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# Special Features This Month

**Building Plans** 

House and Bungalow Designs Practical Family Ice Houses Modern City School Building Practical Carpentry

Saw-Tooth Roof Construction Storm Proof Screened Porch Craft for the Home Workshop Modern Methods

Hot Water System of Heating Reinforced Concrete Floors How to Equip a Carpenter Shop ROENIUS WOOD and COAL CHUTES









Have stood the test, because they are of good, common sense construction. They **do the work and stand the abuse**Coal Chutes are intended for. No adjustable parts, easily opened, easily locked. Notice long anchorage and long spout on both Chutes. Write for agency and prices.

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# These "LITTLE SHAVERS" TO YOU AT FACTORY PRICES

OUR Saw outfit has made as big a hit with the trade, as our floor scraper. This outfit will save you much money, time and labor, and make you independent. We are putting the first fifty\_out at factory cost, to get them started. You need this outfit NOW.

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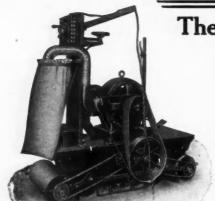
WE are also going to sell 500 floor scrapers at FACTORY PRICES the next few months, and it will pay you to get in touch with us.

The LITTLE SHAVER is the simplest, strongest and best floor scraper on the market. These two time and money savers will pay for themselves in a few weeks and we want your inquiries to SHOW YOU.

WRITE US TODAY.

Inter-State Equipment and Engineering Company, OLD COLONY BLDC., CHICACO, ILL.

BETTER



# The American Floor Surfacing Machine

# Does the Work of 20 Men QUICKER

# CHEAPER

The only machine whose work is specified by architects and meets the requirements of contractors and owners, giving a level, smooth, sand-pa-pered finish, that harmonizes with the balance of the interior wood work.

It has surfaced and polished millions of square feet on every kind of floors, from common pine to the finest parquetry, from bowling alleys to sky scrapers. It is self-propelling, no pushing or pulling, no blades to dull or sharpen. Used and indorsed by leading contractors everywhere. Big money in floor surfacing as a business, one machine earned over \$1850.00 in seven weeks. Guaranteed and sold on its merits.

Write for our New Booklet. "Surfacing Floors as a business"

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Company TOLEDO, OHIO

# **Perfect Results** Are Easily Obtained by using SCHLUETER RAPID FLOOR The machine is built on the only correct principle. It is guaranteed to be

THE BEST machine with which to produce an even, smooth surface on any kind of wood floor, old or new, hard or soft, and in all buildings; Residences, Stores, Factories, Bowling Alleys, Roller Skating Rinks, Reception and Dance Halls, Etc. **THE SCHLUETER** will remove all joints or warped edges, and leave the floor perfectly smooth. It will remove shellac, varnish, oil, wax, lime stains or the "muck" from skate

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wheels in a most satisfactory manner.

# **Profits for Contractors**

Type "B" Machine 18x8 in. Roller Type "D" Machine 16x7 in. Roller perfect work will soon have all the work he can do. We can prove to any contractor that the Schlueter machine will easily earn a net profit from \$10 to \$25.00 a day when in operation.

#### Sand Paper the Only Perfect Way

The SCHLUETER RAPID FLOOR SURFACER is so constructed that a 'roller, to which a sheet of sandpaper is quickly adjusted, is brought in contact with the floor surface while revolving at a speed of **600 revolutions a mmute**. It is guaranteed to do the work cheaper and smoother than any other machine or method. This machine will surface from one to two thousand square feet in eight hours. Cost of sandpaper and electric power from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.

and electric power from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. What One Contractor Says TO WHOM IN MAY CONCERN: DES MOINES, I.A., Feb. 28, 1908. Dear Sir: We have used your rapid floor surfacing machine at the Harbach Apartment Houses, this city. We consider it to be a labor-saving device of high order. We believe there is no compari-son between work done by the machine and hand work, the sander giving a smooth, uniform surface, much preferable to that usually obtained by hand work. Yours very truly, much preferable to that usually obtained by hand work.

FREE Illustrated booklet containing full M.L. SCHLUETER 28 S. CanalSt. CHICAGO Eastern Agents:--New York & New Jersey Floor Laying & Surfacing Co., Lawyere Bldg., 164 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Edge Roller Attachment Interchangeable to either side of machine. Works close to baseboard.

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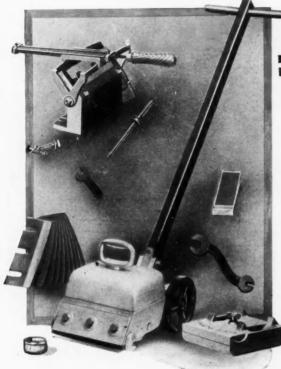


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# E FLOOR SCRAPING

547

# IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF PRICE

but a question of efficiency that establishes the value of a machine. BARGAIN SALES or CUT PRICES are never associated with an article of merit. When investing your money in a FLOOR SCRAPER do not be guided by price, look for **RESULTS**, that's what counts. Cheapness is no recommendation. INVESTIGATE, COMPARE, TRY, then JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. It costs you nothing to try the ACME MACHINES, they will be sent to you upon request. If not satisfactory return them at my expense.

Illustrated booklet mailed upon request

**JOS. MIOTKE** 

Milwaukee, U. S. A.

This outfit will be sent on trial to any responsible party.

# NO QUESTION ABOUT IT IT'S THE BEST RAPID ACKERMANN'S FLOOR SCRAPER

247 Lake St.

Is Guaranteed to do More, Better and Easier Work than any other on the market.

**Knife Advantages** By means of a simple eccentric device, the knife blades of the **"Rapid"** can be **instantly** moved or set at any angle, thus securing a **"drawing out."** No floor scraper can be a success that does not bring the knife blade across the floor surface with a natural, **hand-like** move-ment. The **"Rapid"** does this perfectly. Any size blade up to  $4\frac{1}{2}x^8$  inches can be used on this mechanic ment. The " this machine.

# **Exclusive Knife Sharpening Feature**

By simply reversing the position of the machine (turning it over) it ms its own knife sharpening vise, the blade being brought into a perfect upright position, ready to sharpen, **without removing** it from the machine, This saves time, and time is money. The operator proceeds to sharpen the knife, then turns the machine over and goes ahead with his work. forms sharpen

#### **Our Special Cuarantee Offer**

This Brush is an Exclusive Patented Feature.

Our Special Cuarantee Offer We will ship a Rapid Floor Scraper, charges prepaid, subject to use FREE for three days, by any responsible person. If you are then satisfied the machine is all we claim for it you can purchase it, if not we will have the machine returned at our expense. Further; if, after you purchase this machine, you find that, at any time under equal conditions it will not do "More," "Better" and "Easier" work in a given number of hours than any other floor scraper, will return your money and you can keep the machine free of cost. This is a straight offer, without any strings to it, made to anyone desiring to secure the best floor scraper made without risking their money until <u>THEY</u> KNOW what they are buying. We refer to the State Bank of Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich., as to our guarantee and responsibility.





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# Before Buying a Floor Scraper DO THIS:-Let Us Send You THE "LITTLE GIANT"

Your Success Means Our Success

15,000

"Little Giants"

Now in Use

**Testify to its Utility** 

Prepaid, Absolutely FREE of Any Expense to You Whatever

> You try it on your own floor and if not satisfactory in every way, ship it back at our expense. When you have proven for yourself that the "LITTLE GIANT" is all we claim:-

> > The best floor scraper on earth from every standpoint, write us and we will make you satisfactory terms for its purchase.

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Write Now Today For Free Catalog BRANCHES:—New York, San Francisco and Toronto, Can. GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS 155 South Jefferson St., CHICAGO



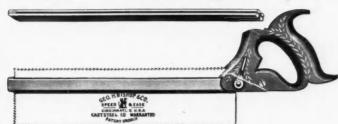




552



# Geo. H. Bishop & Co. Patent Back Saw



Patented July 12th, 1898, and January 9th, 1906. Patent Back Dovetailing, Rip, Cross Cut No. 10. and Depth Cutting Saw

We desire to call attention to our Patent Adjustable Interchangeable Blade and Receptacle Back Mitre and Housing Saws, pronounced by experts and competent mechanics to be one of the most useful, convenient, time and labor saving saws ever invented. Workmen will quickly perceive its great practical utility, its ready convenience, easy adaptability and superior advantages, that make it almost indispensable to the mechanic having use for a Back Mitre, Housing or Depth Cutting Saw.

Shelby, Ohio

The back of this saw constitutes a slot, through which the blade slides, enabling the workman to move, space and adjust it any desired width or distance from edge of back, permitting him to cut with precision and exactness any desired depth, thus saving all the additional labor and time otherwise necessary to measure and mark each separate piece of material.

The blade can be easily and quickly slid in position and suitably adjusted by reversing the thumb lever that fastens the back into the handle and firmly holds the blade in proper place. When the lever is reversed the back and blade can be removed from the handle together, and the blade adjusted by sliding it up or down the embracing back the required distance, then replace in the handle and tighten with the lever.

The blades are made of spring steel, hand filed and set ready for use. Extra blades of any points or style of tooth furnished.

The handle is of applewood, handsomely carved and finely finished, nickel trimming

This saw is one of intrinsic merit, recommended by every intelligent mechanic and skilled laborer. Simple and quick to adjust, easy and varied to use. Made in lengths 8 to 24 inches. If your dealers will not supply you write us.

GEO. H. BISHOP & CO., Lawrenceburg, Indiana

Samples of Turnings and Blocks made on our **Jobbing Shop Variety Machine** Nicholls Common Sense Miter Box We have endeavored to place on the market a Miter Box mitable for practical work, and having tested it thorough by, we are satisfied we have succeeded in doing so, and are this Miter Box on the market Nicholls Manufacturing Co. Ottumwa, Iowa 22 Ball-Bearing Spring Hinges. THAT ARE PRACTICAL The Shelby Chief Double Acting Floor Hinge has solved the problem of easily get-at-able, hinges, impervious to water and dampness. All above designs made with one set of Cutter-Heads included in the regular equipment of our UNIVERSAL TURNING AND VARIETY MACHINE. And the machine does this work at one-sixth of what it costs by hand. This gives the ordinary jobbing shop the means of getting out their regular turnings, etc., at a greatly reduced cost and also enables them to add a very profi-able side line to their business by getting after more of this trade and working up waste odds and ends during the dull sea-sons. One concern we know of made \$36.00 clear profit from one days' run of the machine on turnings gotten out from waste material. Why couldn't you do as well? The above is only one of the profitable features of the machine —the Variety Work it does makes it a complete jobbing shop in itself—but this is fully described on our large circular, sent free to any one interested, and it's worth having too. A postal will do. dampness. oesn't go in the floor but rests on top. Easily applied, and very economical. Doesn' The labor saving feature is being appreciated by car-penters and builders everywhere. Send for our free catalog which contains some sensible hinge lk, and also shows our full line of Double Acting Ball-Bear-ing Spring Butts and Builders Hardware. Free on request. Write Today. The Shelby Spring Hinge Co.,

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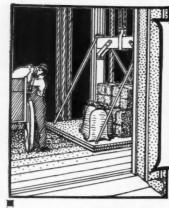
ELEVATORS "BEST BY EVERY TEST"

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For PASSENGER or FREIGHT SERVICE in Factories, Stores and Dwelling Houses.

Our Elevators are noted for their Easy Running and Serviceable Qualities. They are practi-cally self contained and can be erected by any carpenter in a few hours. We furnish Plans fer erecting. When writing, state your requirements.

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Eaton and Prince Hand-Power Elevators are now being delivered absolutely free of freight at any point.

Both center-lift and corner-lift patterns are continuously carried in stock in Chicago in various sizes — immediate shipments are positively assured.

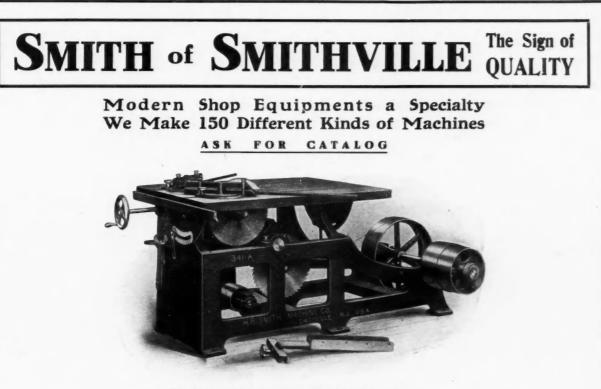
Folder No. 99 contains full illustrated plans, details, stock sizes, besides the delivered prices-to be had upon request of







F. E. MYERS & BRO.



No. 341 A Combination Double Arbor Saw

VERY user of machinery knows that if he were obliged to reduce his equipment to one machine he would retain a Universal Saw. The Circular Saw is the indispensable tool—the beginning of all things in a shop—therefore why not make a wise selection? We build 21 different types of sawing machines and feel competent to

consult intelligently with you on this subject. The Machine shown herewith is very useful for general work, and a great labor-saver when operated on specific wood working problems. I Please bear in mind that all machines designed by Smith of Smithville always contain approved features for the elimination of danger to the operator. We also guard against the annoyance and expense of breakage

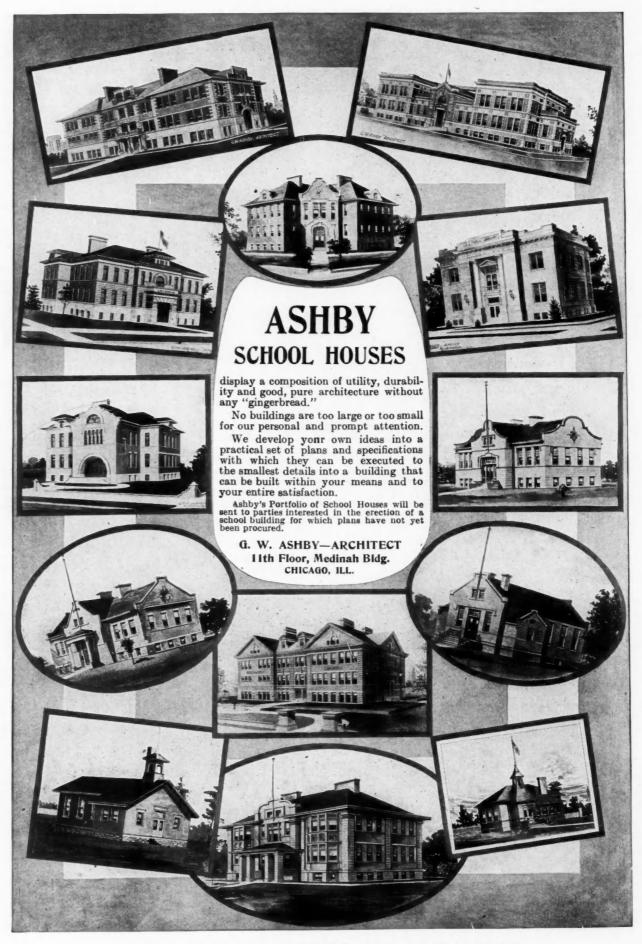


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by building machines sturdy and well, regardless of the influence of low priced competition. The name **Smith** in connection with wood working machinery is a synonym of **Quality**. Write for special circulars and prices.







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N. J.

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GRAND RAPIDS

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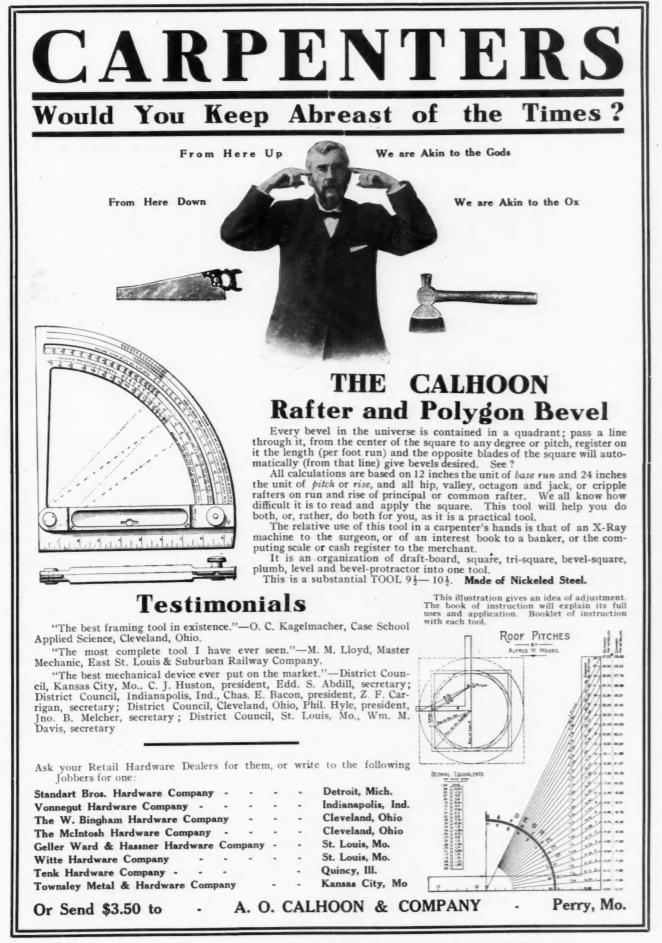




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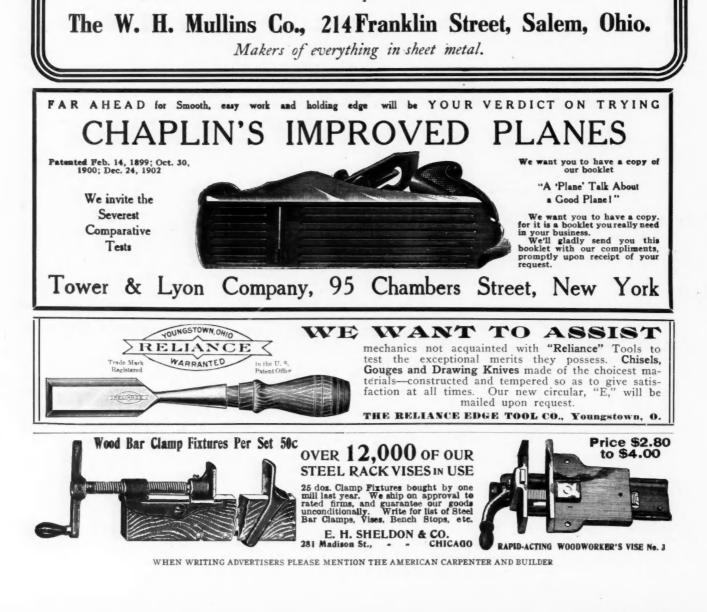


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Our 120 Page Catalogue will be sent you on request and gives some idea of our great facilities. We shall be glad to submit estimates, designs, etc.

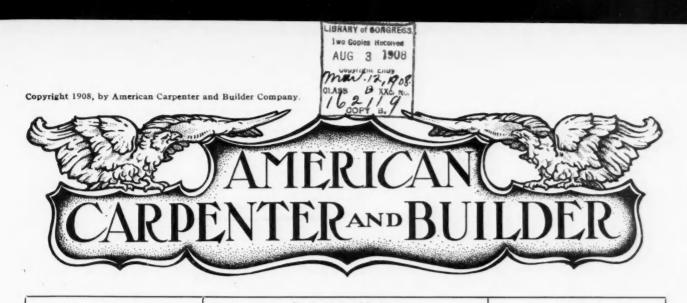
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# American Carpenter and Builder

Extered as second-class matter July 1, 1905, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill. under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Published monthly by

American Carpenter and Builder Company 185 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO.

Vol. V	<b>AUGUST</b> , 1908	No. 5

The AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER is issued promptly on the first of each month. It aims to furnish the latest and the most practical and authoritative information on all matters relating to the carpentry and building trades. Short practical letters and articles on subjects pertaining to the carpentry and building trades are requested.

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- year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; payable always in advance. Single copies, 20 cents. Canadian subscriptions, \$2.50. Foreign subscriptions, \$3.00. SCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express or money order, or regis-tered letter. Make all remittances payable to the American Carpenter and Builder Company. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, two-cent stamps are preferred.
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Furnished on application. The value of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The char-acter of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the 20th of the month preceding.

NLESS a man is a hustler his prayer for work is apt to remain unanswered.

ISTEN to the hard-luck stories of others if you have to, but don't tell yours.

ID it ever occur to you that it takes less time to do a thing right than to explain why you did it wrong?

NE good way to avoid excitement is to live within

EN grow strong through doing; when you do too much for a youth he does nothing for himself.

HE trouble with most young men is that they do not learn anything thoroughly, and are apt to do the work committed to them in a careless manner; forgetting that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, they become mere drones and rely upon chance to bring them success.-Marshall Field.

# Enterprise

BLADENSBURG merchant was dozing in his store one day when a little girl with a pitcher appeared in the doorway and asked for a quart of molasses. The storekeeper yawned, stretched himself, half opened his eyes, and then in an injured tone said, "Ain't there nobody in Bladensburg that sells molasses but me?"

There are degrees of enterprise running away down to laziness, and after that there are degrees of laziness clear down to bed rock. It's a safe bet that this merchant-in his waking moments-was the Boss hardtimes-howler of all Bladensburg. There is only one kind of enterprise that spells business success, this year or any other year; and that is the live, wide-awake, hustling-every-minute kind.

# Let the Public Know

I T IS a fact well known to carpenters, contractors, building material dealers-in fact, to everyone in touch with conditions in the building world-that this is a real bargain-day time for building. Through a combination of circumstances, well known to you, a building which would have cost \$3,000 a year ago, can be erected now for probably \$2,400; more than that, it would be built with less delay, and also with more care now than at any time the past five years.

You know why this is: Building materials away down; skilled, careful workmen plenty; contractors bidding closely for work. Emphatically, from the point of view of the home builder or investor, *now is* the time to build.

You know this, and we know it; because we are in contact with the conditions every day. But the great general public does not know it. It remembers only the sky-high prices and the busy half-attention of the contractors of other years; it does not see its opportunity now to cinch your bargain and at the same time to make a safe investment.

Don't you think that it would help matters—would increase your business—if every man in your town and county could know the real state of things? Can't you see a quick return to "rush times," if all the men of the past three years—who wanted to build but were afraid of the high prices—would build now?

But there is a great gulf between you and the public, the public does not know nor realize the good things you have for it. This gulf must be crossed by you.

Down the street in his office sits a man, in his shirt sleeves, feet on the desk, who will help you—the editor of your local paper. He is hungry for news, for the good "stuff" that will boost business. Go to him as a delegation; contractors, carpenters, dealers of building material. Tell him the facts. Give him the figures, which you know, but which the public does not know. Explain to him what it all means toward real money saving and toward good work.

He will help you spread the good news abroad till every man shall know. What we want now is the widest kind of publicity to the fact that this is the time to build.

# Teach the Boys

W HEN you put a boy to work with you, no matter whether it is your own boy or some other boy, and start him to using tools, it pays to take a little time and trouble in teaching him how to use the tools properly; do not turn him loose and let him pick up knowledge from observation. Boys are quick to learn and will pick up lots of knowledge that way; but sometimes they may see a man doing things in a wrong way and so gain a false impression of how the work should be done.

Take any of the tools in common use—practically every man now and then in a careless moment will use them improperly. If a boy doesn't receive some specific instructions he will be at a loss to know what is proper. Take the use of the hand saw, for example: There is many a man who has been for years at the work who doesn't handle his saw as he should. The saw bobs around; and the point and the heel play up and down like a seesaw; and there is utter disregard

of the proper and what might be termed the dignified handling of the saw. It is not a matter of mere dignity, however, to handle a saw as it should be; but it is a matter of training for the sake of good work and true cutting. So when you put a boy to using a saw teach him how to use it right. It is worth the time and trouble to you in that it will make the boy's services more valuable; but more than that it is very important to the boy, for it starts him off in the right way.

The same thing applies in the use of planes, chisels, augers and all other tools. A little instruction as to the right principles at first will start the boy on the right road early in his career and he will do much better work while he is a boy and develop into a much better carpenter when he becomes a man.

## •

## The Pride That Counts

**I**<sup>T</sup> DOESN'T matter so much whether your employer is proud of you or not, as whether you are proud of your work. If you can't take pride in it, it's not fair to expect somebody else to, while if you do take pride in your work, that will help you more than anything else.

The scrap box, like charity, sometimes covers up a multitude of sins—things that ought not to be. Many a piece of work is spoiled and then smuggled into the scrap box. Why? Because the one thing the average man hates to do more than anything else is to confess that he has made a mistake or done something wrong. It hurts one's pride—that thing which keeps us up to the mark and gives us lots of pleasure, but does hurt at times.

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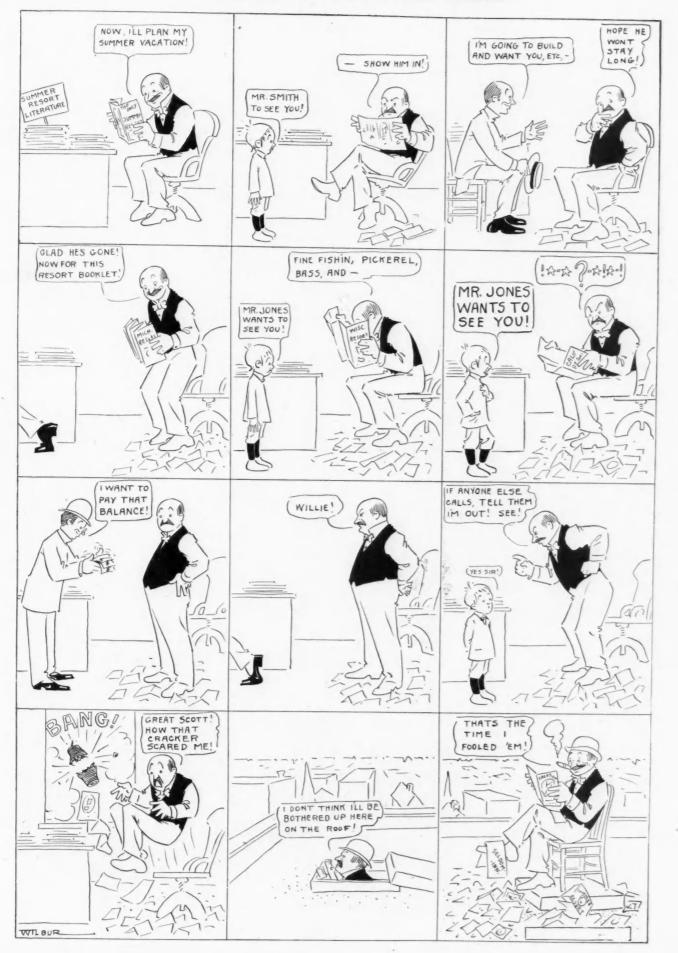
#### **New Department**

THE Home Workshop, a new department, makes its appearance in this number of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER. Its purpose will be, from month to month, to suggest and illustrate in a practical, yet interesting way, various ideas for spare-time home occupation. It will solve for a good many carpenters that old problem—what to do in dull seasons; it will stimulate the boys to new effort along the line of manual training; and it will appeal in a practical way to all amateur craftsmen—men who appreciate good hand-made furniture, and who enjoy making it, pottering around the home work shop of a rainy day.

