped off.


Don't be satisfied with merely pushing a saw and driving nails Be a master of your craft. Learn to plan as well as to work-to use your brain with the same skill that you use your hands.
Learn to fill a big-salaried job-the kind of a job that hundreds of other men, with no more natural ability than you, are filling with ease and success.

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You can master every detail of your line of work, every branch of building construction, every angle of architecture and carpentrycan do it in your spare moments and at almost no expense at all. You can have the knowledge and experience of over four score experts at your command, ready for instant use whenever you want it-can fit yourself to fill any first class position above you that you desire-simply by allowing us to place in your hands this great ten volume set without your sending us one cent in advance.

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tractor or building owner can afford to be without it a single day.

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studding or pitch of roof. Can be ueed on any kind of siding. No
ping or bolts used in adjuating No bring holes in aiding Saves time pinsor bolts used in adjusting, No boring holes in siding, Saves time
and money on every job. Special Discount for First Order in Eaeh
and
Ashland Folding Scaffold Co.,

"DiamondN" Expansion Shields
Have increased holding power on account of Securely coted ribbed exterior surface Securely clamped together without the use of springs or wires.
A better shield at the same price.
DIAMOND EXPANSION BOLT COMPANY
90 West Street, corner Cedar,


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


## UTILITY WALL BOARD.

Wall board offers many advantages over other forms of lining and finishing buildings. While many of these are apparent to the readers of the National Builder, there are some things about Utility readers of the National BuILDER, there are some things about lookility over the latest catalogue of the Heppes Company while on a train. over the latest catalogue of the Heppes Company while on a train.
When the page showing a garage came up, a fellow passenger exWhen the page showing a garage came up, a fellow passenger ex-
claimed: "That's just what I've been looking for. I want to line my garage, which is of sheet metal, and that is the first thing that looks like it would do the work." In a building of this character the heat of summer must be kept out as well as the cold of winter. It is in such places that Utility Wall Board is especially valuable.

In the stables and barns, as in the garage, wall board is of great value. Being windproof as well as waterproof, it adds greatly to the comfort of the live stock. Most especially, the harness, carriage and feed rooms should be lined for protection from dust and dirt.

But not alone in the stables, garages, and outbuildings is the board available. Every room in the house is better for a lining of this character. So many are the advantages that we can only refer this character.
to a few, leaving it to the practical readers of the NATIONAL BUILDER to a few, leaving it to the practical readers of the Nation
to find more ways in which to use this excellent material.

The billiard room has always been a place of interest to the builder. When the walls are plastered there is danger of damage from cues, chairs, etc. Wainscoting is expensive, while wall board takes the place of both, as it can be panelled to represent burlap or other finish, and its tough, fibrous composition renders damage extremely unlikely, and repairs easy.

Attic rooms usually have so many corners and angles that their finish is the despair of the plasterer, unless the arrises are covere to hide the crooked lines. The naturally plain surface of Utility Wall Board allows its use here to perfection, and a small amount of panelling gives an artistic finish to an otherwise unsightly room.

How many times we see the laundry tucked away in a corner of the basement where the rough walls and unfinished ceiling do not add comfort, if indeed they do not injure the clothes. An ideal laundry room built in the basement and lined with Utility Wall Board will please the women folks. When given two coats of oil paint, the walls are proof against steam and moisture

Every room in the house has its use for Utility Wall Board. In the living room an artistic effect can easily be obtained by using Util ity Wall Board for side walls and ceiling, with box ceiling beams and side wall panel strips stained with mission stain, the panels painted to harmonize with the finish of the woodwork. By stippling, a burlap effect can be obtained and, in fact, the decorator has the widest range in selecting the finish, as the board takes either oil or water colors readily

For bedrooms, it is customary to fill the joints between the sheets with Utility Paste Filler, when it presents a perfectly smooth surface for painting or papering.

When we come to the bathroom, our preference is really for tile, isn't it? But when we learn the cost we decide we will find something cheaper. Utility Wall Board readily lends itself to sanitary finish, as an enamel finish can be easily applied, which will permit washing the walls as often as required. The peculiar composition of the board makes it efficient as a sound retarder, so that the noise of running water is seldom heard outside the bathroom.

