THE WORLD'S GREATEST BUILDING PAPER

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NOVEMBER Important Features NOVEMBER

Special Articles

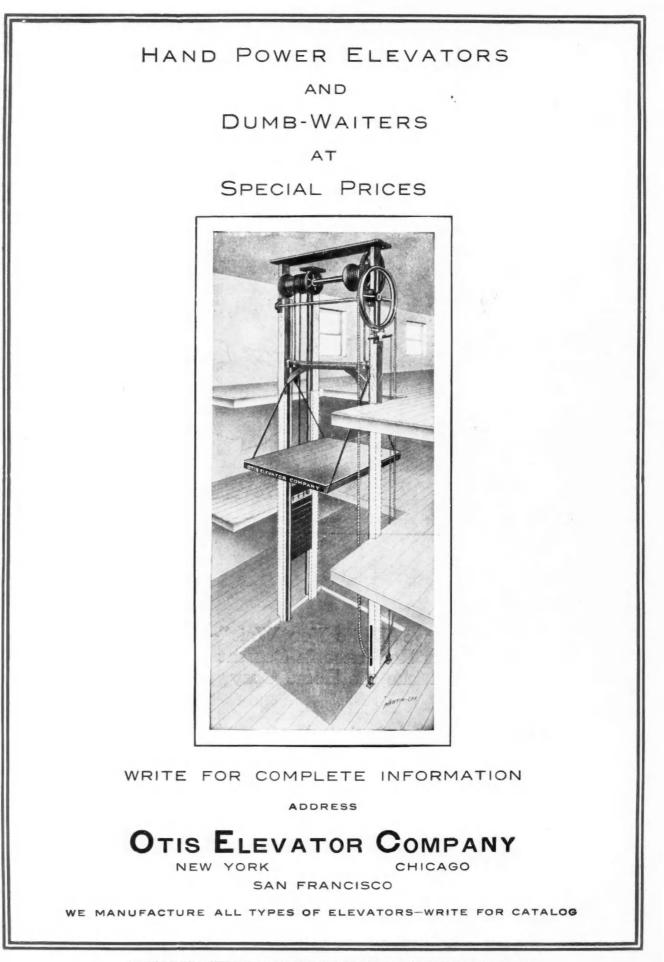
"A Cottage While You Wait"—Built in a Day Surburban Residence in Cement Plaster How to Make the Home Cozy

Building Plans

Practical and Artistic Residence Designs Small Bank, Store and Office Building A Desirable Horse Barn



Stencils and their Use in Modern Decoration Shingling the Sides of a Building Timely Furnace "Don'ts"





November



The American Floor Surfacing Machine Does the Work of 20 Men BETTER QUICKER CHEAPER The only machine whose work is specified by architects and meets the requirements of contractors and owners, giving a level, smooth, sand-papered 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

With a Man's Life at Stake **Does it Pay to Take Chances?**

Use brackets that are ABSOLUTELY SAFE — a pair of our smallest ones carry a ton weight, without even springing. They LAST A LIFETIME, and what is more, they are CHEAP; there are some other features, too, you will find well worth investigating. Write for catalogue, and special trial offer.

Our SHINGLE BRACKETS surprisingly strong-we'd like to tell you about them. Agents Wanted.—We have a first class proposition for hustlers, who will agree to canvass thoroughly.

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Prove its Value

You can be the sole judge of the supremacy of the "Little Glant" Floor Scraper. This is the way we make you the judge and jury

Your name and address on the coupon below brings a machine to your door. All expenses being paid by us. Test it on your own floor, just as thoroughly as you know how.

If satisfactory (and it's never anything else), pay for it. If not (a very remote possibility), ship it back at our expense.

20,000 "Little Giants" Sold Already

20,000 "Little Giants" in use in various parts of the world testify to its remarkable utility.

The machine is as honest as our selling plan. We could not have sold 20,000 if it was anything else.

Write today for catalog and details.

ILL IN NAMES AND ADDRESS AND SEAD THIS COLUMN 3 A.C.B. I am interested in your offer of free trial and special terms on the "Little Giant."

Please send me catalog and complete information.

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Hurley Machine Co. General Office and Works 155 S. Jefferson Street CHICAGO

Branches: New York, San Francisco Toronto and London, Eng.

Y SCREE Our work is far superior to the usual output of local mills and has a style and finish not obtainable from those who do not make a specialty of screens. For outside screens we use the identical finish of the outside of Pullman cars. The best grades of Wire Cloth, enameled, galvanized, genuine bronze, etc. Fastened by tacks or by the "lock-strip" process. Intending purchasers may have free by mail samples of woods, finishes, and wire cloth and copy of catalog and price list. Agencies in many cities. Special terms to contractors and builders,

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The A. J. PHILLIPS CO. FENTON, MICH. 23 Years' Experience 34 Acres of Floors



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FOR RESIDENCES, HOTELS, OFFICE AND APARTMENT BUILDINGS

Absolutely sanitary, require no cleaning, never wear out or show the effects of use. Not affected by hot or cold water. The modern 20th century toliet and lavatory fittings.



and 48 inch lengths at slightly higher prices.

Round glass towel bars, \$2.00 Adjustable glass towel shelves, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$6.00

We also sell plate glass with polished edges for table tops, any size, and glass push plates for use in fine residences and apartments, manufacture and re-silver mirrors, etc.

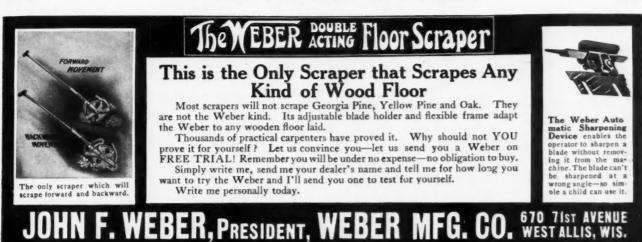
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SAMSON SPOT CORD

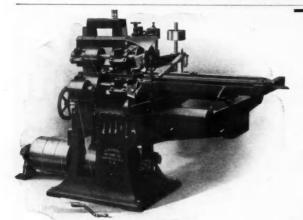
Compare it with any other make of cord. There is nothing that will impress the difference more strongly on your mind.

Pull it to pieces and you will see why it wears so much longer than other cords. Note its smooth finish, its fine yarn, its smooth, even braid. These are the points that count for durability.

Spot Cord has been proved by both tests and actual experience to be from three to forty times as durable as any other material for hanging windows.

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The annexed cut represents our Improved No. 225 Ce Single-end Tenoner, showing the Roller Bearing Table and all late improvements.

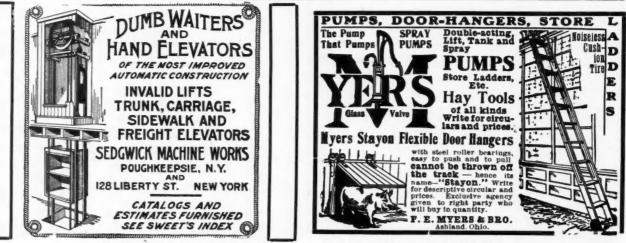
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¶Also makers of **Double-end Tenoners** and more than 150 other different machines for **Working Wood**.

ADDRESS

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Branches-NEW YORK CHICAGO ATLANTA



Have You Taken Advantage of My FREE TRIAL OFFER

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IF not, you have neglected an important proposition. You do not know what a PERFECT FLOOR SCRAPING OUTFIT is, unless you have seen and worked with the ACME.

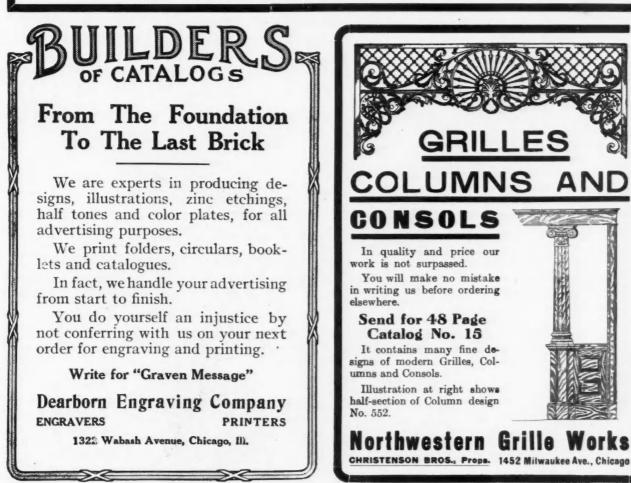
My offer is to send the ACME FLOOR SCRAPING OUTFIT, as here illustrated, to you for ONE WEEK'S FREE TRIAL at my expense. If the same does not meet with your entire satisfaction, send it back. No fairer proposition was ever made—will you investigate? Then do so today.

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The Acme Floor Scraping Outfit consists of the Floor Scraper, Blade, Sharpener, Sander, One Dozen Blades, File, Gauge, Oil Stone Two Wrenches, Two Bolts, Burnisher and Box of Tallow.

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JOS. MIOTKE, 247 Lake Street, Milwaukee





"DEFIANCE"

Cuts shown below will give you a fairly good idea of our Universal Variety wood worker with its various attachments. If you will write us immediately for our 1908 catalogue, it will describe to you thoroughly the great variety of work that can be done on this machine; as well as many other wood

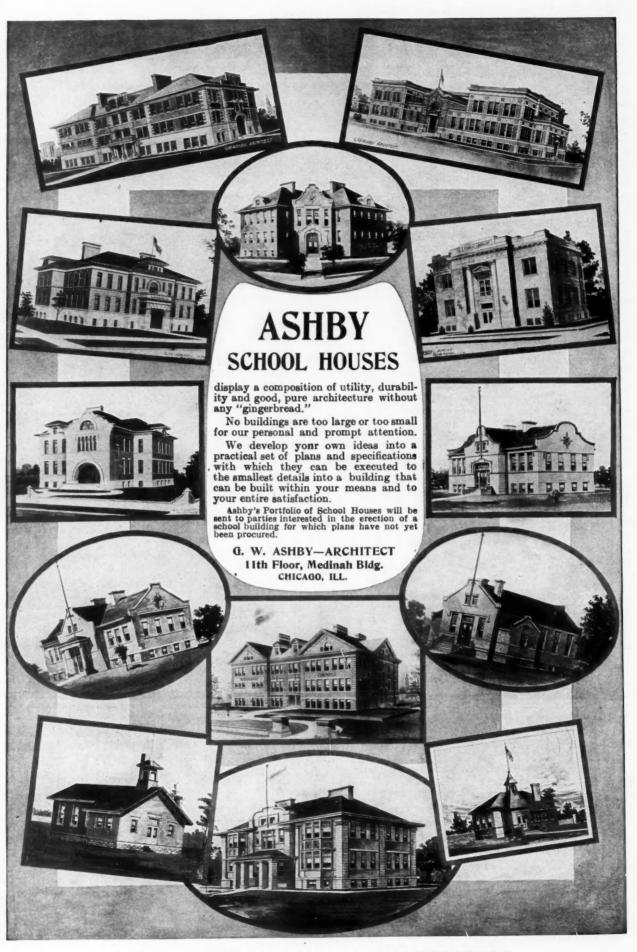


STEEL RACK VISES IN USE STEEL RACK VISES IN USE 25 dos. Clamp Fixtures bought by one mill last year. We ship on approval to unconditionally. Write for list of Steel Bar Clamps, Vises, Bench Stops, etc. E. H. SHELDON & CO. 84 North May St., - - CHICAGO

one ral to steel ete.

E. H. SHELDON & CO. orth May St., - - CHICAGO BAPID-ACTING WOODWOBKER'S VISE No. 3,

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enter.

in dark interiors,

basements, etc., is obtained by installing 3-Way Prisms. Eliminates use of artificial lights, such as electric lights, gas, etc., and allows sweet, pure, sanitary daylight to

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The construction is practical and thorough in every detail. Made of wrought steel, 1½ inch by § inch beam, with 1 inch by ½ inch flat bar running through at right angles, forming a net work to receive either Plain Lens or 3-Way Prisms, and is made to size as ordered in black, and **then galvanized**, making it positively immune from corrosion. Small cut shows sectional view of construction with Prism Lens, and is intended to be used as sidewalk or vault lights, same construction with Plain Lens is used as a floor or skylight. Leading architects and engineers have heartily indorsed the principle. Large cut shows the 3-Way Prisms that successful to the section of the section o

3-Way Prism

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Large cut shows the 3-Way Prisms that are saving money Large cut shows the 3-Way Prisms that are saving money for hundreds of concerns throughout the country. By in-stalling them in the lobby of the Broad Street Station at Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Railroad were enabled to dis-pense with eight hundred incandescent lights. The natural light from the sky is diffused to a distance of three hundred feet of what was previously darkness. This is the story that is being told wherever 3-Way Prisms are used. More light—better ight—expense eliminated are three features effected by this sys-em. All are explained in the catalog, free to anybody interested.

American 3-Way Prism Company

PHILADELPHIA

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277 Broadway, New York City.



FROM START ECONOMY TO FINISH

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Coming right down to the economy question Clincher Lath has got everything beaten.

As a practical man you can understand the principle by the illustration. Notice the level

plastering surface-the construction that's different.

Sagging Is Impossible

Sagging between the studding is rendered absolutely impossible if Clincher Lath is used. Read what progressive carpenters have to say about it.

Easier to handle and easier to erect than any other lath on the market. Prove this by sending to Department C for samples. Free to anybody interested.



November



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44 SON SWEEP

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NEW YORK

The E. S. Brace Co.

NIAGARA FALLS



NEW YORK

will save him the loss of many dollars. The book tells about cement, concrete, blocks, molds and machines. How to select sand, gravel, crushed stone, how to find the right quantity of cement and sand to use, how to mix the aggregates, how to make the blocks and bricks, curing and seasoning, placing in wall, coloring, how to make wood molds for special ornamental work, rock facing, together with many practical hints and suggestions on how to obtain the best archi-tectural effects, the standard specifications, and directions for testing the strength and durability of blocks.

Industrial Publication Co.

16 Thomas Street,



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Plane No. Gauge **333**

Carpenters will find this tool of great assistance in all cases where it is necessary to plane a bevel.

This tool can be attached to any Iron Plane and with a little practice an inexperienced work-

man can do as good a job as an old carpenter, and in so short a time as to put the other man to shame.

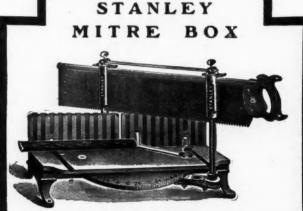
All up-to-date carpenters should provide themselves with this laborsaving and time-saving attachment.

Catalog giving complete description will be sent free on request.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY GREENFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.



REENFIELDMASSUSA



On the edge of the Solid Metal Base (where they will always remain correct), degrees are accurately graduated. As the Swivel will automatically lock at any point, the operator can

quickly set the Saw to cut the angle needed. For duplicating work, a stock guide can be screwed in a threaded

Plate, inserted in base board, making a perfect length gauge. With these new features, the **Stanley Mitre Box** is more than ever a necessity to all wood-workers.

For full description, sizes, and prices, write for Catalogue No. 34.

Sold by all Hardware Dealers.

Stanley Rule & Level Co. New Britain, Conn., U. S. A.



No.2 Mechanics value a good saw particularly when narrowed down by use. To meet this demand we have placed on the market our No. 2 Hand Saw. Hand Smithed, Hand Blocked, Hand Filed and Set. The life of this Saw is fully equal to the regulation width. The Blade is narrow and shapely. The 26-inch is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at point, and about 6 inches at heel. Shorter lengths than 26-inch, while the same width at point, vary to 5 inches

at heel. Light and rigid, full taper ground to the back. Made in Skew back of all lengths, either Rip or Cross Cut tooth.



If your dealers will not supply you we will deliver one 26-in. Saw for\$2.00

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Made on honor and sold on merit. Warranted.

GEO. H. BISHOP & CO., Factories, Lawrenceburg, Ind.



November







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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER 144 Hot Water Heating at Much Lower Cost If you contemplate installing Hot Water it will be to your interest to investigate THE HONEYWELL SYSTEM 🐨 🖥 🛙 I is not only the cheapest system to install, but by far the most sightly, efficient, responsive and economical system on the market. It contains one-third less water and heats one-third quicker, with a resultant saving in fuel. The water circulates from the boiler to the radiators from three to five times faster than in the old style system, hence quick results from firing with a minimum loss of heat in transmission. No large, unsightly piping through the rooms with this simple system. Owing to the very rapid circulation of the water 3" pipes are amply large to supply any sized radiator on the upper floors. Every Radiator heats perfectly with the water at a temperature as low as 85 degrees, which can be increased to a temperature of 240 degrees (hotter than steam) without boiling inside of a few minutes, giving the system the efficiency of steam at 10 lbs. pressure to meet extremely cold weather, while retaining all the valuable features of the mild temperatures of hot water. Over 6000 Systems Installed In 1907 Endorsed and Sold by the Leading Manufacturers of Heating Materials. Free engineering advice given the trade on all installations. Failures absolutely guaranteed against. If you have an unsatisfactory job of hot water heating, we can cure it at a very small cost and without remodeling. Write us for full information regarding this eminently successful system that is revolutionizing hot water heating. HONEYWELL HEATING SPECIALTY COMPANY Plant and General Offices WABASH, INDIANA HONEYWELL HEAT GENERATON JOIST HANGERS The Perfect For Wood Timbers, Concrete Blocks, or Iron Beams **Joist Hanger** Many Sizes in Stock Special Shapes to Order For Concrete Blocks, Wood Steel Post Caps Wire Floor Clips and Iron Beams. STRAPS, BOLTS, PIN ANCHORS Write for estimates on Beams, BLACKSMITH WORK AND Angles, Anchors, Hangers, Railings, Iron Fence and all Ornamental Iron Work. **IRON FOR CARPENTERS'** REQUIREMENTS Telephone Yards 403 THE BERGEN IRON WORKS, Inc. Chas. Mulvey Mfg. Co. 35th and Ashland Ave. 135-159 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. **Contractors and Material Men** Smooth, tough "leads" are the BUTTS result of skilful and careful Why not buy your **Builders' Hardware**



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RPENTER Would You Keep Abreast **Times**? of the We are Akin to the Gods From Here Up From Here Down We are Akin to the Ox ar an at TIT THE CALHOON **Rafter and Polygon Bevel** Every bevel in the universe is contained in a quadrant; pass a line through it, from the center of the square to any degree or pitch, register on it the length (per foot run) and the opposite blades of the square will auto-matically (from that line) give bevels desired. See ? All calculations are based on 12 inches the unit of *base run* and 24 inches the unit of *pitch* or *rise*, and all hip, valley, octagon and jack, or cripple rafters on run and rise of principal or common rafter. We all know how difficult it is to read and apply the square. This tool will help you do both, or, rather, do both for you, as it is a practical tool. The relative use of this tool in a carpenter's hands is that of an X-Ray machine to the surgeon, or of an interest book to a banker, or the comnachine to the singeon, of or an interest book to a banker, of the com-puting scale or cash register to the merchant. It is an organization of draft-board, square, tri-square, bevel-square, plumb, level and bevel-protractor into one tool. This is a substantial TOOL 9¹/₂-10¹/₂. Made of Nickeled Steel. This illustration gives an idea of adjustment. The book of instruction will explain its full uses and application. Booklet of instruction with each tool. Testimonials "The best framing tool in existence."-O. C. Kagelmacher, Case School Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio. ROOF PITCHES "The most complete tool I have ever seen."-M. M. Lloyd, Master ALFRED W. WOODS Mechanic, East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company. "The best mechanical device ever put on the market."—District Coun-cil, Kansas City, Mo., C. J. Huston, president, Edd. S. Abdill, secretary; District Council, Indianapolis, Ind., Chas. E. Bacon, president Z. F. Car-rigan, secretary; District Council, Cleveland, Ohio, Phil. Hyle, president, Jno. B. Melcher, secretary; District Council, St. Louis, Mo., Wm. M. Davie secretary 1 02.70 Davis, secretary. Ask your Retail Hardware Dealers for them, or write to the following DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS **Jobbers** for one: Standart Bros. Hardware Company -Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind. Vonnegut Hardware Company -Cleveland, Ohio The W. Bingham Hardware Company Cleveland, Ohio The McIntosh Hardware Company -Geller Ward & Hassner Hardware Company -St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. Witte Hardware Company . . . Quincy, Ill. Tenk Hardware Company -2.08

Townsley Metal & Hardware Company Or Send \$3.50 to -

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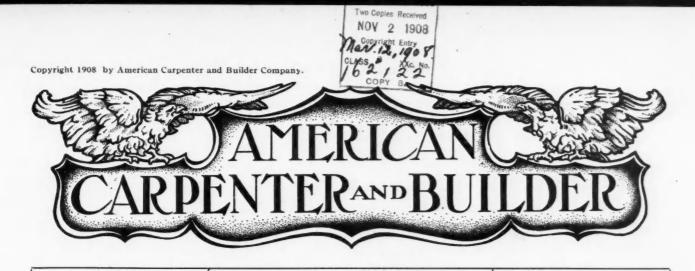
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A. O. CALHOON & COMPANY

November





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Che World's Greatest Building Paper

American Carpenter and Builder

Entered 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.	VI	NOVEMBER,	1908	No. 2
Market Contractor				

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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ADVERTISING RATES.

Furnished on application. The value of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character 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.

T HE discouraged man is not worth his salt in any field of labor.

W ISE is the man who knows what not to say, and remembers not to say it.

THE slogan of the future in the saw mill should be, not how many feet of lumber a day, but how much good stock from a given quantity of logs. A LITTLE extra thinking will save much wasted energy and prevent a good many jobs from getting spoiled.

FROM an English journal we note that "Jacob Block, contractor, 16 years' standing, is going to Australia for health." We would suggest that he might try sitting down on the voyage out.

THE greatest gift in the world is the power to be happy, to be agreeable, to be optimistic. Friends will gather about such a man; his enemies will depart and the people will love him. As a radiator of good cheer and encouragement, he is a desirable citizen and death to the grumps.

The Cement Show

PEOPLE out through the country are talking about the cement show. They realize its advantages. They believe in it. They are coming. Time and place —Feb. 18-24, Coliseum, Chicago.

Actual Cost Plus a Fair Profit

I T IS generally supposed that the building contractor is about the last man in the world who would need to be cautioned of the danger of *bidding too low*. Popular opinion has it that he usually looks out pretty well for his profits!

In connection with the present Build-Now campaign, however, it has developed that a goodly number of contracts have been let at too low a figure. In some cases this has been due to sheer public-spiritedness on the part of the contractor—he wanted to get things started, help the situation along and keep his men busy. With others there has been a too ready acceptance of other men's figures that such and such work could be done at so much off the regular price.

Competition has been keener than ever.

Altogether, conditions have led to much work being undertaken at prices that do not and can not provide order to assume the work.

This is surely a mistake, one that leads to trouble first or last. The only safe method in the conduct of any business is to carefully figure actual costs and then add a fair profit. Any other method arouses just suspicions.

We all appreciate the unselfish efforts of the men who have been willing to contribute their profits for the public good. The danger is that some will try to make it up "out of the job"-to the future discredit and hurt of the building trades.

The Drain Botcher

HERE are some words which explain themselves without any context, suggestion or hint; and the verb "to botch" is one of these. In the last annual report of the Health Department of an Eastern city it was stated that the sanitary inspectors had experienced considerable trouble with the drain "botcher." How expressive the word is!

There is an idea abroad that anybody can reconstruct a drain; and these idealistic people are the botchers. It is so in every business, every trade, calling and pursuit. They all have their botchers; but for some reason or other the botch becomes more crying and insistent when connected with a drain. The consequences are often more disastrous; and that is why the Health Department is to be congratulated on having selected so happy a title for the faker who gives it out that anybody can do a drain. The day will come when everybody will have to prove his capability before he sets to work-"botching!"

Business Letters Good and Bad

PROBABLY the first experience for most of us with "business letters" was 'way back there in school days when we used to write home (using our very best style and most persuasive arguments): "Dear Dad: Please send Five." We learned then the importance and great worth of the good business letter.

The value of a clean, business-like appearancegood letter-head paper, legible script or type, etc.-has already been mentioned in these columns.

Back of the appearance, however, the thing of first importance is what the letter says, or rather-how it says it. There are about as many different ways of expressing a thought as there are people writing. Some ways, all right when spoken, are nothing but trouble-makers when put into a letter.