Browning was very fond of expressing the belief that idleness, inaction, is the worst of all sins. We believe that that is so; anyway a choice line of deviltry or worthlessness is pretty sure to develop where idleness is. The best scheme to be protected all around when "the job" fails is to have a good side line to fall back on. Handicraft furniture making is enjoyable; it may be profitable; and in every case it will keep the workman out of the rut of inaction. Try it. The Home Workshop will help you.

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# A. Contractor Plans His Summer Vacation



569



The Home of Byron Williams at Glen Ellyn, Ill. E. E. Roberts, Architect

OW successful our city business men are in and poet who is known to the reading world as "Uncle escaping to the country suburbs to live, and By." It is located on Lake Ellyn at Glen Ellyn, Ill., how successful our architects and builders twenty-three miles west of Chicago, thirty-five minare in providing there for their varied needs,-all in utes from the city. The house is built of cement, a pleasing and practical way-is well illustrated in the the outer coat being of pebble dash. The roof is of surburban home of Byron Williams, the humorist slate. The price of construction would vary in dif-

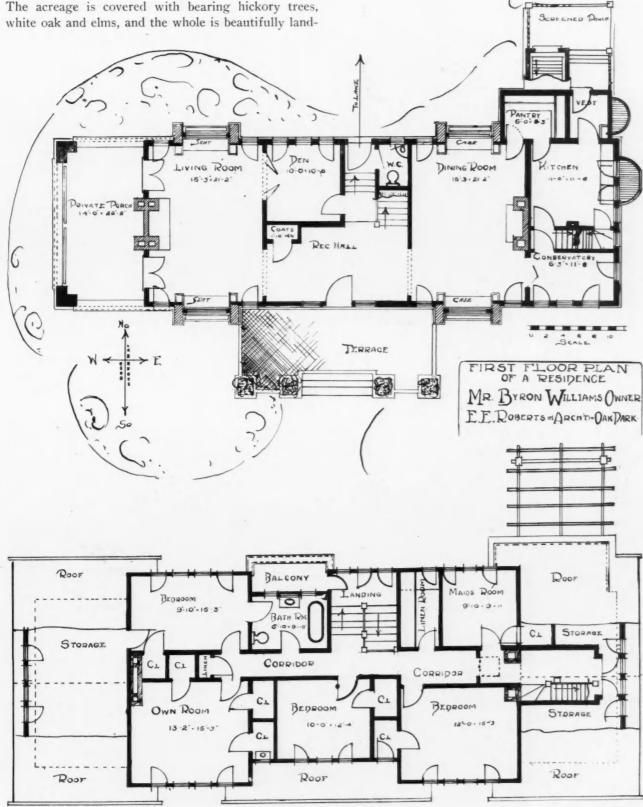


The Dining Room, Showing Well the Artistic Ceiling Paneling

ferent localities from \$8,000 to \$11,000, the interior climbing roses and appropriately shielded by shrubs. being finished in the finest oak and birch. E. E. Roberts, of Oak Park, is the architect.

"Sesamere," as it is called, stands thirty-five feet above the lake, a terrace running to the water's edge. The acreage is covered with bearing hickory trees,

The name "Sesamere," by the way is a contraction of "Sesame" and "mere." "Sesame in this sense means a magic opening and "mere," by the water, or



SECOND FLOOR DLAN

started. The house is now banked with vines and crests and on the shore of Lake Ellyn, the name is

scaped. The picture of the residence was made in by the lake-hence, a magic opening by the lake. Inthe spring before the shrubbery had become well asmuch as the home is on a crest between two higher

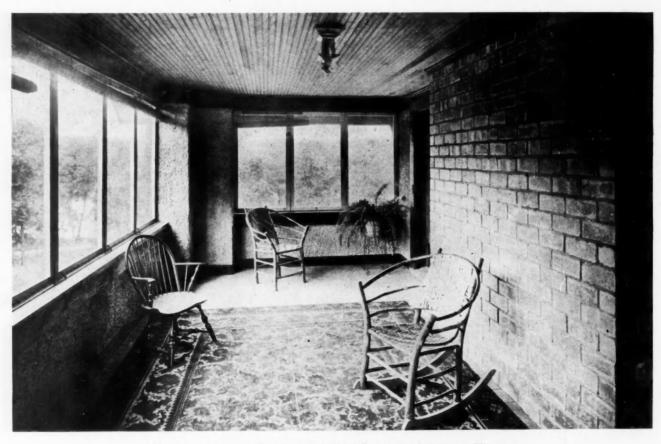


most appropriate. It was but recently that Mr. Williams succeeded in fitting an appelation to his place, judging from the following from his pen:

"Naming a country place is more difficult than naming a baby. There are so many pretty names that won't fit and so many fitting one that are not pretty! The most important step in naming a place is to get one. Then the trouble begins. You suggest 'Hickorynook,' and your wife isn't convinced until a friend of yours in the same place calls his home 'Hickory Ridge.' That puts you out of the hickory race about the time your wife is growing enthusiastic. You sit on the front porch in the evening and suggest names like 'Crestnook,' 'Sunset Lodge,' 'Laughalot,' 'Rose Cottage,' 'Edgewood,' 'Crestlynn,' and 'Wierwood.' But your wife sniffs at each and every one of them. Then you search the American Carpenter and Builder for suggestions and end up by consulting the dictionary, a book of synonyms and the Holy Bible, but to no purpose. Finally your wife begins to make suggestions, and you sniff at all her names just to get even. When there is danger of her overriding your authority and settling on 'Heartsease,' or 'Fernbank,' you roar boisterously to laugh her out of court. After forty or fifty names have been rejected, you go to bed and dream you have the most appropriate handle that ever graced a happy home, but by morning you have forgotten it and have to start a... over again.

"Anyone having a real dainty cognomen for a country home will confer a favor by sending it along. Otherwise the house may be worn out before the argument is settled."

Mrs. Williams is the originator of the color scheme



The Screened or Sun Porch-A Delightful Feature in Summer or Winter

throughout the house. She was imbued with the idea like that of the woman who built all her closets just to suit and erected the house around them. Mrs. Williams selected the brick for the great fireplace in the living room and had the first floor and stair walls decorated in slightly varying shades of harmony, on sand-finished plaster. The brick are of a mellow terra-cotta color and all the walls downstairs vary but slightly from this shade, the idea being that each room should have just enough variance to prove its individuality but not enough to mar the symmetry of left for the first year, so that the house might settle

carried out in the dining room (which is the same size as the living room) except that the space between the posts is used for serving tables instead of window seats. From these posts run the paneled effects on the ceilings of both rooms. This overhead trim is also carried out in all other first floor rooms, but modified. The picture mold is the top casing on the doors and windows and completely girdles the rooms of the first floor, all at the same height.

The upstairs rooms were finished in white coat and the whole. The ceilings were first painted, then . and the shrinkage cracks all become visible before



#### Reception Hall, Looking Toward the Living Room

clouded lightly and watercolored. The side walls are merely finished in watercolor, a trifle darker than the fireplace, and the oak trim is stained just a bit rosier than the natural wood. The effect is restful and pleasant, especially when one stands on the private porch and looks seventy feet through the house to the far end of Mr. Williams' den. You can almost see the quieter shades of sunset and feel the cheery influence of an autumn eventide.

At either end of the living room, between huge oaken box posts, is a wide and hospitable window seat below the large windows. The same effect is the decorating. The second floor is finished in birch of the natural color.

Mr. Williams has spent much time and thought on the grounds, which were in more or less of a ragged condition from building; and, since these pictures were taken, a transformation scene has been going on. A macadam road winds about the house, shrubs, flowers and fruit trees have been planted, rustic boxes placed and an artistic fence erected. Speaking of the fence, the owner says:

"When I built my surburban home I was of a very trustful nature, as regards fences. Later, I lost some of my optimism and because city visitors insisted on walking through my flower beds, erected a fence on three sides of my property. This scheme was a great success as a rabbit trap. The first week I caught several hundred trespassers. The most of these were in too great a hurry to retrace their steps, and climbed over the fence. This was hard on the fence, so I ran a barbed wire along the top. This was hard on the trespassers.

"Gradually I worked the list of marauders down to a negligible quantity and with the aid of a strong\$1,200, but cost considerably less than one-tenth of that amount. The grapevine grows a foot a week and in another year the entire fence will be a mass of vines. Did you ever smell a wild-grape blossom in the springtime? Isn't it simply heavenly?"

#### +

# Largest Saw Mill Belt

The largest leather belt ever installed in a Pacific Coast saw mill is one recently put in by the Pacific Lumber Company, at Scotia, Cal. It is 143 feet long,



The Living Room-Spacious and Comfortable. Broad Window Overlooks the Lake

lunged bull dog, discouraged regular traffic over my lawn—but the city trespasser is hard to down, and I agreed, finally, that I must have a front fence. A Chicago foundryman made me a price of \$1,200 on a fence and it took my wife three days to bring me to! After I was feeling as well as could be expected I turned the gardener loose on a rustic fence made of burr oak and shell-bark hickory treetrunks averaging about three inches through. These were set in cross panels like the figure "X" and strong rails placed top and bottom. Boulder stones were laid roughly for posts and wild grapevine planted along the fence. The result is a front fence that looks like

6 feet wide, and required the best part of the hides of 245 steers—twelve carloads—in its manufacture.

# Woman's Last Word

"I broke a record today. Had the last word with a woman."

"Didn't think it possible. How'd it happen?"

"Why, I said to a woman in the car, 'Madam, have my seat.'"

It's cheaper to pay interest on money with which to build now, than to pay the coming high prices.

# Chicago Flat Buildings By Herbert Shearer

F LAT buildings have solved the problem of how several families may occupy the same plot of ground at the same time, but flats are not interesting like houses. They may be necessary—a necessary evil perhaps—and so long as people think



No. 1. On Kenmore Ave., in Chicago, Where the Cliff Dwellers Live

they want to live in such places it is our business to supply them and take our profits.

The first illustration shows a row of flat buildings in one of the best resident sections of Chicago. It is built up solid from one street corner to the next, a distance of an ordinary city block. There is housing here for fifty families and only one outside porch for the whole distance between the two streets. The inmates take their fresh air filtered through the window curtains.

The cliff dwellers live here. They pull thems lves in at night and let themselves down in the morning very much the same as the old Axtecs did, only these modern fellows have a lock on the lower round of the ladder, and every last mother's son of them carries what he calls a latch key. They do this way instead of pulling the ladder up after them. That is the principal improvement.

The second illustration shows two buildings which were erected on a corner lot. The second one reaches back to the alley. The beautiful little flower bowered court is placed between the buildings and there are little outside balconies occasionally where a prisoner can sit and enjoy a breath of fresh air. The flowers and shrubs in this little court make up a beautiful picture in what would otherwise be a mere enclosure between brick walls. The janitor takes a great interest in this beautiful little flower garden and plants it carefully every spring and tends it during the summer. There is a fountain in the center where the birds gather on bright summer mornings to bathe in the mingled spray and sunshine while chanting their approval in harmony with the gentle babbling sound of trickling water. It is a brave and successful attempt to smile under the discouragements of modern civilization.

The next cut shows a three-flat building in course of construction. What are known as three-flat buildings are said to be the most livable of the flat tribe because they are supposed to have light and air on all sides. This is a mere fiction in some cases, but there are more chances in favor of a sufficient supply of light and air in a three-flat building than where more habitations are crowded into one structure.

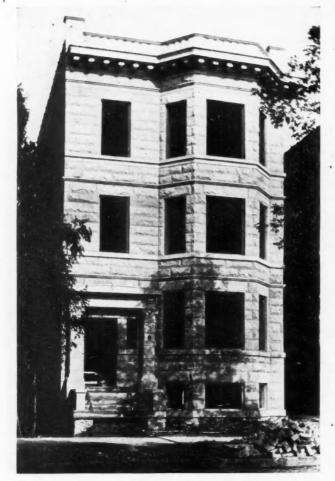
Three families generally command enough respect to secure steam heat when they need it, and their combined rents are sufficient to buy janitor service, including all the impudence that goes with it.

These buildings generally are occupied by the owner, who rents out the second and third floors and furnishes heat and hot water on tap for the whole building. This same plan has been tried a good many times with two



No. 2. A Splendid Attempt to Improve Modern Flat Living Conditions

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No. 3. A modern three-flat building. There are five rooms on each floor; living room; two bed rooms; dining room and kitchen, besides bath room. Steam is supplied from a horizontal tubular boiler, and hot water is always on tap from a round jacKeted stove in the basement.

story buildings, but the tenants say they suffer too much from the owner's forgetfulness. I am writing this with the best resident sections of the city in mind.

The fourth illustration shows a six-flat building, which is the most popular of all styles of flat architecture in Chicago. A great improvement has been made in this class of buildings during the past five years. The cut shows a new six-flat building with a corner of an older style at the left. The advantages in this new design are more light, better air and separate private porches for each family, both in front and at the back. There are eight rooms and two bath rooms in each apartment except one on the first floor, where a room is sacrificed for the main entrance hall. The disadvantages are higher rents, but the owners seem to think that even this is an advantage.

The fifth illustration shows another six-flat building having six rooms in each flat, except one flat on the first floor, which has only five rooms because of the extra space taken up by the main entrance. The layout of the rooms in this plan is the most satisfactory of any six room flats I have examined. The man who put up this building says he has built from this plan many times, and he has improved it until he can find no room for further improvement without increasing the size and consequently the expense, and he doubts then if it could be made any more satisfactory to the average family of, say four persons.

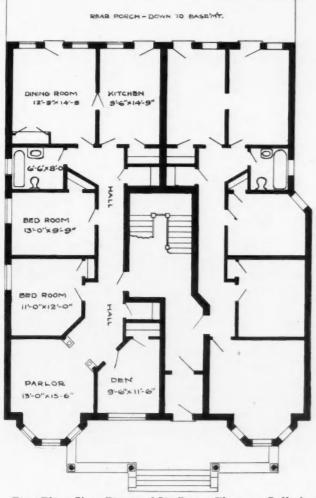
The plan and size of the rooms are given in the detail drawing. It will be noticed that the halls are as short as they could be and connect the different rooms, and they are wide enough to make a good appearance. The light from the front and back is utilized to the best possible advantage and the strip



No. 4. A new six-flat building on Sheridan Road. It represents the best and most fashionable type of flat construction. There are eight rooms and two bath rooms in each flat. Four solid brick walls extend through from front to back, and the construction is what is termed "slow burning." At the left is another six-flat building about two years older. Few private porches were built up to two years ago.



No. 5. A modern six-flat building. The layout of the rooms as shown in the accompanying floor plan is exceptionally good. For the size and cost, it is the best arranged of any flat examined. The owner has built from this plan many times, each time making improvements, till now he calls it perfect.



First Floor Plan, Five and Six Room Flats—so Called Perfect Arrangement

of land eight feet wide between the buildings gives a circulation of air that is very much appreciated.

There was a strip eighteen feet wide between this building and the one next on the right, but the cupidity of the owner got the better of him and he crowded in a little eighteen foot building to house three families in oblivion and he actually found people willing to pay him \$35.00 per month for the privilege of existing in five little dark rooms without light or air except from the front and rear, but there seems to be no law against it, and the practice will doubtless continue until the legislature wakes up to the injustice of it.

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### In Memoriam

Whereas, a belated but good and all wise fashion has decreed the death of the Merry Widow hat, and

Whereas, the Merry Widow hat has been an all 'round confounded nuisance, inasmuch as it has gouged out eyes, stopped trains, cut holes in men's faces and pocket books, and

Whereas, it has performed other and divers deeds of wanton cruelty,

Be it resolved, that we are darned well pleased and will dance at the funeral.

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#### Sounds Well!

"I can't see why they do not introduce fireproof buildings in hell," remarked a lawyer to his friend, a contractor.

"Simple as eating ice cream with a monkey wrench," answered the glib tongued contractor, "for you must remember there are no contractors there to attend to the building."

## **Practical Family Ice Houses**

HOW TO BUILD A SMALL ICE HOUSE TO BE ECONOMICAL AND SATISFACTORY-DESIGN GIVEN FOR A COMBINATION ICE HOUSE AND COLD STORAGE CELLAR

#### By George E. Walsh

A Brick and Stone Ice House

HE increasing use of ice for private purposes, produced. There are almost as many different types and especially on country places where milk, cream and fruits are raised in abundance, makes the small ice house an essential part of every well regulated home. Dependence upon the ice man is both uncertain and expensive in many parts of the country, and when with the expenditure of a few hundred dollars we can have our own ice house with all the luxuries that go with it there is little wonder that there is a growing demand for such buildings. A good deal of misconception has existed in respect to ice houses and the keeping of ice, but today it is possible to keep a small quantity of ice for family use just as easily as a large amount for wholesale use.

In fact, the small private ice house is often far more economical in preserving the ice than the large commercial ones. It is the difference beof ice houses as there are of dwelling houses. Some are ornamental to a place and others are so plain and ugly that they disfigure the landscape. A few are so poorly arranged that they are very troublesome to use and the matter of getting at the ice when needed is so clumsily arranged that melting goes on rapidly whenever a cake of ice is removed.

It is just as cheap to design and construct a simple but artistic ice house as it is to build an ugly one, and it is just as easy to make one that will reduce the cost of time and labor to get at the ice as to design one of a difficult nature. There has been too little attention paid to these important details in the

> past. A carpenter or builder who can draw good plans for an ice house and execute the work properly adds a very important item to possible chance of securing paying

tween careful, scientific methods of construction and old-fashioned systems.

Ice to be preserved properly should be protected on all sides from outside air contact by six or more inches of sawdust and an air space between. This is the first cardinal principle. The other two points that must be observed equally well are perfect drainage underneath the mass of ice and perfect ventilation above. As the ice melts, the water must be drained off or it will melt the ice rapidly. Likewise the moisture above must be carried away rapidly, or it will cause melting above and all around. If conditions are provided for these necessities ice can be kept indefinitely in the small private house.

The type of house is of importance. It may be built partly or wholly under ground except the roof, or entirely above ground. Both types can be made successful and economical. The walls may be of brick, stone, cement or wood, and equally good results jobs. Good ice house designs are about as scarce as good designs for country homes are abundant.

The size of an ice house for private uses should be considered by a prospective builder. The average householder has only vague ideas as to how large an ice house he should have for his family uses. For the ordinary family an ice house with inside measurements of 8 by 8 by 8 should answer all purposes, if the ice is simply needed for cooling the kitchen ice chest and for table drinking purposes, and for the making of ice cream. But if there are cows kept on the place, the cooling of the milk is important, and the ice house should be about 14 by 14 by 14, or possibly 16 feet for the last dimension. This inside measurement will accommodate ice enough to carry one over the season with a liberal margin for emergencies.

The cost of such an ice house varies according to the type and the finish outside. A good deal depends upon the soil on which the house is constructed. If

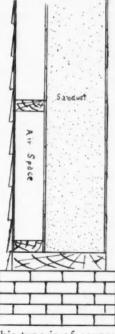
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loose soil so the melting ice can drain away naturally, the house can be constructed directly on the ground and built entirely above. All that is needed is a layer



of six inches of coarse stone and gravel packed firmly and smoothly down. The foundation walls of stones or brick should be carried up about twelve feet, and 8 inch chestnut sills laid on these. The sills should be 2 by 6 inches, and the 14 foot studding be set with 2 foot centers. Two by six inch joists nailed together in pairs will answer for corner posts. Both posts and studding are nailed to the sills, and not framed.

The house should have double inner walls, the inside space of six inches being filled with sawdust and the outside of three inches being left for an air space. Up and down siding should be used for separating the air space and the sawdust compartment. Unmatched lumber will do for both inside walls, and outside; the finish can be made in any way desired. The corners of the siding must be left open so that



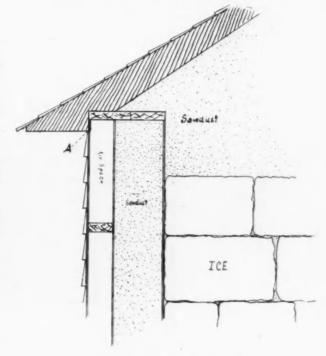
the air in the outer space can have free circulation. If this air is confined it will melt the ice. When the sun heats the outside walls it communicates the heat to the inclosed air space, and if this latter is made too tight the heated air would in time penetrate to the sawdust inclosure and then melt the ice. But by having a free circulation the air carries the heat off and protects the sawdust.

An ice house of this description and size can be built for \$150, or if an artistic exterior finish is desired the cost may be extended to \$200. The cement or grout ice house can be constructed for even less. In regions where stones are scarce

this type is of course out of the question, but if stones

are abundant it can be built for nearly half the cost of a timber ice house. Very little wood is needed for this kind of a house. The old-fashioned grout ice house was built mostly underground and without an inside space for sawdust. The sawdust was simply placed over the bottom and stuffed around the sides and over the top of the ice. The walls were about a foot thick, made of stones and cement grouted together. An ice house of this type cost less than a hundred dollars. About twelve barrels of cement would answer the purpose and eight loads of sand. The chief cost then was for the wooden roof and the door and windows and the labor.

But an all-concrete ice house is preferred today and produces far better results. It is made of walls that have an air space between, and thus the ice is kept from melting rapidly. The construction of such an ice house is simple and can be built by almost any one familiar with carpentry and ordinary cement work.



A : where walt is left open to ventilate air space

For drainage purposes the floor of the house is covered with a six inch layer of gravel and broken stone. This is pounded down hard so a good floor is obtained that will not sink in places under the dripping of moisture. The walls should be about sixteen inches in width. Ordinary molds for the walls are made of common boards, set up in three inch widths and a ten-inch space between. The walls should be reinforced with quarter inch iron or steel rods placed twelve inches apart in both directions as the work progresses.

The walls are built in sections two feet high at a time, and the outer and inner walls are bound together by placing galvanized iron strips across each section. The concrete is made of one part cement, two parts clean, coarse sand and four parts broken

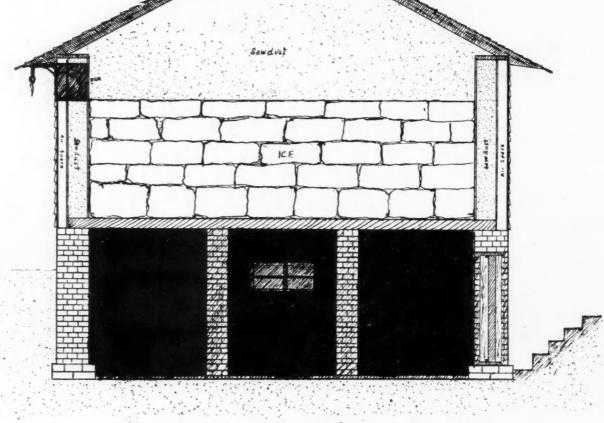
stone. The air space left between the outer and inner walls will thus protect the ice from atmospheric changes. The roof of the ice house is made of shingles placed in the ordinary way. The door is framed with wood and made of double thickness, or with an outer and inner door.

A combination ice house and storage plant is an improvement upon many of the old-fashioned houses, and for dairy purposes it has great advantages. The plan of this combination is to construct the

storage room partly underground, made accessible by stairs leading down a few feet, and ventilated on at middle of the underground storage room to support the heavy load of ice overhead.

Heavy wooden beams are laid across the foundation to support the load of ice. These are nailed together, and sheathed top and bottom with unmatched lumber. As the floor of the ice room must not leak it is essential that a galvanized iron or copper flooring be spread over the top and turned up a foot at the edges and corners. At each corner the drainage pipes are connected and securely soldered. There must

be no leak in this floor or the melting ice will keep the storage room damp and wet.



#### Combination Ice and Storage House

least two sides by windows. The ice is stored directly above this room, and can be reached at any time from the upper door where the ice is first put in. The mere keeping of the ice renders the storage room cold without any great loss of good material.

To construct such a combination storage house and ice house, an excavation should be made eight feet below the surface, and of the required dimensions other ways. The bottom of this excavation is filled with cinders and gravel, and on top of this a firm concrete floor is placed. At the four corners openings should be left for drainage pipes to run from the ice above. The chief thing is to keep this floor dry and sanitary. Foundation walls of stone, brick or concrete are next run up two feet above the surface of the ground. If the house is more, than 8 by 8 feet in dimensions, a row of posts should run down the In building the foundations window spaces must be provided on at least two sides or three sides, with the door on one. The windows should be double sash so the temperature of the storage room can be regulated for any weather. The entrance should likewise be provided with an outer and inner door. A door for putting the ice in should be provided just under the roof, where the only access to the ice is possible.

The advantages of this combination are many. A supply of ice can be kept as in the ordinary ice house, and a good cold storage room is provided at all times. The ice overhead will chill the storage room, and if proper ventilation is provided it will be kept clean and sweet at all times. Dairy products and fruits and meats can be kept in this storage room. It is like having a huge ice chest provided without cost or inconvenience. The added first-cost is slight.

#### 580

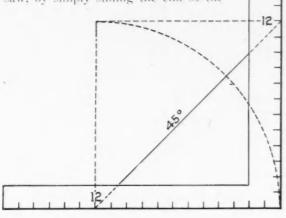


## How to Use the Steel Square

ILLUSTRATING VARIOUS METHODS FOR OBTAINING MITER CUTS BY AID OF THE STEEL SQUARE FOR FRAMES AND HOPPERS—THEIR RELATION TO THAT OF HIP AND VALLEY ROOFS

AST month we showed the angles and the application of the steel square for six of the polygons,—others may be found in the same manner. Therefore, we will not take up time or space in illustrating more of them, but will call attention to another kind of miter, usually called hopper cuts. This is an angle that unnecessarily puzzles many carpenters; the experienced roof framer fully understands it because it comes up in every hip and valley roof when joining the roof boards in the valley or over

the hip, though this does not require a close fitting joint and is usually made by the cut and try method; if a close joint is obtained, it is all right, if not it does not matter, further than the looks, because it is covered up. However, a fairly tight joint in this kind of work may be had without the use or knowledge of the steel square, or any instrument other than the hand saw, by simply sliding the end of the



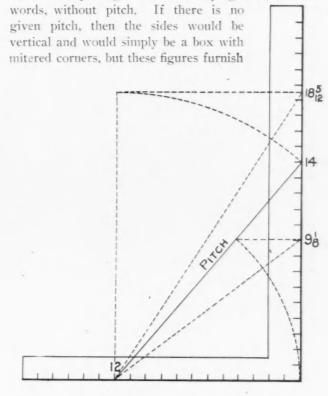
## Fig. 209.

board a little past the edge of the hip and by cutting close to its side. In that way the hopper cut is often unthinkingly made. This may be easily explained by taking the ordinary square hipped roof, as usually seen on a cottage. Now suppose the roof be inverted; it will be seen that it forms a perfect hopper on a large scale.