Among the advantages of Utility Wall Board is its easy application. A novice can apply it over plaster or other finish, or can nail it directly to the studding. The variety of sizes in which it comes makes it possible to order sheets to cut to advantage, thus utilizing almost every square foot of it. - Contrast this to the rubbish left by the plasterer. An ordinary workman applies the board much faster than a lather can prepare the walls for the plasterer, and the work is finished without the delay in time, the cost or annoyance due to the wet plaster

To guide the intending purchaser, the Heppes Company, 4518 Fillmore St., Chicago, will send their complete catalogue relative to their products. Complete instructions for measuring are given, and it is well worth having this information on file.

## FARM AND SHOP POWER PLANTS.

In this age of machinery every effort is being made in industria lines to reduce the lines of labor of both man and beast. So much so, that the term "horsepower" is almost a misnomer and a quasimythical term handed down to us from the ages before mechanical power became a possibility. In factories, both large and small, little attention is paid to hand labor, and only the most delicate adjustments are left for the skill of the hand and eye of the trained workman

In the smaller shops, there is still considerable dependence on hand methods, but here, too, the power machines are rapidly filling the place of hand and foot power machines.

On the farm mechanical methods are applied to many operations heretofore left to nature. Cream is separated from the milk as soon as milked, instead of allowing it to rise in the old fashioned way. Ice is made by machine when wanted, instead of being cut when the weather permitted. The reaper and harvester have taken the place of the scythe and sickle, even as the threshing machine replaces the threshing floor and the flail,

In arid and semi-arid districts, the crops are watered when they need it, thus supplementing the natural rainfall, and even replacing it entirely. Many districts blossom in almost tropical verdure under mechanical irrigation.

It is but natural, therefore, to seek the best power for use in these many places. Handwork is too slow and laborious, animals are no sufficient to do all the work, the steam engine is cumbersome and cannot be easily transplanted, besides requiring expert attendance al the time. Electric motors require current from outside sources, making the service costly, and so the mind naturally turns to the gasoline engine. This motive power possesses the qualities of portability, small weight for high power and speed, low cost of operation, always ready for instant use, adaptable for any purpose within the range of its power, and needs no expert engineer to operate it successfully. power on the farm and in the small shop, we find Schmidt Bros. Co

## 6 MONTHS FREE TRIAL



## Special Offer on Shop and Factory 0utfit

We want every carpenter, every shop, factory, contractor and todol-user to try this grinding, buffing and polishing outfit for six months free -a whole half year for you to find out how this perfected genuine Carborundum grinder saves tcols, saves time, and earns money for any shop, factory or individual tool-user. We want you to prove these facts on your own tools. The whole half year's use will cost you nothing. Try it free for 6 months is what we ask and prove it is a big moneymaker for you. Then send it back, if you wish-no hard feelings if you do. Send back the coupon at the bottom of this page for our 6 months' free trial offer.

# Luther Diamond Tool Grinder 

## 25 Times Faster Than The Grindstone-6 Times Faster Than Emery Wheels

The wheels of this grinder are genuine Carborundum. Nothing is so hard as Carborundum except the genuine diamond. Wheels actually made of genuine diamond would cut no faster. In reality Corborundum c ystals are artificial diamonds, made by fusing the elements of real diamonds in the electric furnaces at Niagara Falls, in which fire brick melts and runs like butter. In this utmost heat, Carborundum crystals get a temper and sharpness that cuts hardest steel or toaghest malleable iron as emery does copper. Carborundum whecls do not glaze -they peel steel away in tiny shavings at lightest touch-no hard pressure necessary, no frictional heat, no water cooling necessary, no danger of drawing temper. Genuine Corborundum wheels do not get soft in spots, wear lopsided or glaze. They will outlast any number of emery wheels, saving that much money. They make it so easy to keep tools keen and bright, that tools are kept that way, and that means more, faster and easier work. They will not draw temper and tools last longer, which means another saving-to say nothing about the time saved in sharpening. But don't take our word-prove these facts by a half year's free use of this splendid outfit.


## Read what others say

Elmwood Haynes, of the Haynes Auto-
mobile Co., says: "I have found your mobile Co., says: "I have found your
machine a very satisfactory device." Most Practical Grinder Made I received the Carborundum Grinder and am highly satisfied with it. I consider it the best and most practical allpurpose machine so far manufactured.
ALIEN StoodiEy, Goldfield, Nevada. The Best Grinder I am well pleased with your grinder. It
is the beast grinder we have around here.

## Ine best grinder we have around here.

What
What Neighbors Say Your grinder does everything
you claim for it and more too. I have shown it to my neighbors and they say it is one of the finest things they ever saw. Just As Represented Just As Represented I have just received the
grinder and find that it is just at represented. I am very well C.H.Trompson, Cheyenne,Wyo.