A man of wide experience in conducting business by correspondence points out the following, taken from letters that have proved to be business-getting and business-keeping:

Do not say: "We will proceed to collect this account by due process of law."

Say, rather: "We do not believe you desire to com-

an adequate return for the investment necessary in pel us to collect this account by process of law." Do not say: "This charge is unjust, and we never will pay it."

> Say, rather: "We have too good an opinion of you to suppose you want us to pay a charge as unjust as this is."

> Do not say: "We need this money, and you must get it here by the 10th."

> Say, rather: "If you knew how much we needed this money, you certainly would get it here by the 10th."

Do not say: "You must, etc."

Say, rather: "You will please us if, etc."

Do not say: "After we have done you so many favors, we are surprised that you, etc."

Say, rather: "The favors we may have extended to you have been a pleasure to us, and we hope to be in a position to extend many more in the future, etc."

Roof Patching

OOF patching is a job that not many carpenters N like; some so detest it that it looks as though soon very little of it will be done. This applies specifically to shingle roofs. This class of work is called for mostly during the spring and fall. More of it is called for in the fall because every man with a leaky roof wants to get it secure before the winter rains and snows. The great trouble with patching a shingle roof is that when it is old, even if you patch all the visible leaks, the first rain that comes develops the fact that there are still other leaks. In fact, the job is seldom satisfactory.

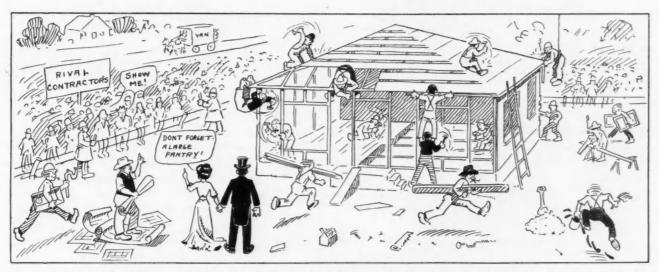
It is quite difficult at times to locate a leak in a roof. You cannot rely on the wet spots in the overhead ceiling or plaster because you don't know how far the water has followed down a rafter before dropping off. Frequently, after making the most careful inspection of the roof, both from underneath and from on top, and then patching the visible leaks, there are some missed and the job must be gone back to three and four times. It is not pleasant in the first place to climb up on an old roof and patch around here and there. Some men have grown so disgusted with it that the only way they will patch a shingle roof is to rip the roof off entirely and put a new one on. This is a pretty good way, too. While it is possible to go to extremes and sometimes tear off a roof that would still give good service, with a little patching, it is not a bad idea for a carpenter to keep these things in mind and use his influence to encourage the replacing of old roofs with new ones.

Frequently the advice of the carpenter will be the deciding factor in these things. After a new roof is put on and paid for the man having the work done will forget the cost and will be glad he was counseled to replace instead of patching the roof. So, while it may not be wise to shirk roof patching, limit it within reasonable bounds and make re-roofing take the place of it, wherever it is justified or can be done.

1908]



No. 1. Once upon a time, not long ago, a Young Couple who had just been made One, beheld a sign "Build Now;" not having a Home of their own, they ordered one to be Built immediately.



No. 2. The Fairy Contractor and a force of men Tackled the Job, and with one Wave of his Magic Wand, a House took the place of what had been Golden-rod and Thistle; much to the Chagrin of the Unbelievers



No. 3. The House was finished in Due Time (one day) and the Bride and Groom entertained a host of Friends and Relatives with Dinner at 7 P. M.; and they lived Happily ever after.

November

ACottageWhileYouWait



The Finished Cottage as It Looked on the Evening of October Second

It received the steam engine and then the telephone with many "ahs" and "ohs," and with much wonder and

incredulity-but it hasn't let out one sign of astonishment since! Wireless telegraphy, the talking machine, liquid air, radio-activity, evolution, the 50story office building, dirigible balloons and flying machines-all are taken as matters of course. Aladdin with his lamp would hardly draw a small tent full at a county fair, any more; Aladdin rubbing up his old lamp by hand! Humph, we would polish it with an electric motor.

Still, in a way, this latest performance reminds us of Aladdin, in spite of the difference of atmosphere between Bagdad and East St. Louis, Ill. "Oh, how I do wish we had a nice little cottage to move into," the bride murmured; and the next evening at six o'clock a four-room cottage was The Bride Who Took Possession and delivered to them, complete in every

detail; and they immediately, straightway moved in! W. C. Carl, a contractor of East St. Louis, is the man who now has the right to hang out the sign, "Houses Built While You Wait." He accomplished

HERE is no hope of ever stirring up more than the feat a few days ago of building a four room cota very gentle ripple of wonder, any more; this tage with bath room, complete, in less than twelve blasé old world simply refuses to be astonished. hours. Before that day he was little known outside of East St. Louis, where he has held his own with other enterprising contractors, but now he is known

> the world over on account of his achievement.

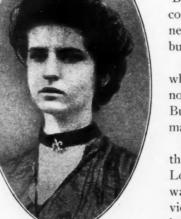
"I read in the AMERICAN CARPEN-TER AND BUILDER the timely advice to 'Build Now,'" he said. "'Now,' of course, means today, not tomorrow or next day, so I took your advice and built 'now.' "

It was explained to Mr. Carl that when we said to build "Now" we did not mean to build a house in a day. But he took the advice literally and made good.

He made good in the face of the fact that the other contractors from St. Louis stood around in the crowd watching the operations and gave advice, all intended to confuse the builder, for the one day house was considered an impossibility "because it never had been done before."

"But I paid no attention to them," he says. "I kept right on sawing and let them josh. Those fellows across the river wanted to be shown, that's all."

As with many great things there's a pretty little



Served Supper at 7:00 P. M.

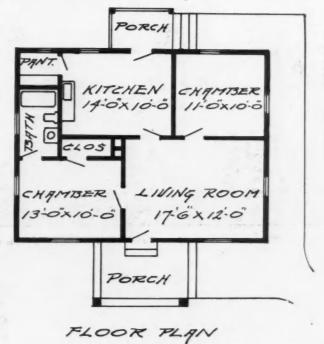
romance connected with this story, for a bride and groom took possession of the house the evening of the day it was built and entertained their friends at dinner cooked on a gas stove. The two children on the porch in the picture have nothing to do with the case.

Twelve hours before the evening meal was served the lot where the house stood showed not a sign of the activity that was to bring about the quick change. Rag weed and golden-rod greeted the sunrise and the scene was absolutely innocent of a stick of timber, piece of stone, brick or other material. But when the 7 o'clock whistles blew on the morning of October 2 there was a concerted movement of workmen and of wagons loaded with material towards the lot. The exact location is at Harding and Forest avenues. First came the workmen with Mr. Carl at their head and then followed numerous wagons loaded with materials.

In the crowd that awaited the first operations were the bride and groom for whom the house was to be built, Mr. and Mrs. James Poort, who blushingly withstood the good-natured raillery from the crowd. Mrs. Poort, young, petite and pretty, showed keen interest in the work as it progressed during the day.

How fifty workmen representing all the trades necessary in the construction of a house could operate without getting into one another's way was the problem Mr. Carl had to solve before operations were commenced.

That problem was solved and the division of labor mapped out several days before the job was commenced, and the men worked on this house without a false motion or the loss of a minute of time, completing the dwelling at a cost of \$2,000 in the day. It was possible only through a perfect organization, a system in which each man did his work promptly and well, following the plans and the contractor's schedule. And now to the manner in which the house was built. As has been said the material and 37 men arrived on the ground at 7 a. m. While the materials were being unloaded Mr. Carl and an assistant drove



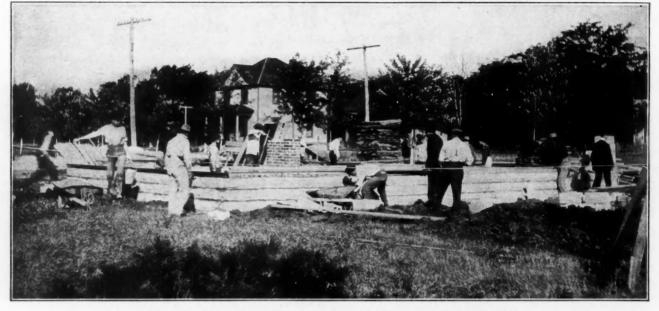
the stakes and set the lines for the foundation trenches. Then the shovels commenced to fly. The excavation was carried quickly to the required depth of one foot at one end and masons jumped into the trench to lay the concrete blocks for the foundation, the mortar having been prepared since the work of excavating commenced.

While the masons were placing the concrete blocks for the foundation, carpenters were sawing the boards according to plans, and painters were priming lumber. At the same time the water and gas pipes were being



7:30 A. M.: Materials on the Ground-Foundation and Chimney Under Way

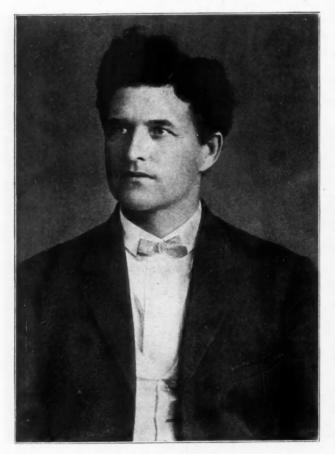
[November



9:00 A. M.: Block Foundation Complete, Ready for the Framing, Already, Cut

laid from the street to the building lot, and, as the work on the structure progressed, these men continued with the pipes, having everything completed for water and gas service before the roof was on.

Everywhere at once seemed the general-in-chief, the brawny, quietly forceful Carl. Here he spurred on the labor, if it was a few seconds behind the careful schedule he had prepared, and there he praised a "bank" of masons who had anticipated the schedule.



The Contractor, W. C. Carl "Houses Built While You Wait"

A quiet suggestion cut off several minutes' unnecessary work at one spot; at another the workers were enjoined not to sacrifice thoroughness to haste.

As soon as the foundation was laid, the carpenters placed the joists and laid the floor, while others erected the other sections of the frame work. One band encircled the house on the outside, and by their efforts the weatherboarding seemed fairly to fling itself upon the walls. Those inside covered the walls with lath, and the thunder of dozens of hammers and the screams of saws resounded for blocks.

At the same time another group was laying the floor; still another was building at a distance the roof of a front porch, to be borne to its place when finished. At the same time the bricklayers erected the chimney, and the electrician strung his wires.

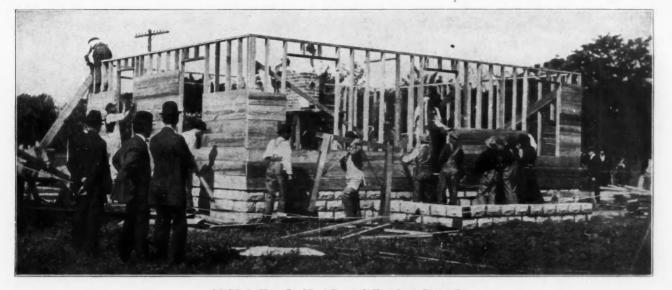
When the work had progressed thus far, the dinner bell was sounded and some 50 men were served with the midday meal by Mrs. Carl at her home, one block distant.

Serving dinner to 50 men did not seem to ruffle her any more than serving for two, and she conducted this feature of the operations as smoothly as her husband did the work on the cottage—another example of system.

After dinner the work of completing the structure was resumed. The plasterers, using a hard wall plaster, soon had the walls plastered, using a rough sand finish. The plaster was dry and hard by the time the carpenters had finished the roof, which is of asbestos fireproof material, which was put on in a very short space of time.

While the roof was being placed the painters were giving the exterior a second coat of paint, the plumbers were placing the bath room fixtures and the hot water heater, the gas men were placing the burners on the fixtures and the gas stove was connected.

These workmen had scarcely finished their work before Mr. and Mrs. Poort, aided by their friends,



10:30 A. M.: Studding Up and Sheathing Going On

were cleaning the floors of the rooms, and shortly of time used. This record checks out very closely thereafter the moving men arrived with the couple's with the schedule of work laid out by Mr. Carl before furniture, which was placed in position in a jiffy, and the operations commenced. the couple were at home to their friends.

"There, now," said the bride, "that is going fast for one day. I hope we will not have to live at that rate all our lives."

Then supper was announced shortly-the crowd left, and a pleasant little home occupied the spot where at sunrise the rag-weeds waved in the breeze.

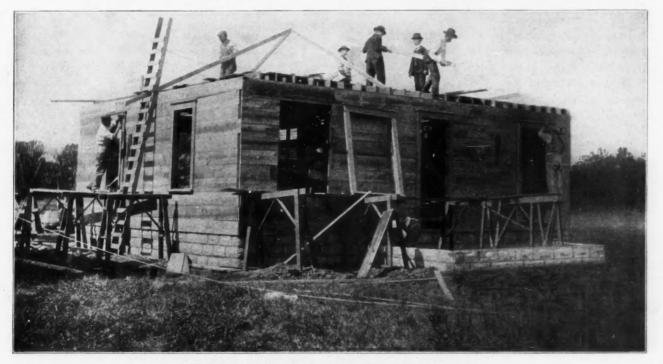
Mr. Carl says his object in erecting the building in one day was to demonstrate that, with modern building material, any ordinary frame cottage can be erected in one day with the right kind of workmen. He kept an accurate record of the number of men engaged in each part of the work and the amount tate men, and other people from St. Louis, East St.

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The Record Is as Follows

- 18 carpenters worked 10 hours.
- 3 carpenters worked 12 hours.
- 4 carpenters worked 14 hours.
- 12 lathers worked 11/2 hours.
- 12 plasterers worked 11/2 hours. 2 masons built chimney in 5 hours.
- 4 men laid roofing in 3 hours.
- 2 men did plumbing and gas fitting in 10 hours.
- I man did electric wiring in 11/2 hours.
- 4 men did painting in 9 hours.

The work was witnessed by contractors, real es-



1:30 P. M.: Clapboards On-Inside Ready for the Plasterers

1908]

November



3:00 P. M.: The Cottage Happy-on-the-Way Toward Completion

Louis, and other nearby cities, several thousand persons being about the structure from start to finish. It was necessary to stretch ropes to keep the crowd back so as not to interfere with the workmen.

The house is a one story frame cottage, with four rooms, a bath room, a reception hall, a front porch and a back stoop. Its walls were painted a light green, with white trimmings. With its foundation of concrete blocks, its pointed roof and excellent proportions, it presents an artistic appearance. The woodwork, both interior and exterior, is of cypress.

The newly wedded Mr. and Mrs. Poort had been familiar with the neighborhood and had tried to rent a house in the vicinity, but could find none. They happened to meet Mr. Carl and told him their troubles, how they had hunted and hunted and hunted.

"I have a lot up at Hard ing and Forest avenues,"

he said, "but there is no house on it."

"How long will it take to build one?" they asked him.

"It usually takes from four weeks to a whole summer, but I guess I can turn you out one in a day."

The couple were aghast, but it was agreed that they were to have their house on October 2, and Carl said he would start the building on the morning of the same day, beginning at 7 o'clock. He does not look upon the accomplishment as anything very remarkable.

"You can do most anything if you make up your mind to it and have the right kind of men to help you," he said. "I think I could do it quicker next time."

This was in half apology for taking a whole day for the job. "I could build another in shorter time," he said. "I could make it higher and more elaborate, too."

"I think there will be but a slight saving in cost over what the expense would have been under the usual method of erection. The cost of the material, of course, is the same in both cases.

"The artisans worked with much more than their usual zeal, because their pride was enlisted in the

The Old Way and the New

B ECAUSE of lack of organization and persistence, it required 600 years, or 219,000 days, to build the cathedral at Cologne. Popular superstition attempted to explain the protracted delay by declaring that "the Devil had stolen the architect's plans."

Westminster Abbey, begun before the roign of Henry VIII, is still uncompleted, as its steeple has never been built, though 400 years have passed since the building was commenced. The Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine,

In New York, has been over twenty years in the building, and its uncompleted pile is one of the sights of the city. Little has been accomplished save the framework.

N OW, William C. Carl, of East St. Louis, Ill., builds complete from start to finish a \$2,000 cottage in 12 hours. On the same scale, the Cologne Cathedral could have been finished in a year, Westminster Abbey in six months and New York's Episcopal Cathedral in three months. probably lost through their numbers, which caused considerable jostling and interference.

"I have proved, however, that an immense saving in time may be effected in the building of houses. Why should a man wait two months for a house, any more than for the half-soling of a pair of shoes? With proper management, one hereafter may be given possession of his house the day after he orders it built.

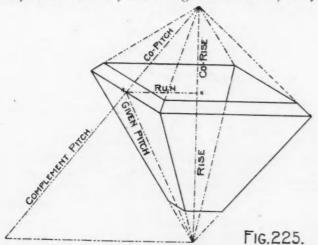


How to Use the Steel Square

THE RELATION OF HOPPER MITER CUTS TO THE FRAMING OF ROOF BOARDS-HOW TO OBTAIN THE ANGLES AND CUTS BY MEANS OF THE STEEL SQUARE

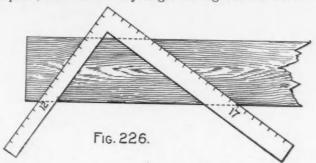
A S WE have said before, the building of a hopper is simply roof framing on a smaller scale; yet we have known men that could frame a hip roof but when asked to make a hopper joint were up against it. The trouble is that in framing the roof after the rafters are up, the cutting of the boards to fit over the hip or in the valley, is done on a cut and try method, or just guessed at; it is not required to be a close or tight joint for this purpose, because it is covered up with the shingles or other roofing material. So it is allowed to pass without any further thought.

But when a hopper joint is wanted, it is at once known that it must be a tight joint; one that will hold water, and the cut and try method will not go. Not having studied the principles involved, they do not know what to do nor how to go about it. This, as a rule, is more so among the young carpenters of today than with the old time carpenters, men who learned their trade when a carpenter was an all around man at wood work in general. That was in the days before the advent of the present day planing mill with its improved machinery for doing all kinds of joinery



work. But these fellows,—the old timers, we mean, have not forgotten how to make close joints, or rather refuse to make them otherwise even when they are not particularly necessary. It hurts their mechanical tastes to see gaping joints, when, as they think, they could be made reasonably close just as easily and without extra expense, which is true,—but times and ways of doing work have changed. The older carpenters did not, as a rule, use the steel square when laying out miters but depended almost entirely upon the laying out of a draft, as they called it, and from it obtained the angles by means of the bevel square.

But our object is to show how the angles may be obtained direct on the timber with the aid of the steel square, for with it any angle in degrees can be ob-

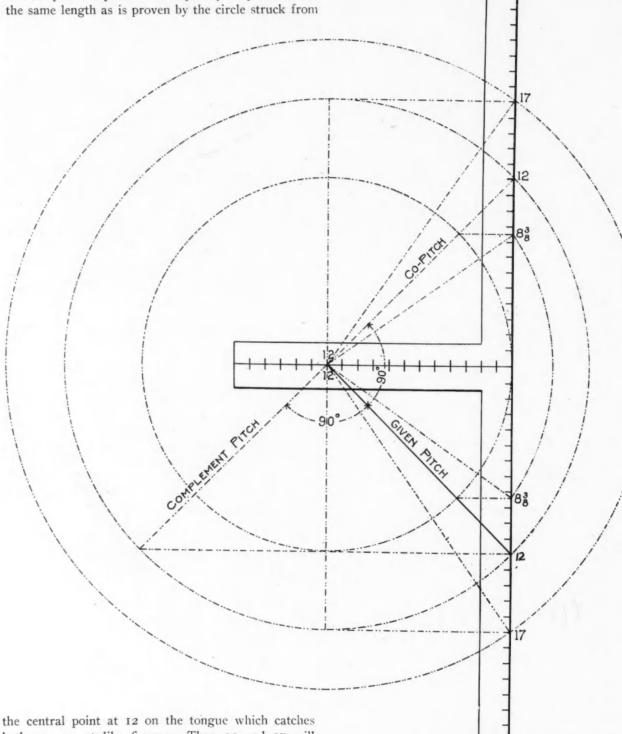


tained because the arms of the square form go degrees. Then 45 degrees is the halfway point between the blade and tongue and by letting 12 on the tongue represent unity, or the central point of a circle from which the degrees radiate as we have shown a number of times in course of our articles, the degrees pass off the blade at a little less than 24 inches, which is 18 above 45 degrees. Now, as a matter of fact, any angle in degrees can be had on the steel square below 45 degrees. Therefore, the 18 above 45 degres is simply a repetition of as many degrees below 45. For example, 54 degrees $(16\frac{1}{2})$ on the blade will give the miter for the pentagon. the tongue giving the angle. Or 36 degrees (8 17/24) on the blade will give the same thing. But in this case, the blade gives the angle; or take 60 degrees, (203/4) will give the hexagon miter. For 30 degrees, (6 11/12) will give the same thing, the tongue giving the angle in the former and the blade in the latter. (The sum of these degrees equals 90, as 54 and 36; 60 and 30.) But at 45 degrees, only 12 on the blade will give the angle; and, as 12 is the stationary point on the tongue, it will of course give the same angle.

Thus, in the cutting of roof boards, the angles required partake both above and below 45 degrees, but when the roof is at 45 degrees, or one-half pitch, they are the same and for that reason one set of figures answers for both face and the edge cut of the board, which are 12 and 17. These figures also give the seat and plumb cut of the hip while 12 and 12 give the same for the common rafter. 17 is used because it is the diagonal of 12 and 12.

Now let us apply this to a one-half pitch hopper. In Figure 224 is shown the angles in connection with two squares. The given pitch is at 12 and 12. The co-pitch rests at 90 degrees from it, as also does the complement pitch. Consequently they are all of the same length as is proven by the circle struck from miters described above, as will be seen, the given pitch is at the half-way place between these two angles.

In Fig. 225, the parts to take on the square are shown in connection with a hopper. However, in this illustration, the sides of the hopper are shown to have a much steeper incline than for the $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch, but the principle is the same. In the one-half pitch



both squares at like figures. Then 12 and 17 will give the cut across the face of the board. They also give the edge cut of the board for either a miter or butt joint. The cut being along the tongue in either case. Or 12 and 83% will give the same result; but the cut will be along the blade. The same reason applies to this as for the pentagon and hexagon

the dotted line marked "RUN" would drop down to the center of the altitude line marked "Rise" and "CO-RISE" and of course would intersect the hypothenuse line at the center. Then all of the pitches would be of the same length as would also the run and the two rises. Hence the same figures on the square will give all the cuts required for either a miter or butt joint hopper for the one-half pitch.

To prove this, lay a square on a board at 12 and 17, as shown in Fig. 226, and mark along the tongue. Now turn the square over on the edge of the board,

leaving the figures at the same points and again mark along the tongue and cut to these lines. Cut four pieces with the right and left miters and place them together with either butt, or miter joint, and it will be found that the sides will rest at 45 degrees.

Can You Answer These?

QUESTIONS ASKED IN A RECENT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE POSITION OF ASSISTANT BUILDING INSPECTOR OF A WESTERN CITY

T HE things that the city building inspector and his assistants must know are both numerous and varied. Below is a fair sample of what his regular working knowledge is supposed to be.

I. How would you test a hole for a foundation post under a frame cottage?

2. Would you allow a contractor to build a cottage over a stump; give reason for your answer.

3. Is it necessary to remove surface soil from the proposed site of a one or two story frame residence; give reason for your answer.

4. There are several places within the limits of the City where the soil consists of peat and bog; describe the construction of a wooden foundation under a two story frame residence to be erected on such ground without using piles.

5. When inspecting materials on the ground for concrete work, for what reasons would you condemn the following materials: (a) Cinders, (b) Sand, (c) Gravel, (d) Crushed rock, (e) Cement.

6. When inspecting materials on the ground, for what reasons would you condemn (a) Brick, burnt clay; (b) Wood joists, or beams; (c) Posts or studs; (d) Concrete blocks; (e) Cast iron columns.

7. When inspecting a three-flue chimney in a frame residence state the most important points you would examine, other than the quality of brick and mortar.

8. Name two defective conditions for which you would condemn a chimney, other than the quality of brick and mortar.

9. An owner proposes to run a stove-pipe through a stud and plastered partition to a flue in an adjacent room. Draw a rough sketch and state what instruction you would give to make the job fireproof.