Hoppers are usually made with square corners or four sides, there being but little demand for any other shape; but the principle that we are going to illustrate applies to the three, five, six or any other polygonal shaped hopper. There are many carpenters who think they thoroughly understand how to make a square hopper, but when asked to frame any other shape are utterly lost, which goes to show that they do not understand the true principle involved.

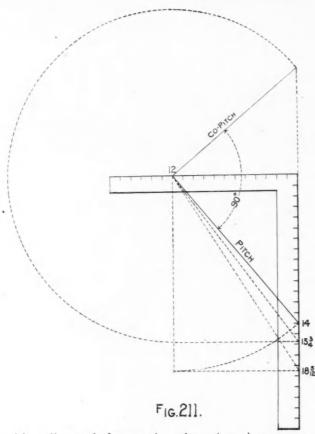
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In Fig. 200 were shown the figures to use on the steel square for eight of the polygonal miters,—that is, for the joining of the sides lying flat; in other



## FIG. 210.

the foundation for a hopper box with flared sides. For illustrative purposes, we will first take the square cornered hopper. Now with 12 on the tongue as center, draw an arc with the same radius from the heel to the point directly above the center and square over to the blade, as in Fig. 209. 12 and 12 will give the miter for a square cornered box. Now, suppose there is a pitch, or flare, of 14 inches rise to the foot. Lay off a line from 12 to 14, as shown in Fig. 210,



with radius as before, and at the point where the arc intersects the pitch, directly above the tongue taken on the blade, as at  $9\frac{1}{8}$  and 12, the blade will give the angle for the cut across the square edge of the board. However, there must be another bevel across the face of the board to give the required flare for the hopper. This is found by taking 12 on the tongue and the length of the pitch line (which is 18 5-12 inches) on the blade and the tongue will give the angle. These figures are the same as would be required for the side cut of the jack for roof of like pitch, but in this case the blade gives the angle.

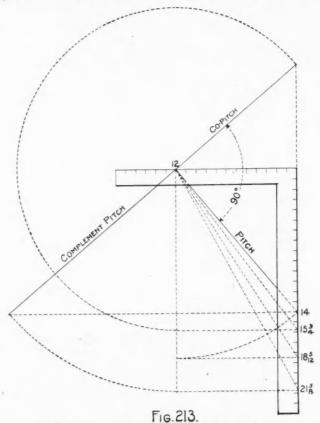
Now we will give another method of finding the miter. In all roofs and hoppers there is an unseen pitch, which we will call co-pitch. Assuming that the edge of the board is square, the co-pitch would stand at an angle of 90 degrees with the given pitch. See Fig. 211.

The rule given in Fig. 210 for the face angle, will apply to the miter, but instead of using the length of the given pitch, substitute that of

the co-pitch and by referring to Fig. 211, it will be seen that this is 1534 inches on the blade.

Now, for proof, see Fig. 212; 12 and  $9\frac{1}{8}$  first method, and 12 and  $15\frac{3}{4}$ , second method. The blade gives the angle in the former and the tongue in the latter.

In Fig. 213 is shown all that is contained in the former figures with an additional angle for the butt joint, which is a continuation of the co-pitch to a



point on a level with the starting point of the given pitch. This we will call complement pitch. The length of this pitch (which is 215/8) transferred to the blade, will give the angle for the butt joint, the tongue giving the angle.

Before going further, we wish to show another method of obtaining the hopper miter with the aid of

PROOF LINE

PROOF LINE

FIG. 212.

the steel square. Taking the 14 inch rise to the foot, as shown in Figs. 210 and 211, it is the length of the pitch transferred to the blade and the rise transferred to the tongue. The latter will give the angle.





## **Saw-Tooth Roof Construction**

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON STANDARD MILL CONSTRUCTION DESIGNED TO PREVENT HEAVY LOSSES BY FIRE

T HE great advantages and the increasing use of saw-tooth roof construction, together with the lack of familiarity with it in many sections, make it desirable to outline here its important features.

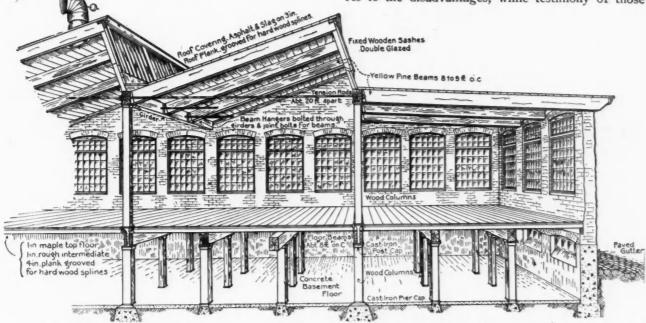
Two typical designs are illustrated—one a textile weave shed with good basement for shafting for driving looms, on main floor above, thus dispensing with the overhead shafting and belting in the weave room; the other a design for a light machine shop or foundry. Other designs are applicable with light wooden trusses or reinforced concrete. the very desirable north light in all sections. Economy in lighting, in that they lessen the fixed charges due to the lessened number of hours per day during which artificial light is necessary.

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Better working conditions, especially in textile mills, therefore increasing production and encouraging permanency of the help.

The saw-tooth form is especially adapted to weaving and similar processes in textile factories, machine shops, foundries doing light work, and similar work, such as assembling and drafting, and in some dye houses where careful matching of colors is necessary.

As to the disadvantages, while testimony of those



The important advantages of this form of roof construction are:

Uniform diffusion of light throughout the room, thus making all space in it available. With all interior surfaces painted white and with ribbed glass in the sash, the diffusion of light is almost perfect.

Adaptability for lighting large floor areas in wide buildings with low head room compared to what is necessary in wide buildings with the ordinary form of monitor skylights.

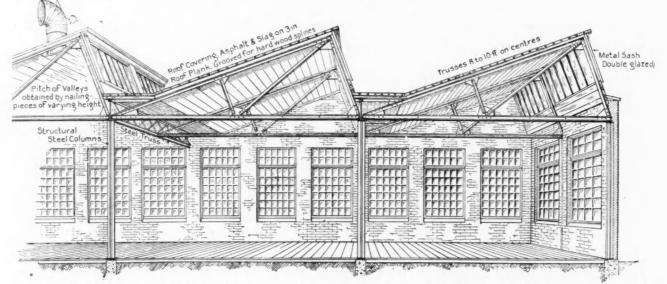
They provide the true solution to the problem of excluding the direct rays of the sun and obtaining having had experience with saw-tooth roofs is almost uniformly favorable, more or less difficulties have been experienced. Practically all of it, however, may be summed up as due either to faulty design or poor workmanship. The difficulties in general are caused by leaks, due to severe conditions during winter in our northern climates, poor ventilation, excessive heat when roofs are thin, or excessive condensation on underside of roof and glass when the temperature outside is low and there is considerable moisture in the rooms.

It may here be well to state that the light roof of

2 inch and 3 inch joists and boards should never be used, and that, while the principles of slow burning preference, but if light steel columns are necessary or mill construction, with the heavy timbers, are preferred, the increasing difficulty of promptly obtaining vellow pine lumber of good dimensions, and its increasing cost, often necessitate the use of trussed

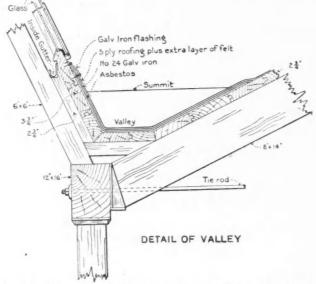
posts are nearly always available and should be given they should be well protected by insulating materials if in rooms containing combustibles, as the column is the vital part of the roof support.

The following suggestions show the best practice



forms, using rather light timbers. In no case, however, should they be less than 6 inches in width and of depth sufficient to carry the load, this in order that they may be "slow burning." The roof in all cases should be of plank with wide bays.

The adaptability of the light forms of steel for framing trusses, especially when wide spans are needed. often compels their use; and in plants having safe occupancy, such as metal workers, they are not ob-



jectionable, providing adequate sprinkler protection with good water supply is available to prevent quick failure of the steel work, due to heat from combustion of contents or roof. Similar protection is, of course, needed in shops with wooden trusses if disastrous fires are to be prevented, but experience has shown that the steel-trussed roof will fail much quicker than would one of wood under similar conditions. Wooden

in saw-tooth roof construction to overcome the difficulties and to make it a thoroughly satisfactory piece of work. What is good engineering from the viewpoint of the manufacturer can also be good fire protection engineering. Any design should be adapted to both if the best interests of the manufacturer are to be served.

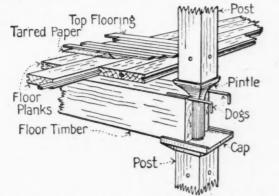
It being desirable to avoid direct sunlight and at the same time obtain abundance of light perfectly diffused, the saw-teeth should face approximately north; and the glass should be inclined to the vertical, to take advantage of the brighter light in the upper sky, and to prevent cutting off the light by the saw-tooth immediately in front. This also assures the diffusion of the light upon the floor rather than on the under side of the roof planking.

For the glass an angle of 20 degrees to 25 degrees with the vertical, and an angle of approximately 90 degrees at the top of the saw-tooth will be about right, the variations to depend on the amount of light required and the latitude. A sharper angle at the top is not needed, as it increases the cost, there being more roof to cover and larger spans. More glass is also required in proportion and the light is not as good, more sky light being lost and too much thrown on under side of roof.

Double glazing with space between is preferred on account of its conducting qualities, but is not always necessary, except in the north country. The inside glazing should be factory ribbed glass, with ribs vertical and inside. Shadows cast by trusses are then almost unnoticeable.

Condensation gutters, as shown in the detail drawing, are needed inside at the bottom of the sash, and they should be drained through inside conductors and not to the outside under bottom of the sash, as these latter admit cold air and are liable to freeze.

Valleys between the saw-teeth should be flat, 14 inches to 2 feet in width and pitch one-half inch per foot towards the conductors, which should be of ample size, and not much over 50 feet apart, preferably less. The necessary pitch may be obtained by cross pieces of varying heights on top of the trusses, thus avoid-



Cast-Iron Cap and Pintle for Columns and Dogs for Holding Floor Timbers Together

ing hollow spaces. Leaks, a common fault, may ordinarily be prevented by careful design of gutters, valleys and sashes, and by insisting on good workmanship and materials. The roof covering of asphalt or pitch should be continuous through the valleys and extend up to the glass.

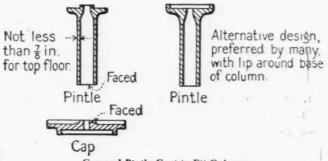
Experience has demonstrated the advantage of a combination of direct radiation with a fan sufficient only for ventilation and tempering the room. Heating pipes should usually be placed overhead and directly under the front of the saw-teeth and run the entire length, and in this position assist in preventing condensation. Where there is no moving shafting, some forced circulation is necessary, and is best obtained by fan, often driving air from a dry basement or outside as required, and discharging it over heating coils to the floor above. In weave and similar rooms is this especially necessary and advantageous in promoting health and comfort of employes, making greater efficiency possible. Ventilation and cooling of these large areas with comparatively low stories must not be neglected. Ample vents are needed at top in shape of large metal ventilators with double walls and tight dampers. They are recommended instead of pivoted or swinging sash, which are apt to leak in driving storms, and when open allow dirt to blow in off the roof. Good windows are advised in side walls and experience has shown their value.

Framing of the saw-teeth may be in the timber, steel or reinforced concrete. The design should be such as to obstruct the light as little as possible and strong enough to hold wet snow without sagging, and stiff enough to carry shafting motors, etc., when they are to be overhead. When wood or steel is used the roof planking should be 3 inches or over, spanning wide bays of 8 to 10 feet.

Hollow spaces in roofs should not be permitted.

They are very undesirable from a fire stand-point and any condensation which may take place in them during cold weather soon rots both plank and sheathing.

Sheathing, even without spaces behind it, is more or less a bad feature, as it is readily combustible, but if used should be applied directly to the under side of the roof plank, with only a layer of some insulating material between, so that there may be no concealed space. If 3-inch plank is sufficient for a flat roof, it should be for a saw-tooth, and with good circulation of air there should be no trouble except in wet rooms,



#### Cap and Pintle Cast to Fit Columns

where condensation is bound to occur, whether under a roof or the floor of the room above, unless large quantities of dry air are discharged into the room.

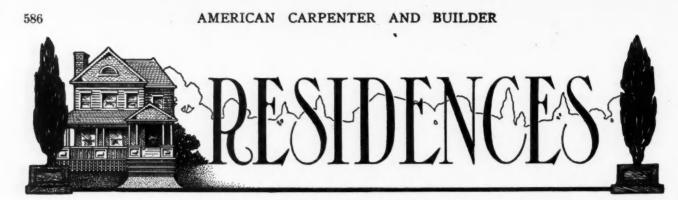
Saw-tooth roofs necessarily cost more, as there is practically the same amount of roofing as in flat roofs, and in addition there is the cost of windows, glazing, flashing, conductors, condensation gutters for the skylights, and a somewhat larger cost of heating. The additional cost of these items does not, however, fairly represent comparative cost, as there should be considered the total cost of the building compared with ordinary one of sufficiently high stories and narrow enough to give the required light. When this is done the slight additional cost is far outweighed by advantages of the type for work where good light is desirable.

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#### Will Erect a Revolving House

William Reiman, a New York jeweler, has had plans drawn for a revolving house, which he will build at Bayside, Long Island. Mr. Reiman's Bayside home will be the result of many years of thought over the matter of genuine home comfort, for he has often declared that with the advantages of modern appliances and electricity there seems little reason for the sunny side of a house being in the sun all summer and the shady side being in the shade all winter.

Mr. Reiman would have a home, the windows of which may follow the sunshine in the winter, or avoid it in the summer. The architect has studied the problem and has completed plans for such a house, which will be built at a cost of \$35,000, exclusive of the real estate. As proposed, the house will be constructed on a turntable which will be operated by electric power. The owner, in his library or bedroom, may press a button and the house will swing to right or left, as he may desire at any time.



## **Artistic House Designs**

SKETCHES AND WORKING DRAWINGS OF PRACTICAL, ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES AND SMALL HOUSES-MATERIALS CONSTRUCTION SHOWN AND

HIS plan for a one story cottage bungalow, defour rooms, is so arranged as to have all the the entrance arch. advantages of an eight room house.

other provision is made for heating they may be signed by C. Bryant Schaefer, while having but warmed from a heater in the living room, placed near

The front piazza is connected with the side porch. The living room is large. It is suitable for a sit- The stone work before the latter forms a basis for a ting room in front, a dining room in the middle and screen of vines. A carriage stoop projects here that

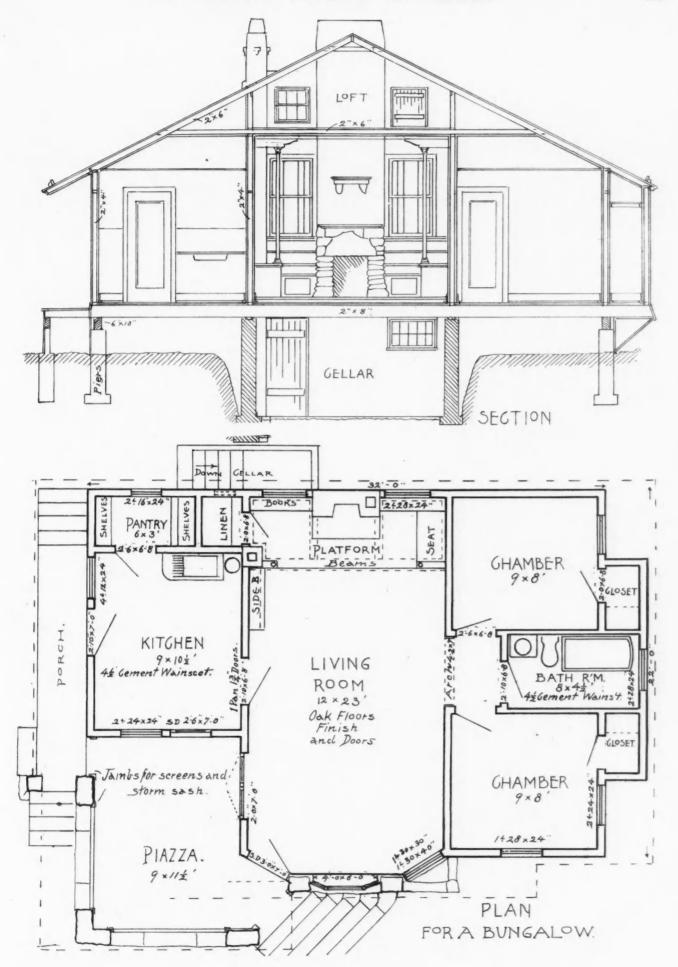


a fireside nook at the back. The whole arrangement forms a very attractive grouping.

Casement doors also open from the living room onto the piazza. Here refreshments can easily be served from the kitchen. This makes the piazza with screened openings one of the most enjoyable features of the house.

The chambers and bath room are grouped apart from the rest of the house. This allows their use without disturbance from the other rooms. If no is accessible from front or side doors. A cellar is shown with an outside entrance. The loft is entered through the gable. It is worth while to have a well planned cottage finished in hard wood. The sash and doors should be thick. The foundations may be of concrete or rubble stone.

When it comes to the question of building a house much depends upon circumstances. The mode we hear least about nowadays is to build by accumulation. A person should be enterprising and look about him.



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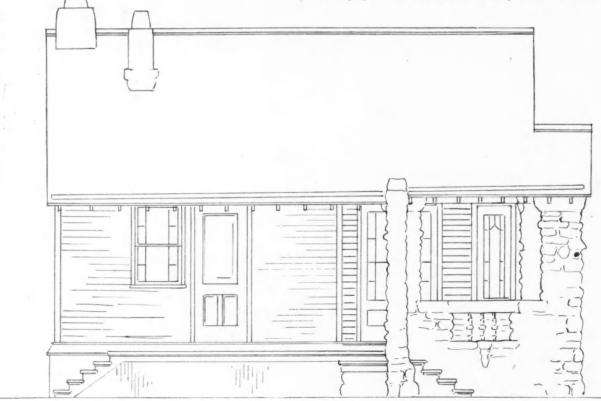
#### **Front Elevation**

There may be pasture rock, sand or gravel on his own premises, possibly some timber also. It should be used as far as it will go. The old idea that there must be sufficient material of one kind for a house has passed away. Adapt the design to the means.

In this cottage the stone has been used in the porch and bay window with picturesque effect. There might be more of it or less without harm. If but few large

stone come to hand they may be sorted out for the corners and the small pieces filled in between. Cobble stone panels may be made, even concrete introduced, just to make use of the materials available. Even paving brick, common brick or tile may be mixed in successfully if some orderly design is carried out. Cement on lath does well in the gables. A log or heavy piece of timber may also be made an effective feature.

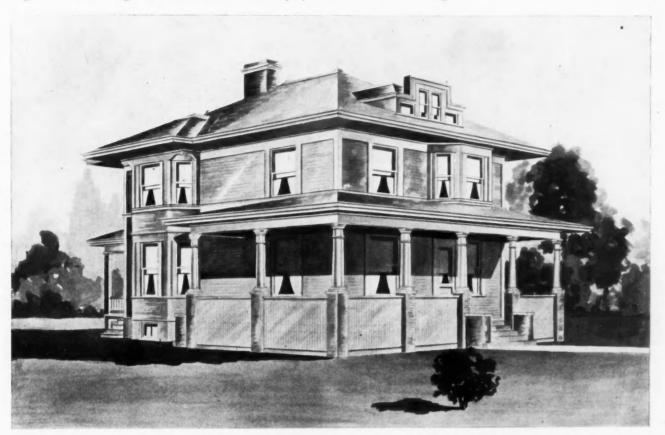
Many persons are often in a position to build if



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they will make a beginning at collecting and saving working drawings including details of interior finish the materials. They will be surprised how it starts of this house. It is of the style which, while neither things their way. It is money invested and advertis- costly nor elaborate, always makes a satisfactory, ing to them, and a good return for the time employed. home-like dwelling.



In the end they may engage some builder with whom, in the meantime, they have become acquainted. An intelligent builder who can recommend this mode of procedure is sure to increase his list of customers.

#### **An Attractive House**

On this page is shown a perspective view of a very roomy, well-arranged house of substantial frame construction. In connection with it are given the complete

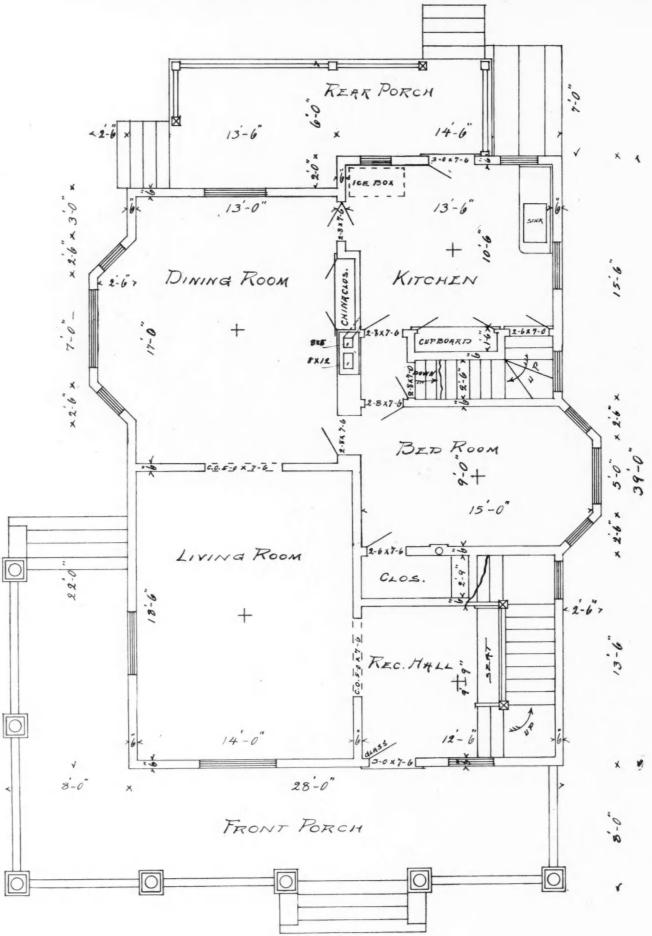
The first floor contains four rooms besides the reception hall. The living room and dining room are both good size and well lighted. They are connected by a cased opening 5 feet by 7 feet 6 inches.

The kitchen is well located and well equipped. The bed room on the first floor is a very good feature.

Front and back stairways lead to the second floor. Four large pleasant bed rooms, each with good closet



LEFT SIDE LLEVATION

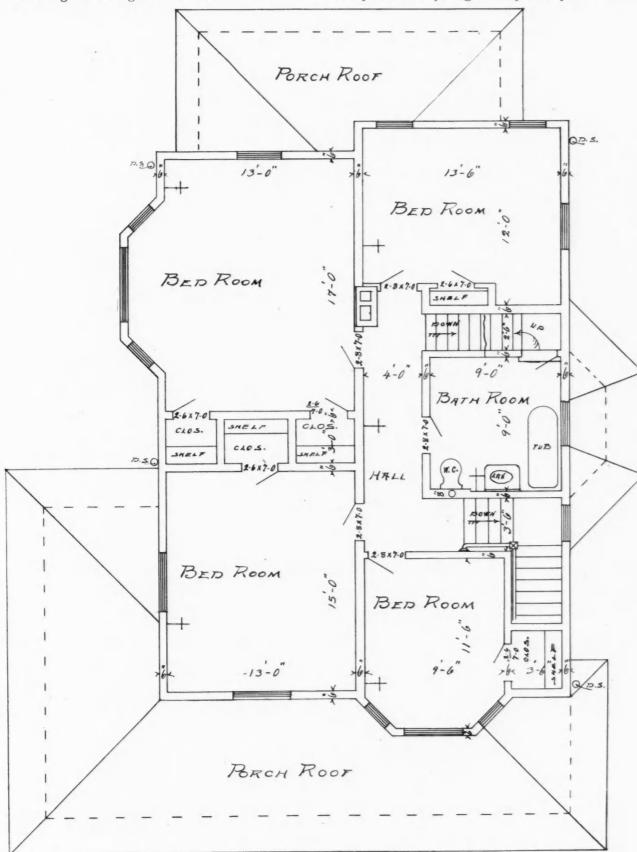


First Floor Plan

located.

## **Chicago's Building Boom**

space, are provided. The bath room is conveniently ords of all the city building departments show the month of June to have been a banner one. Not since June, 1894, has there been such activity in this direction. Furthermore, the gain in construction has been Building in Chicago is on the boom. The rec- steady since the opening of the present year. For this



Second Floor Plan



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION

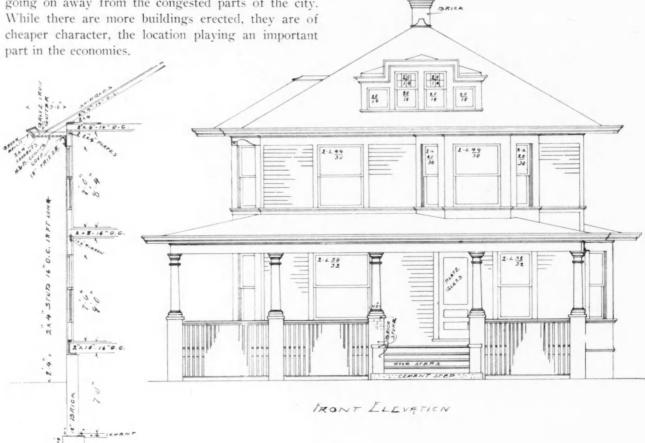
period of six months, also, all records since 1894 have been exceeded.

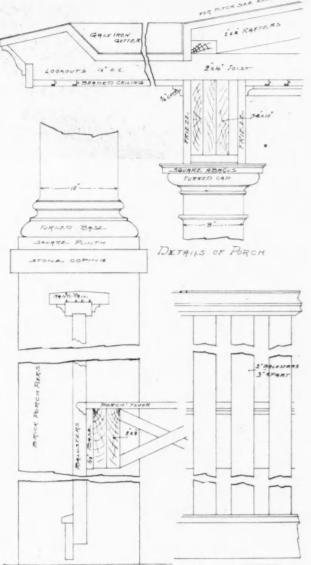
The cost of construction for the six months is given as twenty-nine and a half million dollars. The total is smaller than for the same period in the last three years. The frontage space likewise was greater in 1906 and 1907. With these exceptions conditions have been more favorable than since 1893.