## Built Like a High

## Grade Lathe

The Luther Mechanic's Special, forming the basis of this Special shop and factory outfit, is built for a lifetime of service-has steel and malleable construction,
dust-proof, bronze bearings, machine cut spur gears, bearings run in oil bath-speed 2,500 revolutions per minute. Carborundum wheels guaranteed 5 years.

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By returning this coupon you will not put yourself under any obligation whatever. We will send you full details of our Six Months' Free Trial Offer, and full description of this splendid grinding, buffing and polishing outfit, also the reprint from McClure's Magazine telling the interesting story of the aiscovery of Carborundum. Everything we send is free, and puts you under no obligations. If you
want to increase shop production, save time, or make your work easier, let us tell you about this grinder.
Send back the coupon today.

55c Madison Street

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

LUTHER GRINDER MFG. CO., I O N
55c Madison St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Please send me free and prepaid your free Carborundum booklets and 6 months' free trial offer on special shop and factory outfit.
Na.ne..
Address .
Dealer's Name
Address

Engine Works of Davenport, Iowa. In their latest catalogue and price list are shown many of the conditions when a motor of this character is well nigh indispensable. The novel points of construction make it especially valuable for places where the use is inter mittent and where unskilled parties must operate it. The manufacturers claim that owing to its simplicity and reliability, this engine is particularly adapted to farm use for churning, separating, sawing wood, cutting fodder, etc., and can be easily rigged up to run small woodworking shop

The catalogue is well illustrated and contains prices and the liberal terms on which the engine is sent far approval. On request from the readers of the National Builder they will send the engine for ten days' trial before the first payment is made. But send for the catalogue and see for yourself how much labor can be saved by this little machine.

## FRONT DOOR SET.

The Rehm Hardware Co., 1502 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, state that they are having quite a demand for their 5308 Front Door Set, which is shown here. The lock of this front door set has a cast bronze metal front, antique copper finish, ${ }^{5-16}$ swivel spindle hub, bronze metal bolts and steel keys. The latch and dead bolt are operated by one key The knobs and escutcheons are wrought bronze metal, antique copper finish
Special attention is called to the fact that the night latch and the dead bolt are operated by one key. This is something quite new and will be greatly appreciated by the property owner. This front door set will add greatly to the fine appearance of any door or room. While the knobs and escutcheons of this set are wrought bronze metal, and everything else about it is of the highest class, yet the price is exceedclass, yet the pr
The Rehm Hardware Company will be glad to quote prices on either a few sets or a complete bill for builders' hardware for any residence or building. They carry a very large stock of fine builders' hardware, make prompt shipment and endeavor in every way to give their customers the best values for their money.

## BURMITE ROOFING FOR IMPORTANT BUILDINGS

Bermingham \& Seaman Company, with general offices at 1208 to 1226 Tribune building, Chicago, Ill., is meeting with a very gratifying demand for its Burmite material for roofing and siding, some of the most important buildings recently erected or under way in the

## The Gale Wall Safe

It makes your Valuable Papers, Jewelry and Silver secure against Porch Climbers, Petty Theives, Fire, etc.

No Home or Apartment House complete without one. It has a combination lock.


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Write or come to the
Studies of the
Von Gerichten Art Glass Co. 550-558 S. High Street COLUMBUS, 0., U.S.A.

Workers in Art Glass and Mosaics.
northwest making use of this material as a roof covering. The utility of a high-grade prepared roofing for buildings of all kinds, and for roofs, whether flat or steep, appears to be well established. In addition to its cheapness, some of the advantages of a first-class rock-surstorms of wind, ice or hail, all of which are more or less faced roofing are that it is not affected by climatic changes, nor by destructive to roofs in general. Some of the important buildings roofed with "Burmite" include the Pioneer Press office building, a modern 18 -story skyscraper which is regarded as one of the finest in St. Paul, Minn.; the warehouse of the W. J. Hoy Construction Company in the same city; the recently erected $\$ 250,000$ St. Charles Hotel at Pierre, S. D.; the mammoth new Iumber shed of the McMahon Lumber Company at Fergus Falls, Minn.; many of the depots of the Minneapolis, St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Railway; the warehouse of the Nicholas \& Shepard Company at Fargo, N. D.; the new factory of the Towle Syrup \& Refining Company, St. Paul, and many others.