10. When inspecting a warm air heating system in a frame residence before lathing is commenced, state the most important points you would examine.

11. Name two conditions for which you would condemn the heating work.

12. How close would you allow a furnace smoke pipe in the basement of a residence to be to the lower edge of the ground floor joist.

13. If it was impossible to obtain the proper distance between the lower edge of joist and smoke pipe; state what directions you would give to insure protection of joist from fire.

14. What is (a) dry rot, (b) wet rot, (c) name 'two methods you would advise for preventing dry rot on ends of wooden joists and beams.

15. Describe two methods of forming fire stops in stud partitions.

16. (a) Give two reasons why separators are used between steel beams when bolted together to form a girder. (b) Draw sketch showing two types of separators.

17. (a) Why are bed or padstones and cast iron or steel plates used under ends of girders resting on masonry walls or piers. (b) Draw sketches showing two types of wrought iron wall anchors.

18. Draw single line sketches showing framing for (a) Cellar tie roof, (b) King-post roof, (c) Queenpost roof, (d) Mansard roof.

19. When inspecting a public assembly hall, theatre or music hall, name three conditions necessary for public safety that you would examine.

20. A cast iron column is set up in a building, it is a sound and true casting $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and 15 feet high, and the metal is 1 in. thick; the column supports a steel girder carrying part of the front of two story brick building; would you condemn this column or allow it to remain; give reasons for your answer.

21. Calculate and mark down on the sketch provided, the loads on roof girders 4th floor posts, 3rd floor girders and posts, 2nd floor girders and posts, first floor girders and posts, and basement girders and posts, using floor and roof loads as marked, and which are supposed to include the weight of roof and weight of floors, loads considered as equally distributed.

22. Calculate, using formula given below:

(a) Safe load for Douglas Fir beam 12 inches wide, 16 inches deep, and 16 feet long.

(b) Safe load for Douglas Fir joist 3 inches wide, 12 inches deep, and 20 feet long.

(c) Safe load for Douglas Fir joist, 2 inches wide, 8 inches deep, and 12 feet long.

Safe load equals 2 \times width in inches \times square of depth in inches \times 100.

23. After taking out trenches for the wall of a building, it is found that an old well or cess pit say 3 feet wide and 8 feet below bottom of trench comes within lines of walls, state how you would overcome this difficulty, (a) in the case of a two story frame house with concrete basement, (b) in case of three story and basement, brick building.

State age, nationality and place of residence during last five years.

State what connection you have had with the building business and for how long. AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

[November



Cement P irban **Residence** in er

CEMENT SURFACING AND HOW IT IS APPLIED-A BEAUTIFUL HOMELIKE RESIDENCE OF THIS MATERIAL ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED

By John Lawrence Heaton

design and finish is that of Mr. and Mrs. was designed by E. E. Roberts, architect.

The exterior illustrates quite well what can be done in the way of producing artistic effects with cement siding, while the interior shows a treatment which, for attention to detail and general effect, is quite unusual. A restfulness, an invitation to be comfortable, seems to pervade the different rooms. There is a richness of treatment, yet the quietness of it and its simplicity and sincerity create in one a feeling far different from that produced by the rich but ornate and elaborate.

Mrs. Melville, in speaking of their home, says, "We did not have plans or desires for anything pretentious,

CEMENT residence of exceptionally pleasing but rather for an attractive, artistic, practical, 'homey' residence for a medium sized family." How success-Americus B. Melville, of Oak Park, Ill. It fully their desires have been carried out the pictures well show.

> The exterior is of stucco, rough cast, and is painted a dark red. The trimmings are painted white and contrast strikingly with the deep body color.

> The superiority of cement as a material for siding is well illustrated in this house. There might have been the same proportioning of the wall spaces, the same placing and the same size of windows, yet with a siding of wood the effect produced would have been entirely different. The broad, low hanging eaves, the predominance of horizontal lines in cornice and trim could not, of themselves, produce that substantial, "homey" appearance. Nor could there have been



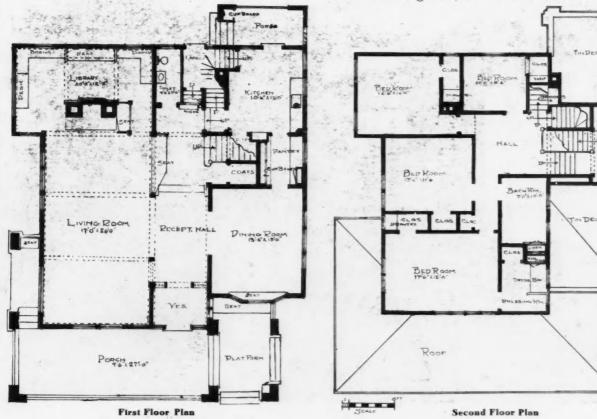
Residence of A. B. Melville, Oak Park, Ill., Rough-Cast Maroon Cement, White Trimming-E. E. Roberts, Architect



The Comfortable Living Room, Looking Toward the Statr Platform

the boldness of color treatment with a material other complete preservation of that unity necessary to every than cement. The roughened cement surface gives successful treatment of broad expanses. When to this

variety and overcomes monotony, yet does it with a is added an agreeable spacing and sizing of openings, and intervening wall, with a harmonious movement



of lines, the effect is certain to be a very pleasing one.

Not alone in appearance is cement siding superior to wood. With the growing scarcity of good white pine timber has come a lowering of the old standards of grading lumber. The siding we used to get was well calculated to withstand the elements if kept properly protected with paint. The same grade siding of today, not only is more subject to decay because of knots, sap, etc., but is prone to push off the preservative about as fast as it can be put on. Cement, properly applied, grows harder, and hence more impervious to the elements as time goes on.

The frame of this house is of wood put up in the usual manner with sheathing on the outside. Upon this sheathing was placed heavy tar building paper. Vertical furrings, spaced one foot apart, were next nailed to the sheathing, and upon these were fastened one-inch lath. Experience has shown that more numerous clinches are needed for exterior than interior plastering, hence, the narrower lath.

It must be admitted that cement exteriors have been more or less experimental until within very recent years. Some very notable successes may be pointed out which are many years old; at the same time some very notable failures might be pointed which are more recent. These failures, we now see, were not the fault of the material but were, without exception, due to the ignorance of the worker. Cement is now being used upon most all of the high-class residences which are being built in progressive places.

There still seems, however, to be a lack of unanimity upon the part of builders as to the relative advantages of wood and metal lath. The architect of this residence is a strong advocate of wood lath because of the liability of the metal lath to rust. On the other hand, we find others who point out the liability of the wood lath to shrink, buckle and "kick" off the plaster. It is quite possible that galvanized metal lath will help to overcome this greatest of objections to metal lath for exteriors.

Upon the lath there was placed a one-half inch coat of plaster. Two coats were applied. The first was composed of lime-mortar and Portland cement mixed in the following proportions: One barrel of best Portland cement and three casks of hair and lime mixed as is usually done for plastering upon wood. To prevent the cement from "setting up" before it could be used, the lime mortar was divided into batches and the cement mixed in in small quantities as needed.

The proportions of the second coat were one barrel



A Corner of the Living Room, Showing the Huge Fire Place and a Glimpse of the Library-Den



Unique and Cozy Library-Den Back of Fire Place

of Portland cement to two barrels of coarse sharp sand.

The rough coat effect was obtained by mixing cement and water until it was like thin paste, adding fine washed gravel which had been screened through a three-eighths inch mesh, and slapping this mixture upon the surface of the second coat by means of a scoop-like wooden paddle. After this had dried hard,



A Spacious, Well-Lighted Bed Room

the wood work, which had previously been "primed" with lead and oil, was cleaned with stiff bristle brushes. The cement surface was covered with a maroon colored, water proofing paint, and the wood work was given two more coats of white lead and oil.

The chief attraction of the exterior is the fifty-foot porch which extends across the east and south sides. It is ten feet wide and is almost entirely enclosed by the deep railing and the low projecting eaves.

As the house is on a corner lot, careful attention was given to the entrance. Wide cement walks lead from both the front and side streets to a large cement platform. Steps connect this platform to the north end of the porch. Flower boxes, on stucco pedestals, are placed where the walk joins the platform and assist materially in making the first view a pleasing one.

The main entrance to the house is made beautiful by the soft colorings of the "side lights." The windows and most of the other lights are almost entirely of plain plate glass and depend upon the spacings, so clearly shown in the photographs, for their pleasing effects.

The especial feature of the interior is the large living-room. This room is seventeen feet wide by forty feet long. It has a massive fireplace of red



The Simple, Tastefully Furnished Dining Room

Roman brick, built at one end. The breast of the fireplace is nine feet wide and is in entire keeping with the size of the room.

There is a seven-foot space between the fireplace and the west wall, making possible a unique den or library. This den can be entered from either side of the fireplace. It is fitted with stationary book cases, writing desk and seats.

Directly behind the fireplace is a built-in settle with shelf above. The space underneath the settle is shut off by small doors and makes an ideal place to file away magazines. There is a reading table conveniently placed.

Another attractive feature of the living room is a very large landscape window. This window has a south outlook, and one can view four blocks of green lawns and beautiful oak trees.

The first floor is finished in oak—old English. The floors are of red oak.

The hall is thirty-five feet long by ten feet wide. At its west end two steps lead to a large platform from which the staircase is recessed. By this arrangement the entire hall and platform are available for seating when entertaining.

It has been possible to entertain—seated—one hundred and twenty-five guests in this drawing or living room and hall.

Between the hall and drawing room, and between the hall and vestibule, are square spindled partitions, four and one-half feet high. The lower floor is singularly free from solid partition walls, which gives a very open roomy effect, with great perspective.

The dining room is in the northeast corner of the house, at the front. It is separated from the hall by beautiful art glass doors, eight feet in width. These doors were made from especial designs, as was the electric dome in the dining room; both have the same motif and treatment in their decorations.

A butler's pantry is between the dining room and kitchen. Like the kitchen, it is finished entirely in white enamel.

The walls of the dining room are a soft red with a conventional frieze. The walls of the other rooms are tan. Upstairs the wood work is finished mostly in white with tan walls. The guest room has blue walls.

The basement is complete in its appointments, with laundry, fuel rooms and fruit room.

Sad

Master-"I'm sorry to hear, Pat, that your wife is dead."

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Piano manufacturers have the rest of us all beaten to a mushy pulp when it comes to being square and upright in their dealings.

Framing for Gambrel Roofs

POPULARITY OF THIS TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION-A PRACTICAL METHOD OF FRAMING WHICH DOES NOT REDUCE THE SIZE NOR USEFULNESS OF THE UPSTAIRS ROOMS

By I. P. Hicks

ANY people, when they come to build a house for themselves—and we can not blame them for the feeling—want something *different*, a house practical and homelike, but at the same time one different from the ordinary straight, square house. To such people, the gambrel-roof house often appeals. As ordinarily constructed, however, the sloping sides

cut into the second story rooms, t a k i n g away m u c h valuable space that ought to go into the rooms, but which has to be sacrificed on account of the gambrel roof.

To plaster up on the sloping side walls makes the room in such shape that it is an ungainly thing to furnish, it never being possible to use the side of the room next to the roof to advantage.

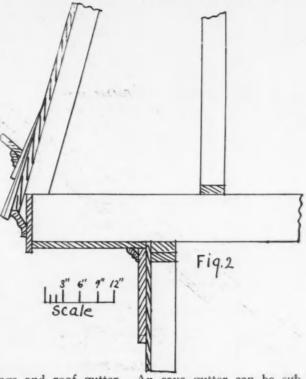
So, to erect a house with a gambrel roof, not sacrificing valuable floor space on the second floor, is an interesting problem.

The first rafters of the gambrel-roof house should slope in from 24 to 30 inches to produce the proper outside appearance. Now, if these rafters start from the plate, directly over the first story, we have either sloping side walls, which are objectionable, or else upstairs rooms fully two feet smaller all the way

around than those on the first floor. If, however, we extend the second story joist over the plate sufficiently to make the cornice, Fig. 1, and then set a plate on top of the floor joists, setting the same in about 8 inches, with the studding for the second story on it, cutting in the sloping rafters to bear on the ends of the extended floor joists and against the perpendicular studding, then we have the proper gambrel-roof effect on the outside walls; and on the inside we have as nice square rooms as can be had in any house. Moreover, instead of sacrificing 24 inches of space all along both sides of the house, we have lost only about 8 inches space on each side. Dormers can be cut in this kind of a house very easily and without making any deep cuts into the rooms. It is the most satisfactory and economical way to build a gambrel-roof house. It insures a good strong job, since the sloping rafters on the first section of the roof serve as braces as well as rafters; it is nearly as strong as the hip roof.

The gambrel-roof house, besides cutting down the room upstairs to some extent, increases the cost of the building in the matter of labor. This is due to the extra amount of piecework necessarily required in the construction. It is safe to say that a gambrel-roof house will cost at least \$100 more to build than a square house of the same dimensions, houses, say, of 24 by 30 feet floor space in size.

Figure I shows the general construction as regards the pitch of the two sections of the roof, height of stories and the setting of the studding for the outside wall on the second floor. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail of the cornice construction, showing the cornice mold-



ings and roof gutter. An eave gutter can be substituted for the roof gutter if it is desired. On this kind of a roof there is no difficulty in getting all the pitch for the gutter that is required.

Not His Troubles

A kind old gentleman, seeing a little boy carrying a lot of newspapers under his arm, said:

"Don't all those papers make you tired, my boy?" "No; I don't read 'em," replied the lad.

1908]



The Simple, Tastefully Furnished Dining Room

Roman brick, built at one end. The breast of the fireplace is nine feet wide and is in entire keeping with the size of the room.

There is a seven-foot space between the fireplace and the west wall, making possible a unique den or library. This den can be entered from either side of the fireplace. It is fitted with stationary book cases, writing desk and seats.

Directly behind the fireplace is a built-in settle with shelf above. The space underneath the settle is shut off by small doors and makes an ideal place to file away magazines. There is a reading table conveniently placed.

Another attractive feature of the living room is a very large landscape window. This window has a south outlook, and one can view four blocks of green lawns and beautiful oak trees.

The first floor is finished in oak—old English. The floors are of red oak.

The hall is thirty-five feet long by ten feet wide. At its west end two steps lead to a large platform from which the staircase is recessed. By this arrangement the entire hall and platform are available for seating when entertaining.

It has been possible to entertain—seated—one hundred and twenty-five guests in this drawing or living room and hall.

Between the hall and drawing room, and between the hall and vestibule, are square spindled partitions, four and one-half feet high. The lower floor is singularly free from solid partition walls, which gives a very open roomy effect, with great perspective.

The dining room is in the northeast corner of the house, at the front. It is separated from the hall by beautiful art glass doors, eight feet in width. These doors were made from especial designs, as was the electric dome in the dining room; both have the same motif and treatment in their decorations.

A butler's pantry is between the dining room and kitchen. Like the kitchen, it is finished entirely in white enamel.

The walls of the dining room are a soft red with a conventional frieze. The walls of the other rooms are tan. Upstairs the wood work is finished mostly in white with tan walls. The guest room has blue walls.

The basement is complete in its appointments, with laundry, fuel rooms and fruit room.

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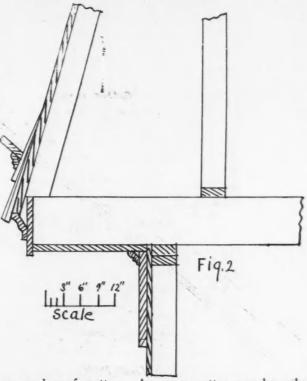
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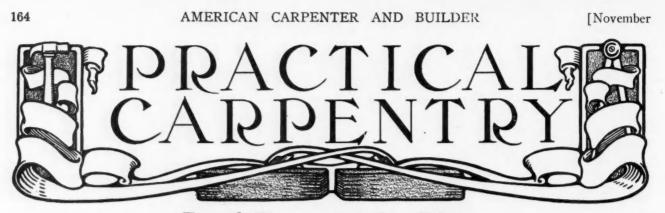
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1908]



Roof Framing by Plan

HOW A ROOF FRAMING PLAN IS PREPARED AND HOW IT SHOULD BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH IMPOR-TANT AND COMPLICATED WORK

HE accompanying illustrations show a rafter plan for a church building now being erected in Indiana; it was prepared by Mr. A. W. Woods from a blue print.

The builder desired a plan showing the spacing and number of rafters required, together with their lengths and cuts. The rise is 10 inches to the foot, or 5/12 pitch and the lengths are given for each rafter from plate to purlin and from purlin to the center of the ridge for the common rafters, and from the center of the

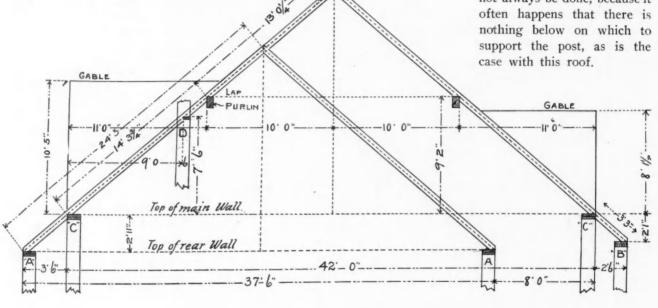
CLITS MO BEVELS.

Seat and Plumb Cut 12 & 10 "C.R to 17 & 10 Hip or Val. Side cut of Jack ... 12 & 15% - Cut on 15% ··· 17 & 198/12" ··· ·· 198/12 . . Hip 10 & 19%12" Bevelon 10 Backing of Hip

Decimal for I foot run of Com. Rafter. 15.62 " 1 " " " Hip or Valley. 19.69 rafters, as they will appear on the building. The main part is 42 feet wide and has purlins on either side, set II feet in from the face of the outer walls. leaving a span of 20 feet at the center. The top of the purlins should be 9 feet 2 inches above the top of the wall plate, because the roof having a rise of to inches to one foot for II feet it will be IIO inches, or 9 feet 11 inches. The blue print did not call for any purlins for the rear part of the roof but it is presumed that the long rafters are to have collar beams.

There will be two gables with pitch same as that for the main roof. The one with 25 feet span will have a rise of 10 feet 5 inches and the other will have 8 feet $I_{1/2}^{1/2}$ inches. As will be seen, the latter falls below the purlin so that it is necessary that the valleys should be supported at the intersection. Usually this

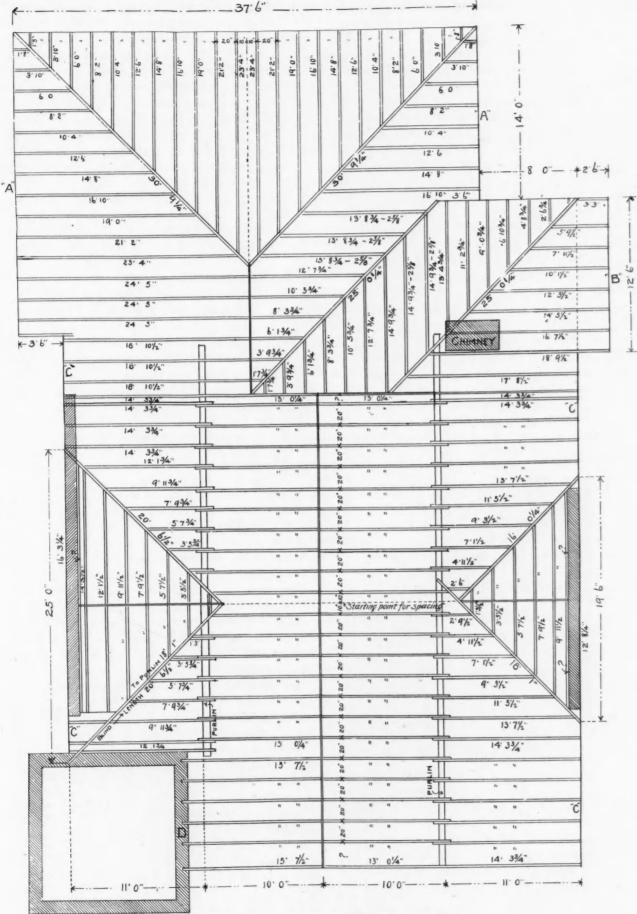
> is done by setting a post under the intersections; but this cannot always be done, because it



ELEVATION OF RAFTERS.

valley to the center of ridge, or edge of purlin for

We have often seen carpenters frame these rafters the jacks. There are different heights of walls, as without any support, simply depending on the hanging will be seen by referring to the elevation. Like letters valley rafters and sheathing to hold the valleys in represent the same walls on the plan, so that it is place. This is poor construction and is sure to settle an easy matter to get at the positions of the different and thereby sway the roof. The better way is to let



PLAN OF RAFTERS.

one of the valleys extend up to the ridge board or purlin, as the case may be, and let the other cut against it, which is simply a plumb cut of the valley. That part above the juncture is what is generally termed a blind valley, because it lies in the plane of the common rafters and is covered up, or in other words, it is out of sight. This rafter should be an extra strong timber; it is better still, if it is for a large gable, to use two timbers and back them one way, right and left; then spike them together so that the top forms a V. The lower point of this is at the measurement line for the rafters and, when set in place, forms an excellent nailing space for the sheathing boards. The backing above the juncture, or blind part, should all be one way, necessitating the reverse of the bevel for the inner rafter; but this is a small matter and readily explains itself when set in position. All that is necessary is to hew it down to the plane of the outer one.

A rafter plan is very useful to the builder in more ways than one. He can readily see the amount of pieces and quantities wanted, together with their exact lengths for the cuts, and more than all, he can cut his rafters on the ground before hoisting a single piece upon the scaffold. When there every piece will fit to its respective place. Of course there are likely to be mistakes in figuring out a rafter plan; still there should not be, any more than in any other part of the building, provided the operator understands the figures to use. The main thing is to start right; that is, to have the correct figures for a basis, as to the size of the building and decimal to use for the different rafters. Then again, a rafter plan may be made absolutely correct, but if the builders have not followed the dimension figures or have gotten the walls out of square, the roof framing will be affected accordingly and the plan is seemingly wrong when the fault is with the building.

In connection with this plan, the decimals are given for a one foot run of the common rafter and valley. No allowance is made for the thickness of the ridge piece. The proper reduction of which may be had by measuring square back from the plumb cut of the common rafter, one-half the thickness of the piece and lay off another plumb line which will be the one to cut on. Proceed the same for the hip but the measurement should be made from the top cut for the full length. The lengths given for the jacks are all right for the long side of the jack without any reduction, but jacks coming in between two valleys should be reduced in length the thickness of one of the valleys, which may be found by measuring square out from the top cut. This method answers for any pitch; or the correct lengths in this example may be had by measuring back on the line of the rafter 25% inches.

The cuts and bevels may be had with the steel square as shown by the figures on the plan, as shown under the head of Cuts and Bevels.

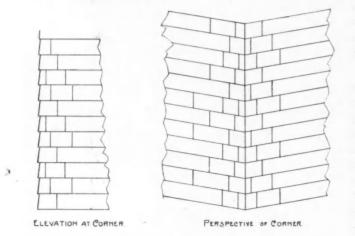
Shingling the Sides of a Building

HOW THE WORK IS DONE TO ATTAIN THE BEST RESULTS-SPECIAL FEATURES DIFFERING FROM ROOF SHINGLING THAT SHOULD BE OBSERVED

By John Upton

T IS quite the style in many sections of the country, to shingle the sides of buildings, not only for the smaller class of buildings but for public buildings as well.

When properly done, it makes a good-looking building and the cost is generally less than for any other

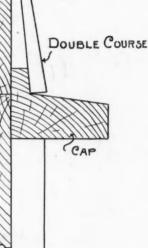


siding material, since wall shingles can be put on with more space exposed than in regular roof work; also a cheaper grade of shingles can be used for this purpose with good satisfaction. One thousand will cover about 150 square feet of surface and a man will put on about as many in a day as he can on the ordinary roof in the same length of time. As this kind of work is comparatively new, dif-

fering in some respects from roof shingling, It may be that some of the readers will be benefited by a few pointers concerning the work.