In examining the statistics the officials of the building department note that much of the construction is going on away from the congested parts of the city.

But dry statistics are not needed in order to get the impression of building activity. A ride on elevated road, or street cars a few miles from the business center, in automobile or carriage, shows the new buildings everywhere. The scrapers are moving dirt. The little sheds of the contractors and the piles of material block the streets. The busy laborers swarm upon rapidly growing apartment houses and private residences.

CEMENT CAP





What the eye sees everywhere in Chicago now is evidence that the advice of the wise that *now* is the time to build is being taken by many. Materials of all kinds are to be had at much lower prices than formerly. Labor is willing and anxious for employment at satisfactory wages. The man who wants a building loan is readily accommodated. It is a condition of affairs which is full of satisfaction and encouragement to all the building trades.

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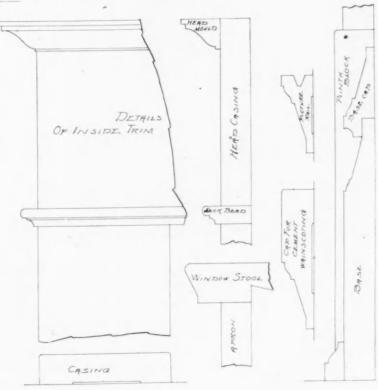
### **American Tool Opportunity in France**

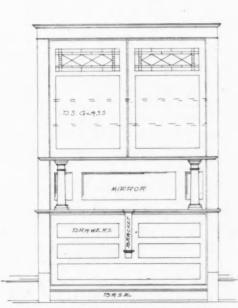
Consul D. I. Murphy, writing from Bordeaux concerning the introduction of American handsaws and screw-drivers in that section of France, says:

"American handsaws are not known here, the oldfashioned 'buck' variety being exclusively used. It seems as though American manufacturers might successfully introduce their saws in this region. Other American tools, the quick-acting screw-driver, for instance, might also find a ready market. At the American pavilion at the Maritime Exposition, which was held at Bordeaux from May I to November 10, 1907, an American handsaw and a quick-acting screw-driver, brought over by the packer of the Smithsonian Institution, were looked upon with admiration and wonder by the French workmen."

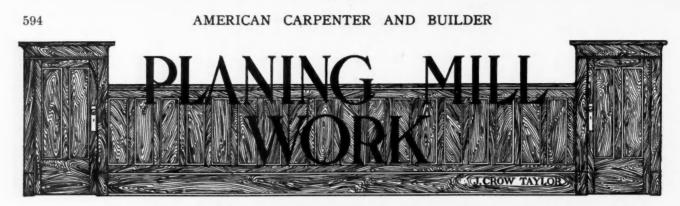
It is nothing unusual to see a boy take after his father, but it's always interesting to see the father take after the boy.

Sometimes a man can go to sleep in church and get away with the goods if he doesn't snore.





ELEVATION OF CHINA CLOSET

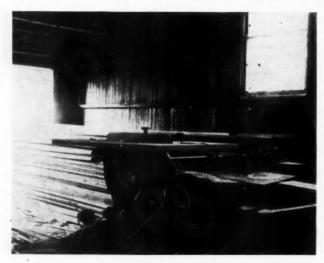


## **Two Extremes In Equipment**

THE ONE MOST USEFUL MACHINE FOR THE CARPENTER SHOP-OTHER IMPORTANT MACHINES-HOW THE SHOP SHOULD BE BUILT UP

I IS a question to every carpenter, no matter whether he is just figuring on installing some machinery or whether he has some already in operation, to know when he has enough equipment to get the best results out of his shop. Some worry considerably about it, but others don't bother much. It is a problem also that is rather difficult to give advice on; one must understand all the local requirements to be in a position to pass on the possible needs of any given shop. It may be interesting in this connection, however, to study what we might term the two extremes. That is, the simplest and smallest equipment practical, and the other extreme of a completely equipped woodworking establishment on a small scale.

To begin with the small one first, we find that the simplest equipment in the way of a machine woodworking plant consists merely of a ripsaw or a table saw, which may be a combination of a ripsaw and cross cut. There are some who probably take issue on the point of this being the minimum equipment of



### The Machine to Start With

woodworking machinery for a shop, and place the scroll saw or possibly the small band saw as the preferred machine of minimum equipment. There is room for argument, too, in support of both these; especially in support of the small bandsaw, which can be made into a ripsaw and crosscut or a scroll saw at will, and therefore will serve more of the purpose of a carpenter than anything else. Still, without finding fault with either the band or the scroll saw, there are a lot of things that can be said about the little rip or table saw and its conveniences. There are old men at work in machine woodworking establishments who have studied thoroughly every machine going, and have said publicly that, if they had to give up every machine but one in the world, the one machine they would hang to would be the table saw or ripsaw; because with this machine they can do more different kinds of work and get more help than from any other one machine.

First, let us consider the simple conveniences of the ripsaw. One lumber yard man, it was found, had put in a ripsaw primarily for the accommodation of his carpenters who frequently wanted strips of sizes that were not kept in stock. The saw proved a great convenience, not merely for this, but in various other ways; it enabled the man to rip cull stock and scrap stuff up into useful articles, to rip 2 by 8's into 2 by 4's when occasion required, and I by 8's into 1 by 4's, and do so many other things that it was called into use practically every minute of the day.

The carpenter who keeps a shop naturally carries more or less lumber in stock, and he has occasion for lots of ripping, crosscutting and working over of lumber into something else. Scrap stock will make bridging; and odds and ends of boards can be ripped into strips of various kinds.

These are simply the ordinary conveniences; by and by when we get down to work in the shop you can find use for a ripsaw almost every minute. One really has to go into a big woodworking establishment, where a wide variety of work is being done, to find just how many different uses a table or ripsaw can be put to. Its use for the grooving saw is quite common; and instances are known where people have actually tongued and grooved small lots of flooring with such a machine, using a single saw for the groove and two saws with a collar between them to make the tongue. In this work, of course, the saw is thicker than the ordinary ripsaw; these same saws are made use of in cutting gains and for doing quite a wide variety of machine work on wood. Then, with the ripsaw proper, and the use of various jacks and a sliding gauge or carriage on the table, all manner of shapes

and bevels can be cut, and the work done better as well as more rapidly than it could be done by hand. In short, there is no one machine that can be made use of in more different ways than the table saw. If a man must limit his power driven shop appliances to one machine this is probably the best one to have.

There are times when it might be more desirable to use a small band saw; but, generally speaking, for the money it costs, there is nothing beats a table saw. They can be bought in every variety imaginable and in almost any size, and for any price from \$50.00 up. Some even cut the cost below this, purchasing simply a mandrel, journals and saw and constructing their own bench. It doesn't matter much how you do it, the cost of a rip saw is very small and comes generally lower than the cost of any other machine of equal usefulness. It doesn't matter whether it is for rough work or for fine joinery, with the proper equipment of saws and jacks to handle the stuff you can do the work equally well on the small machine. ... practically any and all kinds of special sash and door

Now, turning from the ripsaw as a starter for a minimum of equipment for a machine woodworking shop, and going to the other extreme, that is, to a full complement of machines for doing such work as may be called for in the regular life of the average carpenter, we find need for about a dozen different machines. Possibly a few more or a few less, depending some on local conditions. Taking the machines in the order in which they would probably be selected and added to the equipment if one builds it up gradually, we may formulate a sample equipment as follows: Ripsaw, turning lathe, hand jointer or top smoother. This machine may be of a simple inexpensive type or may be one of those combination machines which can be converted into a half dozen different kinds of machines. In fact, there are times when you probably find a shop with this machine the central figure, and probably including only the three named here and possibly a scroll saw in addition. Continuing the list we find next a scroll saw or band saw (people's ideas differ here, some choosing one and some the other). Then would come a planer (some use the small smoothing planer and some planers of larger patterns for doing a heavier volume of work, so as to be equipped to do custom planing). Next in order would be a molder. This may vary in size and in type, but a molder or sticker of some kind enters in here to do odd sash and door work. Also special designs of molding now and then, as well as to dress small sticks. Next would be a mortising machine, of which there is almost an endless number, if you include all sizes and varieties. You can get anything from a little foot power mortiser up to the big giants used in the car shops, or the complicated automatic ones used for hub mortising. Generally the simpler types are wanted for shop work. Those of the reciprocating class have a wide range in the size of chisels used. Next, of course, would come a tennoner. Then there would come a shaper either single or double, depending on

the ideas of the owner and the requirements of the work. These, like the mortisers and the ripsaws, are obtainable in various sizes and designs, so that every man can generally fit his own requirements. Along about this time the shop man will find need for a cross cut saw to keep company with his ripsaw, and will probably take a light type of swing cross cut and erect a bench along one side or end of the shop to cut stock to rough length for working.

Then will come a sanding machine. Generally the first sanding equipment put to use is a small type of arm or disk sander, and afterward, if the work justifies, a drum sander of some kind is added. There are small ones especially designed for planing mill and machine woodworking shops of the lesser class. Along with all this will have to go a knife grinder, also door clamps and possibly two or three other light machines for some special work.

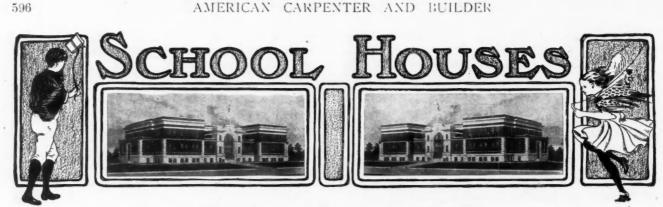
This gives an equipment on which one can make work; also do a wide range of mill work. In fact, can do all the work of the simpler type of houses and quite a lot of that which enters into the larger buildings, even including store fronts, and buildings. of elaborate design. If mill work is entered into generally it will be necessary to add to this equipment some glue appliances and some veneer presses for putting up panels and for facing mill work with veneer, now and then.

The shop of the latter class, including practically a dozen machines, would constitute what might be called the maximum of equipment in a machine carpenter shop; and it might suggest to some to pass as a full fledged planing mill.

Now between these two extremes there may be found a number of happy mediums for different people in different parts of the country working under varying conditions. Always, however, the best thing to start with is a ripsaw. If you feel like buying two or three more machines at the same time, go ahead. It would be better, however, to hold yourself in check a little so as not to overdo the thing in your early enthusiasm and later feel disappointed in your shop. What you want is not so much machines to do all your work as it is machines that you can use or work all the time, or at least enough of the time to get a good measure of profit out of them, to get help in your business and good returns for your investment. So take the minimum as a starting point and make your additions with forethought and your selections of machines carefully after getting catalogues from manufacturers of the different varieties, so you can figure out which will best meet your requirements.

### At the Seaside

"O, George, can't you just smell the salt water!" "More than that, Maria; I can taste it in the ice cream." .



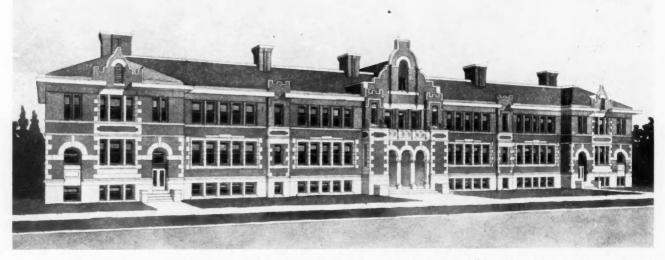
# Modern City School

PERSPECTIVE AND PLANS OF AN ATTRACTIVE WARD SCHOOL BUILDING, EMBODYING THE MOST MODERN IDEAS AS TO CONSTRUCTION AND ARRANGEMENT

teresting city school building, designed by Geo. W. Ashby, architect. It presents a dignified, attractive street frontage, being of the academic English order and the design carried out in brown

E ARE showing this month an especially in- which by the way, is not a hardship. A glance at the plans of this school, will show how pleasant, well lighted and ventilated, and how conveniently located all the rooms are in such a building.

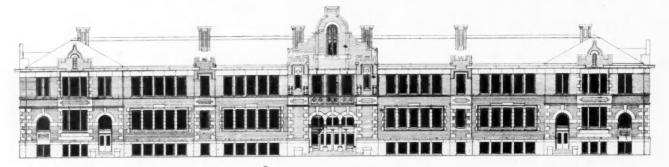
There are nineteen large school rooms altogether,



pressed brick with basement course and trimmings of Bedford lime stone. The roof is green slate. The appearance from the front is that of a much larger building than this really is. This is due to the broad but short ground plan used. In many city districts the only building site available is made up from a succession of city lots, extending back only 100 feet to the alley. This allows the school building to have a broad frontage but restricts the other dimension,

each with wardrobe. The school rooms are 25 by 32 feet; and the kindergarten is double that size. The location of this room for the little ones, directly by the entrance on the first floor, is very good. It is provided with a nice sunny conservatory for flowers, also with a storeroom for materials.

It is a very desirable feature of this design that so much room is provided on two floors; a three-story building is not proper for primary nor grammar school.



Front Elevation

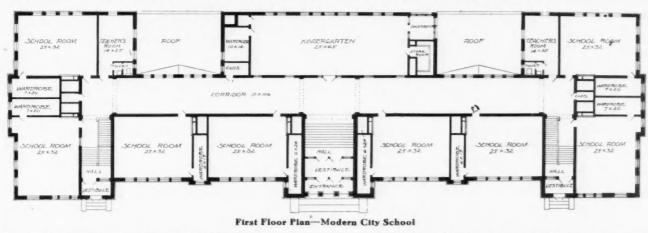
The basement of this building is finished throughout and makes good provision for manual training and domestic science departments.

## **Noiseproof Walls**

Every builder is at some time or other interested more or less in what might be termed noise or soundproof walls and floors. It is always desirable to have floors and partition wall as non-productive of sound as practical, and there are several difwith felt, and the inner part composed of three layers with an air space. In the noiseless room sensations vary sometimes including a variety of body sounds, sometimes a feeling of pressure. A shell held to the ear no longer seems to give forth sound, the tones for which the shell is resonant being absent.

### **Rose to the Occasion** A woman bather at Atlantic City got beyond her

depth, and in her struggles her new false "puffs" be-

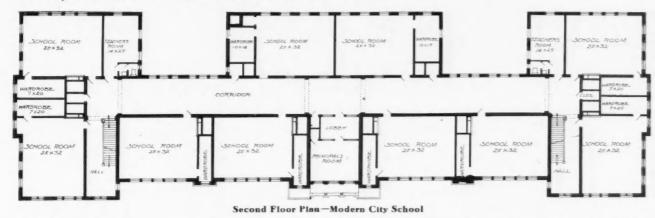


tion resorted to for this purpose. It is, however, a gallant rescuer. "Madam," he gasped, "I may be a bigger task than one might think to make an absolutely noiseproof wall. It is said that what is indorsed by Prof. S. I. Franz as the one noiseproof room is a room about 8 feet square and high, on the top floor of the University of Utrecht. Its walls are about 11 inches

ferent kinds of composition and methods of construc- came detached. "Oh, save my hair!" she cried to a life-saver, but I am not a hair restorer!"

### Why He Objected

He-Oh, please, Miss Jeanne, do not call me Mr. Durand.



thick. From the inside these are made up of successive lavers of horse-hair felt, porous stone, dead air, wood partition, ground cork composition, and a plastered surface. The ceiling, though somewhat simpler made, has similar layers. The boards of the floor were sawed and the joints filled with lead to stop wibration, a layer of lead was then covered over all to the thickness of more than an inch, and over this in turn is used a carpet nearly half an inch in thickness, and sometimes a second carpet. A small window opens into a small connected room with a roof window, the two windows supplying both sunlight and ventilation. The door is double, the outer part accurately fitted

She (coyly)-Oh, but our acquaintance is so short. Why should I not call you that?

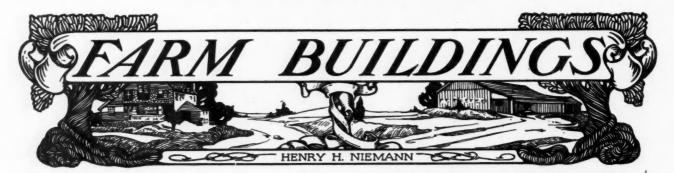
He-Well, chiefly because my name is Dupont.

### The Tannery

"What building is that?" asked a stranger of Willie Billfuzz, pointing to the school house.

"That?" said the boy, "why that's the tannery." And he feelingly rubbed his back (?) as he passed on.

The time to advertise is when you need the business. It's the hungry man who looks for the restaurant sign.

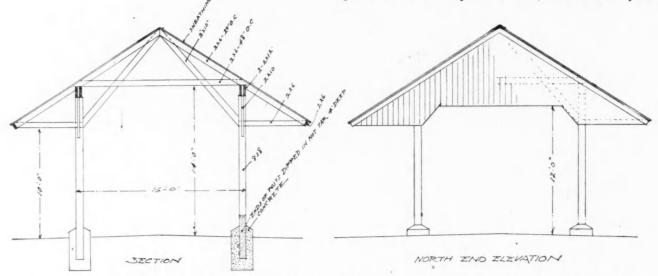


## Serviceable Shelter Shed

FULL WORKING DRAWINGS FOR A SUBSTANTIAL, CONVENIENT SHED FOR VEHICLES AND FARM IMPLEMENTS-DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION SHOWN

W ITH the increased use of machinery on the farm the question of proper shelter conveniences has become an important one. In the old days, when just a few pieces, the plow, drag, "stiff legs," etc., made up the entire equipment, the implements were easily stored in a small shed, the wagon was run in "onto the barn floor" and all was snug and tight. This is hardly the case at the present time, these bays; but fewer could be used just as well, if a shed of less capacity were desired. The concrete footings of the posts extend above ground to a sufficient width and height to form a hub guard for the posts. The floor is packed earth with a gravel top coat.

This shed may be entered easily with double team at any point, sides or ends. The entrance at one end is large enough to admit a full load of hay. While this shed was built in one instance to serve as an open vehicle and implement shed, it would do just



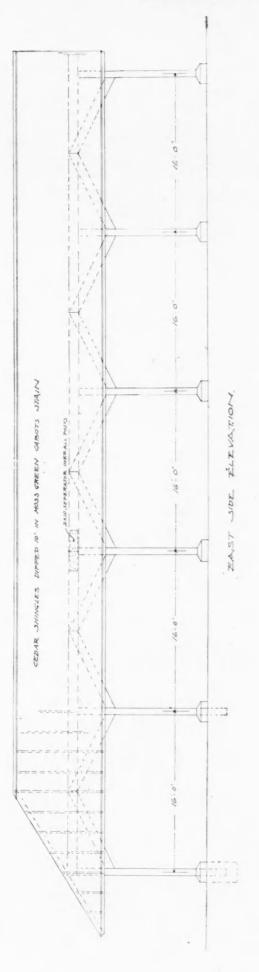
however, as any farmer who has struggled with the problem of storing his hay-loader and side-delivery rake in an ordinary carriage shed will testify.

placing implements under inconvenient shelter, have fallen into the shiftless habit of storing good machinery and wagons in the barn yard—where they may be seasoned by sun and rain! The careful, practical farm manager, however, insists that every vehicle and tool shall be protected when not in actual use; nothing shall be left out over night. Accordingly, convenient shelter sheds are provided.

The design we are showing this month serves this purpose admirably. The construction is strong and simple. Eight by eight posts are set in a double row 16 feet apart, both ways, thus forming a series of bays 16 feet square. The drawing shows five of Some farmers, made very tired by the bother of as well, better perhaps, as a stock shelter shed for the barn yard.

#### **Peculiar Construction**

A building without windows has just been completed at St. Louis for a publishing company which is one of the most singular architectural freaks on this continent. It is constructed with solid walls having only two openings, one for a door in the front and one for another door in the rear of the building. While the structure was in course of erection it was the cause of considerable comment as to the method by which it would be lighted. The solid concrete walls extending into the air without a break attracted the attention of the curious and many surmises were made as to the uses to which the building was to be put.



The structure measures 68 by 170 feet in plan, is 58 feet high and is entirely lighted from a skylight in the roof, the main part of the building forming one large room. The building is of reinforced concrete, finished exteriorly with a two-inch marble facing. A copper cornice, 6 feet high, backed with a parapet wall of concrete one foot thick, runs around the top of the building and forms a striking contrast to the white marble surface.

The roof is carried upon steel trusses, of 65-foot span, which rest on concrete piers built into the walls. Curtain walls are built between the piers, being single and double, with an air space between two 6 inch walls in the upper portion. The air space is divided at horizontal intervals of 3 feet by solid vertical cross partitions of concrete. A reinforced concrete lintel, 8 feet above the level of the first floor, carries the double wall between the piers and allows of a recess due to the greater thickness of the upper wall.

The basement is lighted partly by area windows. The contractors who erected the structure anticipate a demand for similar work.

#### Ŧ Signs

The enterprising manager of a little lyric theater in northern Pennsylvania believes in profiting by the misfortunes of others. One day he displayed the following sign in his house:

> DO NOT SMOKE REMEMBER THE IROQUOIS FIRE

So great was the efficacy of this that before the end of the week he put up another:

DO NOT SPIT REMEMBER THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD

## \* Every Day Will Be Sunday

The following newspaper story, now going the

rounds, purports to come from Chicago Heights, Ill.:

"The love affairs of the Day and Sunday families, who live near Chicago Heights, keeps gossips busy. There are five sons in the Sunday family and five daughters in the Day family. Three of the Sunday boys have already married Day girls. The two remaining boys are courting the two remaining Day girls, and the probability is that every Day will be Sunday by and by."

### . dir.

#### **Knew Them**

"Oh, yes," said the pilot on the river steamboat, "I have been on this river so long I know where every stump is." Just then with a jar the boat struck a stump. "There that's one of them now," he continued.



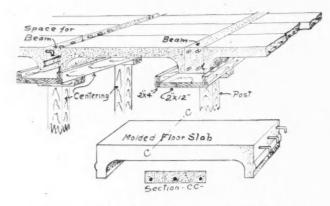
## **Reinforced Concrete Floors**

NEW SYSTEM MAKING USE OF MOLDED FLOOR SLABS WITH MONOLITHIC BEAMS AND SUPPORTS-HAS PROVED PRACTICAL AND A MONEY SAVER

## By Fred W. Hagloch

THE heavy expense of forms (centering) has done much to retard the use of reinforced concrete. Many methods have been devised to reduce this cost; among which the use of steel forms, and the two systems of molding beams and placing after having become seasoned have gained some prominence. The fact, however, that greatest strength with least material is possible with monolithic work has made concrete engineers slow to depart from the all form method, such as is universally used in the leading systems of reinforced concrete.

The method illustrated may be used with the beams, girders and columns of any system of the monolithic type; the floor is made of slabs molded in forms much the same as concrete blocks, thus saving over half the cost in centering. The centering or forms required for columns and bottom of beams as shown,



and the floor slabs previously made, placed in position, form the bottom and sides of the beams; the reinforcing and concrete is then placed same as with any ordinary method.

In a small piece of work I found this system to have many advantages, the principal ones of which I shall mention: Saving of time perhaps 25 per cent; saving about 40 per cent of lumber and full half the carpenter work, while adding about 20 per cent to common labor in molding and placing the floor slabs. Fully 60 per cent of labor is saved in removing the forms, which is an item only appreciated by the experienced concrete builder. This method also enables the builder to know that his forms are sufficiently strong before placing the soft concrete for the beams.

In rush work the floor above can be commenced as soon as the floor is completed, thus saving the several days' delay caused by waiting until the floors are partially hardened where the all monolithic systems are used.

The size and thickness of floor slabs, beams and girders are computed in the same manner as for any reinforced work—depending upon the length of span and load to be supported.

This method is especially desirable where working space is at a premium and speed on the building is an object.

Where flat ceilings are desired the floor slabs can be made double with webs connecting the upper and lower slabs much the same as a hollow concrete block laid on its side, in which the tensile strain would be in the lower slab or member and the compression strain in the upper.

#### Skyscraper Plans Cost \$250,000

The new sixty-two story home of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to be erected in New York, the plans for which are in the hands of Superintendent Murphy, of the Bureau of Buildings, will tower so far above the adjacent buildings as to completely dwarf them. The drawing of the plans was a stupendous task. Draughtsmen say it must have taken 150 men six months at least to overcome the difficulties in the way of such a structure. The estimated cost of this task by itself is \$250,000. The great folios of drawings number 70 in all, each one measuring 4 by 5 feet. A feature is the elaborate system of wind braces which will affect every floor from the sixty-second story to the ground.

### **Arouses Suspicion**

"When a man keeps complainin' dat he ain' had no opportunity in life," said Uncle Eben, "you kind o' wonder whether he am too busy kickin' to notice an opportunity ef it did come along."

600

## Hot Water System of Heating

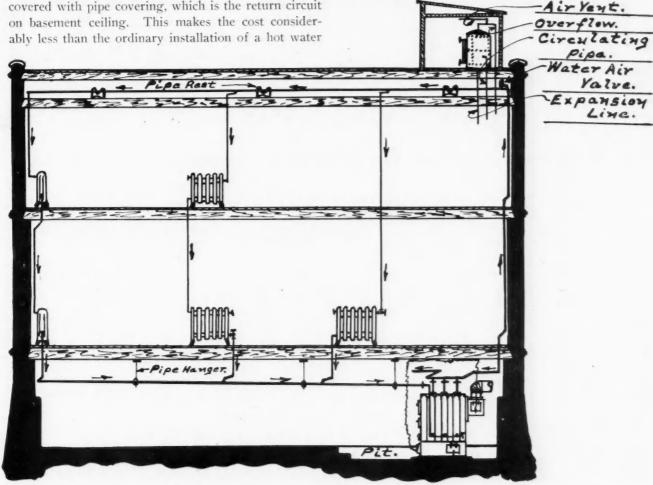
COMPLETE PIPE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND CONTRACT FOR INSTALLING A MODERN OVERHEAD SYSTEM OF HOT WATER HEATING IN A SMALL HOTEL AND OFFICE BUILDING

### **By Perry Weber Rathbun**

T HE accompanying plans and specifications illustrate and describe a practical overhead installation for a hot water heating system, which is considered very good practice by architects, contractors and heating engineers of our country. Its special advantages are that it requires less radiation on second floor, and that only one circuit of mains has to be covered with pipe covering, which is the return circuit on basement ceiling. This makes the cost considerably less than the ordinary installation of a hot water

installation of hot water heating. The corner of this building, as will be noticed, on the first floor is a bank and a store room running from the front along the side. The hotel and the rooms belonging to it occupy the remainder of the lower floor and all the second floor.