## THE PEERLESS FLEXIBLE BIT GAUGE.

When boring for mortise locks, dowels, etc., it is necessary to use great care not to bore too deep, as one unnecessary turn may strike a nail, cut through the stile or weaken the door. Many of the devices for gauging the depth of the hole are unreliable on account of springing, slipping or scraping, marring the work, etc. Others are limited in their range and will not permit of boring the full depth of the bit.

By the use of the Peerless Flexible Bit Gauge, the manufacturers, Messrs. Potter Brothers, 612 W. 110th street, New York, claim the

chance of damages is reduced to a minimum, while it will allow boring with any bit or twist drill to within three-quarters of an inch of the chuck of the brace. As there are so many places when this attachment, which can be put in any bit in an instant, can be used to advantage, every carpenter and woodworker should have one. While your dealer probably has the PEERLESS in stock, should there be any trouble finding it, write to the manufacturers at above address.

## WOOD DISTILLATION.

The annual federal report on the statistics of forest production says that during the year 1909 there were consumed in the United States in the processes of wood distillation $1,256,157$ cords of wood by 147 plants, as against 977,844 cords by 131 plants in 1908 and $1,282,120$ cords in 1907 by the same number of plants.

The wood-distillation industry is concerned with the manufacture of such products as result from the heating of wood so as to produce volatile distillates and solid residue. Two distinct processes of manufacture, known, respectively, as the destructive process and the steam process, are in general use. In the former the wood is heated to such a temperature that the fibre is destroyed and new products are formed. In the latter the volatile substances are removed from the wood by treatment with steam, which does not destroy the fibre. Each process is modified to some extent for special uses.

The wood-distillation industry is naturally divided into two branches, "hardwood distillation" and "softwood distillation," and the statistics are presented separately for each class. With few exceptions, the establishments engaged in the former are confined to the Northern and Central states, chiefly Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania, while the latter branch of the industry is located principally in the South Atlantic and Gulf states, especially Alabama, Florida, and Georgia.

Thirty-one establishments were reported as engaged in softwood dis tillation in 1909. Though the distribution according to states has changed greatly in the past three years, the total number is the same as in 1907 and only one more than in 1908

Softwood distillation as an industry is still to some extent in an experimental stage. A number of the processes which have been tried have not proved uniformly satisfactory, and consequently estabishments have been abandoned or removed to more suitable localities. The total value of all the products of distillation amounted to $\$ 8,328,484$, of which the value of charcoal was $\$ 3,509,019$; wood alcohol, $\$ 2,082,253$; other products $\$ 2,637,212$. These last products include tar, turpentine, oils, and pyroligenous acid.

The city of Yonkers, through its common council, has appropriated $\$ 10,000$ for mural decorations in the council chamber of the new city hall, and in order to obtain these paintings the Honorable James T. Lennon has appointed as Art Commissioners, Rudolph Eickemeyer, Jr., G. Howard Chamberlain, and Charles H. Israels. For this purpose the Art Commission is instituting a public competition, for which competition a copy of the program may be obtained from the Art Commission of the city of Yonkers, care of James V. Mahoney, Board of Contract and Supply, City Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

## PREMAX PREMAX SASH CHAIN Made of the best open hearth <br> steel-is in every way reliable <br> PREMAX

Niagara Sash Pulleys, Steel Sash Fixtures. If you are not handling our line, it will pay you to get Catalog B.
NIAGARA FALLS METAL STAMPING WORKS NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, U.S. A.

## Angratite

## Why the Buyer of Amatite Never Complains

WHEN a man buys ordinary ready roofing he usually neglects to paint it and after three or four years he comes back to the dealer with a protest. It is human nature to neglect painting roofs.

When a man buys Amatite Roofing he lays it on his building and in three or four years it is still as good as new and does not need any paint. He forgets he has such a roof but no harm is done by that.

There is nothing to neglect in the case of Amatite. Amatite has a peculiar surfacea sort of plastic concrete made of pitch and mineral matter.

This surface is plastic enough so that the material can be rolled up into handy rolls in the usual manner and handled just like any
other ready roofing. When unrolled on the roof and nailed down it presents to the weather a continuous surface of mineral matter and pitch. On this surface wind, rain, storm, heat and cold have little effect. Year after year it looks up to the sky undisturbed and unaffected. It costs nothing to maintain and relieves the owner from all responsibility.

Dealers can improve their business by selling Amatite and buyers make a good bargain when they buy it. The price of Amatite is less than that of most painted roofings of less weight and durability.