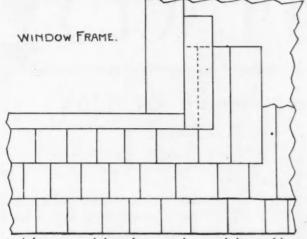
The building may have corner boards and watertable, though these are generally omitted. It makes a more weather-proof and at the same time a better looking job to run the shingles out to the corners. The first course at the bottom should be double. The first, or under course, furnishes a good place to work in some of the poorer shingles. In shingling the cor-

ners the shingles on one side should be kept flush with



the corner and those on the other side should be flush with the butts or a little beyond, so that they may be trimmed even by sawing in on the edge and cutting out with a knife.

There are several ways of getting the first course



straight; a straight edge can be used by tacking a shingle at each end to hold it in place and should be used for each course thereafter. The siding boards should be straight and level and the first course should extend a little below to form a water drip. The courses should come even with the top and bottom of

the window frames, which can be easily done by varying the courses the same as in clap-board siding. It will be necessary to cut the tops of the two last courses under the windows but the pieces can be used at the tops of the windows, which should have a rabbeted cap. The shingles should be doubled at this point,one row should be put above the cap and the other should drop below these. At the corners of the window frames, it is better to cut out a corner of a few shingles so as to break joints.

When a first class job is desired, it is better to put the cornice on and cut the shingles to fit under it. For some classes of buildings it is all right to put the cornice on over the shingles, or in case the cornice is already on, to drive the shingles up under it.

Do not use too large nails for shingling. If the boards are sound, three-penny nails are large enough.

Paper may be put under the shingles, and in some cases this is the best method; but as so many nails are driven through the paper, it seems better to put it on the inside of the sheathing between the studs.

As to the cost of this method of building, boards for less than \$20.00 per thousand may be used which will answer. The shingles will cost about the same. Plaster will cost about one cent per square foot, so that five cents per square foot will cover the cost.

Half-Timber Poured Cement House

A NEW METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OF SPECIAL INTEREST AND MERIT-AN ARTISTIC DURABLE HOUSE AT SLIGHT ADDED EXPENSE

Y ORDON EDWARDS of Calgary, Alberta, has sent to this journal a sketch and a short description of how to erect a cement house, giving a timbered frame effect, so commonly seen in English construction. The idea presented deserves more than a passing notice and we take pleasure in reproducing Mr. Edward's sketch, along with his de-1. 1 Miles scription, as follows: Sin Strad

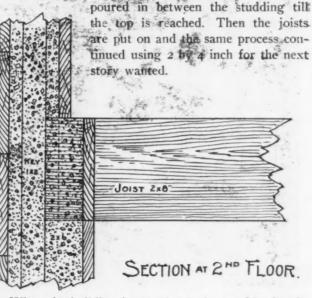
For some time, the writer has been studying for a cheaper way of constructing the ordinary cement house, than that now in general use. He now feels sure that with this method which he has worked out, taking into consideration the saving in lumber, the bungalow style of dwellings can be erected of concrete at only about 20 per cent more than for the ordinary frame and clap-board construction. A house built after this



blocks or of brick or stone.

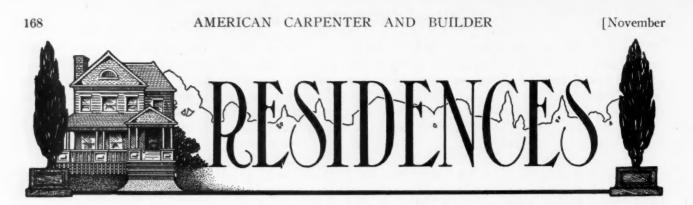
The basement walls are built solid up to grade and

on this 2 by 6 inch studding are set and sheathed on both sides. A 1 by 2 inch strip is nailed on each side of the studding to form a key. The concrete is then



When the building is completed, the outside sheathing is taken off and I by 3 inch battons are nailed on the studding and a timber frame effect is produced.

The sheathing is left on the inside to bind the building. It is covered with two layers of tar paper, then stripped and lathed and plastered in the usual way. The house thus built is strong, warm and dry.



Practical and Artistic House Designs

FULL WORKING DRAWINGS WITH DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION AND INTERIOR FINISH OF TWO SATISFACTORY LITTLE DWELLINGS

F OR many people the cottage is the only type of dwelling which is within reach when it comes to figuring the cost of building, and also it squares up better than any other to their fixed notions as to what a residence should be, in the way of homelike cozyness. In many localities the demand for such

The accompanying photo is typical of this class of work. It shows a building in perfect harmony with its site.

The floor plan shows five nice rooms besides reception hall, bath room and pantry. This hall is one of the striking features of the design. It is very broad



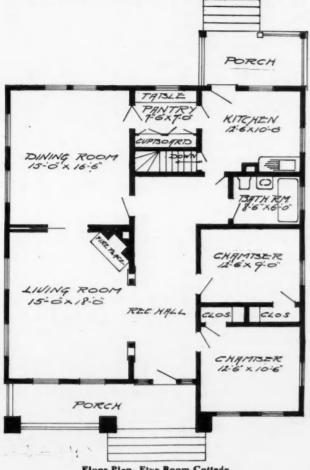
Cozy, Homelike Little Cottage Containing Five Rooms and Bath

houses is so much greater than the supply that it is next to impossible to rent one of them.

For these reasons a great many cottages and bungalows are being put up—attractive, homey little dwelling places that are so easy to furnish and so convenient to live in.

and well lighted and serves to distribute light and fresh air all through the house. Also, every room is accessible from the front door without going through any other room. The arrangement of kitchen, pantry and dining room is good. The two bedrooms are easily accessible. The floor plan is given on next page.

The complete set of working drawings of a substantial story and a half cottage of exceptional beauty and harmony of design is given on the pages follow-



Floor Plan, Five Room Cottage

ing. The exterior material is shingles, the high foundation course, porch pillars and chimneys being of

random field stone. The entire effect of the exterior is that of snug hominess. The lines are informal, with a touch of the picturesque; at the same time the house is dignified in appearance.

Glancing at the floor plans, we see that there are five nicely arranged rooms, four closets, bath room and pantry on the first floor. Thus, if desired, the design could be very easily carried out leaving the second floor, for the time, unfinished. It is a firstclass bungalow design.

A special feature of this plan is the size, number and location of the windows, making all the rooms remarkably well lighted. The living room is very attractive and the arrangement of dining room, pantry and kitchen, and of bed rooms and bath room, is good.

On the second floor three nice bed rooms with an abundance of closet and storage room are provided.

The details given, exterior and interior, are interesting and instructive. They show a type of straight line trim that is becoming very popular.

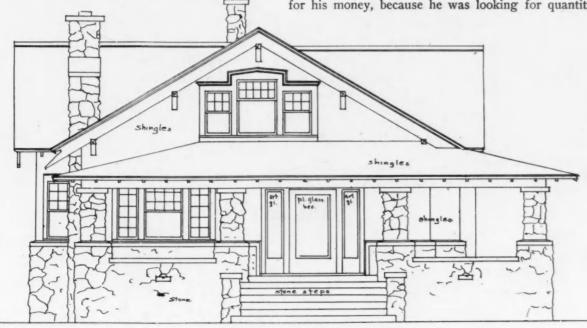
How to Do It

"I like the way you fellows paint," said a houseowner to the boss-painter, as the latter and his men were industriously slapping the paint on with full brushes.

"Yes?" said the boss with a note of inquiry in his voice.

"Yes," continued the gratified owner, "you aren't afraid to use a little paint and you work fast."

The fact was the painters were giving this client a "bum" job and they knew it. It was taken at a low price, and they were rushing throught it. The paint was being flowed on with full brushes and a long sweep of the arm. No attempt was made to brush it out. The man thought he was getting much for his money, because he was looking for quantity;

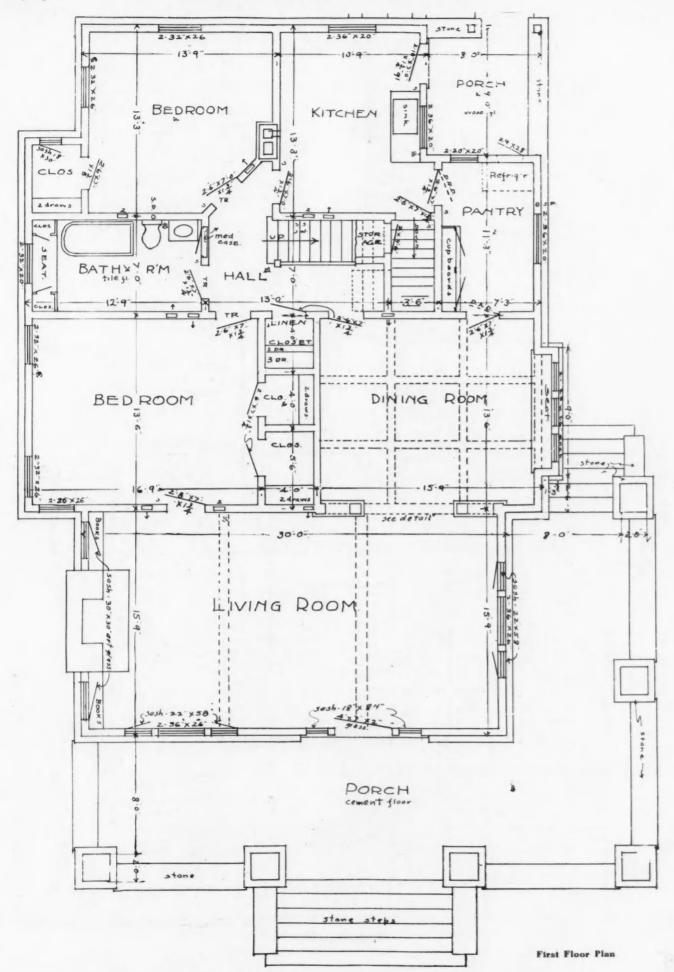


FROMT ELEVATION

November

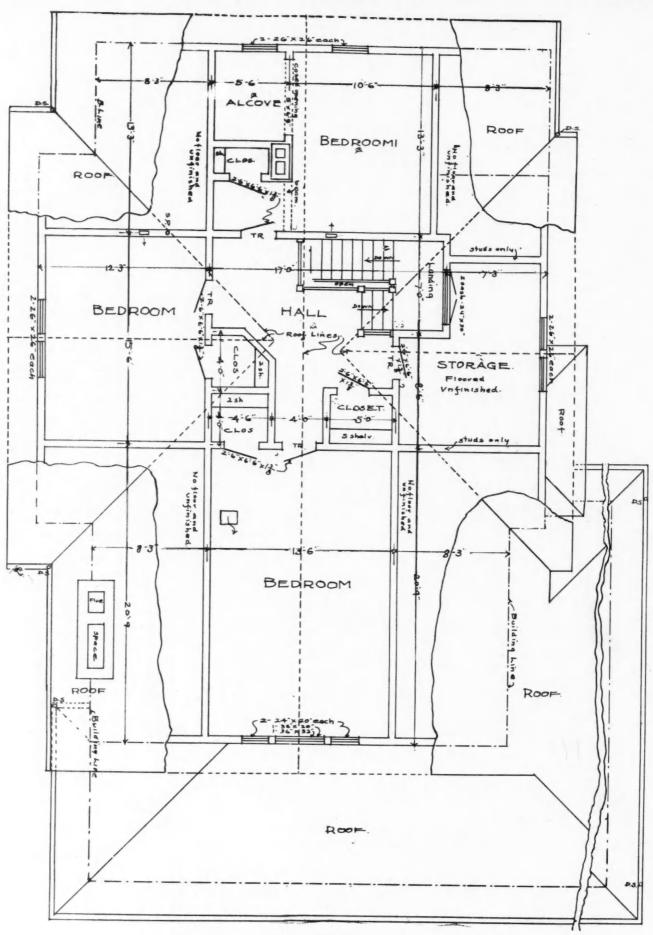


REAR ELEVATION

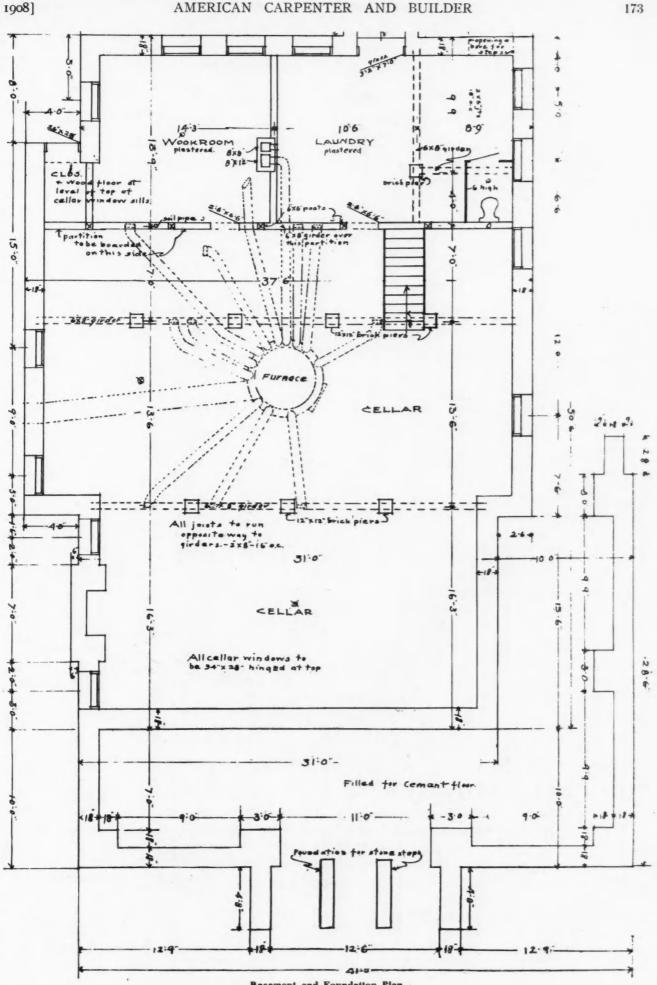




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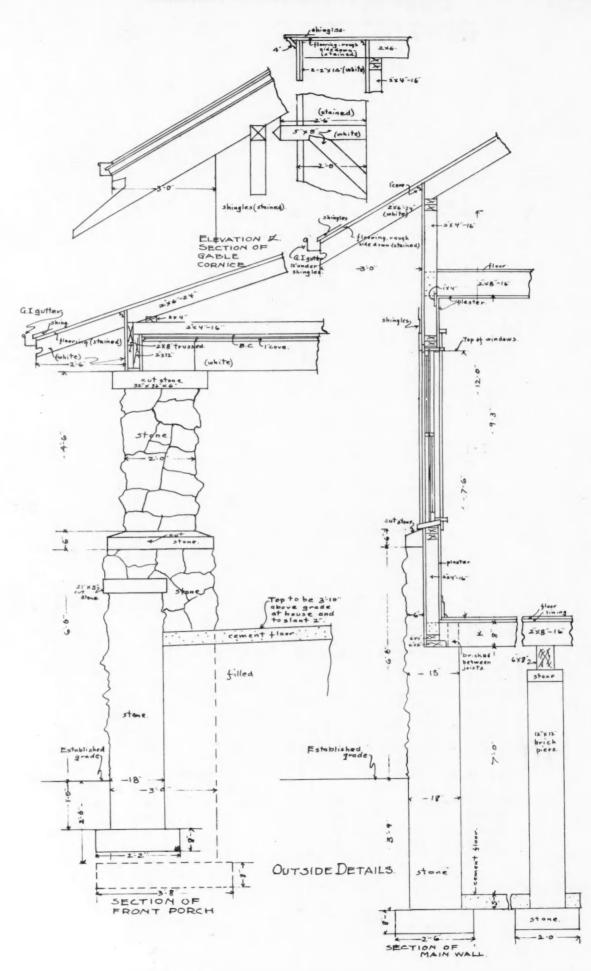


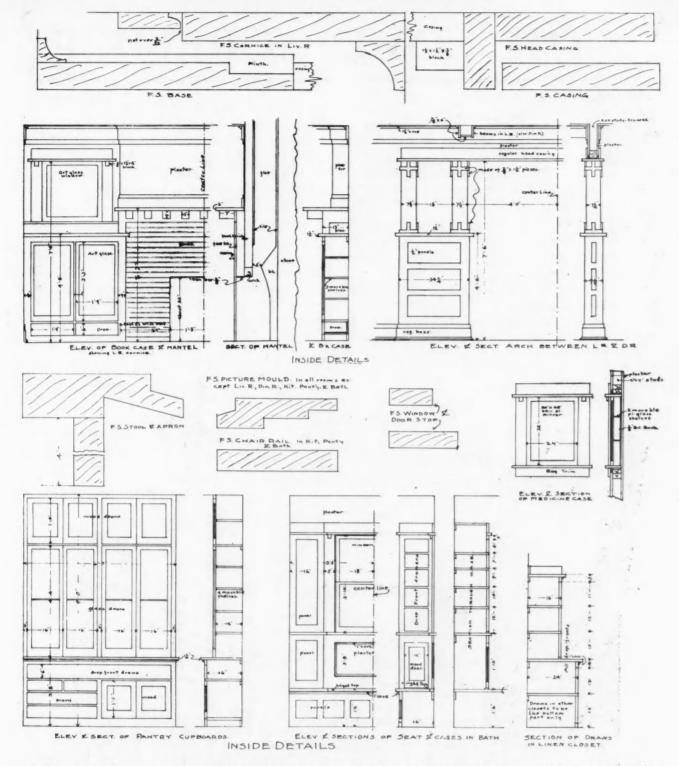
Second Floor Plan



Basement and Foundation Plan

[November





but he was getting the poorest kind of service.

1908]

Even though pure white lead and pure linseed oil had been specified and used, such painting would make the paint go wrong. Believing the painters had done the work well, the owner would naturally lay the blame upon the materials used.

If the house owners will give painters time to do the work right, even if it does cost a little more, they will find it will pay in the end.

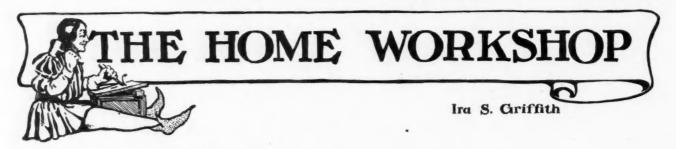
Paint should be put on thick, but brushed out thin. Two thin coats are much more durable than one coat of the same thickness as the two thin ones would be.

+ On the Sea of Matrimony

An Iowa clergyman boasts that he can marry twenty couples in an hour. Twenty knots an hour is pretty good speed for a clergyman to make.

A little chap came home, and his mother asked him what he thought about the new colt. "I like him pretty well," was the reply. "He's real tame in front, but he's awful wild behind."

[November



How to Make the Home Cozy

COMFORTABLE FURNITURE FOR THE DEN OR LIBRARY-VALUABLE FIECES OF CRAFTSMAN DESIGN EASILY MADE AT ODD TIMES-CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS DESCRIBED

A T THE present time when the luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of today, the accompanying sketches of library or den furniture will be taken as a matter of course. His majesty, The American Citizen, likes nothing better than to sink far into the soft cushions of a comfortably inclined chair, to get his feet above their usual level, a good book or his paper in his hands and—sometimes—a good cigar in his mouth. At such times the magnanimous spirit prevades his presence and he is ready to bestow favors. and, in fact, for the gentler sex too, should they be willing to overlook the match box on the light-stand.

In Fig. I is shown a group of pieces that will make home attractive for any man who is so fortunate as to possess one. Nor need the home be unattractive because of the absence of such pieces, for they are not difficult to make.

In this day of large living rooms and no sitting

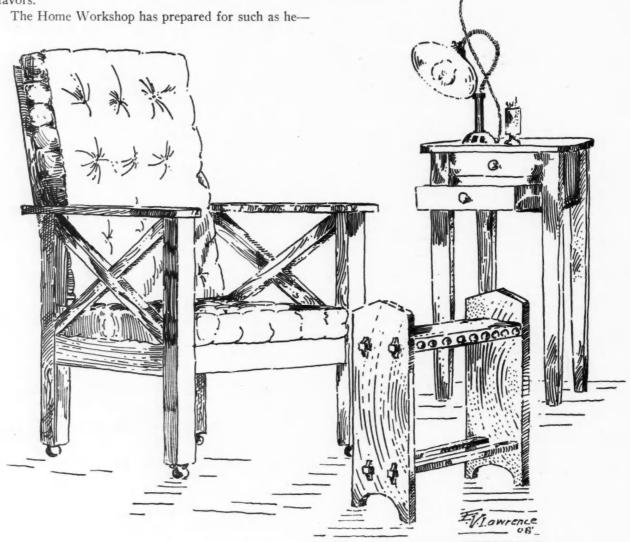


Fig. 1, Equipment for Comfort-Easy Chair, Foot Rest and Table for the Den

rooms nor parlors, when there is no place for privacy where the man of the house can throw aside his coat and vest and indulge in his petty sin of smoking, the den offers a fine retreat. It may be called a den, it may be made a library, too, by the addition of a table and a case for books, Fig. 2.

The Morris chair, Fig. 1, is of very simple design. Proportions for it are as follows: Legs two and onequarter inches square, and twenty-four inches long; seat twenty-one inches square from post to post; back

to twenty dollars. Cushions could be made by the home craftsman if he so desired. Leather stores, however, will not sell part of a hide, and to buy more than one might happen to need would be a poor proposition with the cost of leather as high as it is.

The bottom of the Morris chair might be finished by merely putting slats across at frequent intervals. A much more satisfactory way is to put in webbing and springs, upholstering over them with some cheap but strong material.

The construction of the foot or leg rest shows plainly in the sketch. The sides should be made twenty-one inches high, ten inches wide and of one inch stock. The top and stretchers should be twenty inches long with a thickness of one and one-eighth

twenty-eight inches high. The arms are of one and

Fig. 2. Book Case and Table for Library or Living Room

one-eighth inch stock and project back beyond the rear leg about ten inches.

The back is hinged to the rear rail of the chair by means of ordinary strap hinges, and is adjusted by means of a cross rod which fits into notches cut out of the inner edges of the arms. Tenons should be thoroughly pinned to the mortises, as well as glued.

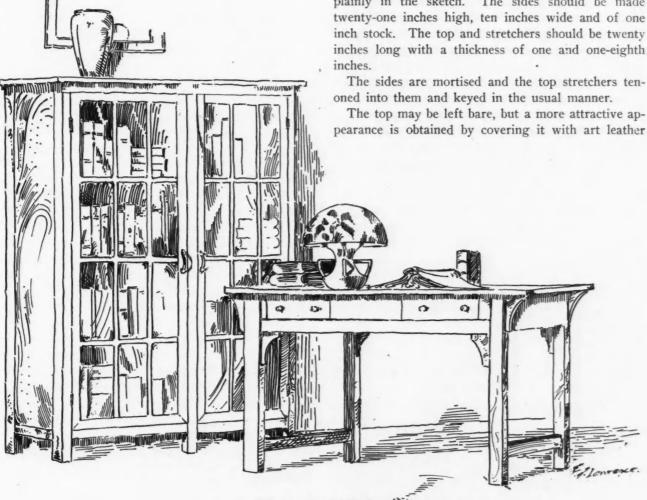
Cushions may be bought at most any furniture store. Good Denim or Burlap covered cushions will cost from six to nine dollars, depending on whether they are cotton or hair filled. Cushions covered with art leather such as Spanish Roan will cost from sixteen to match that of the cushions. It should be padded to make a comfortable place for the feet to rest upon. Ornamental headed nails are used to fasten the leather to the edges of the top. These may be obtained in colors to harmonize with that of the leather.

A Credit to Any Home Work-Shop

The light-stand would make a suitable piece of furniture for most any room of the house, but is especially appropriate for the den where it is desired to have the light close at hand. The drawers furnish an excellent place for keeping materials necessary for the pleasure of a quiet evening at home.

The top of such a stand should be about eighteen inches square. The legs should be thirty inches long

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and two inches square. The drawer fronts should be three inches wide each. A one inch rail under each drawer would therefore necessitate side and back rails of a width equal to eight inches. These rails should be thoroughly mortised into the legs and, like the top and drawer fronts, should have a thickness of seveneighths of an inch.