This job was installed complete and guaranteed for



## <u>-Elevation - Showing in a general way</u> the Overhead System" of installing a Hot Water Heating Plant."- approximately 59 2-3 cents per

heating system, and gives a rapid circulation to the entire apparatus.

The system shown was installed under the supervision of the writer in a small town in western Nebraska. Steam heating, probably, would have been better adapted to the building shown and could have been installed for less money, but the owner, being a man who thought that any one stopping at his hotelshould have the best, would consider nothing but the approximately 59 2-3 cents per square foot of radiation. The specifications shown below bring into the form of a contract every item that is required on any kind of a hot water heating installation, and are very good ones for any prospective builder, or contractor and builder, to make use of.

## **Specification and Contract**

For the labor and material required to construct a first-class hot water heating apparatus.

(Address) .....



### Basement Pipe Plan.

These specifications and the

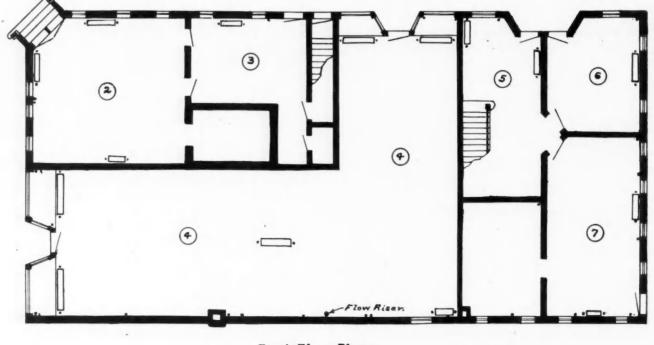
#### **General Conditions**

accompanying plans contemplate the furnishing and erecting of a first-class hot water heating apparatus, as described and shown. All material must be the best of its respective kind, and the work of installation executed in the best manner possible by skilled mechanics, under competent superintendence. Contractor will be compelled to give the work his personal attention. The drawings and these specifications are intended to co-operate so that the work shown on one and not described in the other,

or vice versa, is to be executed the same as set forth in both. Contractor should commence his work as soon as the building is ready, and finish it at an agreed time, or as soon as practical thereafter.

Owner and architect, as a **Owner and Architect** committee of two, will settle any differences which may arise in the installation of this system.

Furnish and place as shown on plans, as Heater near smoke flue as possible, in the basement of the above given address, one improved cast



First Floor Plan.

iron sectional boiler, having fire pot 41 by 45 inches and a heating capacity equivalent to 4,300 square feet of radiation. Same to be complete with full set of fire and cleaning tools.

Flue Flue should be 16 by 16 inches, and for the use of the aforenamed boiler only.

**Damper Regulator** Furnish and place on syphon damper regulator at boiler between flow and return rising.

Smoke Pipe Smoke pipe from boiler to flue should be made of No. 22 black steel, heavily riveted and provided with close fitting damper and cleanout.

**Foundation** Heating contractor should furnish a suitable brick or concrete foundation for heater with an ash pit six inches below the level

of the floor. Heater Fittings Heater to be supplied with one

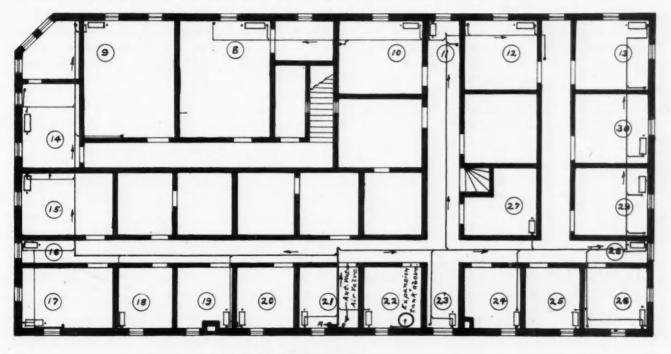
thermometer placed in a prominent position for making observations.

Water Supply Connection from the largest water main entering the basement to be made to heater, with a 3/4 inch stop cock in same, so

Basement.—Room 1, barber shop, 2 ceiling radiators, 1 inch, 72 feet, 80 degrees.

### First Floor.—Room 2, bank, 3-38 inch 4 col. W. radiators, 1 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 248 feet, 70 degrees; room 3, directors' room, 1-38 inch 3 col. W. radiator, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 80 feet, 75 degrees; room 4, store—4-20 inch 6 col. W. radiators, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 380 feet, 70 degrees, I-38 inch 4 col. W. radiator, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 100 feet, 70 degrees, I-38 inch 4 col. W. radiator, I inch, 45 feet, 70 degrees; room 5, hotel office, 2-38 inch 3 col. W. radiators, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 180 feet, 75 degrees; room 6, parlor, I-38 inch 3 col. W. radiator, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 80 feet, 70 degrees; room 7, dining room, 2-38 inch 3 col. W. radiators, I and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 150 feet, 75 degrees.

Second Floor.—Room 8, office, 1-38 inch 2 col. W. radiator, I inch, 60 feet, 70 degrees; room 9, I-38 inch 2 col. W. radiator, I inch, 56 feet, 70 degrees; room 14, I-38 inch, 2 col. W. radiator, I inch, 52 feet, 70 degrees; room 10, chamber, I-38 inch 2 col. W. radiator, I inch, 40 feet, 70 degrees; room 12, chamber, I-38 inch, 2 col. W. radiator, I inch, 36 feet, 70 degrees; room 13, chamber, I-38 inch 2 col. W. radiator, I inch, 48 feet, 70 degrees; room 15, chamber, I-38 inch 2 col. W. radiator, I inch, 48 feet, 70 degrees; room 17, chamber, I-38 inch 2 col. W. radiator, I inch, 60 feet,



### Second Floor Plan.

that the system can be filled or refilled when desired.

Blow-Off A 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> inch blow-off drain cock should be connected between the lowest part of the . or system and a branch of the sewer, so that the entire system can be drained when desired.

Schedule of Radiation All radiation to be sizes and heights set forth below, and placed in the various rooms as shown on the accompanying plans. 70 degrees; rooms 18 to 22, 5-38 inch 2 col. W. radiators, I inch, 180 feet, 70 degrees; rooms 24 to 25, 2-38 inch 2 col. W. radiators, I inch, 72 feet, 70 degrees; room 27, I-38 2 col. W. radiator, I inch, 20 feet, 70 degrees; rooms 29 and 30, 2-38 inch 2 col. W. radiators, I inch, 88 feet, 70 degrees; halls 11 and 23, 2-38 inch 3 col. W. radiators, I inch, 80 feet, 70 degrees; halls 16 and 28, 2-38 inch 3 col. W. radiators, I inch, 100 feet, 70 degrees.

Total, 2,275 feet.

Air Valves Each radiator is to be supplied with a nickel plated improved air valve, with a proper key to regulate same.

**Radiator Valves** All radiators are to be supplied with nickel plated quick opening radiator valves with ground joint unions. These valves to be the sizes set forth in the schedule of tappings.

**Union Ells** All radiators to be supplied with improved N. P. union ells, with ground joint unions, all to be the sizes named in schedule.

Automatic Water Air Valves Where mains pitch in each direction on ceiling of second floor run a I inch air line from the top of main riser coming from basement up into attic. Run this I inch line in the attic and place an automatic water air valve at a location as near as possible to the above named riser, so that all air will be vented at this point, and the valve to be so constructed that no water can be forced through it.

**Expansion Tank** Place a 42 gallon galvanized expansion tank between second floor ceiling and the roof, this tank to be so connected with circulating coil that it will be impossible for same to freeze in the winter time. Expansion line running to this tank must be taken off of the largest return at the boiler, and an overflow taken from said tank back to basement and connected into sewer.

**Gate Valves** Both circuit mains in attic and basement to be equipped with heavy iron body gate valves, so that in case of a break-down or a heavy leakage of water, one portion of the system can be shut down, and the other kept in operation.

System of piping to be what System of Piping is known as an over head system of hot water heating, with flow main carried direct to second floor ceiling, and then branching off, distributing to the different radiators and risers, all returns from these radiators and risers to be collected on basement ceiling and returned to boiler. All branches must be taken from mains, with either a 45 or 90 degree elbow, so as to have a swinging joint. Risers should be installed perfectly perpendicular and in a neat manner. All mains to be graded to a true alignment, pitching down in the direction of arrows, I inch to every 10 feet. All piping to be installed without traps or sags. Pipe used in this work to be new and in first-class condition; 21/2 inch or larger to be steel, lap welded; 2 inch or smaller to be genuine wrought iron, butt welded.

Fittings All fittings used in this work to be heavy pattern of gray cast iron, beaded and of the best make; all threads in them to be sharp and clean cut.

Flange Unions Place on flow and return mains at boiler and on each one of the two circuits on the second floor ceiling a heavy cast iron flange union, with best quality bolts. Floor and Ceiling Plates All risers or radiator connections passing through floors, ceiling or walls, are to be provided with nickel plated improved plate.

Floor Sleeves All pipes passing through floors or ceiling should have galvanized iron or metal sleeve to protect the wood and plaster so as to conform with the underwriters' requirements.

Hangers All mains should be supported in a neat manner, with cast iron expansion pipe hangers, securely fastened to floors and ceiling joists, at a distance apart of 12 feet.

**Finally** The accompanying plans and the above specification are intended to provide a complete and perfect apparatus in every respect. Contractor must see that everything is figured, as no extras will be allowed for any portions of work required, even though not shown or described. The entire system must be filled with water and fired for at least ten hours before the owner is called upon to accept the work. Any defective fittings or split pipe must be replaced.

**Guarantee** The heating contractor must guarantee this system to have a quick and perfect circulation and be capable of heating the building to the degree named in schedule when proper fuel is used under proper management.

Note All bidders are requested to examine the building thoroughly before submitting their bids.

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Contract Price .....

*Terms.*—50 per cent of the contract price to be paid to contractor upon the delivery of boiler, radiation, pipe and fittings on the ground; 25 per cent when work is half installed; and the remaining 25 per cent when work is completed and thoroughly tested.

## A Timber Test

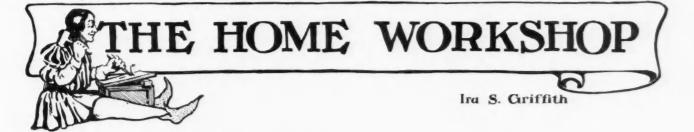
The soundness of lumber may be ascertained by placing the ear close to one end of the log while another person delivers a succession of smart blows with a hammer or mallet upon the opposite end, when a continuance of the vibration will indicate to an experienced ear even the degree of soundness. If only a dull thud meets the ear, the listener may be certain that unsoundness exists.

## As Advertised

"What's your time?" asked the old farmer of the brisk salesman.

"Twenty minutes after five. What can I do for you?"

"I want them pants," said the old farmer, leading the way to the window and pointing to a ticket marked "Given away at 5:20."—Judge.



## Utilizing Spare Time of Dull Seasons

A NUMBER OF CARPENTERS HAVE SUCCESSFULLY SOLVED THE PROBLEM-HANDI FURNITURE MAKING AS A DELIGHTFUL AND PROFITABLE SPARE TIME OCCUPATION THE PROBLEM-HANDICRAFT HOW

'HAT to do with one's time during the dull fall before the early frosts and can arrange to protect seasons is an old question; yet, since it has never been satisfactorily solved it is ever a new one. In the large cities the difficulty has been overcome somewhat by the methods there employed. In the cities there has been a very decided breaking away from the idea, so long prevalent, that building operations can be carried on only during the fairest weather.

To a great extent this new idea has been literally forced upon the public. The large builders have been the prime movers. They have had the advantage of the smaller builder in that they have been able to plan their operations as they pleased. No owner stands over them with searching eyes ready to go into hysteria upon the slightest unfavorable effect of the elements. They are able to start their foundations in the

their material by storing it in great sheds placed conveniently to the scene of the building.

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No one denies but that it is better to build a house or a barn during the summer months; the lumber will be in better condition, the workmen can do better and more careful work when the body is comfortable. It is an open question, however, whether the public would not be the gainer in the long run if it were not quite so exacting about favorable weather conditions.

It is no great pleasure to work out of doors at carpentry when the thermometer is registering zero or below and the wind seems determined to cut through the thickest of clothing with an occasional effort to place a snow drift under the collar and along the "small" of one's back. Most workmen however would



Examples of what One Home Workshop Is Producing

prefer even this to enforced idleness at a time when ment for the "good men" they want to hold is desircoal bills are accumulating with such unwonted rapidity.

The writer well remembers time spent upon a tall building shingling a roof in zero weather with a stiff wind blowing from the north making it necessary to sit upon the unlaid shingles in an effort to hold them until they could be fastened. No gloves, for the hand that picked and set the nails must be free; cramped

able.

The unprecedented demand for carpenter, or hand made furniture has given them their key, the working out of which is proving a source of pleasure as well as of profit. This demand for craftsman furniture is no passing fancy, it has surely come to stay; so it seems that their solution is worth consideration.

It might as well be confessed in the very beginning



Valuable Piece of Hand-Made Furniture-Built at Home at Odd Times

limbs that would have been cold enough even with violent exercise sending the warm blood through them.

Though the city carpenter has partially solved the problem of his enforced idleness, even with suffering on his part and somewhat of sacrifice in the quality of his work, the great mass of carpenters-the men in the small cities and towns-are prohibited from working at their trade through the winter months by public sentiment, however willing they may be to make the necessary sacrifice.

These are the men who may be interested in the experiment of a firm of carpenters and builders of Oak Park, Ill. This firm has quite an extensive building and jobbing patronage and does considerable winter work; but it finds "off days" when other employ-

that no carpenter is likely to become wealthy in undertaking to work along lines such as these. The fact that furniture makers with their highly improved facilities are ever on the lookout for new demands precludes any such expectations. There are many people, however, and their number is increasing, who recognize a difference between careful, painstaking, thorough hand made furniture and the hastily constructed machine made product and are willing to pay an advance in price for the hand work. The argument we wish to make is that the worker ought to be able to make it well worth while to so spend his spare time.

Hand work does not necessarily mean that no machinery may be used with propriety. There is much drudgery that can be done better by machine than by

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hand, such for instance as the leveling of table tops. The firm above mentioned has its shop equipped with machine saws, mortisers, jointers, etc., and is thus better fitted to compete with the factory product. It does mean however, that there is to be no "hurry up," "slap-it-together-any-old-way" method.

The fact that a shop is not equipped with machines does not make such construction helpless before the machine product. As has been said, there is a demand that can be met by the strictly hand-made only, and that at advanced prices. The writer has in mind two brothers in a small village of less than a thousand people whose reputation for thorough and artistic work has penetrated that bewildering supplied market of Chicago; not because of cheapness but because of real worth. They use no machinery at all.

It must not be supposed from what has been said that mere muscle or even exceptional skill and a surplus of time is all that is demanded to make a success

mand the filigree variety with "ornaments" stuck on ornaments that are likely to peel before the goods can be delivered. It is a mistake to try to meet this demand. Such furniture is not only not adapted to hand construction but defeats the very aim the craftsman should have, "the" plea upon which his work demands superior recognition—honesty with beauty.

A young man, an excellent workman of the thoroughgoing kind, attempted to execute a demand for two library tables of the curly-me-cue variety with the result that his ornaments peeled, the veneer cracked and the highly polished varnish surface made it well nigh impossible to repair them. He would better have abided his time until he could have educated the taste of his customers to an appreciation of the kind of work he was so capable of performing.

The beauty of craftsman finishes lies in the ease of their application and repair.

There are many other things with which the car-



#### "Honest Construction" Pieces by a Carpenter Firm Who Are Also Handicrafters

of this kind of work. Markets are glutted with the commonplace, the tawdry. Whatever is made must have an inherent quality to recommend it as well as thorough construction. In other words, the design must be in keeping with the spirit of the craftsmanship. It is not possible within the confines of this paper to dwell upon that which distinguishes craftsman design from other design. The illustrations show quite clearly what would be said.

It may be that the people of one's town with money to spend do not appreciate craftsman design but depenter might occupy his spare time. Whatever line is chosen, it is the better part of wisdom to avoid the ordinary and the commonplace. As a boy, the writer remembers an ambitious carpenter who put in a lathe. He turned out base-ball bats, rolling pins, etc. The experiment proved unprofitable, however, because the things produced were so commonplace the trade failed to see any advantage in the hand turned product. Since there were large factories putting on the market literally millions of machine turned pieces at a cost slightly in excess of the actual cost of the material, there was but one way the experiment could result.

Again, whatever is undertaken, a systematic effort must be made to present the products to the public in the most favorable light. One firm has a special show room on a prominent street. This room is used as an office as well. Along its walls are cases for the keeping of finishing hardware samples. From these the prospective home maker selects his hardware. This, by the way, is an excellent idea as it gives the customer an opportunity to see what he wants, and the builder an exact method of figuring. This is much more satisfactory to both than the old way of allowing a lump sum, the customer to make his choice after the contract is let. The floor space is appropriately covered with their hand made furniture, while the show windows are given a few of the more "taking" pieces. These windows attract their share of the public's attention. In addition to these efforts at publicity a fetching "ad" with suitable half-tones is carried in the local paper. They now are planning to issue a neat folder.



**Built at Home by an Enthusiast** 

the public. There need be no risk, for it is possible for the carpenter to begin in as modest a manner as he may like. Such a thing as creating a demand which does not exist is not unknown.



THE storm-proof piazza is the latest thing to test the ingenuity of wood workers. They are made to be entirely inclosed in cold weather and are becoming very popular. People call them the out-door room of the house. They are made about the size of a room and have projecting roofs and good foundations. The shelter is such that furniture is quite safe.

The accompanying design is for a piazza extending from the side of a house and from which it has entrance. The inside dimensions are about 11 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches and about 9 feet 6 inches high. These measurements can be changed according to circumstances.

A gate and narrow steps should be provided opening to the garden where most convenient.

The foundations should carry a water table continued from the main building. The flooring should have good pitch to run the water off.

In building the super-structure the scantling should be first put in place. Cut 2 by 9 foot stude to proper length for the corner posts. They should be 8 feet-8 inches in this case. Set the plates upon them. Notch the ends of the rafters. The ridge should be wide enough to extend above the sheathing into the ridge roll. Put up this roof frame and spike on the ceiling joist. The roof can then be sheathed.

When the rough carpentry is finished the mullions can be fitted, marking their location accurately on the floor. Then take  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch dressed and rabbeted jambs and cut the right length. Do the same with the casing pieces, which may be  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch stuff, and make the mullion boxes, setting the casing a trifle back of the edge as shown on the drawing. Set them in place all around the porch, including the corners.

The next thing is to fit the sills and transom bars. They should be of shapes shown on the sections, with more or less pitch, and dressed from 2 inch stuff. They have to be cut out on the back to fit the mullions and a miter allowed for the flower shelves outside.

When this work is done the ceiling can be finished in beaded stuff from the transom head over the top.

The projecting rafter ends can be left open under-

In this as in many another line much depends upon

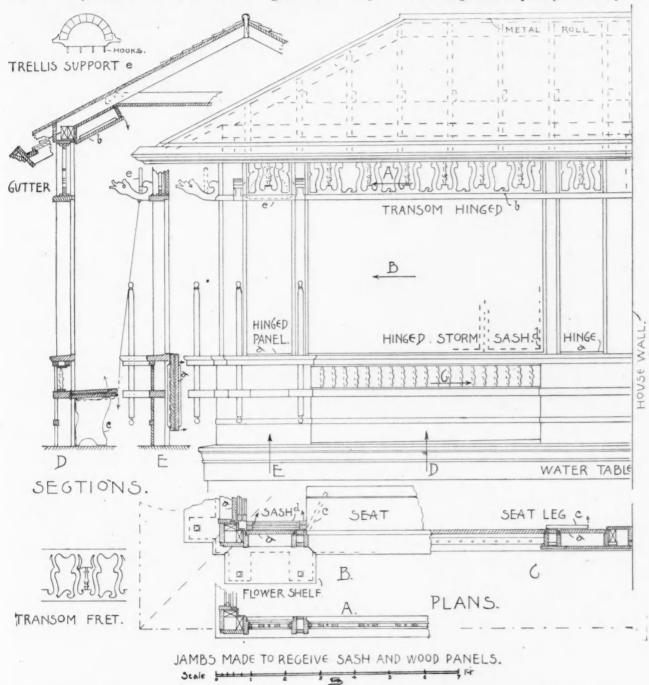
neath if planed. The gutter bottom wants to be wedged up to secure pitch. The cornice can be finished with any style of crown molding.

The wainscoting around the corners is made solid by fitting boards between the rails. The piazza is then substantially finished.

The large openings of the three sides are for storm sash. They should be divided into small lights above

The narrow opening between the posts is closed with a plain panel hinging at the bottom and middle. This folds down behind the wainscoting.

The panel behind the spindles hinges down and the panel beneath hinges up to form a seat as shown on the diagram. A leg at both ends turns out to support it. This utilizes the panels when the porch is open. The change can be quickly and easily made.



the eye and hinged, opening from the middle and doubling back into the corner section. They should down. In this way wires and vines can be held away also unhinge when desired. Screen frames may also be made for insertion.

The transom is closed by a plain panel, with cleat on the back. This swings down from the top. The small corner openings can have a loose cover buttoned in place like the rest.

The trellis support is made to slip aside and drop from the building in repainting.

There is just enough decorative work in this design to be pleasing in connection with the plain lines of the construction. Without some ornamentation the appearance would be too severe. With a well chosen subject for decoration the work becomes more valuable.



#### **Remodeling Design Requested**

To the Editor: Winchester, O. I am sending you herewith a photograph of my residence and am desirous of the opinion of the architecturally inclined brothers of the profession. I would be pleased if some one woud give me a sketch with their opinion of how to fix the window marked with an X. I wish to drop it about two feet and can move it to the front of the building about the same distance. It is located at the



present about two feet above the bay window, overlapping the same about 6 inches. I would like to make a bay of it. Can I do it and make a mechanical looking job of it under the conditions existing? The main object in the alteration is to get it lower, as it is too high from the platform of stairway. I do not think I would care to use more than one window, would like to use the same one, but would not object to something else were it more suitable. I would want the whole addition to appear in perfect harmony with the present building, not extravagant in cost yet better be a little extravagant than too plain. The window is of 26 by 30-inch glass. Any comments or suggestions offered will be gratefully received by one of the charter members of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER. A. C. STIVERS.

### **To Prevent Formation of Ice on Eaves**

#### To the Editor:

#### Watertown, N. Y.

Can your staff or some of the brothers give the rest of us the benefit of their own experience in regard to the problem of how to prevent the formation of ice on the eaves and gutters of roofs? In this northern climate where we have from four to five months of solid winter I am often called upon to find a way around this serious question. J. M. KANE.

Answer: Your question is an interesting one, for it touches a matter of great importance all over the colder parts of this continent. Before suggesting a remedy it may be well to examine into the causes of this very prevalent trouble, which annoys many a householder winter after winter.

When a body of snow several inches thick lies on a roof it forms a very effective non-conductor of heat. The warmth of the attic penetrates or radiates through the boarding and shingles (wood or metal alike) and cannot pass off into the air on account of the layer of snow acting as a sort of blanket to retain the heat. In consequence, the under part of the layer of snow is melted slightly and trickles down until it reaches the eaves. As the eaves overhang the walls, the internal heat of the house does not affect this part of the roof, which is in consequence quite cold. The water trickling down the surface of the roof freezes at once on reaching this cold zone of roof and gradually accumulates a mass of ice ranging from two or three inches to a foot or more in thickness. This serves to back up the water over the warm part of the roof and hence the leaks which are the worst effects of this condition of things.

It should also be observed that when the snow melts from the outside, that is, from the heat of the sun, no trouble occurs at the eaves; the resulting water running freely down and off the roof. Seeing then, that the cause of the trouble is the radiation, through the roof itself, of the internal heat of the house, the remedy evidently lies in preventing such radiation.

This may be done in two ways, either of which is fairly effective alone; but for first-class work and to insure the very best results, it would be well to use both methods in combination.

The first method consists in thoroughly "deadening" the ceilings of all the upper rooms of the building; that is, to form a dead air space through which the heat of the rooms cannot escape. It cannot be too widely known by builders throughout the colder regions of this continent that a lath

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and plaster ceiling allows a tremendous lot of heat to escape into the attic of a building, and, if for no other reason than the saving of fuel, this should be prevented. The method adopted by the writer in his practice is to lay rough boarding on fillets near the upper edge of the ceiling joists and to cover the same with some composition to render it air proof. Fig. 1 shows the details of this method which calls for slightly deeper joists to carry the extra weight of the deadening.

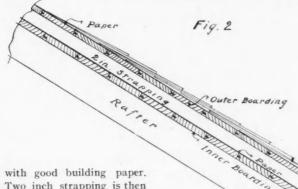
There are, of course, several "pugging" compositions sold for deadening purposes, but the writer has found an entirely effective one in a mixture of coarse mill sawdust and plaster of Paris. The sawdust and plaster are mixed together and made into a mortar with water in the ordinary way, and a coating laid on the boarding about one inch in depth. Care must be taken that the spaces between the ends of the joists over the wall plates are properly filled; either by lath and plaster or a piece of board, cut tightly in between and nailed in position. This is important, for the effectiveness of any

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To the Editor:

dead air space as a non-conductor of heat (or cold) depends upon its being absolutely tight everywhere.

But many buildings, such a churches, halls and schools, have no attics, but are open to the roof timbers, and obviously the foregoing would not apply in such cases. For the prevention of heat radiation in roofs of this class, a double roof is the only effective remedy. A detail of this is shown in Fig. 2 from which it will be seen that the sheathing is laid on the rafters in the usual way and then covered



with good building paper. Two inch strapping is then applied and upon this a second layer of sheathing is laid. This is covered with paper and shingles in the regular

manner; thus forming a dead air space as desired. Such an arrangement will also prevent the condensation of moisture upon the inside of the roof, and the consequent annoyance from water dropping on the peoples' heads, which is so often experienced in churches and halls when well-warmed inside during zero temperatures out of doors.

As remarked earlier in this reply, to be absolutely sure of preventing the formation of ice near the eaves complained of by our correspondent, it would be well to adopt both the deadening of the ceilings and the doubling of the roof. It will be found, however, that the thorough deadening of. the ceilings will generally be sufficient, and very few architects specify both methods except in the most expensive structures. T. B. KIDNER.