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Everybody interested in a Material for Roofing and Siding Buildings should have them, because they show exactly

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appearance of "Burmite" as it goes out from our plant every working day of the year, in the two separate surfaces, i.e., Roof Insurance for 15 Years Recognized and acknowledged to be the most Durable, Practical and Inexpensive for use on Buildings of any kind of construction. Guaranteed for 10 years without Coating, and if properly laid will last from 20 to 25 years. "Burmite" lasts longer than shingles-costs less, preserve it. Can be laid over old shingles or tin; is odorless, will not "run" on steep roofs; and on account of its unusual flexibility, is especially well adapted to flat or uneven surfaces, used in any elimate, can be applied in cold or hot weather without
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# No Rubbing Needed for a Beautiful Flat Finish 

Johnson's Flat Wood Finish, applied with a brush, produces the soft, velvety effect of the handrubbed finish at one-third the cost for labor. All that is necessary to obtain this beautiful flat finish on any woodwork, new or old, is to brush on a coat of Johnson's Flat

Wood Finish. It dries in an hour without a suggestion of gloss.

Architects, contractors, Painters and Home Owners everywhere are enthusiastic over the results obtained with it and the big saving it makes possible.

## Johnson's Flat Wood Finish

is a liquid-an easy spreading preparation-manufactured especially for finishing interior woodwork of new residences and buildings-as well as furniture -and equally valuable for refinishing old surfaces.

This flat wood finish opens a new field for the painter. He can now give his customers the beautiful, artistic, flat, hand-rubbed effects that have always been so high-priced on account of the labor-at prices that are within the reach of everyone.

By the use of Johnson's Flat Wood finish, you can make figures on hand-rubbed effects that will land the contract every time-give your customer perfect satisfaction and make you a good profit besides.

For giving this rubbed effect to new woodwork, apply Johnson's Flat Wood Finish over Wood Dye, Paste Wood Filler, or Varnish-for old woodwork or furniture having a gloss or varnish finish, simply apply a coat of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish. It is not necessary to remove the old finish before applying the new -and one coat thoroughly brushed in is sufficient.

## Prices of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish

| Gallons - | - | - | - | $\$ 3.00$ |
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| Quarts - | - | - |  | 85 |
| Piats | - | - | - | 80 |
| One Gallon is sufficient for 500 | square feet |  |  |  |

FREE
Let us send you free a test can of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish and a copy of our Instruction Book. We want every painter-you-to know all about this most important development in wood finishing materials. We will send you a free sample so you may try it yourself at our expense and be convinced. Write today or fill out coupon for sample of Johnson's Flat Wood Finish and panels of wood finished with it.

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THAT YOU WRITE ADVERTISERS,
IT WILL HELP.

# Instruction Book On Wood Finishing and Generous Samples FRE To Painters 

$W^{\text {® }}$HAVE just gone to the expense of publishing a hand-book on Wood Finishing especially for our painters. This Instruction Book gives full information about finishing all wood-soft or hard-old or new. There is no point it does not cover. It tells you just how much material you will need for any work so that you can easily figure out your estimates.

We want a copy of this Instruction Book in the hands of every progressive painter. Write today for your copy which we are holding here for you. Remember we will send it absolutely free and postpaid. You are placed under no obligation whatever.

We will also send you FREE samples of JOHNSON'S WOOD FINISHES. After you have tried our brand we know that you will never use any other, for our wood finishes will ALWAYS give your clients satisfaction-you will never have a dissatisfied customer if you finish all of your work with "Johnson's" standard finishes.

## Johnson's Wood Dye

is made in 15 popular shades as follons:

No. 126 Light Oak
No. 123 Dark Oak
No. 125 Mission Oak
No. I40 Early English or Manila Oak No. 1IO Bog Oak

No. 128 Light Mahogany No. 129 Dark Mahogany No. 130 Weathered Oak No. I3I Brown Weathered Oak No. 132 Green Weathered Oak

No. 121 Moss Green No. 122 Forest Green No. 172 Flemish Oak No. 178 Brown Flemish Oak
No. izo Fumed Oak

Gallons $\$ 3.00-$ Half Gallons $\$ 1.50$

Johnson's Wood Dye penetrates deep into the wood fixing a deep, rich, permanent color which will not fade or rub off. It never raises the grain of the wood, and is very easy to apply, as it does not show laps and streaks even when used upon the softest woods.

Over the dye apply two coats of JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX with a cloth and polish with a dry cloth or weighted brush. Prepared Wax gives that beautiful, lasting, artistic polish about which all of your customers are asking you.