On small drawer construction, such as for these, too much care cannot be taken. The parts should be as thoroughly prepared and fitted together as are the legs or top. No better evidence of a good workman exists than the manner in which he makes and finishes the drawers. A slovenly workman thinks it does not matter whether he is careful or not, since the work is to be concealed most of the time. Not so with the good workman-blind dovetail joints are not too expensive for him, even if they do not show all the time.

The bookcase and table of Fig. 2 should be made of the same kind of wood and finished in a manner similar to those pieces just described.

Quarter-sawed white oak, well seasoned and especially selected, can in the writer's estimation be finished into as pretty pieces as many of the higher priced woods. Plain sawed oak takes Mission finishes nicely and is liked even better by some people whose tastes are too conservative to enjoy the striking "figures" of the oak when quarter-sawed.

The bookcase is of what might be called shell construction. The ends are single boards eleven inches wide, and seven-eighths of an inch thick. The shelves are of the same thickness. There are four shelves including the bottom, and these are fastened firmly to the end pieces by nails. They are not adjustable.

The front is of one and one-quarter inch stock, framed together and nailed to the shelves.

The doors are of one and one-eighth inch stock and have the rails placed so that each covers the edge of a shelf. Double strength glass is used for filling the panels. This glass should be "bedded" by placing soft putty in the rabbets and between the fillet and glass.

The back is framed out of one-quarter inch stock and paneled, and fastened to the shelves and end pieces by means of screws. The top is made wide enough and long enough to "over hang" the front. It is fastened to back, front and ends with finishing nails. All nail holes to be filled with putty colored to match the finish to be put on.

The size of the case will depend upon what it is wanted for. For a case thirty inches long or less, but one door should be used. Fifty-four inches is a good height with the depth as previously described. Forty, forty-eight and fifty-four inches are standard lengths.

The library table, Fig. 2, has nothing unusual in its construction. The legs may be made three inches square, or if an unusually massive effect is desired three and one-half inches, with a length of thirty inches. The top may be thirty-six by sixty or thirtysix by seventy-two inches with a thickness of one and one-quarter or one and one-half inches.

There is no shelf planned for below that it may be possible to draw a chair to the table and do writing or other literary work upon it conveniently. There are two drawers of small size designed to care for papers and writing materials.

Designs such as have been described may be finished appropriately in almost any of the prevailing styles. They look especially well with soft colored stains in dull waxed effects. If perfectly smooth surfaces are desired, colored fillers should be used, these to be followed with wax, rubbed down to a dull glow finish.

Stencil Decoration

THE DEVELOPMENT OF STENCILING AND ITS USE IN MODERN DECORATION-HOW THE STENCIL SHOULD BE DESIGNED, CUT AND APPLIED

By Sidney Phillips

HE art of stenciling is almost as old as that of richer, they demanded ornament in their houses; and decoration itself, although in its earlier forms it was but a crude and clumsy method for the duplication of a design. Nevertheless, the idea is such an elementary one that it was early conceived that a design might be indefinitely repeated if it were cut in thin sheet of metal, or any other substance, such as paper, parchment or the like, and the paint brushed on the surface to be decorated, through the openings or perforations left in the stencil plate. Stenciling was much used in medieval work, but began to be neglected in Europe at the time of the Renaissance, when decorative art was copied from the classic style rather than originating with the workman. The churches and palaces were ornamented with original paintings by great masters, while the people's homes went bare.

But as time pasesd on and the people began to grow

the art of stenciling was again revived as a decoration. It was ordinarily crude in design and usually consisted of an attempt to imitate those forms of ornament which would be difficult to paint, except in free-hand work. In order to overcome the mechanical difficulties of making the stencil, the ties that are necessary to hold the parts together were left wherever they might be needed for strength, and hence became mere meaningless breaks in the continuity of the ornament, which must necessarily be touched out by hand before the design was perfect. As this added materially to the expense, the ordinary stencil borders and other ornamental work in moderate priced dwelling houses, and even in the churches and public buildings, up to a comparatively recent period, were crude in design, and inartistic in character and finish.

When Japanese art began to be popular, about thirty years ago, it was found that these clever little brown men of the East had carried the art of stencil cutting and reproduction by means of stencils to a stage of perfection which we have been unable to equal even

> yet. The most intricate ornamental designs, pictures of men, birds and fishes, are all reproduced by means of stencils, with a delicacy that the clumsier fingers of the western peoples cannot hope to imitate. Nevertheless our designers have been able to study the principles of design used by the Japanese, and by applying them, the art of stenciling has advanced wonderfully within the past score of years. It was seen that the Japanese so designed their ornaments which were to be reproduced by stenciling that the

ties formed a natural part of the design, rather than a break across places which should be continuous. In other words, they adapted the design of their ornament to the limitations of the stencil, instead of making an attempt to produce ornament by stenciling that is adapted only for free-hand reproduction. The growth of the New Art, which had its origin with William Morris and has since been wonderfully developed both in England, Germany and France, and has been the actuating spirit in the Misson and the Craftsman styles in this country, has given a great impetus to stencil decoration, since the spirit of the new art is to let the construction be frank.

Stencil decoration, although a mechanical method of reproduction, is nevertheless capable of greater individuality in both its treatment and its execution than any other method of ornamentation except actual freehand painting. Not only is it possible for the decorator to design and cut his own stencils to suit the requirement of the work in hand, and so impress his own orignality on their design—a thing he cannot do with

> wall paper or other applied ornament—but by varying the color and the methods of handling the brush, he can produce many difies. ferent treatments with the same stencil, and can change the effect very much in different parts of the same room, when desirable. The interest taken by decorators and the public alike, in this new art of stenciling, has made it possible to obtain high class cut paper stencils adapted

to all purposes and in almost all the period styles. There are several stencil designers, principally in New York and Chicago, who make a business of supplying decorators with these stencils, ready cut, and who not only issue catalogues containing large numbers of designs which will be cut and supplied on short notice, but who will also design a special decoration for any room and will furnish all the necessary stencils for it as well as a color scheme, if desired.

Using the Stencil

The stencils used by decorators are usually cut from a tough manila paper that has been treated so that it will not be affected by either oil or water color paint. A tough and not too heavy paper should be selected, such as architects use for making detail drawings, and saturated with boiled linseed oil, after which it should be hung up until thoroughly dry. Then a thin coat of shellac varnish should be applied to both sides of the paper. This treatment makes the paper very tough and durable, while the shellac makes it impervious to the color. Some painters use an ordinary oil paint instead of shellac. Ready prepared paper may be bought, if the designer does not care to go to the trouble of making it for himself. Where stencils are subjected to a great deal of rough use, such

as those used in railroad car shops that are employed for lettering freight cars, they are sometimes made of shadecloth or of this material fastened to a paper backing by means of shellac, and then painted both on the face and back. These stencils, however, lack the delicacy of the cut paper stencils first described, because their greater thickness makes it more difficult for the operator to get the brush down into the corners of the design, which therefore lacks sharpness.

In using a border or frieze

stencil, a chalk line should first be snapped around the room as a guide line. Some decorators prefer to use charcoal instead of chalk, because the latter leaves a mark of a somewhat greasy nature, which is difficult to erase, while charcoal may readily be dusted off. Moreover, the chalk has a tendency to cause peeling in the paint. Where a design is continuous, as in the case of a border, it is sometimes the custom to punch four quarter-inch holes, at the corners of a rectangle, the sides of which are the repeat lines of the design, produced above and below the pattern, as guides or register marks, the same as are used in color printing. This is needed when two or more stencils of different colors are used; but where only a single stencil is employed, it is not required if the same opening occurs at both the right and the left ends of the stencil. It is merely necessary to see that the opening at the left exactly covers the last portion of the ornament to the right of that already stenciled, in order to get the distance that the stencil is to be moved





Figure 3

to the right; while notches cut in the edges of the stencil to the right and left, and kept on the chalk line, will insure the pattern running straight or level. In any but the smallest patterns the stencil should be secured by two or more push pins or thumb tacks to insure that it is not moved during the operation of stenciling.

In order to insure sharp outlines, the stencil must be cleaned off occasionally with a rag dampened with turpentine or benzine, if using oil paint, or with a rag dampened with water if using water color. Lay the plate face down on a piece of clean paper laid on a table, exposing the smeared side of the stencil, and gathering the rag into a bunch so that the edges will not catch on the stencil, rub carefully with a circular movement. When the work is finished, the stencil should be carefully cleaned before putting away.

The brushes used for stenciling should have flat or square ends, and are indicated in Figs. I and 2. Special brushes are made for the purpose by all manufacturers of paint brushes. For small work, where a special brush is not obtainable, a shaving brush may be cut off so as to have a flat end. For large stencils, special brushes are made, shaped like those shown in





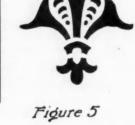
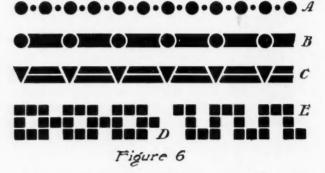


Fig. 2. In any case, the handle should be short, the brush being held between the thumb and middle finger, with the fore finger on the end of the handle. Held in this position, the workman is soon able to judge by the sense of touch whether the paint is being properly applied or not. Japanese brushes made of soft fine hair can be obtained that are much better than ordinary bristle brushes.

Whether oil or water colors are used, the paint must be mixed stouter or thicker than for ordinary painting, or say about the consistency of thick cream or thin paste. The paint must not be very quick drying, except for textile fabrics or other surfaces that have not been newly painted. The paint must be strained through wire gauze or cheese cloth before using, in order to avoid lumps of any kind.

The stencil brush, which must be clean and dry, to begin with, is dipped lightly in the paint and then rubbed two or three times on a pallette or piece of stout paper that must be kept handy, in order to remove any surplus paint in the brush. The paint is applied by a gentle hammering or tapping of the brush, known as "stippling." The brush must not be rubbed as in ordinary painting or the color will be scraped off and carried under the edge of the stencil, giving smeared or woolly edges, such as one sees on boxes when they have been carelessly lettered by means of brass stencils. The stippling should be started on the largest openings, where too much color on the brush will not be so disastrous as it would be



on the smaller openings, and the brush must be worked from the edges toward the center in every case. Whenever practicable, keep the edge of the opening under the brush, and never brush toward the edge or the color will run under it. The smaller details of the design should be finished with a very moderately charged brush. Before lifting the stencil, it should be carefully examined to see whether any place has been left uncolored, especially in the sharp corners and angles. Defects of this kind are much more apparent after the stencil has been lifted than before, so great care must be exercised. The plate must be lifted very carefully, after the pins have been removed, in order to avoid sliding the stencil over the wet paint and producing smears.

Very beautiful effects can be obtained by the use of two colors on the same stencil, using two brushes and blending one color into the other. Or different parts of the design may be stenciled in different colors. Odd and beautiful effects are sometimes obtained by wiping out a portion of the color, here and there, by means of a soft cotton rag held over the thumb. This must be done while the stencil plate still remains on the work.

Stenciling may also be done by means of a spraying apparatus. This gives very soft results, especially with water colors. Where the special apparatus made



for this purpose is not obtainable, an atomizer, such as is used in spraying perfumes, can be employed. It can be obtained at small cost at any drug store. For this, a thin and very fluid color will be needed to avoid clogging, and Diamond dyes have been recommended.

Cutting Stencils

Before cutting a stencil, the design should be transferred to the stencil paper by means of a carbon transfer sheet, such as is used for duplicating on the type-

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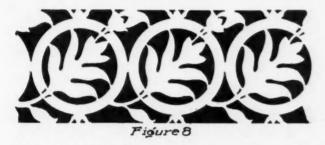
writer. This is laid, face downward, on the stencil sheet, and the design is pinned down above it, face upward. Its outlines are then followed with a sharp, hard lead pencil. On removing the design and carbon sheet, the outlines will be found transferred to the stencil sheet. The cutting must be done with the sharp point of a knife, held in the position indicated by Figure 3, always cutting toward the operator. The surface to cut on must be either a sheet of glass or zinc, the former being preferable. An oilstone must be kept at hand and the knife sharpened frequently. A pocket knife with a short, stiff blade, of the shape indicated, may be used for cutting. A shoe knife, or one of the knives used by bookkeepers for erasing, can be employed if desired. A clean, sharp cut must always be made, and the stencil paper should be turned as the work progresses.

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Figure 4 indicates a sheet of stencil paper with a design of a modified fleur-de-lis cut in it, while Fig. 5 shows the same design as it would appear when stenciled.

Suggestions for Simple Stencils

While stencil decoration may be of the most elaborate character, it will be sufficient, for the purpose of this article, to illustrate only a few simple stencils, rather as types than for any other purpose. A number of narrow borders are shown by Fig. 6. "A" shows a border made up of a series of circles, alternately larger and smaller. These can either be cut out by a knife, as already described; in which case



they will be slightly irregular, or they may be punched with steel punches that can be obtained in a number of sizes, varying by an eighth inch in diameter. In making a stencil plate for a border of this kind, from a foot to eighteen inches should be made, in order to save time in stenciling.

A very useful border, that can frequently be conbined with other designs as a part of an elaborate frieze, is shown at "B." "C" gives a hint for another border of a simple type that is capable of many variations. Diamonds or squares may take the place of the triangular figures, or three or more bars may be employed, instead of two, as shown.

Mosaic patterns are specially adapted for simple stenciling, types of them being shown by "D" and "E." These may be further elaborated into Greek fret and other complicated designs, all based on the repetition of squares. For work near the eye the squares should be from a half to three-quarters of an inch. These few borders will show that it is possible to build up quite elaborate schemes of decoration from very simple elements, when used in differing combinations or arrangements.

A type of stencil that is very effective is known as the background stencil, because the background is stenciled in, and the design stands out upon it in the ground color to which the stenciling has been applied. Fig. 7 is a simple border of this type that is very effective. A lattice pattern may be made up of the



Fidure 9

same general character. Fig. 8 is a much more elaborate border, based on the principle of the background stencil. In a design of this kind, care must be exercised to make it of such a character that the strength of the paper will not be impaired by too much cutting away. Angles projecting into the openings must also be avoided as much as possible. It will be noticed that any design suited for a background stencil is also adapted for executing in fretwork.

Figure 9 is a simple and effective border in the new art style, that shows how readily the ties may be made to become an essential part of the design. Depending on the size to which this is enlarged, this design is capable of many uses, from a simple dado cap to a narrow frieze.

+

In the Realm of the Housewife

To make biscuits light-drench with gasoline and ignite before serving.

How to keep servants-chloroform them and lock them in the cellar.

Quickest way to get rid of peddlers-buy all they have.

How to remove fruit stains from linen—use scissors. To keep rats out of the pantry—place all food in the cellar.

To entertain men visitors-feed the brutes.

To keep the children at home—lock up all their clothes.

To keep hubby at home-hide his toupee.

In order to prevent accidents in the kitchen-fill the gasoline can with water.

To stop leaks in pipes—send for the nearest plumber.

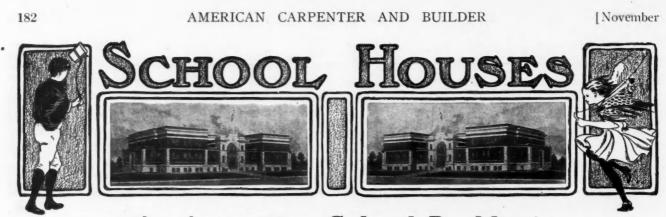
To economize on coal-get a gas range.

To test the freshness of eggs-drop them on some hard surface.

To propitiate the janitor-it can't be done.

+

As a rule chesty men are narrow minded.



An Attractive School Building

PERSPECTIVE AND FLOOR PLANS OF A PLEASING, THOROUGHLY MODERN BUILDING OF SMALL SIZE-FEA-TURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST POINTED OUT

W E ARE showing this month a modern fourroom school building of very satisfactory design—the work of Geo. W. Ashby, architect. In exterior treatment the effort has been to avoid the use of extravagant material and ornamentation, and the striving for effect not justified by the purposes of the building. The walls are of brick, mixed as to

color and laid up with a large bed joint in pleasing bond. Stone is used sparingly.

The building is of fireproof construction, except the pitched roofs, which for economical reasons are of "mill construction." All outer and interior bearing walls are of hard brick laid in Portland cement mortar. Interior non-bearing partitions are of hollow tile,



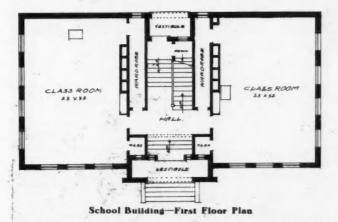
and the building is plastered with cement plaster.

The interior finish is reduced to a minimum, such woodwork as is used being of oak in plain design. Class rooms and corridors are painted in lead and oil, the colors being carefully selected with respect to the location of each room. A simple stencil frieze is provided for each class room, while the kindergarten is decorated with mural paintings typifying the life of childhood.

The floor plans show very well the simple, commodious arrangement of the rooms and halls. The basement is nicely finished for heating plant, toilet rooms and play rooms.

Cement Concrete Fireproofing

Many persons who, ten years ago, were opposed (on account of the general lack of knowledge) to this form of construction, but who have followed up the baptism of the material in fire and water, through



which it has come unscathed, can now defend this construction with complete success.

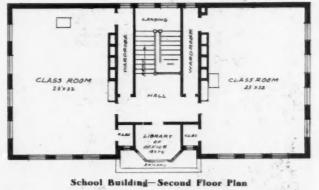
Ten years ago the public knew comparatively little of the merits of cement concrete for fireproofing purposes. There was at that time a greatly increased demand for a homogeneous fireproofing material which could be scientifically and expeditiously made; which would become uniform throughout the floor, in irregular places as well as in square panels; which would unite with and protect all parts of steel members from rust as well as from heat; which could be designed to carry any desired load; which could be made in any shape to suit conditions; which could be made in the lightest forms to save the weight of supporting steel.

Since the New York City building laws of 1899 every form of fireproof construction made of cement concrete has had to pass very rigid tests prescribed in Sec. 106 of the law. All of the cement concrete fireproofing now installed in New York City has been subjected to the several tests and has had the approval of the superintendent of buildings.

The requirement of four hours of heat, much higher than ever attained in a building conflagration, followed by the regulation stream of cold water under high pressure, all on a loaded full sized floor panel; finally loaded to 600 pounds per square feet, was sufficient evidence of the merits of the material, as a fireproofing, to everyone witnessing these tests.

After the fire test, and the approval of the construction, any such flooring, designed to carry more than a safe floor load of 150 pounds per square foot, was subjected to a load test of ten times the safe load required. The testing of this form of construction was persisted in by the department of buildings, by architects and by engineers for several years, and the success of these tests was phenomenal to all concerned.

The reports of unbiased engineers of prominence and professors in engineering colleges on the great conflagrations of recent years (principally Baltimore and San Francisco) has done much towards educating the public in the merits of cement concrete and popularizing it as a building construction. On account of the lightness of cinders and the peculiar elasticity of the concrete from them, to expand and contract in re-



sisting heat, the cinder concrete fireproofing has generally been used for floors between steel beams,

Great improvements in recent years in the practical manipulation of centering, mixing, handling and reinforcing cinder concrete has greatly facilitated and cheapened its construction for this kind of floors.

It is now recognized as by far the speediest and most convenient form of floor construction. There are at present no fireproof contractors, not even those who formerly erected other kinds exclusively, who do not construct largely of this material.

* Forgetfulness

"My wife," growled Kadley, "is the most forgetful woman."

"Indeed?" inquired his friend politely.

"Yes; she can never remember in the morning where I left my pipe the night before."

Often the Way

When the candidate's speech of acceptance had dragged into the second hour he felt his coat plucked by a member of the committee. "Say, old man," was the hoarse whisper, "we didn't nominate you for president; you've been nominated for hog reeve."

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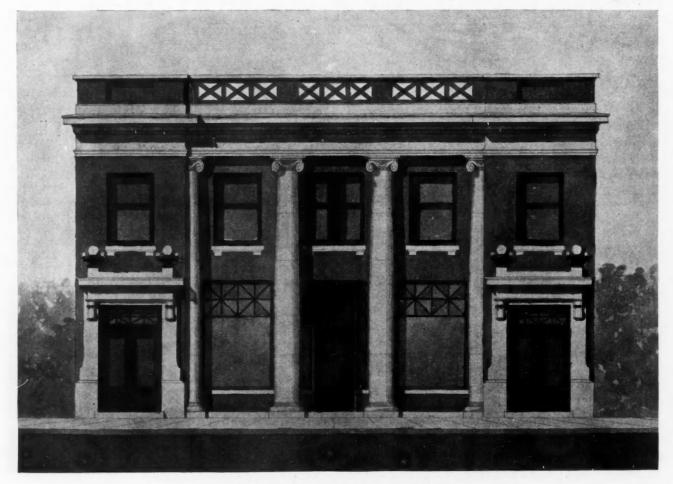
[November

Bank Store and Office Building

A CLASSIC DESIGN PRESENTED FOR A COMBINATION BUSINESS BLOCK OF EXCEPTIONAL STRENGTH AND BEAUTY-SPECIAL FEATURES POINTED OUT

HE time has past—if indeed there ever was as regards strength and richness of appearance, for a

such a time-when general appearances did not small business block. The illustration shows very play a very important part in the success of any well how the problem was handled. The materials business enterprise. The principle is now thoroughly used are dark brown vitrified brick, columns and trim-



Small Business Block of Classic Design

well recognized that it is sound economy to house a business well-extravagantly even, but in any case richly-that to make money it is necessary first to spend it. Offices are now furnished and business blocks are erected and equipped in a way to startle the old conservatives; yet experience has taught that it pays.

The accompanying design, by G. W. Ashby, architect, was made to meet the most exacting demands

dow bars of bronze and doors mahogany veneer. The interior, first floor, is finished in mahogany. The floor plans show the interior arrangement. The

mings of Bedford lime stone, light clusters and win-

first floor provides for bank and store, the second floor for one three office suite, one five room flat and one four room flat. The arrangement is modern and convenient in each case. Dimensioned floor plans are given on the adjoining page.

Some Timely Furnace "Don'ts"

ON'T put your furnaces in too small-it is poor economy and expensive in the long run.

Don't fail to give the owner a few instructions before turning the job over to him-a word in time often saves angry words later and a dissatisfied customer-which is the poorest kind of an ad.

Don't fail to damper all pipes and connect up the drafts to the chain plate upstairs. These are little things, but it is the little things in the heating business that count.

Don't fail to examine the chimney carefully when estimating; a good draft is absolutely essential-a poor draft will condemn the best of jobs. No furnace flue inches.

Don't leave heat pipes uncovered-asbestos paper is cheap and coal expensive.

Don't forget the smoke-pipe damper-the check damper is good, but both are better.

Don't let the mistress of the house or the owner tell you where the registers should be placed-you know, and they only think they do.

Don't guess on the size of the cold air box-be exact. More mistakes are made in cold air supply than in any other part of hot air heating. With inside air have full capacity of heat pipes; with outside air, one-third less.

Don't locate cold air faces in side walls, under stairs, or in air-bound corners-many have already tried it unsuccessfully.

Don't agree to heat the building with "very, very little coal"-the age of fuelless heaters is still far

should be smaller than 8 inches, and from that to 12 same length and as short as practical. However, pipes running to exposed rooms should be larger and if possible shorter than the others.

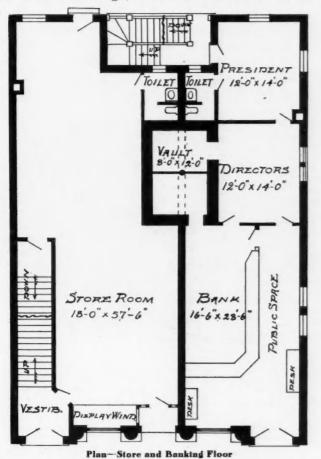
> Don't make sharp bends in the heat pipes, and avoid all unnecessary elbows.

> Don't run pipes in outside walls unless absolutely necessary in order to reach the upper rooms-oval pipes can be run in partitions and round pipes in closets and chimneys.

> Don't neglect to pack carefully all joints, and to cement around the door frames-the furnace which leaks gas is an abomination.

> Don't face the furnace directly away from the coal bin.

> Don't take the job unless you can get a price which will enable you to do it right-better to lose the work than to install an unsatisfactory job.