## **Roof Nails and What!**

To the Editor: Garfield-on-the-Arkansas. In reply to Claude Zickell of Sanford, Me., in the June issue send you a working model of how to bore a square hole with a round bit. Would send drawing, but the only drawing tools 1  $co^{-1}$  ever get the confidence of is the drawing knife, which was used in constructing model. Am no longer in the lumber business, but the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER contains so many good things that I have "got the habit," and can't taper off, "not yet."

Am going to ask your faculty a question that I believe will be of interest to many of your readers, as I doubt if I am the only man in captivity who does not know the why.

In building coal and lumber sheds, inch yellow pine was used on yellow pine dimension, on roof 10 and 12 penny wire nails were used. Part of the 10 penny nails were put in brine. Very few of these have come out; but those not so treated and many of the 12 penny are out <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to nearly 2 inches, some have not started at all. This keeps me guessing. Small part of roof, covered with felt roofing, does not show a nail started. To those who have driven and drawn nails in yellow pine it is a known fact that a 10 penny nail is often as much as a hammer handle will stand to draw. It would no doubt require more than 100 pounds to start it. Now just what starts it, and makes it "move on" in this case is what I want to know. No doubt this is easy to you, and all you will have to do it to talk it into the wax cylinder, and the intelligent compositor will give it to a waiting world. All the reader will have to do is, believe it—if he can.

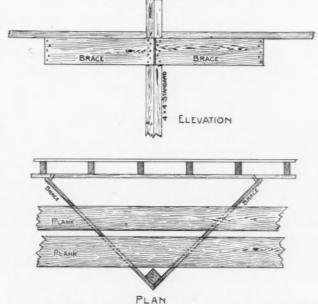
Now Mr. Editor, with a candidate nominated who is going to be elected president, and this question satisfactorily settled, there is no reason why this country, even outside of Kansas, will not enter into an era of prosperity, the like of which, neither the sun nor the Standard Oil Co., has ever seen. N. O. WAYMIRE.

## Scaffolding

Dallas, Ore.

I enclose sketch of a form of scaffolding that is new to me and perhaps unfamiliar to others of your readers. At any rate, it appears to be superior to the sort of temporary scaffolding usually erected about a building, where the horizontal support is nailed at one end to an upright scantling and at the other to a block nailed against the outside of the wall.

It will be seen by the sketch that two horizontal pieces, instead of one are used, thus providing against lateral movement, without the aid of the diagonal strips that are nailed



to the uprights and which are always more or less in the way when the workmen find it necessary to pass in and out beneath the scaffolding. J. R. MILLS.

### An Indorsement

To the Editor:

Galt, Ontario.

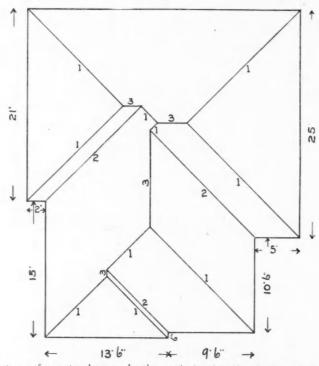
May I express my appreciation of your publication. 1 am not long out from the Old Country; and, without in any sense wishing to belittle its technical publications on the building trade, I must congratulate you upon the superior standard maintained by your estimable paper. I am much interested in the articles on Steel Square by A. W. Woods now appearing. Before seeing these I had read works published on the same subject and Ι think his method of explanation much better, as he gets at the root of the thing and is not content to say such and such figures are to be taken on the square because he knows them to be correct. He makes the student see why they are correct, which I take to be the most important thing in instruction. His explanation of tangents is the most important thing in roof cuts.

I had the greatest difficulty in the Old Country in making fellow workmen see that the edge of a hip or valley had no relation to the plane of the roof unless it was "backed" or "V'ed" and they consequently failed to see that the cuts must be obtained from tangent and hip lines. W. FRANKS.

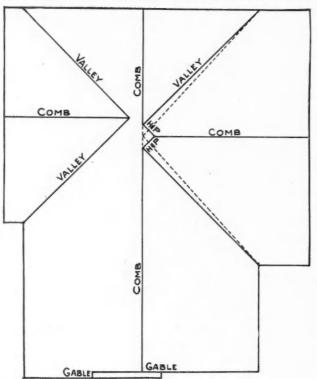
#### **Roof Plans**

To the Editor: Ft. Collins, Col. In answer to F. R. Wright's roof plan request, I beg to submit the enclosed drawings.

The price of the building will govern which he may use. In the full hip effect, he will find a good serviceable western 30



type of country home. In the gable treatment a more expensive, better appearing job. The heavy lines show all roofs the same pitch and with an extra gable at back for effect. By following the dotted lines, he can do away with the two short hips at the top but will have to flatten the pitch of one side gable. A nice treatment also is to flatten one side gable and raise the other side, and make all combs level. Unless he uses a flat cornice, however, he will have cornice



and molding trouble in good shape, unless he is an expert joiner.

On a very narrow lot, a good and pretty effect is to use a double gable in front, single in rear, and both side angles hipped in. This will not crowd the lot so badly.

He says an architect planned the house. (?) Do not the plans show the roof treatment? It should.

CHAS. M. GATES.

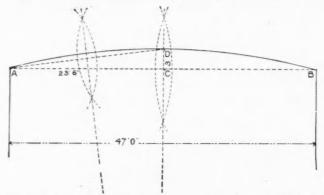
#### To Lay Out a Stage Circle

To the Editor: Salem, Mass. I am a subscriber to your paper, and wish to avail myself of your kind offer of assistance. I have a stage to build that is 47 feet wide with a 3 foot projection, as shown by the enclosed sketch. How can the circle be laid out?

J. C. CHEATHAM.

Answer: This is found in the same manner as for a segment head for a door or window, only on a larger scale. The accompanying diagram shows how it can be done, as follows:

Lay off a line the width of the stage, as from A-B, and



at the center of this line, as at C, lay off another line at right angles to A-B. From C measure off the projection of the curve (which in this case is 3 feet), as at C-D. Connect A-D and bisect the line, as shown, and at the intersection with the extended line D-C will be the center from which to strike the circle. A. W. WOODS.

### **Brick by Wall Measure**

To the Editor:

Ord, Neb. Please give me the rule for measuring brick according to wall measure. Are corners measured twice, and how are large openings measured; also how about pilasters?

C. E. GOODHAND.

Answer: Custom varies somewhat in different sections of the country, but in the west it is the accepted custom to count 71/2 brick to the superficial foot for each half brick in thickness of the wall, or 221/2 to the cubic foot of wall. The corners should only be measured once, and all openings should be deducted, except for flue openings, the ends of joist, etc., on account of the waste of material in clipping around or filling in such parts. Pilasters should be counted as so much wall. In masons' measurement it is not the custom to allow for openings containing less than 100 square feet. The outer measurements are taken for the walls and internal corners counted once in addition to the above. Piers that are faced with pressed brick are counted on all of such sides faced, as so many feet of wall. There is some question about the validity of this in the case of very large piers, as for instance, a pier 4 by 4 feet measured on all sides would be equal to a wall 4 feet wide by 16 feet long. It is better in any case to have these points agreed upon in writing, stating what is to be counted, so as to avoid misunderstandings and oftentimes serious litigation. A. W. WOODS.

#### **To Camber a Truss**

To the Editor:

Rockford, Wash. Find enclosed tracing of a truss I have to frame. Specification says frame it so it will have 2-inch camber when tightened up. Tell me how to get the proper location of the holes for the rods, also the lengths of each stick of timber. Without camber is easy for me; but when it says camber I am lost. Make the explanation as simple as possible, for I am no good in geometry; perhaps if I was I would not need to ask this question. CONSTANT READER.

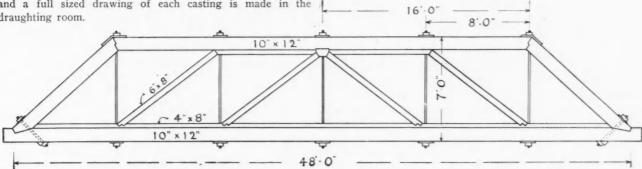
Answer: The method of cambering such a truss as the tracing shows involves some knowledge of mathematics and drawing. Nearly all engineers are now in the habit of making the necessary calculations and figuring the exact lengths of the braces upon the drawings before they are sent out. The proper angle of the cast iron shoes is also worked out and a full sized drawing of each casting is made in the draughting room.

simple wooden truss. It must be noted that in steel trusses, where the braces abut against machined surfaces, very exact calculations are necessary for finding the lengths of braces, and angles of bearing surfaces. In large wooden trusses, great care is also taken in this respect, although it is easier to adjust the length and cuts of the braces in this material.

The positions of bolts are obtained by spacing evenly, as shown, and should present no difficulty. T. B. KIDNER.

#### **Repairing Veneered Doors**

To the Editor: Early, Iowa. I wish to repair a couple of oak veneered front doors. The veneer is beginning to let go on the lower part of the doors and is warping up on the edges. Can there be anything done with them? W. W. LOWE.



In theory, when such a truss is cambered, the upper chord becomes longer than the bottom. The panels will thus be out of square and the braces slightly longer in consequence. A rule for finding the increase of length has been worked out and is shown in Fig. 2, together with the application to the case in point. The figure eight in the formula is a "constant," and is used in all cases.

The increase found by working this very simple calculation is divided amongst the panels. If your drawings have not been figured for camber, you will require to make a fullsized drawing of one panel of the truss upon a board platform or convenient floor. The drawing should show the panel Fig.2

To find increase in length of upper chord,

put down :-

(All infect or inches)

$$\frac{7 \text{ ft } X \text{ ft } X \text{ B}}{36} = \frac{7}{36} \text{ ft or } 2\frac{1}{3} \text{ ins.}$$

as much wider at the top as your calculations will direct, and the braces can then be cut to length and bevel on your drawing. Of course, the upper chord is not actually lengthened 21-3 inches; all that is necessary being to cut your braces to fit the full-sized drawing of the distorted panel. In this case the distortion (out of square) is very small, as the truss is shallow, and may be taken as one-half inch for each panel, and the braces may be made five-eighths or three-quarters of an inch longer than they would be if panel were square.

Another simple plan for a small truss like this would be to frame it up (assemble it) without any braces, but with the strutting or straining pieces spiked on upper and lower chords. Then lay your braces across and mark the net lengths and allow five-eighths or three-quarters of an inch more. Ease up your bolts and insert the braces; then screw up on bolts and your truss will be cambered as desired.

This reply is, of course, for a particular case and for a

Answer: There are three ways to repair oak veneered doors, and the one of these three which is best for you depends somewhat on the condition of the door. These three ways are: (1) Clean out the door under the veneer, apply a little fresh glue, and with hand clamps and straight pieces of board glue the raised edges down again. (2) Take the veneer off the door, clean the frame off, get new veneer and re-veneer it all over. (3) Replace the door with a new one. If the veneer on the door is very badly damaged the chances are it will be cheaper and better in the end to replace it entirely with a new door. If this is not convenient it is practical to strip the frame of all veneer, get fresh veneer, and simply go over the entire door and veneer it again. If it is a door that it is not desired to repair in this way, and one valuable from associations or some peculiar ideas that make it important to retain the original veneer, you can, by carefully cleaning it under the veneer where it has peeled off, insert some good fresh glue and patch it up by using hot cauls and hand clamps. Get your boards or cauls, as they are called, good and warm, and it won't hurt to have the frame warmed, too, because it makes the glue spread much more smoothly and prevents lumps, and then lay a piece of paper over the face to prevent the caul sticking and clamp with hand clamps. J. CROW TAYLOR.

#### **To Bore Square Hole with Round Bit**

To the Editor:

Marion. Wis.

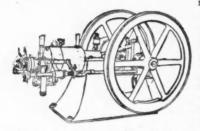
I will answer Mr. Claude Nickell's puzzle for boring a square hole with a round bit. He did not say what it was to be bored in, but I will say wood, which seems harder to most people. Take a jointer and make a nice shaving, say two-inch wide. Fold the shaving once; place between two pieces of blocks and put them in a vice edge up. Take any size bit; place bit in center of joint and bore in depth, half the diameter of bit. You then have a square hole bored into I. B. HOFFMAN. wood with a round bit.

Note: Correct solutions for this puzzle have been received also from C. T. Everett, Calais, O.; F. A. Stover, Sheffield, Pa.; and Theo. Krehbiel, Mundridge, Kans.



#### Which is the Most Perfect Power Engine

The correct answer to this problem depends upon the amount of horse power desired, but for the carpenter who



needs from a three to a twelve horse power engine, one of the five sizes of the Sampson engine will be found perfect in every particular. The Sampson combines simplicity of construction, low cost of operation, freedom from

noise, great power and moderate cost, and stands without an equal in having more desirable features and less working parts than any other engine now in use. In the first place, the Sampson is very easy to start, under any condition of weather. Any average school boy can start it and operate it with ease, for the reason that there are no complicated parts, and no springs to weaken and cause trouble. The few parts of its mechanism are made from the best material the market affords-are tested thoroughly by skilled mechanics. and eliminate the necessity of constant adjustment.

The reason-or one of the reasons-for the Sampson's superiority is that the engine is not sold through jobbers or middlemen, but is handled by the Jones Bros. Mercantile Company, who own and control their own factory, and all patterns, and are thus able to maintain its perfection in every particular. They stand back of the engine with the most broad, liberal and rigid guarantee that can be made. The purchaser gets the engine at a price which represents only manufacturing cost plus their one small profit.

The mixing chamber of the Sampson is adapted to the use of gasoline, naphtha, denatured alcohol, distillates, producer gas, and natural or artificial gas, and can be changed from one to the other without adjustment of valves while the engine is in motion. The igniters in many machines sometimes get out of order; in the Sampson it is simple and reliable and reduces the wear on the batteries and igniter points to a low degree.

The governor is very sensitive, insuring smooth, steady running at any desired speed. It is of a new and special design which permits changing the speed of the engine at any time while running.

It is a usual thing for engine manufacturers to so design their engine as to hide much of its intricate mechanism, so as to make it look simple. In the Sampson, which has fewest



**Residences and Small Buildings** 

need comparatively as much ventilation as larger constructions. Very frequently the ventilation of a residence is left to the cracks and crevices-which at best is most unsatisfactory and inadequate.

Absence of all odors, dampness, drafts and providing the pure, healthful atmosphere in the home is the result of using Burt Ventilators.

are praised in actual use. Read the following extract from a letter from one of our Cincinnati

"Three 20-in. and One 24-in. Glass Top Burt Ventilators are to go on Mr. C. P. Taft's residence (brother of William H. Taft, Secretary of War). The architect stated positively that nothing but Burt Ventilators would be allowed to go on this work. So you see that speaks well for you."

Further information in reference to the use of Burt Ventilators for residences will be gladly given.

Send for our new eighty-page catalogue, giving fine illustrations of Mills, Factories, Shops, Foundries and Residences where Burt Ventilators are in successful use.

The Burt Mfg. Co., 500 Main St., Akron, O. Largest Manufacturers of Out Filters and Exhaust Heads in the World. GEO. W. REED & Co., Montreal, Sole manufacturers of "Burt" ventilators for Canada

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Notice Sliding Sleeve Damper. Patented.

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# Write for Heppes Free Roofers Book! Heppes Will Help You Get All the Roofing You Can Do

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Do you know what the Heppes Company, of Chicago, is doing this year for the Carpenter—the Builder—the Roofer—every man that can lay a roof or wants to know how to lay a roof?

wants to know how to lay a roof? Write to the Heppes Company and let them tell you. A postal card will do. Just say, "Send me your free Roofers' Book," and give your name and address. All the information will come with the book. The Heppes Company is giving Roofers in every community its personal help. Not only instructing them on all points of laying Heppes No-Tar Roofing—the roofing that is so generally demanded and used—but is aiding them to get all the roofing jobs they can do

No such shoulder-to-shoulder help has ever been given a Roofer by any other manufacturing concern.

manufacturing concern. The Heppes Company will help **you** in the same way. Through its great advertising campaign, this company is getting inquiries from people everywhere who want Heppes No-Tar. The names of these roof-ing buyers often come to Heppes before the man who could lay the roof ever knows there is a job in prospect. Heppes gives you the benefit of these pros-pects—and tells you how you can get enough work laying Heppes No-Tar to keep us hund all the time. you busy all the time.

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is the popular roofing in all parts of the United States. It is so much better-lasts so is the popular rooming in all parts of the United States. It is so much better—lasts so much longer—that one Heppes roof always means many more right in the same neigh-borhood. It is the roofing for houses, stores, factories, mills, warehouses, water tanks, churches, steeples, schools, banks, barns, sheds, granaries, poultry houses, ice houses, car-riage houses—anything and everything that needs a roof. Become the Heppes No-Tar Roofing man and the whole city, town or village, as well as the farm neighborhood, is yours to roof, if you only go after the work with Heppes help.

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It tells you How to Measure a Roof; How to Make "Valleys" and "Gutters;" How to Lay Heppes No-Tar Roofing Around Chimneys ("Chimney Flashing"), or over Old Shingle Roofs, or up against the side of a building with a fire wall ("Wall Flashing"), or how to apply No-Tar to the sides or interior of buildings, and a great many other practical points. The roofing knowl-edge you get out of this book is valuable—you can't get it anywhere else. The book explains the a building, or a school board or church trustees. Now is the time to get into this money-making business. It is easy work—big pay. Write at once to **business** 

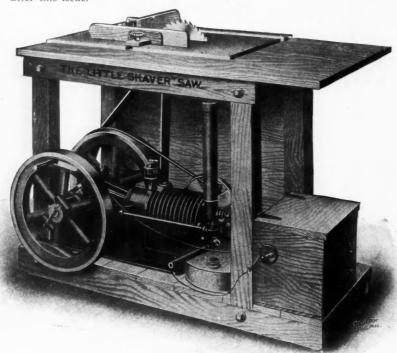
parts, all parts are where they should be—on the outside of the engine head, in plain sight, where they are very convenient to get at.

All parts of the Sampson are interchangeable. If at any time a repair is needed it can be readily procured with certainty of fit. Any one of the Sampson sizes will develop from 10 to 20 per cent more than its rated horse power. The prices range from \$119.75 to \$336.00, depending upon the horse power desired.

The best evidence of the merit of the Sampson engine is the guarantee under which it is sold. Instead of the one year guarantee under which most engines are sold, the Sampson is covered by a rigid five year guarantee, so thorough and binding as to be suicidal to any company whose engine did not make good in every particular. To those of our readers to whom the purchase of an engine is a problem, we suggest you write the Jones Bros. Mercantile Company, of Kansas City, Mo., for their "Sampson" catalogue.

#### **Do Your Own Millwork**

The Inter-State Equipment & Engineering Co., Old Colony Building, Chicago, are having a big run on their Little Shaver Saw, and are running their advertisement of the Saw in this issue. They will be in shape to fill orders promptly after this issue.



This outfit has been a long felt want and a glance at the illustration will be sufficient to convince any carpenter contractor that it is an exceptionally handy outfit, one that will enable him to do a great deal of his mill work right on the job, do it quickly and at a small expense.

Two saws are furnished, a cross cut and rip saw, and fitted with gauges, enabling cross-cutting, rip sawing, mitering, etc. The engine furnished with this outfit is built on the most modern lines and can be operated by any one.

The Inter-State Equipment & Engineering Co. also handle the Little Shaver floor scraper and they will be pleased to mail circulars and their proposition to anyone interested in these time and money savers. They are making a special price on their Little Shaver floor scraper for the month of August.

#### **No Paint Roofing**

Everybody recognizes now-a-days that the so-called Ready Roofing proposition has made good so far as giving thorough protection is concerned. There has always been the objection, however, that these materials were expensive in the long run because they required coating with a heavy paint about every two years. This objection has now been met by the well-known Amatite Roofing.

Amatite is provided with a top surface of crushed mineral. This surface needs no painting, nor indeed any care whatever. It is perfectly capable of withstanding any kind of weather, and will give continuous satisfaction without attention or repairs for many years.

Doing away with the painting nuisance removes the last obstacle to the wide use of ready roofings, and a great boom in this kind of business can be confidently predicted.

A sample of Amatite Roofing will be sent any inquirer on request. Address the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

#### Special

The following is of special interest to any one desiring the manufacture of special and patent articles made in metal. Special machinery, die and tool work can be done to the best advantage and at the lowest possible price at the National

Stamping & Electric Works, 153-159 South Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill. This company has for many years made a specialty of manufacturing difficult machinery, dies and tools, having started a number of years ago in a very small space in this city, manufacturing for the trade and developing new ideas for patentees, also manufacturing difficult machinery to make new inventions a "success."

Owing to their prompt service and high grade work, which gives every customer complete satisfaction and his money's worth, they have developed into a large concern located at the above address, occupying some twenty thousand square feet of floor space. Less than a year ago, they were compelled to add the entire building at No. 160-162 South Clinton street for the sole purpose of manufacturing dies, tools and special machinery. This place is equipped with new and special machinery and is in charge of one of the very best mechanics in America, who has for twenty-five years devoted his entire energy to the purpose of perfecting and designing difficult automatic machinery. Today the National Stamping & Electric Works are in better position to furnish any difficult tool, die or machine than they have been at any time hereto-

fore, having more complete equipment and having added a number of high grade mechanics to their already complete force. It will give pleasure to any one who sends an inquiyr for anything that he may want to develop or manufacture to find the prompt and careful service received from the above firm.

In order to get reply in the shortest possible time, letters should be addressed care Die & Tool Department, National Stamping & Electric Works, Chicago, U. S. A.

#### **A Practical Cement Roofing**

Fireproof and weatherproof, unchangeable with the ages, cement has lacked only toughness and elasticity to become the ideal roofing. Spread in a comparatively thin continuous sheet, cement cracks with the expansion or contraction of the roof framing, even when reinforced with wire netting and every crack develops a leak.

But mixed intimately with asbestos fiber, which reinforces the concrete and holds it together against stress from every



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Fifty Million Feet In Stock.
Statisfield of the second of the second of the second of the second process. Note it is the action the size of the second of the second process. Note is the fact that we represent the near corresponding period in the size of all statists of the size of the second correspondence. This is to allow you change and process and the size of the

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# Everything Used In Building Sold At A Big Reduction BARGAINS IN DOORS IN HIGH GRADE NEW MILL WORK DARGAINS IN WINDOWS

BARGAINS IN DOORS, Not of panel Deers 1.8-in. thick, size 2tf. 6 f in \$1.05 each. Size 2tf. 8 in. x 6 ff. in \$1.05 each. We carry a complete stock president over door of all sizes and in every the stock of their respective kind. They are set with and new doors (all sizes) and in every the stock of their respective kind. They are set with the stock their respective kind. They are set with and in fands one have a stock of the stock in a stock of their respective kind. They are set with the stock the stock of the stock of the stock in a stock of the stock of the stock of the stock in a stock of the stock of the stock of the stock the stock of the stock of the stock of the stock of the stock in a stock of all sizes in stock up to 6 ft. x 8 ft. Brand new the stock of all sizes in stock up to 6 ft. x 8 ft. Brand new the stock of all sizes in stock up to 6 ft. x 8 ft. Brand new the stock of all sizes in stock up to 6 ft. x 8 ft. Brand new to stok a stock of all sizes. Four Panel 0. G. Deers While flag stock at the stock of hear stack of the stack ft. in good and thind stock all stack stack ft. Stock where the individe stack of the stock of the stack. Stock ft. Stock and the stock of all sizes at \$1.00 and up. One lot of large barry barry and the stock of the stock of

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HIGH GRADE NEW MILL WORK We are in better shape to quote low prices that my chore concern on earth. We do not buy our rods in the regular way. We purchase at Sheriffs Sales, Receivers' Sales and Manufacturers' Sales, We can furnish you mill work of every kind and mill work, both regular and special. Send us make you an estimate. Note our low quotestions: Colonian proch Columns strictly No. 1 Poplar, trimmed, sizes, 61n. x 6in., 161. Long at \$2.70, Forch Columns strictly No. 1 Poplar, trimmed, sizes, 61n. x 61n., 10f1, long at \$2.70, Forch Columns sizes, 41n. x 61n., 8 ft. long at \$1.00, 51n. x 81n., 10f1, long at \$2.70, Forch Columns sizes, 41n. x 61n., 8 ft. long at \$1.00, 51n. x 81n., 10f2, long at \$2.70, Forch Schedenses sizes, 41n. x 61n., 8 ft. long at \$1.00, 51n. x 81n., 10f2, long at \$2.70, Forch Schedenses sizes, 41n. x 61n., 8 ft. long at \$1.00, 51n. x 81n., 200, 5ance 54.70, Porch Schedenses sizes, 41n. x 61n., 8 ft. long at \$1.00, 5nc. x 61n. x 81n., 4 ft. 100, 5ance 54.70, Porch Schedenses at 20. Porch Brackets at 7c. Falusters at \$2.70, Porch Brackets at 7c. Falusters at \$1.20, Corner Blocks 2 1-4c. For Blocks at 1-4c. Too Blocks at 1-4c. Too Rail, per 100 ft., 38.90, Bottom Rail per 100, ft., 30.00, Forch Schedenses at 200, Fance Flocks 2 1-4c. Fast Blocks at 1-4c. Sole Blocks at 1-4c. Too Rail, per 100 ft., 38.90, Bottom Rail per 100, ft., 30.00, Forch Schedenses at 50, Sole Store Rouse at 1-4c. For Blocks at 1-4c. Sole Blocks at 1-4c. For Blocks at 1-4c. Sole Blocks at 1-4c. For Blocks at 1-4c. Sole Blocks at 1-4c. For Blocks a

BARGAINS IN WINDOWS South of the second sec

DON'T BUY YOUR BUILDING MATERIAL \* UNTIL YOU WRITE FOR OUR ESTIMATE White Enameled Bath Tub PLUMBING AND HEATING **Rubberized Galvo Roofing** Rubberized Galvo Roofing 1.25 Por Do Square Feet. The gratest Roofing value on earth. No hickor grade manufactured. Unexcelled as to quality, wear and conomy. Eary to put on. Requires no other with the second state of the second state of the perience. Can be put on over shingles without re-moving them. Does not require a coating after it is on the roof. Weather-proof and fire-proof. Contains no coalt ar, residuum or injurious compositions. This roofing is bought direct from manufacturers ind is usually sold at double our price. It is guar-nated to give lasting service. Rubberized Galvo Roofing is alte color, couch, lesther-like material rade of a combination of wool folt and highest grade of nat-ural, pure asphalt, Makes buildings warmer in winter and cool-ring nummer. Not affected by acids or gases. Has rubbery aur-face and on this account we call it Rubberized Galvo Roofing. It oughens and hardens with age. Wo furnish with each order sufficient count to make the laps and large head nails to put it on with. It is appropriate for any kind of building. 1 ply persag. 31.252. 2 ply por say. 51.403. 3 ply persag. 51.205. **\$6.00** buys a White Enameled thath Tub. 600 "New Style" bath ubs, finest galvanized steel with S1.25 for a White Ename of the Water and the Water and the Sink. 8,000 are your and some astiron. flat rim, white porces in an enameled, brand new kitch and collar for connection, and inckel plated strained with backs, made in one please prices ranging from 37 to 18. galva s, finest galvanized steel with enamel baked on the inside, ely finished on the outside, wy woodrim, 5 ft. long. Bath om Outfits \$25. With steel de, W wl, polished, hard vitreous earthen closet b d seat and tank, complete with nickel trimmings ready to all. Other complete outfits from \$35.00 to \$150.00. Plumbing Material of all kinds at prices that do not S3.50 for a White Ename! Lavstory. S3.50 for a White Ename! Lavstory. In assorted styles and shapes for straight wall or corner of room. Our price is for lavstory slab. including wasto pilog, nickel plated overflow and brackets. Other styles all nickel plated appliances, ranging in pineling for abuilding of anykind. No other concern on earth has such an economous quantity of brand new material for sale. Send today for our plumbing catalog. represent cost of production. We buy as Sheriffs' and Re-teivers' Sales only; that's why we can undersell all. Send oday for our low estimates on plumbing material. on with. It is appropriate for any kind of building. 1 ply ersq., \$1.25.2 ply persq., \$1.40. 3 ply persq., \$1.75. FREE CATALOG COUPON persu, at ... G. a. Dif persu, at ... A server persu, at ... a for a property of the server are persu, at 0.108 sq. 14, and are P. O. B. Carr Chicago. Also have in stock 1000 sq.s. of pure asphalt rock au faced rooling bought by us at manufacturers' saids. Put up two to five lengths to a roll and each roll contains 100 sq. 14. Pric per 108 sq. 14, including nails and carbon the states, and the sized Building Faper per roll 500 sq. 15, 450. With for free sample Fill Out, Cut Out, And Mall. FREE 500-PAGE CATALOG NO. 742 **OUR FREE PUBLICATIONS**  Building News. We publish regulary a pamphlet bearing strictly on items of interest to building material. It contains some 64 parces of sound information bearing strictly on items of interest to the Contractor and the Builder, Quotes our low prices on lumber and all kinds of mill work. Acquaints you with the various barguins we are constantly purchasing. If you want it ask us to put your name on our mailing list.
 Book of Plans. We issue a Catalog containing a proposition to supply complete, all the material needed for the construction of any one of these plans and in addition we will supply bueprints and complete specifications. It is valuable and will be sent free. **FREE JUU-FAUE LAIALUU NU.** 742 We urge you to write at once for this bargain book. It is just ont and ready to be sent on request. It contains a full record of our wonderful stock of building Bargains. It also shows what we have on hand from our mammoth wreeking operations. It contains a record of thousands of bargains secured by us at Sheriffs', Receivers' and other sales. It is a book that must be in your hands if you want to be posted. It also contains a complete account of our purchases of Household Goods from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. Cut out the Coupon in the corner of this advertisement and mail it to us and we will immediately send your this book.