GO TO YOUR LEADING PAINT DEALER for free samples of Johnson's Wood Dye and Prepared Wax. If your dealer hasn't the samples, write us for them, mentioning your dealer's name and the shade of dye of which you wish a sample and we will see that you are immediately supplied, free and postpaid.

## S. C. Johnson \& Son, Dep. ㅍ.b 4 Racine, Wis.

"The Wood Finishing Authorities"

We show here an illustration of our new gallon and half-gallon package of Wood Dye. Both sizes are packed in a carton which can be safely shipped by express to all points. This package is very easy to handle. Unused material may be kept absolutely airtight in it.

Be sure to write us for free samples and the INSTRUCTION BOOK if your dealer cannot supply you.


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For Double Platform Elevators SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE

The most economical method for elevating building material. Two sizes, 4 and 6 horse power.

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## BUILDERS' HARDWARE



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No. 5155-Inside Lock Set. Steel, Old
Copper Finish. Per Set...... $\$ 0.37$


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No. 8383-Bar Sash Lifts. Dull Brass Finish. Price
per Dozen..................................... $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 5 0}$ No. 1383-Bar Sash Lifts. Old Copper Finish.
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No. 5493-Sash Locks, Steel, Old Copper Fin-
ish. Per Dozen...................

## Samson Spot Sash Cord

IS made of extra quality fine yarn, and warranted free from imperfections of braid or finish. It can always be distinguished by our trade mark, the Colored Spot. Carried by all dealers. Send for samples and tests.

## Samson Cordage Works BOSTON, MASS.



Diehl's Separable and Reversible Hinge No. 20
This hinge is designed for storm and screen doors. The door may be swung at right angles and lifted from its bearings without removing the screws, as the shank slides through the small slot in the upper ear so that it makes it very easy to change from storm to screen doors and from screen to storm to screen doors and from screen to storm doors without removing the hinges. wrought steel, 14 gauge, and finished in wrought steel, 14 gauge, and finished
black baked japan or oxidized copper.

A Sample Set of Hinges will be sent upon receipt of 25 cents in stamps.
The Diehl Novelty Company wimpanan
Mention National Builder.

## ORR \& LOCKETT'S <br> CABINET MAKERS' BENCH



THIS illustration shows our regular Cabinet Makers' Bench. This bench is made entirely of maple. The top is made of $21 / 4$ inch strips glued together to prevent its warping. The working top of the bench measures 78 inches long and 24 inches wide. We also make a smaller size, 66 inches long and 20 inches wide. These dimensions do not include the screws. 34 inches high.

NOTE-We furnish with this bench our Continuous Screw, Rapid Action Roller Nut Vise. The simplest and best screw vise on the market. Jaws 10 inches wide, 4 inches deep, opening 12 inches.

Price of Bench including Vise...
$\$ 14.00$
ORR \& LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., ${ }^{14-16 \mathrm{w} \text {. Ramadida hast }}$


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without substituting.
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## ATKINS No. 53

The picture to the left shows ATKINS No. 53 SILVER STEEL SAW equipped with ATKINS Genuine Perfection Handle and illustrates plainly why this type of handle is easiest on the saw arm. While it may feel strange to the beginner-a few days use will demonstrate that the Perfection Handle is the most scientifically constructed and much easier on the saw arm than any other style.

Note the line running through the saw arm straight through the blade to the cutting edge. See how every ounce of power is directed to the point of contact. Observe the wrist and saw arm, how easily and naturally the blade drops into its work without pressure.

## ATKINS No. 51

If yon are under the impression that all ATKINS SAWS are made with the Perfection Handle, we wish to particularly call your attention to the saw shown to the right. This handle is similar to the old straight across handle that you may have been using heretofore. Note the saw arm in this case and see that the pressure back of the saw arm is not directed on the cutting teeth, but rather to the back of the saw. Notice this wrist and see how it is necessary to push downward in order to secure proper contact. But even with this old style handle, the No. 51 is superior to any other, because the blade is made of genuine SILVER STEEL (our own exclusive formula) and is Taper Ground, which enables it to run free and easy, even in wet lumber, with but little set.

If you do not wish to try the Perfection Handle, then try the No. 51. Either of these saws or any of our other popular numbers may be purchased through your regular dealer, who should order for you from his wholesale house in case he does not carry them in stock. If he will not order for you, let us know and we will see that you are taken care of. Be sure to see that our name, E. C.ATKINS \& COMPANY, and the words, "SILVER STEEL," are on the blade. None other are genuine.

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