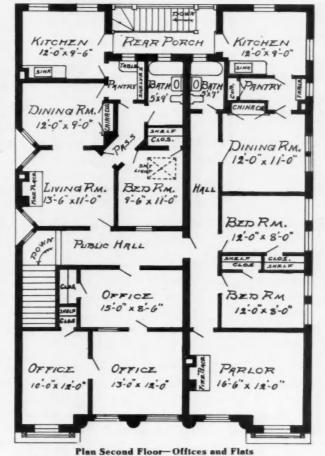


distant and your promises are apt to come back to you when the bill is presented for payment.

Don't take some pipes off the top of the casing and some off the side-it won't work.

Don't fail to elevate all pipes as much as possible-hot air will not travel horizontally, and all pipes should have a gradual and appreciable rise from the furnace to the register.

Don't set the furnace at one end of the cellar-locate it centrally, about one-third nearer the more exposed side of the building, and have all pipes as near the



usual residence size is 8 inches to 12 inches.

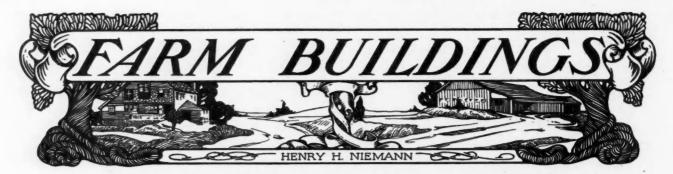
Don't run round cellar pipes directly into the square pipe-use a boot or foot piece. All pipes should be on a level when they leave the casing, no matter what the size.

Don't fail to line the woodwork with tin or asbestos paper, wherever any smoke-pipe or hot air pipe comes close to it.

Don't forget that satisfaction is remembered long after the price is forgotten-in nothing is this more true than in heating.

Don't use smaller than 7-inch round pipe for any cellar connection, no matter how small the room-the

November



A Small Desirable Horse Barn

DESIGN FOR AN ATTRACTIVE, INEXPENSIVE LITTLE STRUCTURE SUITABLE FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY-FOR DOBBIN-CHAISE OR SNEEZE-WAGON

design are presented herewith. Its general appearance is such that it would do credit to the grounds of any town or suburban house-harmonizing with almost any style of architecture. It is small, just about the size that the average man wants to build.

The construction is of the simplest sort and would prove economical to put up, since all of the material is of stock patterns carried at the lumber yard.

LANS for a small barn of simple yet pleasing all the clocks ahead an hour or so in the spring, so that the people will get greater benefit from the long daylight, is generally regarded in this country as impracticable. Yet it recalls that there is a sort of precedent for the suggested custom in American industry. In some trades in New England the factories

> have started earlier in the morning in the spring months and closed correspondingly early in the afternoon, so that employes might have additional daylight in which to take recreation. While the practice has been by no means common, yet



Front Elevation

The floor plans show a square layout, the first floor being divided into a large carriage room and two horse stalls, and the second floor making provision for A ceiled and finished room of this kind in a barn is often of great use and convenience as a safe and dry storage place for trunks, extra household goods, etc.

Earlier Working Hours

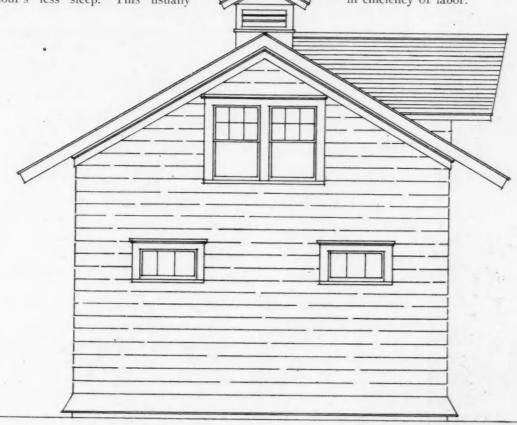
it formerly existed, and even now instances of it might readily be cited.

The English idea is to set the clocks of the country hay and grain storage and a man's room with closets. about an hour ahead in the early spring so that while the morning work will start at the same time by the clock, it will really be an hour earlier. It would be 7 a. :n. when it is now 6. Bed time would be correspondingly earlier. The people, however, would have more daylight in their waking hours. In general theory the The movement in the British Parliament to set idea is not an impossible one. Each spring the clocks

would be set ahead, to be put back again in the au- loss of time. This custom has been followed for years tumn. It is stated that in those American works which in certain textile mills employing English workmen,

changed their daily schedules to start an hour earlier in the morning, the trouble was experienced that employes did not change their hours of retiring, and consequently got an hour's less sleep. This usually

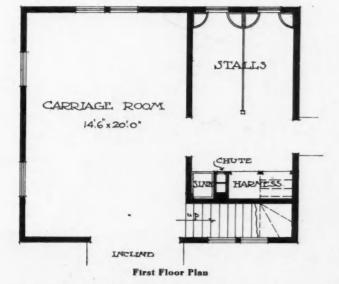
who use the whole Saturday holiday for their sports, making of it their summer vacations. In such cases the manufacturers state that there has been no loss in efficiency of labor.



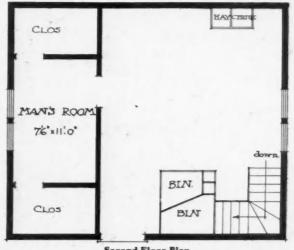
Side Elevation

Reassuring

meant a loss in production, because a sleepy workman loses some of his efficiency.



A lady on one of the ocean liners who seemed Another manner of changing schedules in the spring very much afraid of icebergs asked the captain what



Second Floor Plan

has been to run II hours a day for five days, starting at 6:30 a.m. and allowing but half an hour at noon, thus making up for a Saturday half holiday without old lady seemed greatly relieved.

would happen in case of a collision. The captain replied: "The iceberg would move right along, madam, just as if nothing had happened," and the

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

November

A Library so Simple, so that any intelligent man

I you are a carpenter, contractor, builder, draftsman or apprentice you must learn all you can about the vital principles of your own work. You must keep up-to-date in the latest and best methods of building and construction work. You cannot stick to "rule-of-thumb" methods in this age of progress. You cannot apply the principles that may do for a barn or a cottage when you are working on a modern twenty-story sky-scraper; neither can you experiment on that kind of a job in order to find ways to make old methods solve new problems. You have got to know how or get off the job, and you can find out through

Practical Carpentry

New and Revised Up-to-date Two big volumes. Size of volumes, 6½ x9 inchesi over 700 pages of text; hundreds of plates, designs, diagrams, and special drawings; a large number of full-page plans correctly and accurately drawn to scale; hundreds of worked-out problems to show just how to do the work that is described.

The library is just what its name says it is, a practical, down-to-the-point work, that explains itself. There are no heavy technicalities or intricate mathematical problems to bewilder the man whose education is limited. It shows how to do the work just as you would show a fellow workman how to do a certain piece of work; it illustrates the explanation with pictures, drewings, diagrams and charts, just as **you** would have to do to make your explanation clear to him. That's Practical Carpentry, the most thorough and practical set of books on Carpentry and Building in existence. It is a work that takes you over the thousand and one problems that constantly confront you in your daily work. It shows you how to cut out the drudgery of your work, simply by adopting new time-saving short cuts that are described and explained. If there is can problem that bothers you, if there is a single obscure point in your work that worries you, this library will set you right.

From foundation to roof is a life's trip for a man that learns the way from experience. This set of books contains the whole story within its covers.

It is prepared by the best known authorities on building and construction in the world, and it is yours **now** almost for the asking.

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It is impossible here to give any adequate description of the vital nature of the contents of this big set of books. It would take a book in itself to tell you all the benefits within your reach through this special library offer. The library consists of two big volumes on Practical Carpenter and a full year's subscription to the greatest building paper in the world—the American Carpenter and Builder. If you are not a subscriber—this is an unusual chance to subscribe. It offers the old reader the best oppertunity to renew.

The Regular Price

Practical Carpentry is \$3.00 a volume, making the set cost \$6.00. The American Carpenter and Builder costs \$2.00 a year, therefore, the library consisting of the two volumes of Practical Carpentry and a full year's subscription to the American Carpenter and Builder will regulerly bring \$8.00. For the next 30 days, however, to introduce these books, we will make a

Half Price Special "Easy Payment Offer"

We want you to take advantage of this chance to ADVANCE in your present occupation. In order to remove any possible reason why you should hesitate or "put it off" we make you this offer: Clip Coupon on next page. Fill in your name and address and mail it to us with only \$2.00. We will send EXPRESS PAID, the complete library described herein and the first issue of the American Carpenter and Builder immediately. FIED on examining the books, send us \$2.00 more with sixty days. We will be glad to true you.

Remember, the regular price is \$8.00, you pay only \$4.00. Isn't that fair? Why put it off?

PRACTICAL

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RADFORD

VOL.2

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION

1908]

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

189

PRACTICAL

RADFORD

VOL.1

The

American

Carpenter and Builder, 187 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your library, "Practical Carpen-

try," and enter my subscription for a full year to the American Carpenter and Builder. It is agreed

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Carpenter and Builder. It is agreed that you will charge me only \$4.00 instead of regular price, \$8.00. I en-close \$2.00 deposit and agree to send \$2.00 more within 60 days. If I am not satisfied you agree to remove books and give back my \$2.00 deposit. (10% discount for cash.)

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City

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WHEN you are in doubt about a difficult piece of work, what do you do to settle the thing right? The Lawyer has his Blackstone in such cases; he does not guess or work in the dark The Physician has his big Medical Library to consult if he strikes a strange or difficult case; it means life or death for him to know. In this up-to-date age every profession, every trade, every business has its own way to get accurate, up-to-date information about new happenings in its field and complete descriptions of the latest and best methods employed. You in your work have the same chance to keep posted through

The American Carpenter and Builder

It is the biggest and best and most authoritative building magazine in the world. With its many plans and details of all It is the biggest and best and most authoritative building magazine in the world. With its many plans and details of all kinds of private and public buildings, together with its numerous departments covering every feature of construction work, it keeps you posted on all that is happening in your trade. Every issue has practical articles on every conceivable subject of interest to the carpenter and builder; every article in the magazine is written by an expert; every plan or detail is one that has been used somewhere and can be depended upon to be absolutely correct. There is not a line of reading matter in this big, practical, up-to-date building magazine that is not useful and helpful to you. The ideas and suggestions contained in each number can be turned into dollars and cents profits. Every illustration contains its own story and there are more of them in every issue than can be found in any similar publication in the world.

The Library Tells How:

To use queen rafter
To add one-half story
To support gambrel roof
To lay out a gothic ceiling
To construct a circular porch
To make scaffold brackets
To make a tool chest
To finish white pine
To cut siding for gable
To look after little things
To finish porch floors
To make a transom window frame
To put ropes in windows
To plan a barn
To support a ceiling
To join the crown mould
To construct "saw horses"
To prevent leaky window frame
To quarter-saw oak
To file saws
To construct ordinary stairs
To paint a shingle roof
To cut a pitch board
To put risers and treads together
To hang sliding parlor doors

Geometry Arches Centers

The Library Tells I To construct a fireplace To finish a store front To use metal lath To roof a store building To rontilate a barn To brace a roof To make barn doors To shingle hips and valleys To finish bar tops To shingle a circular roof To inistall furnace pipes To drain a floor To drain a floor To drain a floor To tell a faulty construction To construct the sill To frame a house To construct a cornice To construct a porch To cut window openings To halve sills To make a good corner To frame a joist bearer construct a porch cut window openings halve sills make a good corner frame a joist bearer set studding To To

To cut openings in frame work To affix joinery work To construct lean-to or shed roof To construct lean-to or shed roof To construct saidle roof To construct scissors truss To construct scissors truss To construct full pitched roofs To construct duen-post roofs To construct queen-post roofs To find dimensions of the beam To find dimensions of struts To find dimensions of struts To find dimensions of struts To find dimensions of straining beam To find dimensions of straining beam To find dimensions of straining beam To find dimensions of purlins To find dimensions of purlins To find dimensions of purlins To find dimensions of hip roof To find dimensions of hip roof To find dimensions of hip rafter To find dimensions of hip rafter To find dimensions of shoulder purlin To pierce a circular roof

It Tells You What You Should Know About:

and door heads square in carpentry ming roof construction of beams	Bonding stretchers Lime, cement and mortar Cellar windows Girders Use of inside blinds Placing radiators Covering of roofs Shingling over a hip-ridge	Scribing Chamfering Match boarding Joints, straps and other fasten- ings Resistance at the joint Effects of shrinkage and ex- pansion	AMERICA
of beams	Shingling over a hip-ridge Moldings	pansion Maxims to follow	
commonly used in	Clamping	Stair building	ALL LILL
of buildings	Keying	-	STILL FLOOP ITS
1 1 1 1	41 414 1 4 1 1 4	W/L	

Centers Window and The steels s House fran Boofs and Strength of Foundation. Materials walls It tells a thousand and one other things just as important. Why no now-either one-cash or "Easy Payment." We make the thing easy, Why not sign the coupon

A simple plan described on page 725 of the September issue on "How to Keep Tools from Rusting" would doubtless save you many hard dollars in the course of a year, and yet that was only one little article out of the hundreds in that one issue. It is just little helpful hints like this one that makes the money you pay for the magazine NOT AN EXPENSE but AN INVESTMENT—a good investment that will bring you back many times over the amount you put into it.

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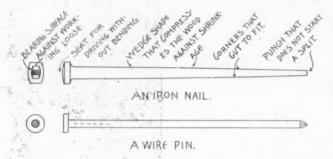
[November



Wire vs. Iron Nails

To the Editor: Chicago, Ill. There has been considerable discussion recently on the "nail" question, that is as to the relative durability and holding qualities of iron and wire nails. I am old-fashioned enough to prefer the square iron nail (along with some of the other good, sturdy old building methods). Doubtless all of you have observed the well preserved condition of the iron nails found in old buildings.

The reason that the iron nails were not rusted out is because of their shape. Their tapering sides wedge the wood



past the possibility of shrinking away from the iron and letting the water in. The point of an iron nail is also made to cut a hole through the wood as it is driven, while the pointed wire nail splits a hole through. This little split widens both sides of the nail as the wood seasons and lets moisture in. Then again the iron nail has a square bearing surface in the sides that resists working out. The round wire nail has no such grip.

Few people who drive a real nail appreciate what a complicated instrument it is. A person who stops to think why a nail is a nail would not recognize a nail in the wire article. That is a pin. C. B. SCHAEFER.

Cess-pool for Bath-tub Drain

To the Editor:

Meeker, Col.

I wish to inquire whether it would be advisable to construct a cess-pool for water from bath-tub and wash-basin only, in the following manner: With a patent post-hole digger or auger excavate a circular hole from 6 to 8 inches in diameter down to gravel, which in times gone by was a river bed. Insert 6 or 8 inch light iron or steel casing, make connections with waste pipes, and cover with, say, 4 inches of earth—below frost line.

Soil in this section is mostly a clay, and there is very little danger of caving. Several cess-pools, about 4 by 4 feet, have been dug, ranging from 20 to 35 feet in depth; and, in all, the walls were so solid that nothing was done toward curbing till excavations were completed.

The use of casing, as I have suggested, would lessen the expense materially, but whether it would be practicable or not is the question. The casing would hold a bath-tubful of water, and it seems to me would have ample time to drain off, that is to say in from 6 to 12 hours. What think you?

Have you ever heard of any such systems, and if so what kind of success is reported? H. A. WILDHACK.

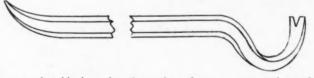
Answer: The authorities are against any system of drainage from habitations which depends upon the porosity of the sub-soil for the escape of the waste. The contention is that in time the interstices of the gravel are bound to become choked and a lateral spread of the sewerage take place.

A few years ago the writer took part in an agitation for the installation of a sewage system in a town having precisely the same condition of soil as described in the question. Many of the inhabitants objected to the provision of sewers as unnecessary, as the old cess-pools contained nothing when opened but dry sludge; the liquid effluent having passed away through the gravel. A few test holes were dug with the idea of refuting this contention and in the older and more densely populated portions of the town, the soil was found to be saturated with sewage in all directions.

If nothing but bath and wash-bowl waste is to enter the drain, the period during which the subsoil would remain open and porous would be greatly prolonged and it may be that there is no serious objection to be raised in this instance. As a matter of principle, however, the method is unsound and cannot be recommended. T. B. KIDNER.

* A Convenient Wrecking Bar

To the Editor: Springfield, Ohio. I am back again with another device for pulling nails and for ripping out old work. It is a small pinch bar which does



not need a block under the end to form a pry, as the end is curved and has a claw for drawing nails. It saves hammer handles and is one of the most handy tools in a shop for shifting machinery. I find it a very useful tool to have around. WM. F. SINFIELD.

What Figures to Use

To the Editor:

Wilmette, Ill.

I have a building 36 feet wide and 46 feet long, which is to have a roof with a rise of 6 feet. I would like to know a way of getting the length of hip and jack rafters by figures. C. W. CHAPMAN,

Answer: This building being 36 feet wide and having a rise of 6 feet, the pitch must be as the rise is to the span, which in this case is 1/6. Now, by using the scale one inch to the foot, 18 (one-half the span) and 6 (the rise) would give the seat and plumb cuts for the common rafter, and the diagonal from 18 to 6 would be its length per scale. The same scale cannot be used for the hip, because the figures required are on the diagonal of a square 18 by 18, which is practically $25\frac{1}{2}$, and is therefore beyond the length of the blade of the square. So other figures must be substituted

To the Editor:

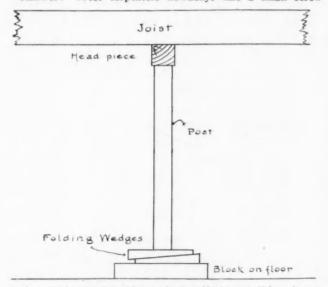
which are found in the same ratio of 18 and 6, as 9 and 3, 12 and 4, etc. It is better to use 12 and 4 because 12 is equal to one foot and is therefore full scale for one foot run of the common rafter. Then 12 and 4 will give the seat and plumb cuts for the common rafter. 17 and 4 will give the same for the hip. 17 is used because it is the practical length of the diagonal of 12 and 12. The diagonal from 12 to 4 is 125%, and from 17 to 4 is 17 5/12, which represents the length of the common and hip rafters per foot run of the building.

If the jacks are set on 24 inch centers, the common difference will be 2 times 125% or 251/4 inches; if 18 inches, 11/2 times 125%; if 16 inches, 1 1/3 times 125% and so on for whatever the spacing might be. To find the side cut of the jack, take 12 on the tongue and 125% on the blade; the latter will give the cut. For the side cut of the hip, take 17 on the tongue and 17 5/12 on the blade; the latter will give the cut. Thus it will be seen that there are but a few figures used and that it is best to work on the full scale for a one foot run, regardless of the width of the building. The square with the figures that give the seat and plumb cuts placed along the edge of the rafter as many times as there are feet in the run, will give the length. If there are fractions of a foot in the run, simply make a mark along the plumb side of the square at the last movement, and from this measure square out the amount of the fraction, which will be the proper point for the plumb cut.

With this method, the practical length of the rafter is obtained without any further measurement, and the figures given above answer for the cuts for any roof of like pitch, regardless of its width. A. W. WOODS.

Substitute for Jack Screw

To the Editor: Pasadena, Calif. What is best and simplest rig to use to camber floor joists when reinforcing with 1 by 6 boards? WALTER S. CHASE. Answer: Most carpenters nowadays find a small screw



jack very handy for this work, but if that appliance is not available a pair of folding wedges of hardwood can be made to serve the purpose. The wedges should have very little taper and should be applied as in annexed sketch.

T. B. KIDNER.

Bench for Assembling Sash

To the Editor:

Pittsfield, Mass. I should like to see in the columns of your instructive trade journal a design and description of the best bench, or table, for squaring and nailing up window frames upon. By this I mean a table on which the sill and jambs can be held perfectly square by means of wedges, screws or some other device (not in the way of driving the nails), then nailed together -then to receive the blind stops and casings, and if need be, a brace to be nailed across the frame, to hold it square before the frame is removed from table.

No doubt some large builder of frames has a quick and accurate way of doing this work, and if he will kindly help us out I think it will be appreciated by many of your subscribers.

Hope to see this matter agitated at an early date.

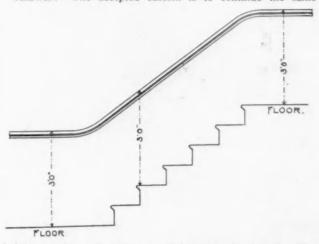
CHAS. J. GOODRICH.

Height of Wainscoting

Butte, Mont.

Will you please tell me the proper way to determine the height of wainscoting running up the stairs to correspond to H. I. GRIMES.

the wainscoting on the walls? Answer: The accepted custom is to continue the same



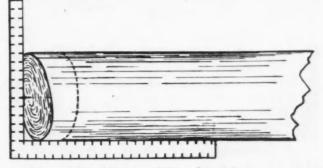
height up the stairway as wanted on the level part. The measurement should be taken at a point directly above the face of the risers, as shown in the accompanying sketch.

A. W. WOODS.

Square Cut on Round Timbers

To the Editor: Pullman, Ill. I am sending herewith a sketch of a very simple way of squaring off the end of a round stick of timber. The method is as follows:

Drive a nail in the center of the end of the stick, leaving enough of it out of the wood to clear the largest radius. By placing the square on the nail, as shown in the illustration, and reading the distance to the cut and marking same all



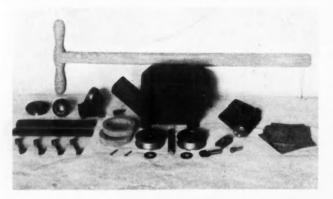
round the stick at intervals of from 2 to 6 inches according to the size of the timber, a perfect cut can be obtained. I have been using this method for years and thought perhaps it would be of some help to others. T. P. Ellis.



Star Floor Scraper

A few months ago there appeared in the pages of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER a full-page advertisement of the Star floor scraper, and on the front page of this issue the machine is again reproduced.

This floor scraper, as will be easily seen, has many good features never before used on a machine of this character.



The ball and socket device will allow the operator to place the cutting blade on an angle with the grain of the floor, which not only makes the work easier but also eliminates all planer marks and little "waves." A large number of these machines are already on the market and are meeting with success in every case.

The Star Scraper Company manufacture their machines at Elkhart, Ind., and have fitted themselves with enough machinery to allow an output of fifty machines per day. In owning their own plant they are in a position to deliver machines as fast as orders are received, giving special attention to jobbers as well as carpenters and contractors.

The machine is put out under as liberal a guarantee as can be made—the watchword to their advertising being, "We Pay the Freight."

News Item

Mr. G. K. McMullen, for over ten years past sales manager of the Fox Machine Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., has tendered his resignation, to take effect November 15th, and will at that time engage in business for himself, announcement of which will be made later.

Combined Planer and Jointer

The Sidney Tool Company have recently brought out a power feed planing attachment, to be used on jointers from 12-inch to 20-inch sizes. This attachment can be used on any jointer by sending, specifications or dimensions of the table and base. This makes a very complete planing attachment allowing the user to plane from 1/8 to 6 inches thick perfectly, as it is adjustable in every way. It is equipped



Residence of Mr. C. P. Taft, brother of Wm. H. Taft.

The following letter is one of the best testimonials of Burt Ventilators we have ever received.

"In reply to yours of recent date, will say that these ventilators are to go on Mr. C. P. Taft's residence, Cincinnati, Ohio. Elzner and Anderson are the architects and they stated positively that nothing but the Burt Ventilators would be allowed to go on, so you see that speaks well for you."

Burt Ventilators have an extraordinary capacity for properly ventilating any building. They are made with metal or sky light glass tops with patented sliding sleeve dampers adjusted to any degree, are storm and dust proof at all times whether open or closed, **and never shut out the light**. Burt Ventilators are the standard ventilators of America.

Send for our 96-page catalog, giving fine illustrations of mills. shops, factories and residences where Burt Ventilators are in successful use.



For Good Ventilation and Light

The attic of the average house is hot and dark. It can be easily changed into a pleasant habitable room by the use of the Burt Ventilator.

The residence of Mr. C. P. Taft, brother of the presidential candidate was remodeled and furnished with

Burt Ventilators

which has done wonders in providing fresh air and light to the darker rooms of the house.