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# **Better Than Mixing Your Own Wood Stains**

ORE economical, too—is the use of Johnson's—ready prepared--Wood Dyes.

We don't need to tell you that labor is expensive, mistakes are expensive, a stain that's a bit off-color is expensivemighty expensive in the long run.

As a thinking painter or contractor, you know that competition is keener today than it ever was, and that solid, lasting success is built only on the right results.

You cannot afford to trust to rule-of-thumb mixing which squanders yours or your workmen's time and may or may not produce the desired finish.

Give a workman Johnson's Wood Dyes and he will do an hour's work in an hour, the finish will be right, true to the natural beauty of the wood, and you and your customer will both be satisfied.

# HNSON'S Wood Dyes Actually Dye the Wood

Within the past two years it has cost us over \$50,000 to insure your perfect satisfaction with Johnson's Wood Dyes. We have spent that money in research and experiment. We know regarding wood-finishing preparations what the "other fellows" have not yet begun to learn.

We import the colors used in Johnson's Wood Dyes-because we cannot find their equal in this country. Johnson's Wood Dyes alone make possible that rich, luxurious effect.

You can't get this rich, luxurious effect with the stains you mix or the so-called "stains" on the market. Water and spirit "stains" raise the grain of the wood.

Oil stains do not color the wood deeply and when used on oak, the color changes because of chemical action.

Varnish "stains" are not stains at all. They are simply surface coverings that often crack and peel and always give the cheap, painty, shiny effect.

Johnson's Wood Dyes are Dyes. They penetrate the wood; do not raise the grain; thus accentuate the high lights and develop all that is beautiful in the wood.

Johnson's Dyes are Prepared in **All Shades as Follows:** 

No. 131, Brown Weathered Oak <sup>44</sup> 172, Flemish Oak <sup>45</sup> 126, Light Oak <sup>46</sup> 123, Dark Oak <sup>47</sup> 123, Dark Oak <sup>47</sup> 124, Light Oak <sup>47</sup> 129, Dark Mahogany <sup>47</sup> 129, Mark Mahogany <sup>47</sup> 129, M

Wis.

Johnson's Wood Dye, any desired Shade, is sold by the best paint dealers. Insist on getting the genuine—don't take a substitute. Half-Pint Cans - \$.30 Quart Cans - \$.85 Pint Cans - .50 Gallon Cans - 3.00

Free Trial Offer: we will send you absolutely free of charge-two cans of Johnson's Wood Dyes, your choice of shades, one can of Johnson's Electric Solvo for removing paint and varnish, and our handsome 48-page Text Book on "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Wood-work and Furniture." Take advantage of our offer now. Tear off the coupon, sign work and Furniture." and mail to us today.

Racine



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NOOD DYE

S.C. JOHNSON & SON. AUTHORITIES.

619

# The Best Paint and Varnish Remover

**I**<sup>T'S</sup> one thing to remove paint and varnish from wood. It's quite another thing to do it well—an absolutely *clean* job.

The surface left just right for re-painting or re-varnishing.

There's just one remover that's certain to accomplish just the right results on every kind of surface—and that's Johnson's Electric Solvo.

And it is "electric"—lightninglike—in the way it does its work.

It is unequaled for softening all old finish whether on wood,

glass or metal, so that it may easily be removed with a painter's ordinary putty knife, leaving the surface bare and clean, ready for the new finish.

It is entirely free from all offensive odor. It will not injure the hands or the finest fabrics.

It will not soften glue in joints. Neither will it raise the grain of the wood.

It is semi-paste in form, and for this reason, you can use it successfully on all upright surfaces.

# JOHNSON'S Electric Solvo

#### For Softening Old Finish So That It May Be Easily Removed

It is a well known fact that old furniture, woodwork or floors can *not* be satisfactorily refinished without first removing the old finish.

Johnson's Electric Solvo is absolutely *unlike* any other paint and varnish remover. No matter what unsatisfactory experiences you may have had with other removers—the paint not drying properly over the new finish, etc.—*don't* set this product down as "another of the same sort."

Johnson's Electric Solvo won't-it can't-injure the new finish.

We'll tell you why:

All the paint and varnish removers that are worth anything at all are made, through license, under a certain patent.

The patent calls for a large percentage of paraffin and it is the quantity of pure paraffin, used in other paint and varnish removers that prevents your new finish from drying properly.

Now in Johnson's Electric Solvo, we use a special secret combination which contains only about one-fourth of the specified amount of paraffin.

As a consequence, Johnson's Electric Solvo gives the very best results in removing the old finish but does not leave an excess of paraffin to spoil the new finish.

Now you know why Johnson's Electric Solvo is the only safe paint and varnish remover for you to buy—and it costs no more than the unsafe kind.

The proof of all this is in our

# Free Trial Offer

A generous sample of Johnson's Electric Solvo, along with *two* sample cans of Johnson's Wood Dyes (your choice of colors). Fill out the accompanying coupon, clip it and nail it to us today. Address

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Coupon

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& Son

**Racine, Wis.** Gentlemen:-My paint dealer's name is

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direction, and then compressed into uniform sheets, cement takes the form of Asbestos "Century" Shingles, the ideal roofing.

Compacted under tremendous hydraulic pressure, Asbestos "Century" Shingles take on great density and toughness. The cement is driven into the substance of the asbestos fibers. As the concrete ages, it hydrates and crystallizes, locking the fiber and cement into a homogeneous mass that is inalterable by age or the elements.

Weather has no effect on the shingles. Dampness and freezing and thawing merely hasten the maturing of the concrete.

Fire cannot burn them or crack them-they protect the framework absolutely.

Hail cannot break them. The tramping of a lineman does no damage.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles literally "outlive the building without painting or repairs."

They are applied like any shingle or natural slate, preferably over a rough sheathing, though they may be nailed directly to the lath. Nails are easily driven through them by a quick sharp blow, without splitting or cracking. They are easily cut and shaped with ordinary tools, for fitting around curves and projections or for making flashings.

Being non-conductors of heat, these shingles keep the house exceptionally cool in summer and warm in winter.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles weigh only 250 to 375 pounds per square (about one-half the weight of slate). The roof frame may be lightened correspondingly—effecting a considerable saving, besides affording a better protection than the heavier material.

Builders and others who are interested in giving their clients the best to be had should get in touch with the Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pennsylvania, sole selling agents—and mention the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

#### **New Miracle Book**

The AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER is in receipt of a copy of the '08-'09 book of the Miracle Pressed Stone Company of Minneapolis. It is a handsome and profusely illustrated volume of 144 pages, and without any question it is the most sumptuous and elaborate publication of the kind ever issued

> by a company in the concrete machinery field. Its pages teem with infor-

> mation valuable to the worker and with

> suggestions on all

manner of construction. The book is sold

for 25 cents but will

be mailed free to in-

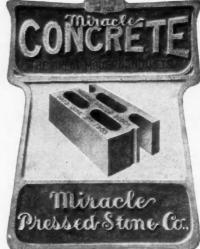
terested persons. We quote the following

been a year when capital was seeking so

strenuously a profit-

able outlet, nor has

from its pages: "There has never



there been a year when opportunities for profitable investments have been so plentiful as is the present one. The reason is directly due to the condition of the times. There is abundant chance for success in any reasonable project. Surmounting all other fields for investment is that of concrete construction. There is none so inviting to the conservative investor from all points



621



622

From tip to handle the Simonds Saw shows the result of utmost care.

The very fit of the handle is exactly right to give a perfect grip with an easy "balance" and just the right "hang."

The steel from which the saw is made is the famous *Simonds steel*, made expressly for and used only in the Simonds Saw.

Its temper is as nearly perfect as human thought has yet achieved. Tempered by our own secret process it holds a keen cutting edge in a marvelous manner, requiring but little attention or sharpening.

When you buy the Simonds Saw you are getting the highest grade saw made.

Thousands of experienced carpenters testify that

## SIMONDS SAWS ARE THE BEST

#### And They ARE The Best

Protect yourself against imposition in buying saws by looking for Simonds trade mark. Whatever saw you find that on you are safe in buying, and *don't buy any other* unless you are prepared to be disappointed.

If your dealer does not keep the Simonds, let us know and we will see that you are supplied.

#### SEND FOR "SIMONDS CARPENTER GUIDE" MAILED FREE

This booklet will tell you about Simonds Saws and give other information of real interest and value.

#### SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO. Fitchburg, Mass.

Branches in leading cities

of view as in any one, or all, of the four big industries we are promoting.

"We have been remarkably fortunate with each branch. In every one we have found an exceptional and strong advantage over anything ever attempted along the same lines. In one branch we have incorporated the only successful principle to attain the desired end. In another we have contrived mechanism which has reduced the purchaser's investment by hundreds of dollars, and yet he is able to accomplish the better results. In a third we have reduced the labor by one-third, and so on. Concrete construction in itself has a bright outlook, and the field is barely opened. Yet beyond these two indisputable facts we offer this third and all important inducement, viz., the exceptional and unquestionable advantages of our machines and methods. These advantages we will point out and prove in the following pages. By them we can help you to business success, and together we will help the industry to greater achievements, which will naturally revert to our mutual interests.

"In any, or in fact all, of the branches of Miracle concrete construction, but very little capital is required. The making of Miracle Double Staggered Air Space Blocks; or of Miracle Sewer Pipe and Tile; or of Miracle Sidewalk Tile; or the making of Miracle Cement Brick, requires only a small outlay of money—the amount of a few months' savings will start one nicely and pave the way for a good business. This much can be done in any branch without devoting your entire time at first. It always pays for beginners to go easy, and "learn the ropes," so to speak, but it is not the beginners alone we are trying to interest.

"We want those who are already interested to branch out and enlarge. If you are making cement blocks, spend a little money and make more by entering cement brick manufacture. If you are making brick, go to making sewer pipe or building blocks also. Every branch of the concrete industry pays well, and calls for but little capital. Enlarge. Enlarge. The field is big. It is your opportunity to grow.

"There is no other business today that we know of where cost of equipment is so small, and profits so large. The investment in concrete construction business will vary according to the amount of business transacted. The larger your field and the larger you make it, the larger must be your equipment, but there is consolation in that, for the profits more than keep pace with the amount of money and energy you put into the business.

"Compare the investment required in cement manufacture with that required in the manufacture of pressed brick, tile, etc., from clay. The expensive machinery is in the first place almost prohibitive. Add to this the kilns for burning and the continual expense for repairs, fuel bills, etc. Yet these manufacturers prosper. In making a cement product you have only a simple mold to buy, and water is all that is needed to cure the product, and no expensive fuel to buy. The litle capital required is sufficient alone to warrant a trial, but there are other advantages."

The cover design of the book is a photographic reproduction of a clay model and presents a very artistic effect. You should write for a copy.

#### What Bill Said

Supt.—"Say, Bill, what's this I hear about the new way you have to sharpen planer knives?"

Bill—"Well, I'll tell you; you know it has always been a big problem to keep our planer knives in good condition. It is one of my daily troubles. When the bevel wears down and grinding is necessary the knives must be taken out of the planer, a job that is a bother and an expensive one. When the knives just need touching up a bit, files can be used; but you know there is hardly a month goes by but what I get a call down for using so much money on files.



#### AGATE FLOOR FINISH TRADE MARK. is a TRIUMPH OF THE VARNISH MAKING ART

No other Floor Varnish or Floor Finish of a varnish nature is so tough, so elastic or so durable. It produces a smooth, handsome gloss finish unaffected by water or atmospheric conditions. It will not crack, chip or mark white. If you are interested in a high-class article for floor work—a finish that is made to walk on

and to stand the severe wear to which floors are subjected, write us for further information.

Our New Catalogue "D" listing our complete lines of "Nice" Varnishes, Fillers, Paints, Stains, Enamels, Colors, etc., will be ready very soon. We wish to send it to every reader of this paper who will write for it.

EUGENE E. NICE 272-274 So. 2nd St. 201-3-3-7 Spruce St. PHILADELPHIA

623



They have a distinction of design and workmanship not possessed by any others. Our wellequipped factory, skilled workmen, large stock of air-seasoned lumber of every description, and years of experience making mantels, are a strong guarantee to you of quality and reliability. As for our prices—our immense output enables us to sell close and distance all competition.

Free Catalog—Let us send you the largest and finest catalog of wood mantels ever issued. Each copy costs us nearly \$1. But we send it free to any carpenter or builder. If you don't find what you want in it give us specifications and we will make to your order. Write for the catalog today.

Tiles and Mosaics—We furnish and set all kinds of Tile and Ceramic Mosaic work and will be pleased to submit designs and estimates on application.





Simply can't help it. You can't get a file that will last longer than for one job, the planer knives are so hard.

"There have been two or three men in here with stones claiming they would take the place of both grinding and files; but not one of them made good, and we had to go back to the files."

Supt.—"Yes, Bill, I know it is a tough proposition, but I heard a rumor this morning about something new you had that was giving satisfaction."

Bill—"Yes sir! I was never more surprised in my life. I believe they call it the India Oilstone. Well, this fellow came in this morning with the same old story and he claimed this and that; but I laughed at him and gave the boys a wink. I took him over to the worst planer in the shop; the one I have been running that tough lot of oak through. He looked at it a minute and said 'Pretty tough test; but the harder the better.'

"He took out a stone and went at it, and by George! he put on an edge that is way ahead of both grinding and files. Couldn't quite understand how he did it until he took up a file and cut the corner out of it with the Stone in a jiffy. He left his card and is coming in tomorrow. I wish you would put in an order for some. We can't lose by it, for he guarantees every stone."

Supt.—"I will do so, Bill, at once. When he comes send him up. Anything else that is bothering you?"

Bill-"No; but there is a big load lifted from my mind on this planer knife question."

Note-India can be used without removing the knife; and no knife is too hard for the India Oilstone.-Sold by the Pike Mfg. Co., Pike, N. H.

#### **Quality Tools**

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the line of tools of superior quality manufactured by the Belden Machine Co., of New Haven, Conn.

The material used in making these tools is one of the most noted and best of high grade American steels. Each article in the set is dropforged, which process thoroughly hammers and welds the already high grade stock making it even tougher and better. The tempering is done in the best and most scientific manner by careful and experienced workmen, who after years of practice have been able to practically eliminate all trouble and defects that so often arise in this delicate operation and make so many tools undesirable. The models are the ones approved of by all the users in the country. The reputation of these tools is international, which is the result of years of care, during which time nothing but a superior article backed by a liberal guarantee was placed upon the market.

In the hammer there are several points which deserve special mention. In the first place it is a handsome, perfectly balanced, almost indestructible tool, the superior workmanship and quality of which easily places it before all others. Aside from being a hammer it is a combination claw, punch and dresser. The white oak leather handle will not slip or cause the hand to blister, and will never break or wear out.

It is often found that a customer desires a tool especially suited to his own requirements. Careful attention is always gladly given to such; a stock of left-hand hammers is carried. Other specially made tools such as heavier or lighter hammers, longer or shorter stakes or rippers, can be gotten out at short notice, at slight extra expense.

#### **Advancement of a Great Industry**

One of the foremost industries in the country is the manufacture of engines in the various types for power purposes. A striking example of progress in this line is best shown by the illustration of the new improved gas engine plant of the

625

# MOST POWER FOR LEAST COST The Sampson Gas Engine-Perfect for the Carpenter Shop

In simplicity of construction, low cost of operation, freedom from noise, great power and moderate cost, the Sampson stands without a rivalhaving more good features and less working parts than any other engine on the market.

There are no complicated parts and no springs to weaken and cause trouble. The few parts employed are strong and durable. It is very easy to start, and the average school-boy can start and operate it with ease.

When you get the Sampson you get the simplest, most powerful and economical engine built.

As we own and control our own factory and patterns, we are able to sell Sampson engines direct from factory to you, saving you the middle

factory to you, saving you the middlemen's commissions. Our price represents cost to make plus our one small profit.

Sampson's are built in five sizes: 3-hp., \$119.75; 5-hp., \$150.00; 7-hp., \$195.00; 10-hp., \$324.00; 12-hp., \$336.00. Any size will develop from 10 to 20 per cent more than its rated horsepower.

Can be operated by gasoline, naphtha, denatured alcohol, distillates, producer gas and natural or artificial gas. We cover the Sampson engine with the most rigid and binding guarantee ever placed on a gas engine. Write for our Sampson gas engine catalog.

JONES BROS. MERCANTILE COMPANY, 1484 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.





It Costs So Little. Costs one-fourth as much as shingles, and lasts twice as long. We are manufac-turers. Our prices lowest. We pay the freight. We guarantee safe delivery—making good any dam-age or shortage of R. R. Co. So Quickly Done. We ship from the nearest

So Quickly Done. We ship from the nearest Branch Warehouse same day order is received. Roofing is in Rolls 108 sq. ft. each. Covers 100 sq. ft. of surface. All materials furnished. Anybody can lay it who can drive nails. Can be laid over old shingles.

So Durable. Long fibre felt—every thread thor-oughly saturated with pure Asphalt. No coal tar. Coated with pure Asphalt. Light—strong—elastic almost everlasting—more so than metal or shingles. Adapted for flat or pitched roofs, and for sides.

Weather-Resisting. Coldest weather can't dam-age it, nor make it hard or brittle. Always flexible and elastic-can't crack, chip, buckle, or shrink. Will not melt or get sticky in hottest weather. Cannot dry out, rot or rust. Soft and pliable like a sheet of rubber-clings close and snug to any roof. Snow, rain, wind and sun can't affect it.

Fire-Resisting. Contains no tar or other infilam-mable material. Spark and fire-brand proof. Insurance companies make same rate as on tin and iron roofs

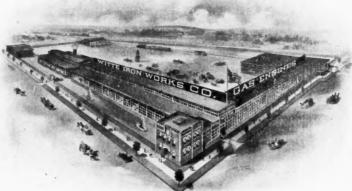
Guaranteed. If goods are not exactly as claimed, return them and we will refund your money. Is that plain? Your own judgment tells you we **must** make and sell you the **best** roofing to stand that plain guarantee

Free Book and Samples. Write today for our Roof-ing Book, Samples and Prices.

McHenry-Millhouse Manufacturing Co. STA. D. SOUTH BEND, IND.



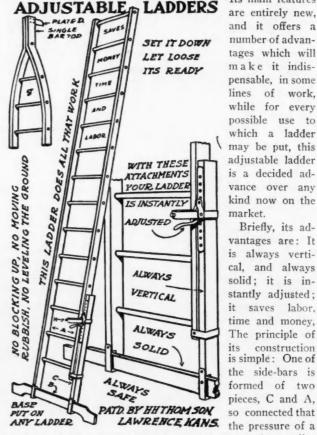
Witte Iron Works Co., of Kansas City, Mo. After thirty years' experience in this line this company has become a central figure in the gas engine trade. The illustration shows the convenient arrangement for the manufacturing and turning out a complete line of gas and gasoline engines. This



plant is equipped with machinery of the latest type, operates its own complete electric and water systems and private gas wells. Engines are built in sizes 2 to 100 h. p., in the stationary, portable, hoisting, pumping and electric lighting type. The plant has an output of 3,000 engines per annum. No other machinery is manufactured, being one of the few exclusive gas engine manufacturers of the country. Write today tor catalogues, mentioning the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

#### The Adjustable Ladder

The Adjustable Ladder, shown in the diagram, is a radical improvement upon anything of this kind ever before patented.

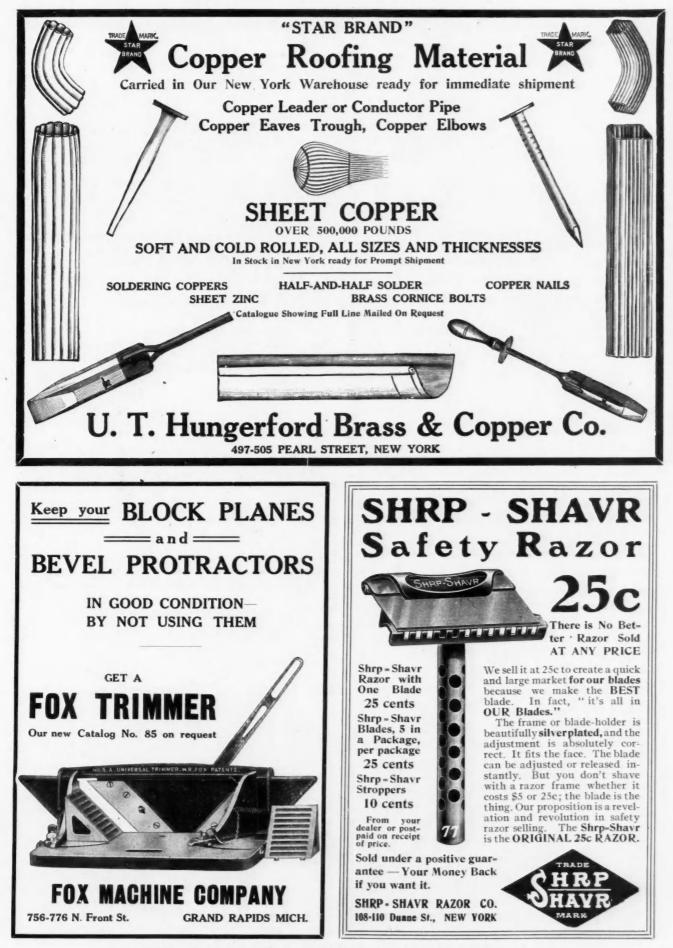


Its main features are entirely new, and it offers a number of advantages which will make it indispensable, in some lines of work, while for every possible use to which a ladder may be put, this adjustable ladder is a decided advance over any kind now on the market.

Briefly, its advantages are: It is always vertical, and always solid; it is instantly adjusted; it saves labor. time and money, The principle of its construction is simple : One of the side-bars is formed of two pieces, C and A, so connected that

small lever, H, releases the clamp and allows the smaller

627



Not the lowest-priced, but the lowest-cost.

# Genasco Ready Roofing

Saves repair-money and time and trouble. Made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt, the greatest weatherproofer in existence.

Gives you longer roof-protection than any other ready roofing at any price.

Mineral or smooth surface. Insist on Genasco. Look for the trade-mark.

Write for Free book 76 and samples.

#### THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world. PHILADELPHIA

> NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO



#### DEALER'S PRICE for this outfit would be \$35 to \$40

Shipped on Approval This mantel, No. B. 27, is made of selected figured Golden Oak. It is 80 inches high, 54 or 60 inches wide; 28x16 Bevel Plate Mirror, Has Quarter Sawed Oak columns of 3 inches in diameter. Tile facing, 60 x18 inch hearth and black finished grate and frame.



No. B 27 Mantel Flooring For room 10x12 ft. **\$9.60** Genuine Red Oak, % in. by 1% in.—Seasoned, Matched, ready to lay. Price per 100 square feet, random lengths, quality guaranteed, \$8.00. Cheaper and better than a good carpet. Sanitary—artistic—durable. Quick shipment.

TILE your Bathroom, Kitchen and Vestibule, your Store or Bank Floor. I can save you money on the only Perfect Sanitary Wall Covering made.

Write for complete catalog of Mantels, Grates, Tiles for floors and baths, Slate Laundry Tubs, Grilles, etc. It is Free. Or send 10 cents to pay postage on our Art Mantel Catalog. Mantel Outfits from \$12 to \$200. WM. G. OSTENDORF, 2927 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. piece, C, to slide along the side of A till the base piece rests firmly along its entire length, the ladder itself maintaining its vertical position.

This ladder eliminates the need of moving rubbish or of blocking or wedging up. It removes the necessity of leveling the ground or of jabbing the long leg of the ladder into the hard soil. The Adjustable does away with the necessity for all this work and holds the ladder solid. This enables one to spend the entire time at profitable work. You can accomplish more in the same amount of time on a safe ladder than on one that shakes, tips or slips.