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"Flawless" Flooring Asbestos

A superior monolithic fireproof mastic combination of unusual excellence-not liable to check or crack-easy to the tread-generally satisfactory to owners. Germ Proof, Inexpensive and Highly Sanitary.



Asbestos "Century" Shingle Roof and Sheathing—Bushy Park, Newport, R. I. J. D. Johnson, Newport, Architect; B. F. Tanner, Newport, Builder

Century" Asbestos Shingles

"The roof that outlives the building"

Immeasurably superior to the best natural Slates ever quarried. Greatly Reduced Prices. Ask your Roofer for new quotations.

85% Magnesia Sectional Coverings 85%

The original, best known, and most efficient Magnesia Coverings known to the Trade. Superior in quality.

Specify Keasbey & Mattison Company's and get the best. Headquarters for Asbestos Fibre and Asbestos Products of every description. Largest manufacturers in the World of Asbestos and Magnesia Products.

Correspondence Solicited-Write for Booklet "Roofing 1908"

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Penna. Mines: Thetford, Canada

Branches in all the Principal Cities

Factories: Ambler, Penna.

"If it's made of Asbestos, 'we've got it"

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with grooved $\frac{3}{6}$ power feed, weighted rolls, as illustrated in cut. This will be found to be very useful in small shops where there is not a great deal of planing done, as it will not necessitate the purchase of two machines. It is a jointer and pony planer combined in one, a complete pony planer upside down, and will do the same work just as accurately as any pony planer on the market. It will save a great deal of expense in purchasing two machines, and is also a great convenience in small shops on account of the extra space which would be taken up by two machines.

The change from a jointer to a pony planer is very quickly inade, as it will only take from two to three minutes to make the change. The company especially recommend it for pattern shops for sizing and taking the wind out of pattern lumber. It is also very useful for making all kinds of flat molds such as van be made on a jointer. This attachment is furnished complete with weighted belt tightener to regulate the speed of the feed in planing different thicknesses of boards. The feed is driven from the countershaft, an extra pulley being furnished with the attachment to go on the shaft.

It will interest you to get the catalogue and specifications of this attachment and also the special prices which they are offering to introduce this attachment to the trade. The catalogue will also show the high-grade line of wood working machinery which they manufacture. Their wide practical experience in the wood working line enables them to bring out the latest and most up-to-date machines at the very lowest cost, as well as the most practical machines for your work. Write them for any information or details you might require.

Is Tar Injurious

A short time ago there appeared in the columns of the New York Tribune a cablegram to the effect that the French minister of public works proposed to abandon the use of tar on their thoroughfares and repave them in the old fashioned manner. The reason given was that the fine particles of the tarred surface thrown up by automobile traffic is killing trees and other vegetation along the highways so treated.

The Good Roads Magazine made an investigation of the subject, and in their issue of October published an article, which contains the opinions of some of the leading road authorities in this country and abroad.

Investigations made by the Barrett Manufacturing Co., who are deeply interested in this subject because of the extensive use of tar in their well known "Barrett Specification" Roofs, also proved conclusively that there is no basis for the statements made in the Tribune article.

The opinion of Mr. John R. Rablin, engineer, Metropolitan Park Commission, Boston, Mass., is given:

"There is little that I can add to the many discussions and

papers on the use of tar which have already been published, and will merely state in a general way that we have for the last two years used tar and its derivatives on our parkway roads both for surface treatment and by incorporating it with the stone in surfacing. The results of its use have proved quite satisfactory, and in my opinion the benefits derived in the preservation of the road surfaces have been well worth the cost.

"Regarding the published reports of damage to trees and vegetation from the use of tar on the roads, I would say that no ill effects whatever have been apparent on the work done on the parkway roads in this section."

The Marsh-Ayer Miter Box

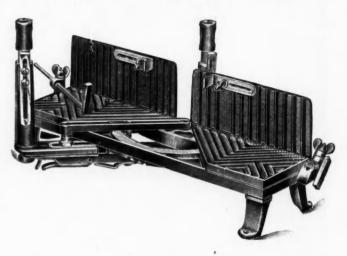
A new miter box known as the Marsh-Ayer has just been put onto the market which contains certain new features that are worthy of notice.

The frame is made up of the bed, and metal plates, cast integral, giving a solid, rigid and almost indestructible box. The back and face plates are ribbed, allowing a sawdust clearance on both working surfaces.

The degree scale showing the angle of the saw has been cut directly onto the solid frame, thus avoiding any possibility of its shifting.

The brake for locking the swinging lever in any position is operated by the finger latch. The first movement of the latch disengages it from the notches in the under side of the frame and

allows a free manipulation of the lever. A further upward movement of the latch clamps the lever firmly to the frame. The detent for holding up the saw and the stop for preventing the saw guides from being with-



drawn from the posts are entirely contained within the saw guides, and are thus out of sight. The action of both is entirely automatic and quite satisfactory.

A stop gauge on the back of the box where it can be left set when moldings and casings are being cut alternately, the length gauge swiveled at the end of the box which may be used as a back rest or instantly swung behind the frame, and unusually long saw guides are some of the other features noted. The finish of the box is a new departure in this line, being a dull white nickel with certain parts polished, giving a decided attractive and rich appearance.

Damage from Forest Fires

The city of Chisholm, Minn., with a population of about 6,000 inhabitants, is located about sixty-five miles north of Duluth, and is surrounded by iron mines of the Mesaba range. Some years ago a small steam-driven electric light plant



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November

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selected, and one sample Johnson's Electric Solvo, will be sent you FREE, prepaid-if you will fill out and mail the coupon in the lower corner.

We will also send a copy of our 48-page booklet, edition ACB-11, "The Proper Treatment of Floors, Woodwork and Furniture." This valuable book, 80 illustrations-44 of them in colors. It is a mine of information for the painter or decorator. It shows in true colors on wood the shades of Johnson's Wood Dves. It tells exactly how to apply any kind of finish on new or old, hard or soft wood. It tells exactly how to remove old paint, varnish or shellac, or any finish almost instantly from wood, metal or glass with Johnson's Electric Solvo. It is a book of ready reference you need every day. Do not fail to send for it at once.



No. 126, Light Oak No. 123, Dark Oak No. 125, Mission Oak

COUPON S. C.

196

Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis. Gentlemen: My paint dealer's name is

His address is for which please send me FREE, propaid 2 cans of Johnson's Wood Dye

My name is..... My address is.....

.....shades, and 1 can o Johnson's Electric Solvo, and copy f your r page color book, all FREE as per your offer.

f your new 4

No. 132, Green Weathered Oak No. 140, Manilla Oak No. 125, Mission Oak No. 130, Weathered Oak No. 131, Brown Weathered Oak No. 128, Light Mahogany No. 129, Dark Mahogany No. 120, Bog Green

No. 121, Moss Green No. 122, Forest Green No. 172, Flemish Oak

No. 178, Brown Flemish Oak

No. 180, Silver Gray

Gallon cans, \$3.00; quart cans, 85 cents; pint cans, 50 cents; half pints, 30 cents.

Johnson's Wood Dyes are made in 15 shades. They are not stains. They contain no varnish-They are dyes which penetrate the wood grain, bringing out the beauty of the wood. They will not lap or streak. They are always to be depended upon for color. No labor, time nor trouble in mixing. Re-order by number and get the effect you originally planned. Johnson's Wood Dyes are sold by the best dealers everywhere. Get the sample—see list of shades and ask for 2-to be sent you free.



Racine, Wisconsin

2 Cans Johnson's Wood Dye 1 Can Electric Solvo Our 48-Page Book Free For Your Paint Dealer's Name

Johnson's Electric Solvo

THE sample of Johnson's Electric Solvo will prove to you how quickly it softens any kind of old finish on wood, metal and glass so it can be removed with a putty knife. Its advantages are many. It is the only finish remover which leaves the wood in the natural state—which does not affect the new finish, which will not raise the grain—will not harm the hands, is odorless and has no injurious effect on metal or glass. Use it to clean paint brushes and to remove putty from glass. Gallon cans, \$2.50; quart cans, 75c; pint cans.

We Want You to Try These at Our Expense

Get the *free* samples by filling out the coupon—and you will **know** the easy way to overcome all wood finishing difficulties.

Wood Finishes

We give you the chance to test our preparations *free* because a single trial will insure continued use. Every Johnson product is a time and labor saver—that means a money saver—when figuring on old or new jobs. You can use all these Johnson products illustrated here in refinishing *old* jobs.

You can do new jobs with nothing but Johnson's Wood Dyes and Johnson's Prepared Wax. The Johnson Wood Finishes are the result of 26 years' experience in wood finishing. We were hardwood floor makers before we gave our knowledge of wood finishing to the trade and the public. We are acknowledged authorities on wood finishing. Fill out the coupon on the opposite page and mail today. Please be sure to give your paint dealer's name.

S. C. Johnson & Son

"The Wood Finishing Authorities"

Racine, Wisconsin

1908]

was installed by local private parties, but in 1906 was taken fifty Fleming arc lamps, and everything about their plant was over by the Range Power Company, who entered into a



twenty-year contract for the city street lighting. The plant was enlarged by the installation of a 350 h. p. Weber threecylinder, vertical gas engine, direct-driving a 225 kw. Allis-Chalmers alternator, 60-cycle, 2,300 volts. The engine was supplied with gas from a Weber suction gas producer, which is shown in illustration, and has been in operation about a year. The fuel used has been the screenings from anthracite, also coke breeze, which is a by-product at the receiving docks in the Duluth mines.

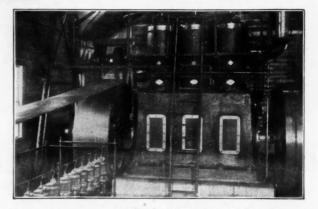
They also tried out charcoal breeze, all of which fuels worked out entirely satisfactorily in their producer gas plant, the consumption in regular service being from .93 to 1.05 pounds per brake horsepower hour.

The growth of this town has been reasonably rapid, owing to the opening up of a number of large iron mines in the immediate vicinity, so that with the increasing demand the Range Power Company installed, during the summer, over' put in most excellent condition to meet the increased demand for the fall and winter load.

> During the last week of August the forest fires throughout the range became very threatening, and on the afternoon of the 30th they overcame the heroic effort to combat the flame, and swept through the town, destroying every building with but a single exception.

> The Range Company had rigged up a temporary pumping plant, which was being used, and the engineer stuck to his post gallantly until the power house was in flames, and he had to jump into the lake and swim out to a boat for refuge. He returned the next day and photographed what remained of the light plant.

The owners, with remarkable fortitude, immedi-



ately placed an order with the Weber Gas Engine Company for a 150 h. p. gas engine and gas producer, and the city

305 No. ASHLAND AVE., CHICAGO.



19

This Label

is a Guar-

ntee of the Quality.

READY ROOFIN

Has Stood the Time Test for Sixty Years

For sixty years Vulcanite Ready Roofing has reigned supreme among roofing materials. For sixty years we have been improving and developing Vulcanite and today—as ever—it is the "Roofing of Ultimate Saving."

Incomparable Quality

No question about the quality. Not only as 'pliable as rubber,' but actually is rubber-mined exclusively by us and costing \$100.00 per ton-the most expensive material used to manufacture ready-to-lay roofing. It cost you no more.

Unusual Weather Resisting Efficiency

Vulcanite is effective in all climates, in all regions, from the Arctic to the Tropics in midwinter or midsummer. Positively cannot freeze or crack in cold weather—crumble in dry weather—leak in wet weather. A weather resisting material unequaled.

Passes all tests. Convinces the most skeptical.

We Guarantee Vulcanite

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. If your dealer does not carry "Vulcanite," write us for samples and free booklet. See "Vulcanite" before you buy other roofings.

Free Booklet of Valuable Information. Get the free booklet

which tells all about Vulcanite-how it is made and what

it is used for. And don't forget to ask for samples

Send for free samples and book of roof information.

Patent Vulcanite Roofing Co. 625 Campbell Ave., Chicago

November



200

council of Chisholm has voted an issue of \$250,000 in bonds for the reconstruction of the sidewalks and street paving, and the 6,000 inhabitants are all busy re-establishing their homes.

The True Miter Box

We desire to call the attention of the carpenters to the True Miter Box, now being manufactured by the Nicholls Manufacturing Co., of Ottumwa, Iowa. They have so constructed this box that if any part of it should, by accident. be broken or stolen you can get a new part and easily repair



the box. Each and all parts are accurately machined and each hole is drilled with a jig, which makes every part fit without any trouble.

You will notice in the cut that the saw is raised about two inches above the bed and is held there until ready for use. When ready to use the saw, all that is necessary is to touch the lever or to take hold of the handle and the saw will drop down to the stock.

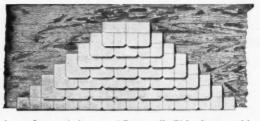


The second cut shows the saw raised to full height so the operator may use both hands in placing stock to be cut. When ready to use the saw all that is necessary is to take hold of the handle of the saw or give the saw guides a light tap on the top and the saw will drop into position ready for use.

Fireproofing the Roof

Fireproof construction has been able heretofore to take care of every part of the building but the roof. From foundation to roof frame the modern building is as resistant to fire as the use of wood for interior trimmings and furnishings will allow

Both asbestos and cement have been known for centuries as absolutely proof against fire, but neither by itself makes



good roofing. Asbestos "Century" Shingles combine the desirable qualities of both into the ideal roofing-pure hydraulic cement and asbestos fibre, intimately mixed by ma-

1908]

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Here's Roof sura ce n

CORTRIG

4. U.S.P.

201

You are looking for roof assur-So is every contractor ance. and house owner in the country.

Every square foot of roof covered with Cortright Metal Shingles is leak-proof. Furthermore it proof. stops that way just as long as the building lasts. Cortright Metal Shingles are made of heavily coated tin plate and after being stamped are either painted galvanized. The provision or galvanized. The provision that is made for the expansion and contraction of the metal increases its durability by many years.

Tin Is the Best Roof Material

Experts say tin has no equal as a roofing material. We say Cortright Metal Shingles have double the efficiency of **the ordinary** tin roof. What's more, we have proved it.

But durability is not all.

1

20RIRIGH

The ease of laying is a feature interesting alike to contractors and owners. Experienced labor is eliminated altogether, because any handy man or laborer, with hammer and nails, can lay Cortright Shingles with ease.

Resists Any Kind of Weather

Weather-resisting qualities need considering. Rain has no effect whatever upon it. Neither has extreme heat or cold, lightning, frost, hail—any of the elements, in fact. It is the one roofing that resists them all. Every time. On any roof. In any place. Weighing about one-eighth as much as slate, Cortright Shingles can be laid on roofs at any angle. Roof joists do not need to be so heavy as form-edu. Every theoring operation are accounted by a contract of the second second

erly. Extra bracing, generally necessary where heavy roofing is laid, is

dispensed with entirely. Again, Cortright Shingles need no attention. Laid according to directions at the beginning, they will last as long as the building they cover. A coat of paint once in every five years or so is suggested as a means of improving durability.

Better get acquainted with a proven roofing that is not an experiment. Cortright roofing has been proved a success by twenty years of hard wear.

> Literature, important and interesting to contractors and house owners, on request.



1.21

chinery, and formed and compacted under tremendous hydraulic pressure into slate-like sheets, variously shaped and of several sizes and colors.

These shingles stand up against every fire test that can be devised. Heated to a glowing red and quenched with cold water, they do not chip or crack, even at the nail holes, proving the perfect safety of a roof when deluged by a fire engine.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are a positive protection from sparks, or burning matter of any kind falling on the roof, which is the cause of one-fifth the fires the country over. Even blazing timbers from a neighboring fire do not crack the shingles, and they burn themselves out harmlessly.

In all locations where sparks are frequent, as alongside railroads, Asbestos "Century" Shingles form the one absolute



safeguard against fire—a fact of which the railroads themselves are taking advantage by roofing and sheathing their frame buildings with these shingles.

So much for protection from fires outside the building. There is another phase—the service done by these Asbestos "Century" Shingles in confining a fire to the building where it originated. Unaffected by the flames, these shingles keep the roof intact and so help to smother the flames. A recently invented device, which holds the tips of the shingles together while allowing individual expansion and contraction, makes the shingles self-supporting should the roof frames burn away. What this means in preventing the spread of fire need not be emphasized.

Asbestos "Century" Roofs mean lower insurance rates—that is the fact that counts. Builders who wish to keep their clients posted on the best things will do well to get into touch with the Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pennsylvania, and mention the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

Book Review

"Practical Concrete Block Making," by Charles Palliser, 75 pages, 25 illustrations, 12 mo., cloth. Price, 50 cents. Published by Industrial Publication Company, 16

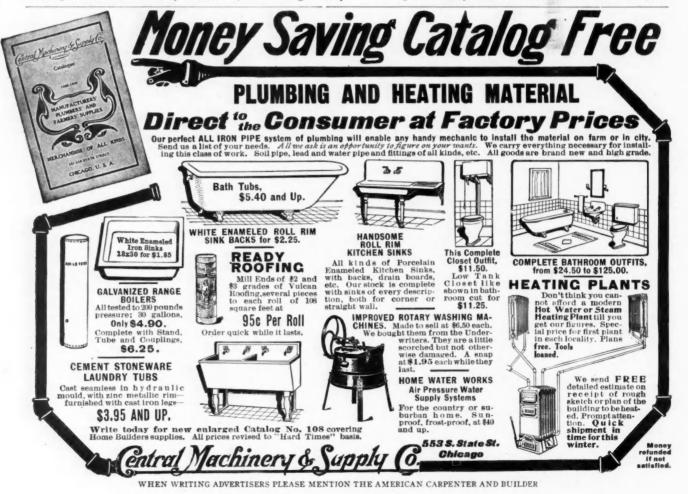
Thomas street, New York.

Concrete block making is an industry of such importance now that any book giving new information on the subject is to be welcomed. This book by Mr. Palliser is different from other books on the subject. It is not prepared or intended for the use of engineers, but for the use of workmen who are to earn their livelihood out of the concrete block industry. Everything in it is stated in the simplest language and so clearly that any workman can understand the subject thoroughly; with but little practice he ought to

be enabled to manufacture good substantial blocks.

The author treats the subject in a way that shows that he has had a good deal of practical experience. He cautions the reader against errors that are likely to occur to the beginner. His advice on many points will cut down the cost of block making.

We agree heartily with the author that no one should



202

203

Which is the Trained Man's Home?

It's in the home where training affects you most. It's in the home where the size of your pay envelope really counts. The **trained** man who holds a responsible position paying a good salary is able to have a home in which are found the luxuries of life. This greatly increases his happiness and lengthens his life.

The **untrained** man who cannot do any one thing well, who must work by the day at jobs paying low wages, must put up with many hardships and do without a great many of the comforts of life.

But such a man can better himself if he chooses. An institution backed with a capital of six million dollars, whose sole business for 17 years has been to raise the salaries of ambitious men, will help him.

If **you** wish to better your position, increase your salary, and secure a happy and successful life, it is your duty to mark and mail this coupon. If your work is uncongenial, if you desire to advance in your trade, if you are a young man wishing to enter an occupation with a good salary

at the start, mark and mail this coupon. This is the way that thousands upon thousands of men have made their start for promotion and multiplied earnings. You do not have to leave home, buy books, or give up your present work. This is the most practical and simplest way in the world to secure promotion, so if you really want a better salary and a happy life, make a definite attempt to get it by sending in this coupon NOW.

Please explain, without fu larger salary a	rther obligation on my part and advancement to the pos- which I have marked X.	, how I can qualify for a ition before
Architect Arch'l Draftsman Contractor & Build. Building Inspector Struct Draftsman Plum. & Heat. Con. Supt. of Plumbing Form. Steam Fitter Plumbing Inspect'r Heat. & Vent. Eng.	Estimating Clerk Bridge Engineer Civil Engineer Mechanical Eng. Mechan'l Drafts'n Stationary Eng. Electricial Engineer Electrician ElecCaipht. Supt.	Foreman Machinist ShMet. Pat. Drfts Mining Engineer Textile Expert Bookkeeper Stenographer Ad Writer Window Trimmer Illustrator Civ. Service Exams. Chemist
ame		

Made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt-

Genasco **Ready Roofing**

Does what roofing ought to do-gives you absolute weather-protection all the year round. Outlives every other ready roofing. Doesn't dry-out, rot, crack, or break.

Keeps out heat and cold. Resists fire. Is proof against lightning. Can be laid on any surface; and by any handy man. Cement and nails in every roll and a written guarantee backed by a thirty-two-million-dollar company.

> Ask your dealer for Genasco. Mineral and smooth surface. Look for the hemisphere trade-mark. Write for Book 76 and samples, free.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world. PHILADELPHIA New York San Francisco Chicago



Are you beginning to wonder that to buy for this year's office and the second second second full and beautiful things suitable for holiday presents. Over 75,000 articles are described so clearly you can select as safely and satis-factorily as if you were right here on the pround. No store in the largest city shows the great variety of goods covered by this statalor. No store in the margest city shows the great variety of goods covered by this statalor. No store anywhere makes such low prices. We sell in smail or large lots at wholesale prices. We can't begin to tell you here how complete the Catalog is. You must see it yourself. This book costs us one dollar each to print—but we send it FREEE to anyone who writes for it in good faith.

Why Don't You Buy in New York? This Catalog shows you how to do it and save money on everything. Write for it today and make your holiday purchases early. TOOL CABINETS MAKE POPULAR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

TOOL CABINETS Give one this year to your husband, your brother or son, Helps to keep the boy at home. Our tools are the best grade, full size tools-not toys-just such as carpen-ters use. Complete Cabinets from \$10up. Ask for our Special Tool Cabinet Cat-alog.

We sell reliable goods We sell reliable goods only. We guarantee everything we sell to give satisfaction or money refunded. We ship promptly and guarantee safe de-livery of our ship-ments, and refer to the publisher of this paper as to our re-proceduite. paper as to our re-



attempt to go into the block business with the idea that he can turn out shoddy work and prosper-good substantial blocks, honestly made, are wanted, and they will find a ready sale at a good price.

To a man starting in to make blocks, the book is invaluable, and we feel sure that experienced men also can find more than one suggestion in this useful manual that will be new to them.

The author's discussion on wood molds for making ornamental block is especially instructive and valuable; other parts of the book treat of cement, concrete, blocks, machines, cement brick, how to select the various materials, filling the voids, and the making of the block. This is gone into fully, and illustrated with pictures showing the men at the actual work. There are also directions for curing the blocks, together with the standard specifications and directions for testing the strength of the finished product.

It is a really practical book on this important subject and is one that we highly recommend to our readers who want reliable information on this subject. The book is well printed and elegantly illustrated, and is neatly and substantially bound in cloth, and is worth many times the price.

The Novelty Knife

It is a pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the Novelty Knife illustrated herewith, and made by The Novelty Cutlery Co., of Canton, Ohio, whose factory is located just across the valley from the new McKinley Monument. This knife, advertised in another column, has been on the market for over twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction. The blades are forged from a high grade razor steel and are ground by hand in such a manner that they are slightly hollowed. The manufacturers furnish a six months' guarantee as to quality with every knife and also instruct the purchaser how he can secure a keen edge with a very few strokes on the stone.

The knives are practically made to order for each customer, for after selecting the size and style of handle the customer can have it fitted with the particular combination of blades that will serve his purpose best. There are ten different styles or shapes of blades from which to select.

A Novelty Knife gets its name from the fact that the handle is made of an indestructible transparent material, underneath which can be placed the owner's name and address or other printed matter, personal photos, lodge emblems, trade designs or in fact anything that can be reproduced in photographic



form. Every man's knife differs from that of his neighbors, and it has a fair chance of being returned if lost, and it has often served the useful purpose of identification in case of accidents. Nothing could make a more pleasing or more useful gift than a first-class knife of this kind, which for many years would be a daily reminder of the giver.

Sales are made direct and through canvassing agents, and this may be taken as a suggestion by carpenters who wish to have their incomes continue throughout the winter season.

The Test of Time

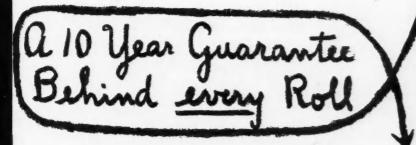
Roofs of good tin have recently been rated as the best type of roof covering for all buildings except those of strictly fireproof construction, where the use of wooden sheathingboards is prohibited.