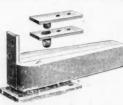
No time is lost in getting the Adjustable ready to use or in hunting a place where it will fit. It can be set up on a side hill, stone pile, brush heap, or a level floor, and will fit equally well in any of these places. Place it anywhere, release the clamp and the ladder is ready to use.

No matter what you are doing or in what kind of work you are engaged, there is no money in spending a lot of time in getting a ladder ready to use. The more time you can spend at actual work the more you can make. Remember, too, that you can work faster on a ladder that is always solid and always safe.

Every reader of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER is interested in this ingenious, labor and time saving ladder, and should write today to the Adjustable Ladder Co., Topeka, Kan., for full information in regard to it.

#### **Shelby Spring Hinge**

The attention of our readers, and especially those who are interested in door hinges, is called to the Shelby Chief



Double Acting Floor Hinge, one of which is illustrated here.

One of the features which commend it to practical men is the fact of its resting on the floor instead of being placed in a hole in the floor, which is the method generally adopted. The result of

this is that the working parts are immune from water and dampness, consequently from rust and short life.

Another point that is causing interest among carpenters and builders is the simplicity of the way it is applied and the short time necessary to do it.

We feel sure any device such as this that means a saving of time is sure to be well received by our readers.

Address The Shelby Spring Hinge Company, Shelby, O., for full information.

#### **Syklight Perfection**

In connection with what is said in another part of this magazine in favor of the saw-tooth, skylight roof, for shops



and factory buildings, it is interesting to notice that the chief advantages of that form of construction,

namely, good ventilation and uniform distribution of light, are secured just as satisfactorily and at a much less expense by the use of improved skylights such as are manufactured by the St. John & Barquist Company, Des Moines, Iowa. The experts of this company have been working at the problem of a perfect skylight construction for a good many years. In their single pitched, double pitched and hipped windows they have produced skylights that are strong, handsome, durable and waterproof; more than that, the prices are exceptionally low.

Every reader of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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630

should look further into the merits of these improved skylights, and should also become acquainted with the fine line of roofings, steel ceilings, cornices and sheet metal work handled by the St. John & Barquist Co.

#### Specialties in Copper Roofing Materials

The increased consumption of Copper in Architectural Work has doubtless been apparent to even the ordinarily observant mind. For many years it has been customary to use copper in the large buildings, such as churches, office buildings, Government buildings, and others of considerable magnitude, and it is only within a comparatively short period that the use of copper has become more general in the construction of residences and other buildings of moderate cost.

There are various reasons for the selection of copper material for architectural purposes:

Durability.—Not being affected by atmospheric changes, there is no rusting or corroding, making it practically indestructible.

Beauty, Color and Design.—Copper being of a ductile nature is readily worked up into most pleasing designs, by spinning, stamping and hammering without detriment to the metal, and the later coloring, due to exposure, makes a lasting and pleasing effect not obtainable with any other metal.

Comparative Cost.—Considering the durability and the fact that it is unnecessary to paint, and rarely to repair copper, coupled with its value even as scrap metal, the comparison is much in favor of copper.

So-called galvanized iron, which is generally galvanized steel, and which is used extensively for the manufacture of gutters and leaders, has the merit of cheapness to one who considers only the *first* cost, but at the end of ten years or so when the leader or gutter has been replaced three or four times, the question naturally arises as to the economy in the long run.

The price of copper at the present time is low, and consequently the cost of copper leader, gutter and other roofing material is much less in porportion to the price of galvanized iron or tin plate, than for many years.

To those who are contemplating the erection of new buildings, or making additions or repairs to their present buildings, it seems a most opportune time to call attention to the use of copper in preference to the cheaper materials. One of our advertisers, the U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Company, whose advertisement appears in this issue, page —, makes house, at 497 Pearl street, N. Y., they carry an extremely large and well assorted stock of all copper material that is required in the line of roofing work. The reputation of this well-known house stands back of the material they offer, and intending **purchasers** of material in their line will do well to communicate with them.

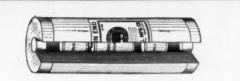
#### Weber Automatic Sharpening Device

The automatic sharpening device made by the Weber Manufacturing Company, 670 Seventy-First avenue, West Al-

lis, Wis., deserves special mention in our columns as a model of simplicity and efficiency. It is unquestionably the most perfect floor-scraper sharpener on the market and can be used without removing the blades from the ma-



chine. It requires no skill to keep the blades in perfect order,



# Here's the Roofing You Ought to Use

Just as ready roofing has demonstrated its superiority over shingle, slate and tin roofs, so has MONARCH Asphalt Roofing conclusively proven its superiority over the usual ready roofing.

Genuine asphalt is acknowledged to be the most satisfactory roofing saturation and coating so far known. We use genuine Pitch Lake Trinidad Asphalt and all wool felt in the manufacture of MONARCH, and our method of applying the asphalt saturation, coating and mineral surfacing makes MONARCH a solid and perfectly combined whole - impervious to water and proof against flying fire-brands.

Know what you are buying-there is no substitute for genuine asphalt roofing. Send for Sample Set M-2.

Carpenters and Builders.—We know Monarch will justify our claims. You cannot find a better Roofing at any price. We earnestly desire you to give it a trial. If your dealer does not carry Monarch we will see that you are supplied direct.

Stowell Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N.J. Chicago Philadelphia Kansas City





SLATE YOU WANT



# wn Goes LUMBE

**Sawmill Prices to 3 OFF ON Carpenters and Contractors** 

# **Get Out From Under** the Retailer's Thumb !

CARLOTS

632

Backed by the state and national organizations of the Lumber Trust, the retail dealer for years succeeded in keeping the local carpenters and con-tractors under his thumb. By means of secret agreements among themselves, they absolutely cut out competition. Prices were practically the same at every yard. The builder was absolutely at the mercy of the retail lumber dealer. How is it in your town? Are you under the thumb of some retail dealer who assumes to tell you what you must pay for lumber and millwork?

#### We Make You **Independent** of the Retail Dealer

<text><text><text><text>

Yours truly.

Gordon-Van Tine Co.

# \$100 TO \$300 SAVED ON **EVERY GAR LOAD!**



 SAWMILL PRICES:
 We supply Carpenters, Contractors and Builders through-building purposes, at Sawmil! Prices, We cut the timber from our own lands, and work it up into lumber in our we great mills. Being independent of all Trusts and Retail or Wholesale Protective Associations we call at our
 WE PAY FREIGHT

 Prices and ship wherever railroads go. The Saving on car-lot shipments amounts to ono-third: Think of it 33% off the price you have been paying your retail lumber dealer. Every shipment that goes out is guaranteed. The lumber is absolutely new, bright, good, clean srock—no warped, black, dirty looking retail grades. We pay the freight on carload lots.



1/3 OFF ON

CARLOTS

Cut Prices on Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sheathing, Timbers, Dimension



Where we make our greatest saving is in shipping direct to you. No traveling salesmen, no insurance, no rehandlight men. The retail lumberman is under heavy expense and has a lot of money tied up in stock that stays in his yard until it gets waped, cracked, black and dirty. While he moves one wagon load of material we move a hundred cars. Our economies are your profit.

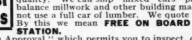
# Order a Mixed Car of Lumber, Shingles, Roofing, Etc., Etc.

If you cannot use a full car load of lumber let us make up a combination car for you. Get everything you need for the building above the foundation—the joists—rafters—dimension lumber—laths—shingles—sheathing—and our building paper and roofing. A Gordon Van Tine Company combination car is the biggset bargain you ever saw. No local dealer can begin to quote you our low figures. No local dealer can supply you with such uni-formly good goods. Our sound new stock means a better looking building—one that will take and hold the paint better—one that will last longer. Everything is shipped you on approval. You look the goods over—count it and measure it— before you accept it.

before Send us your name and address and we will mail you, at once, our big new roofing book and free samples of Gordon Van Tine Roofing—one, two or three ply. Our combination car makes the best building proposition ever offered. Send us your bill today and let us figure its low cost to you. you accept it.

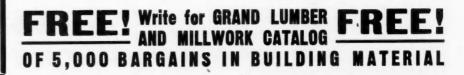
#### Lumber for Houses, Barns, Stores, Churches and Other Buildings.





 Send List for Prices
 Car lots can be purchased from us, delivered anywhere in the United States, at a less than dealers' prices for equal balance millwork and other building material—if you can-balance millwork and other building material—if you can-balance for the full car of lumber. We quote prices "delivered."

 We ship "On Approval," which permits you to inspect, count and thoroughly satisfy yourself that the lumber and materials are as represented. Send in your house bill, barn bill, store bill, stock of Lumber, Millwork, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Stairs, Porches, Roofing, etc., and guarantee quality, prompt shipment, satisfaction<sup>\*</sup> and safe delivery.



424 FEDERAL ST. GORDON, VAN TINE CO. **DAVENPORT**, IOWA

Keep Your Eye On Our Adv. Every Month and Save From 1-3 to 1-2 WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

as the file is attached at an angle in a gauge so as to sharpen the knife at the proper bevel. The file is a guide in itself and consequently the blade cannot be filed at any angle except at that calculated to give the best results. Anyone can sharpen a blade quicker and better with this little device, than could be done in the old way by an expert.

We would suggest that our readers write to the manufacturers of this interesting little device, for their catalogue, which explains fully with illustrations, the use and construction of this sharpener.





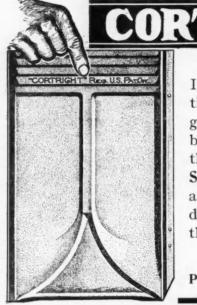
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Occupation .....

Employer .....





NOTE

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STAMP,

It stands for protection. Protection against fraud—protection against your loss of reputation. It carries with it our guarantee that the roof made of them will last as long as the building itself if properly cared for. It further guarantees that you will make a good profit if you handle **Cortright Shingles** as thousands of others are doing. **Cortright Shingles** are over 20 years old—the first roofs are as good as new today. A proven success—the imitations are yet an experiment they guarantee nothing—they cannot, the goods are not there.

EVERY

GENUINE

CORTRIGHT METAL ROOFING CO. PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY SLATE & TILE ROOFING CO. CONTRACTORS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ROOFING SLATE AND TILE Send us your estimates and Write for Send us your estimates and Write for 2027-2029 Forest Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

# Hand - Power Elevators

We furnish the iron work complete with plans and instructions for building the platform and overhead frame; your carpenter can do the rest.

#### YOU SAVE ONE-THIRD

€Our data sheet, sent on request, helps you tell us what you want.

• We also manufacture Electric and Power elevators for any service.

Estimates cheerfully furnished. HOLLISTER-WHITNEY CO., QUINCY, ILLINOIS



# STEEL FURNA **Everything for Furnace Work**



0. 3 Stack Head

Second

for 1st Floor with Collar

Round Tin Pip

for Extension

Floor



No. 45 "Leader" Steel Furnace Heats 7 or 8 Rooms

Our



Price

\$49.00

Delivered

'East of **Omaha** and

River

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North of Ohio

## **Money Made for Builders Money Saved to Owners**

The Hess Furnace is sold direct from our factory to the builder at one small profit. All intermediate profits are therefore eliminated.

By the test of time the Hess Method of housewarming has been proved far superior to steam, hot water, or other systems, besides being more economically installed and maintained.

#### We Supply Everything

A full line of Furnace Pipes, Stacks, pertaining to furnaces. Fittings, Registers-everything in fact for furnace jobs-are carried at our warehouse, and each one is guaranteed to give best results where used with the Hess Furnace. Our supplementary catalog, just out, illustrating each article, giving net prices, free on request.

#### **Free Heating Plans**

You simply send us a rough sketch of the house, and details which we name. Doesn't matter whether it's a big or little jobcottage or. mansion. We give you the benefit of our years of experience in all kinds of work and can help you overcome all difficulties.

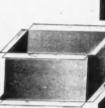
This clearly proves that Hess Furnaces must make good or we lose.

Flamboyant Pat-tern, Special Side Wall Register and

Moorish Design Wafer Side Wall Register Write today for particulars of this unprece-dented offer.



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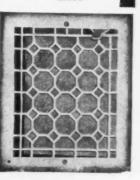


Box for Ceiling Register

Double Partition Pipe



Four Piece 90° Elbow



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# THE TOUCH OF TIME HAS TESTED VULCANITE READY ROOFING Father Time has tested Vulcanite Ready-Roofing-tested it thoroughly And sixty years of success has

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proved Vulcanite the 'Roofing of **Ultimate Saving'** 

A natural Mineral Rubber, Vulcanite is mined the same as coal and costs us \$100.00 per ton. It's the most expensive mineral used in the manufacture of ready-to-lay roofing. Awarded highest honors at the Philadelphia Exposition.

Vulcanite is the most extensively used roofing in all Europe and made by roofing specialists, are significant facts to be considered.

Practically it means that Vulcanite Roofing is something entirely 'different.'

## Vulcanite Passes All Tests

Submit Vulcanite to any test you can think of. The Freezing test-Fire test-Waterproof test-Acid test-Heat test. The most rigorous, in fact, that exist. Then compare it price for price, quality for quality, with

> any other roofing made. Remember that in the manufacture of Vulcanite Roofing the felt used is a pure all-wool felt-doesn't contain paper or some other cheap filler. Vulcanite is made very dense and firm, and is considerably heavier and thicker than other roofings.

### Liberal Cuarantees

Vulcanite is positively guaranteed for many years. Dealers and contractors are authorized to guarantee Vulcanite. Users can obtain guarantee from the dealer, the

contractor, or from us. Fill out and mail the coupon below

and we will send free a booklet of roofing information.

CUT OR TEAR OFF AT THIS LINE Vulcanite will not freeze or crack in winterwill not crumble in dry weather-will absolutely refuse to leak in wet weather. If your dealer does not carry "Vulcanite," write us for samples and free booklet. See "Vulcanite" before you buy other roofings.

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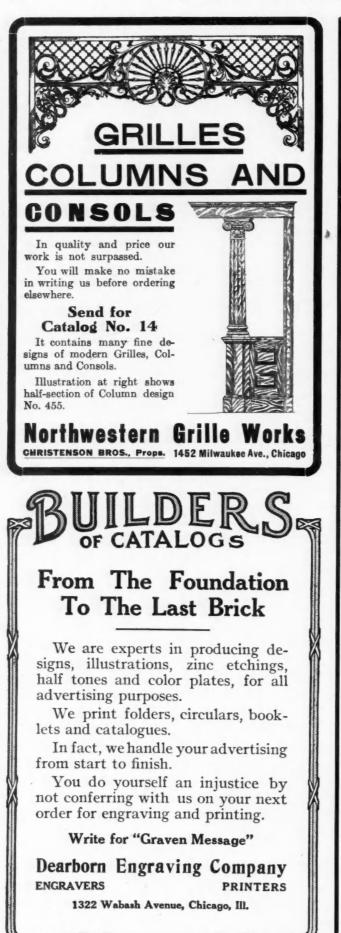
WRITE TODAY-SURE PATENT VULCANITE ROOFING CO., 625 Campbell Ave. CHICAGO



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#### AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



# Books on Estimating

#### Estimating Frame and Brick Houses

This book tells how to estimate, step by step, the cost of labor and materials necessary in building a frame or brick house from the excavation for foundation through the various processes up to painting. Simple and practical 224 pages. \$1.00.

#### Estimators Price Book and Pocket Companion

This book gives the contractor and builder a handy reference book for the prices of all kinds of building material. It lists in systematic form all items which make up a complete builder's estimate. Approximate prices are given with a blank column in which to mark your correct local prices. This book will be quite a time-saver. By I. P. Hicks. 172 pages, pocket size. \$1.00.

#### Builders' Guide

An easy practical system of estimating materials and labor for contractors, carpenters and builders. Gives the average day's work that can be performed by various building mechanics, and the average rates on which to figure in almost all details of building construction. By I. P. Hicks. 160 pages. \$1.00.

#### Estimating

A practical system of estimating, taking up each successive step in detail and covering all the important points in building construction. As a practical example a complete plan of a house is given, and an estimate worked out from this. By Edward Nichols. 140 pages. \$1.00.

#### **Contracts and Specifications**

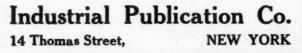
A practical working guide of forms for the contractor, architect and owner. The duties and responsibilities of each are fully explained. Forms of public and private specifications, contracts, etc., are given. By James C. Plant. 130 pages. **\$1.00**.

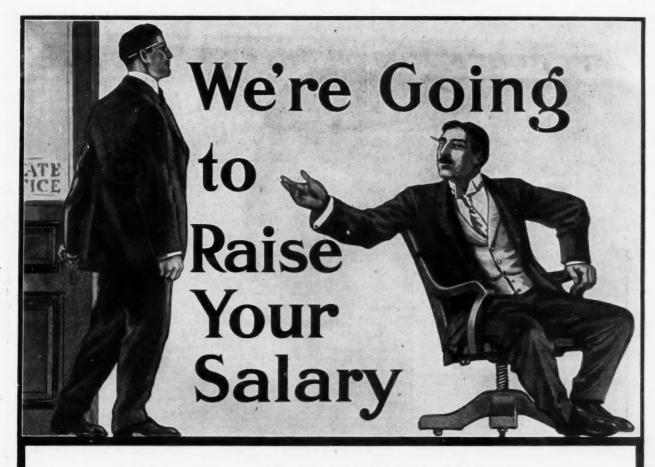
#### The Building Estimator

This book covers practically the entire field of building construction from small buildings up to large hospitals, office buildings, machine shops, etc. Photographs of the various buildings are given to show the style of building on which the facts are based. Treats of concrete work, steel construction, etc. One of the best books on the subject. By William Arthur. 184 pages. \$1.50.

How to Measure Up Woodwork for Buildings

Giving reliable directions to enable builders to measure up the quantities of woodwork for brick or frame houses. By Owen B. Maginnis. 79 pages. 50 cents.





"Yes, young man, we find that the training you have applied to your work has been so beneficial to the Company that we are going to encourage your further efforts along these lines by raising your salary."

Such scenes as these are actually taking place every day. The man who gets the raise is the **trained** man—the expert—while the untrained man plods along at the same old wages. If you are poorly paid and have ambition you are too good a man to keep down; and you wouldn't stay down if you only knew how easily you can acquire the training that will put you in the lead. There is a practical and definite system by which you can obtain promotion, a system that last year brought over \$20,000,000 in increased salaries to the men that adopted it. This is the system of training of the International Correspondence Schools.

## I. C. S. Trained Men Win

If several hundred thousand other men have succeeded in securing promotion and better salaries through I. C. S. training, it will be of value to you to at least investigate this system

and find out what it can do for **your** position and salary. You won't have to leave home; there'll be no interruption in your work; there's no age limit; you won't have to buy books; it makes no difference what you do or where you live; lack of capital is no barrier; it makes no difference how scant your spare time may be. The only requirement is the ability to read and write English.

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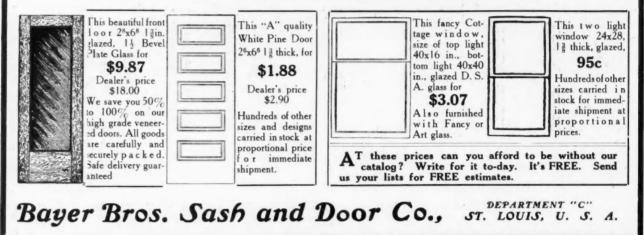
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UR new "Net Price" Millwork catalog is just off the press. It contains thousands of bargains at prices less than half the dealers' prices.

We sell direct to contractors, carpenters, builders and home owners all over the United States at FACTORY PRICES—positively saving you 50% or more, including the freight.

All goods are Guaranteed to be up to the Official Grade adopted by the Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers' Association of the NorthWest. A satisfied customer is our motto. We ship anywhere. Safe Delivery and Satisfaction Absolutely Guaranteed.





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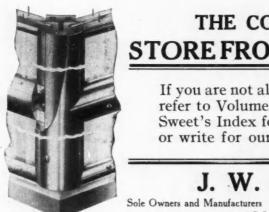
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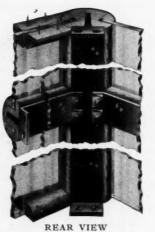


## THE COULSON PATENT STORE FRONT CONSTRUCTION

If you are not already familiar with its merits, refer to Volume II, page 1225, 1226 and 1227 Sweet's Index for 1908, for brief description, or write for our complete catalogue, D-800.

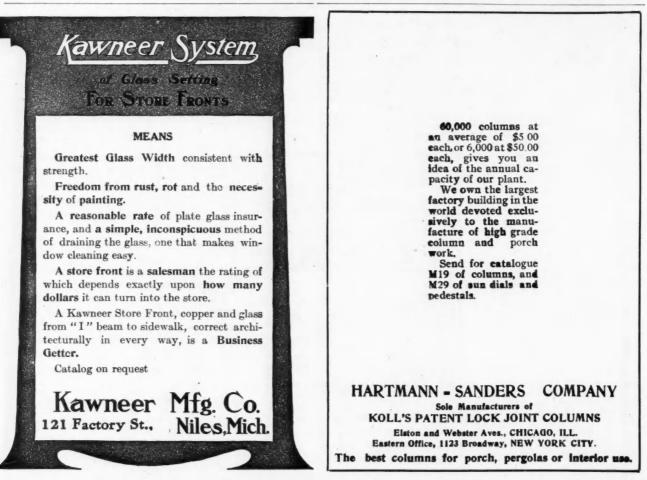
J. W. Coulson & Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO



234 North 3rd Street

FRONT VIEW





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Cut or

# That's the Secret of More Business

#### Mr. Contractor:

We've a money-making message for you that it will pay you to heed.

RIN TN

We can help you underbid the other fellow, and carry off the cream contracts — and still **make more money** than he would have made.

# THIS IS YOUR TIME FOR BIG BUSINESS PRICES ON BUILDING MATERIALS ARE DOWN

**Ours** are down to the lowest notch. You'll not realize how low until you get our estimate. Don't figure on any job until you have figured with us.

By taking advantage of the low market on raw material and by buying in large quantities we have been able to GREATLY REDUCE OUR PRICES ON GUARANTEED MILLWORK. Let us make you an estimate on the **reduced price basis**.

Let us make you an estimate on the **reduced price Dasis.** 

If you are figuring now on any contracts or are going to put in a bid on any prospective jobs, get our prices on the millwork.

Send us the plans or a list of the material.

You'll save money—and you can absolutely guarantee satisfaction to your customer—because we stand back of you with our guarantee on quality and workman-ship.

# WE SELL ONLY GUARANTEED MILLWORK

Every shipment we make is carefully inspected before it leaves our Warehouse.

We look over every piece of our Guaranteed Millwork thoroughly to be sure that nothing goes out which is in any way defective.

If everything is not up to the highest standard in quality of material and workmanship, we will refund every cent you pay.

Write Us Today for An Estimate on What You Need Tear out and Send AND FOR OUR **Us This Big Free Catalog of Guaranteed Millwork** FREE BOOK COUPON Schaller-Hoerr Co., New Plant and Factories 108 Douglas Station Chicago, III. ICAGO Send me your New 1908 Big Free Millwork Catalog with all latest low prices direct from your mill and factory. **108 Douglas Station** Postoffice or Street City..... State.....





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#### AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

# EVERYTHING

TO BE in the concrete making business in the Miracle way is to be in it in the most profitable way—the most satisfactory all round. For example, in tile and sewerpipe making—With

# MIRACLE SEWERPIPE AND TILE MOLDS

you can start upon a small and inexpensive scale — say \$57.50 for a complete outfit for making 24-inch pipe.

You can make 110 feet of this pipe per day, and when you consider that the first 68 feet you sell pays for the entire equipment you can judge how quickly you will be making clear profit on your outfit.



And you will make Tile that will sell at the same price as burnt clay at about 150 per cent profit.

## **OUR NEW CATALOG**

We have just received our new catalog, which is more complete and attractive than ever before, has over 500 illustrations, pages  $9 \times 12$ . We want to place this catalog in the hands of all our cement working friends and while the regular price is 25 cents, if you will tell us what line you are interested in and ask for Catalog K we will be glad to mail it free.



# "SOMERS" PRESSURE Block Machines



Chief Features are The enormous pressure of 30 tons

sure of 30 tons which creates a Dense, Compact Block and

#### Our Guarantee

That 3 men can make two perfect blocks per minute on this machine, and by adding two molds its capacity can be doubled. Fully described in

illustrated catalog.

SOMERS BROS., Mfrs. URBANA, ILLINOIS





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# FIND THE BOY



#### THE NO. 6 COLTRIN CONCRETE MIXER

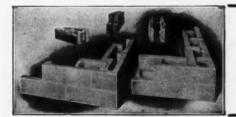
THE KNICKERBOCKER CO., JACKSON, MICH. FORT WAYNE, IND., JUNE 10, 1908. Gentlemen: Enclosed find photo of job, taken at the end of a 2,600 ft. day's work of 10 men with a No. 6 Coltrin Concrete Mixer. The boy at end of walk is the place we started at in the morning. Yours truly, O. F. MENEFEE.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

#### THE KNICKERBOCKER COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan



BURRELL MFG. CO., 106 Grove St., Bradley, Ill.





LIGHTNING **Block Machine** 

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Makes 400 or Mere Con-orate Blooks Per Day Automatie Self Lecking Doors

The cleanest, quickest and simplest machine on the market. All working parts pro-tected from dropping comment

Write for Illustrated Oircu

Detrick Concrete Machine Co. 14 and 16 South Canal St. Dayton, Ohio

#### THE FRANCISCO BLOCK MACHINE

makes three perfect blocks at once in four minutes time: 8x8-16, 8x10-16, 8x12-16, or 2-24 or 1-32 and 1-16. Also makes caps, sills and watertable, in fact, any style of fancy stone up to 48 inches. Also builds all of the different style walls shown in cut. In wall No. 5 we make six at a time. More square feet of blocks can be made on the Francisco machine than any other machine on the market from coarse wet concrete. Can you afford not to accept this proposition? Machine sent on 10 days' trial with pallets to operate. Send for catalog "G." Agents wanted.

FRANCISCO BLOCK MACHINE CO., 338 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.



# Don't! Tamp Your Life Away Money "

WHY? Make 100 Strokes to produce a block Make 100 Blocks a day

**HEN** You can produce a block with one stroke You can make 2000 Blocks a day on a machine that don't cost any more.

We could not show cut of Multiplex here and do it justice. But our catalog "R" illustrates and explains it in every detail.

You can make all styles and sizes as well as chimney block on the one machine.

These statements are not advertising statements, we can prove it. Write

for catalog "R" and you will readily see the reason. Our chimney block is the only one of its kind.

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is built to give all these results, and the hundreds of cement block manufacturers using the Dunn Combination Cement Block Machine prove it.

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