The Underwriters' Laboratories, at Chicago, have made



The most important event in the building world this year is Our Move in marketing ready roofing for the first time as A Staple instead of a High Priced Specialty.

This means that your local dealer can now sell you our brands of roofing at a lower price than you have ever before been able to purchase a high-grade standard roofing.



The Two Best Selling Brands in the U.S. "Compo-Rubber" Roofing and Weather Proof Roofing

We own our own asphalt mine—the only one in the United States producing asphalt that is **99% pure Bitumen.** We manufacture our own wool felt and saturate it with our own compounds and apply our own coatings. In fact we produce everything from beginning to end that is used in making our roofings.

Our "Ten-Year-Roof-Insurance" Guarantee

Knowing that we are making the most durable and lasting roofing fabric that can be produced, we back this knowledge with a legal document form of "Ten-Year-Roof-Insurance" Guarantee which can be obtained from any dealer.

"Compo-Rubber" and "Weather Proof" Roofings possess five exclusive features over

"Compo-Rubber" and "Weather Proof" Roofings possess five exclusive features over other roofings. 1. Ten-Year guarantee in legal documentary form. 2. The lowest-priced, high-standard guaranteed roof on the market. 3. These roofings, by our methods, can be laid in one quarter of the time required for shingles (at a reduced cost for laying); or tin (without any noise or clatter); or tar (w.thout the smell and smoke). 4. Make buildings cost 25 per cent less for fire insurance than shingle roofing. 5. Are non-conductors of heat and cold, save coal in winter, keep homes cool in summer. These brands possess the longest durability and shortest cost of any prepared roofing

on the market YOUR MOVE: Test the above statement.

Send to-day for information as to our "Ten-Year-Roof-Insurance" Policy and FREE SAMPLES of these roofings.

General Roofing Mfg. Co. 2224 Lumber St., CHICAGO East St. Louis San Francisco

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

205

POLICY

10 YEAR

ROOF-INSURAN

POLICY.

naran



Ceiling Facts

Whether you want a ceiling to be fireproof, artistic, sanitary, modern, durable or inexpensive, you cannot possibly do better than use **Eller's Stamped Metal Ceilings** because every one of the above features are embodied.

Every room fitted with this most modern ceiling looks good. Doesn't matter what the shape is. Nook and crook look as good, and are practically as easy to arrange, as a perfectly square ceiling.

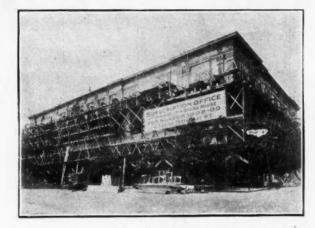
In **Eller's Ceilings** the modeler's skill has produced patterns that please the eye and harmonize with the classical arts and make lasting beauty. After the modeler has done his part, the experienced mechanic steps in and brings the manufacturing end to mechanical perfection. The combination produces a ceiling incomparably beautiful, of wonderful durability, and one that is easily fitted.

Eller Steel Ceilings Are the Most Modern, Sanitary and Inexpensive. They Practically Last Forever

Let us figure on your requirements. Give us dimensions and we will give you an estimate on any job in contemplation. Large splendidly illustrated ceiling catalog sent jree. THE ELLER MANUFACTURING CO. CANTON, OHIO, U. S. A. tests of various patent roll and composition roofings and have reported that-

"These tests indicate that the fire-retardent properties of these materials are inferior to those of slate, metal, or good tin-clad roofs; but in a class with those of good slag and good gravel roofs, and superior to those of wooden shingles."

By a subsequent ruling, tin roofs are rated ahead of slate, tile, corrugated iron, and other metal roofs, the tests proving that good tin combines many advantages which other roofings enjoy only in part. It is taken for granted, however, that



good tin must be used—the old-time hand-made roofing-tin offered for sale today by leading sheet-metal supply houses throughout the country.

The satisfaction secured from the use of tin on the roof depends upon the judgment of the buyer. A safe plan is to reject any tinplate that is not made in the old-time handdipped way, without the use of rolls or machinery. Such plates are furnished in the "Target and Arrow Old Style" brand, made by the old Philadelphia tinplate house of N. & G. Taylor Company, established in 1810. These plates are the same durable grade of tin that this house has been selling for more than fifty years. The value of this tin as a permanent roof covering for the highest class of work has been fully proven by the only sure test, the test of time. ——Combined Planer and Jointer

Points of Interest

A careful description of the various features of the Improved Union Mitre Box manufactured by the Dosch Manufacturing Co. of Bridgeport, Conn., will convince you more strongly of its undoubted merit than mere assertions and claims.

It has an open front. There is positively nothing in the way. Whether the lumber is sixteen feet or sixteen inches long makes no difference. The operator places the wood, releases the saw and commences to cut at the desired point. No holding the saw up with one hand while awkwardly trying to place the wood under it with the other. When through sawing, the operator merely lifts the saw and the pawl automatically locks the machine. A slight pressure on the locking pawl rod is all that is necessary to release the saw, and until this pressure is exerted the saw cannot come down. The locking pawl does not interfere nor strike the wood when sawing, being always above the work, even when sawing a board the full height of the saw.

This machine is adjustable so that it cannot cut out of square. The vertical posts are cast in one piece. The lower end fits in a countersink in the swinging lever and is held rigid by a screw bolt and set screw. The whole superstructure can, if desired, be removed and quickly set up again. The saw can always be adjusted at right angles with the back so that it cannot cut out of square.

The swinging lever moves on a brass tapered plug which

Galvanized ROOFI UBBER NG

Our Crow Has Spurs Behind It

From first to last we know every ounce of the material entering into the manufacture of our roofing products. This roofing has behind it Forty Years of Success under our own individual process of manufacture. Like our Rooster it is "thoroughbred" throughout. Our special process of making this roofing involves extreme heat and great pressure and absolutely the purest asphalt, coating and las Successfully Satisfi For Forty Years highest grade wool-felt the world affords. The result is an elastic, mineral quality that no extreme of weather or

WARNING This roofing cannot be bought of "mail-order" or "catalogue houses" and the public are warned against cheap imitations sold under names closery reand. ling our brand. emb

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TAND ON E

Send for our **Booklet** on **Roofing.** All Our **Products Satisfy**

1908]

Our "Quality" Crow

"Quality", backed with positive guarantees, is the key note of everything we claim for Ford's Galvanized Rubber Roofing. There's no "ifs" or "ands"

about our protecting Dealers who handle this roofing. Send today for our Special Co-operative plan under which we help dealers make sales. That word "Galvanized" means something. It distinguishes the special manufacturing process briefly referred to above For your own and our protection insist on having Ford's Galvanized Rubber Roofing for all buildings.

The Guarantees We Give

The guarantees named below are positive and are Based on Actual Time Tests in all climates and under all conditions.

On 3-Ply On 2-Ply We give guarantee through dealers direct to con-sumer or contractor for 15 years on Three Ply. We give guarantee through dealers direct to con-sumer or contractor for 10 years on Two Ply On 1-Ply

> 163 W. Wash. St. CHICAGO

We give guarantee through dealers direct to consumer or contractor for 5 years on One Ply. Send for Free Samples and Specify Ford's

Galvanized Rubber Roofing

FORD MAN'FG CO.

208

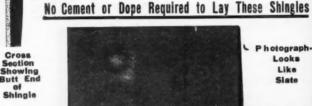
AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

November

The WINTHROP Asphalt Shingle Asphalt Shingle All the durability of asphalt, the appearance of slate, the light weight and low cost of wood shingles. COOL, GRAY, SLATE COLOR Indestructible as an **Asphalt Pavement**

Not another roofing in existence can show such real advantage. None can offer such material-such wearing qualities at such a price.

Winthrop Asphalt Shingles have the appearance and durability of slate, are lighter in weight, less trouble to lay, cost much less and never require painting. Never leak, crack, break, or fall off.



P hotograph-Looks Like Siste

CONTRACTORS! BUILDERS! OWNERS!

This is a Residence Roofing, Can be Applied on a Building at about the Cost of Wood Shingles.

Winthrop Asphalt Shingles are laid with regular shingle nails the same as wood shingles, they are fire-resisting, weather proof, wind and sun proof and are the best substitute for slate, wood or metal.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR APPLYING FIRST ROOF OF THESE SHINGLES IN EACH TOWN. Write to-day for Free Booklet

WINTHROP ASPHALT SHINGLE CO. 1102 Womens Temple

admits of take-up at all times. This is the best possible kind of a joint, will wear for many years and insures positive rigidity, yet smooth movement without binding. The arms, at the lower end, swing on hardened centers, and do not rub against the vertical posts. There is not the least looseness at this point. Where the swinging arms and the saw guide are clamped together ball bearings are placed. These remove any opportunity for looseness or binding and afford a very easy movement. You will readily appreciate that with such a construction easy action is assured and lack of rigidity an impossibility

To set the saw for cutting tenons or dadoes it is but necessary to turn the winged screw in the rear of the vertical post and the saw guide and swinging arms are raised or lowered to the desired level. This is positive, very quick and does away with all the annoying trouble of setting one end of a saw and then the other in order to have back and front cut alike in depth.

Mosaic Floor Surfacing Machine

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co, have perfected and placed upon the market the only one that will satisfactorily surface mosaic, marble tile, terrazzo and composition floors of all kinds in a satisfactory manner without circular scratches and disc marks; which so disfigure these beautiful and permanent as well as costly floors.

This machine has six (6) abrasive carborundum blocks, the sharpest and best abrasive substance known to science today. operated with a shuffling movement, similar to the movement used by hand in this work, with this important exception. There are six blocks moving very much faster, driven by an electric motor which also propels the machine, and which can be reversed, and operated in any direction, without stopping the machine, thus insuring smooth and rapid work.

In every particular, the machine is made of the best materials, all gears and wearing parts are made of steel, the pinions of phosphor bronze, all slides and shafts of cold rolled steel. the sprockets are carbonized steel, with brass bushings, all bearings are lubricated by oil and grease cups. Every part of it is built with the greatest care and accuracy and in the most substantial manner, under the supervision of the inventor and patentee, who has spent years in perfecting this, the only practical floor surfacing machine in use today. These have not only proven efficient and popular from the start, but are big money makers for their owners.

After years of experimenting at a great deal of cost and labor, this company now offer you a practical Mosaic floor surfacing machine, which is destined to become as popular as the American wood floor surfacing machine is in its field of surfacing hard wood and parquetry floors, both of which are covered by the broadest basic patents in the United States and foreign countries.

A Fine Exhibit

Considerable interest centered in the booth of W. J. Burton Company, in the main exhibition building at the Michigan state fair, held recently at Detroit. Their exhibit consisted of their own make of roofing, steel ceilings, gutters and conductor pipes, also weather vanes for farm buildings, etc. The booth itself was made entirely of goods of their own manufacture and showed the many uses to which their products may be put.

During the fair the company inaugurated a "Farmer's Guessing Contest," consisting of the following proposition: First prize, horse weather vane, to the one guessing the nearest correct amount of square feet in "East Lake" metal shingles for roofing manufactured and sold by this company from Sept. 11, 1907, to Sept. 11, 1908. Second prize, rooster weather

"National" Butts and Hinges have four distinct points of superiority over the old style products. Four tangible reasons why most carpenters and contractors insist on seeing the name "National" on every hinge and butt they use.

The first reason is because they save labor. A highly paid mechanic is entirely unnecessary. Any carpenter of ordinary ability can hang *twice* as many doors, using "National" Butts and Hinges, as a first class man could using common ones. There is absolutely no chance of anything going wrong—the method of hanging the "National Way" is simplified to the last degree.

The second reason is an important one. The screws used in the ornamental leaf of "National" Butts are subjected to a shearing strain—not a drawing strain. This alone enables them to sustain enormous weight, far greater than common butts can possibly do.

How Strength is Increased

The third reason lies in the fact that the lower tip has a slot for a screw driver. This slot enables the contractor to tell at a glance which is the false tip. Then the ease of removing pin from butt is a point much admired.

"National" Individuality

The fourth reason is their artistic appearance — their individuality. **"National" Butts and Hinges** are furnished in steel, brass, bronze, etc., in all the standard finishes—or we can match any special finish desired. Plated to match finish of wood gives fine results.



1908]

Made in sizes from 1 1-2 to 4 1-2 inches inclusive;--a size for every purpose. Suitable for exteriors and interiors of public and private buildings.

The simple principle, real practicability, and the thousands already in use, have proven them to be the standard in butt construction.

Send for Free Booklet

"Ornamental Ideas" is the booklet that gives useful pointers on the butt and hinge question. Carpenters can obtain it free simply by mentioning their dealer's name.

National Mfg. Co.

Sterling

Illinois

SAWS

Why you should buy them

There is only one reason why you should buy one thing rather than another when there is a choice of several kinds.

That reason is the best value for your money.

Simonds Saws will give you full value for every cent you pay for them. That's the way they are made. That's the way they are warranted.

We are not talking about cheap goods—you pay a fair price, but you get what you pay for. They are **Made of Simonds Steel**, the best saw steel in the country. Teeth that hold their cutting edge longer and require less filing than other saws. A blade that saws true. Evenly tempered. Nicely finished. Well fitted, carved and polished apple handles. These are some of the evidences of quality in our saws.

Tell us what saw you want and we will send address of Hardware Dealers near you handling Simonds Saws, and we will also send you a free copy of an interesting booklet, "Simonds Carpenters Guide"



vane, to the one guessing nearest the number of lineal feet of gutter and conductor pipe and ridge roll the company has manufactured and sold in the same length of time. Third prize, eagle weather vane, to the one guessing nearest the number of square feet of asphalt smooth finished and gravel finished roofing sold by them during the same period.

The above prizes, all made of metal and finished in gold, are shown in this company's extensive catalogue, which is in the hands of all hardware and implement dealers.

This company last year was awarded a first prize diploma for their exhibit. The interest taken in their exhibit this year proves that the farmers appreciate the fact that the roofing and roof trimmings manufactured by this firm are becoming staple goods and becoming better known in every vicinity, where the farming people insist on the dealer handling them.

A visit to this booth proved interesting as well as instructive to anyone owning property. The clerks in charge of the booth were found very accommodating and visitors went away carrying some very interesting booklets on roofing and roof trimmings, also a souvenir ash tray.

The main office of W. J. Burton Co. is located at 159-161 West Congress street, Detroit, Mich., where anyone unable to obtain their goods from dealers will be accommodated.

Store Front Construction

After making a careful study of the Universal Sash Bar and Store Front, made by the Voltz Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Missouri, we find that it is no copy or modification of any other make. But it is a departure from all known lines, and stands alone as a practical, sensible mechanical production, and appeals to the practical mind; the patents covering it are fundamental and not combination; it will meet any and all conditions that may be submitted, and it accomplishes what no other Sash Bar seems to have done.

It provides for the expansion and contraction of glass and the settling of buildings without crushing the costly plates. It works at any and all angles, and where the windows are enclosed the glass will not frost. It requires no ventilation.

It is mechanically made; it is an all-metal Bar, and is fire, dust and waterproof. It is strong enough to stand wind pressure, and requires no stay bolts, braces or frame work. There is more brass in one foot of this Bar than in several feet of most any make.

Every job sent out is first set up and fitted in the factory, and each piece numbered before taking down, and is sent out, fitted all ready to put up.

As the Universal is an all-metal bar, and put together with machine screws and bolts, you can readily see why a screw driver is the elading tool on the job. The fitting is done in the factory and not out on the work.

This Bar is simple and most easily installed. There is no front so easily put up as the Universal. When preferred, however, an experienced mechanic who thoroughly understands every detail of store-front construction is sent out.

The E. J. Johnson Co.

This company has been engaged exclusively in the business of slate for 25 years, at the present time owning and operating quarries from which are produced black, green, red and purple slate. The buyer may here find a larger variety of slate than is to be found with any other slate producing concern. The advantages to the buyer are therefore very considerable in that any of his requirements may be filled promptly, he may feel that he is reaching first hands whatever his needs may be and that he is saved time and annoyance in hunting for any particular slate which may be required in his business.

With headquarters at New York City, they are in close

1908]



Luxfer Prisms flood the dark places with daylight and render artificial light unnecessary

The secret of the successful results that always follow Luxfer Prisms is in the sharp, accurately cut angles. Sheet prisms cannot give such results; they merely throw the light on one spot—Luxfer Prisms distribute it into every nook and corner. The

light rays are not merely reflected; they are scientifically directed—bent—focused. They are drawn from the sky to places they would otherwise never reach.

Contractors Can Install Luxfer Prisms

Ninety per cent of the total installations are on our principle. This is appreciable evidence of superiority of the Luxfer system. It is testimony of the fact that architects and contractors are not risking their reputation by This is installing imitation

Wherever a dark room or basement exists there is a need for Luxfer Prisms. The rental value of each room is increased, while the utility of a daylight basement is unquestionable.

Contractors contemplating Luxfer Prisms can obtain ready-to-lay slabs made up to any specifications, at our shops.

Send for "Daylighting'

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Drop a postal for our booklet—"Daylighting." Gives you an in-sight into the most advanced method of daylighting and makes inter-esting reading for contractors. American Luxfer Prism Co. 1600 Heyworth Building



We Want to Show You Why

Can you afford to figure a job of Metal Ceiling unless you are sure the cost of erecting will not exceed your estimate? Your success is our necessity because you will not buy our ceilings unless there is profit in them for you and satisfaction for your customers. Most of your success depends upon the fit.

We Have Solved the Problem

r Double Bead Lap produces a thoroughly dust-proof and invisible joint. It is simplicity itself. Easy Our to fit, therefore cheapest to erect. This means profit and satisfied customers to you.

Another Secret

The great variety and high character of our Art Metal Ceiling and Sidewall Designs insure the customer's preference when shown our Catalogue. Send us plans with all measurements and we will prepare drawings of appropriate ceilings, without charge, and name you low price on all material, F. O. B. your station. Get our catalog right away

The "Never Leak" Shingle

Made on a modern scientific principle, of Apallo Vandegrift Galvanized Iron, this latest and most re-markable roofing supersedes anything made. Rather a sweeping statement - but read the reasons on which it is based.

Unique Features of a Unique Roofing

First: A roof fitted with this shingle cannot leak. The interlocking principle is so complete that for water to get through the shingles is against the laws of nature. Water cannot run uphill, yet that's the only way it could enter a roof of "Never Leak" Shingles. ϵ

Then they positively cannot warp, rot, split or absorb water and remain damp. And of course they're fire-proof. Sun doesn't affect them. Neither do the Neither do the severest climate conditions

Cost Compared with Wood

Figure up what wood shingles have cost you for the last ten years. Consider the repair bills, inconvenience and all around disadvantages, and compare the cost with everlasting "Never Leak" shingles that remain as good as new as long as the building lasts. We tell you "Never Leak" shingles are cheaper. Send for literature and be convinced.



39 Broad St.

THE TIFFIN ART METAL CO., Tiffin, O

1

Especially adapted for driv-

ing shingle nails. Its weight

is about two pounds and can be used with gloves or mittens

on in any season. It can be used on a roof of any pitch

as well as on a level surface.

It is a time saverand a money

maker and a great advantage

over old way of driving nails.

Ask your dealer for it or write

Pearson Mig. Co.

A Hand Nailing Tool!

touch with their guarries in both the Vermont and Pennsylvania districts, enabling them to give prompt and satisfactory attention to all shipments.

Their branch office at 626 Park Building (corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue), Pittsburg, will be convenient to buyers in that district. Connection with both phones.

Practical people will be found in all departments conducting operations in a manner highly satisfactory to all patrons.

Durable Sash Cord

Solid braided cords have proved themselves by long experience and careful tests in running over pulleys to be much more durable than twisted, cable laid or hollow braided cords, or than metal chains or tapes.

An examination shows that with the strands doubling on each other as they do, having freedom of play without slipping, the strain in running over pulleys is quite equally distributed over all the strands, while in twisted or hollow braided cord the strain is largely on the outside strands, at the point where it surrounds the pulley. It is also free from the internal stresses which destroy laid cord so quickly.

Thirty-five years' experience in the manufacture of solid braided cord enables the Samson Cordage Works, Boston, Mass., to turn out goods much superior in quality to those found under a variety of labels on the market, many of which are made of poor material, unevenly and softly braided and poorly finished. Such cords stretch badly or wear out quickly, owing to the uneven strain on the strands and abrasion.

To protect themselves against these unsatisfactory goods, it is important that buyers should insist upon having cords with a well-known and reliable label as a guarantee of their quality. We therefore take pleasure in emphasizing our former announcements that the "Samson" trade mark is a guarantee of quality, and that all goods bearing the same are the best of their class. All purchasers should insist upon having sash cord marked with the colored spot in the braid and having the Samson and the Lion on the label.

Sheet Iron or Steel Roofing

Common black sheet iron, painted, has been used for roofing purposes, in both Europe and America, for more than a century past, and by practical tests and comparisons with other roofing materials, has proven itself to be the best for all general purposes, where perfect protection from the elements, combined with durability and economy, are desired.

A new era is now opened in metallic roofing by the use of a fine quality of sheet iron and steel and the application of new and improved devices for fastening the sheets. The enormous quantity of iron and steel that has been used for roofing purposes during the present decade, evinces the high favor in which it is held by the general public. They have learned that good sheet iron or steel of suitable weight, if properly laid and taken care of, will give better satisfaction than any other known roofing material.

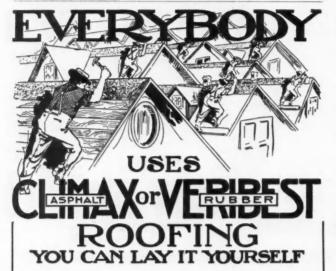
We will say, for the information of those who are not familiar with the lasting qualities of iron or steel roofing, that there are now in existance many cities and towns throughout this country, iron roofs, in excellent state of preservation, that were laid between twenty and fifty years ago, and have had no repairs made upon them since, except having been cared for by coating with metallic paint once within every three to five years.

This sets at rest any claim that they rust out, if taken care of. Within the last twenty years, hundreds of iron and steel roofs have been laid, that are yet in first-class condition and doing the property owners good service.

All iron and steel roofing sheets are heavily coated with metallic paint on both sides before laying, and, as there is no wear upon the under side, a periodical coat of paint on the upper surface will preserve them indefinitely.

The Sykes Iron & Steel Roofing Co., Chicago, Ill., received

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



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.

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 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 chingles. 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.

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PEARSON'S

PROVED





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 %c. 2nd St. 201-3-5-7 Spruce St. PHILADELPHIA

GET A

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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. Philadelphia Chicago Kansas City

Patent

tore Front

Construction

<section-header>

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

756-776 N. Front St.



front construction made? Its clean-cut, artistic appearance, its strength and rigidity, and its ease in installing, and in inserting and removing glass, give it precedence over all other forms of store front construction. Our booklet "Modern Store Fronts" gives complete details of the "Petz" system, and illustrates the different

details of the "Petz" system, and illustrates the different styles of bar and their method of application. Write for a copy. DETROIT SHOW CASE COMPANY SOLE MAKERS

491 West Fort Street For sale by Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. at all branches

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

1908]

the highest award at the World's Columbian Exposition for the lasting qualities, strength, lightness and method of fastening of their product, consisting of Sykes patent improved standing seam roofing, and V crimped corrugated roofing and siding, sheet metal clapboarding, corrugated and beaded ceilings, sheet steel brick, etc., from sheet iron and steel, black, painted or galvanized.

Notice

The building season is advancing rapidly. If you haven't sent your usual list of prospective builders in your locality to Cortright, do so today.

Slaters' Tools

Although the life of anything depends more or less upon the care taken of it, as much more depends upon the stuff it is made of. So it is with tools. Any tool will wear out in time. Any tool in time will show the effect of improper use and abuse. But as the workman, whatever he may be, buys his tools intending to use them, not as ornaments, but as instruments with which to perform his various duties and in their execution he does not always remember to handle his implements with care—the most economical tools for him in the end are those that will stand the most wear and tear, and last the longest. Quality counts. Quality is economy.

In New Haven, Conn., The Belden Machine Company makes slaters' tools of this nature—quality tools. Only the best of high-grade American steel is used in their construction. As each article is drop forged the already good quality material is even more improved by the operation. Most careful and strict attention is given to tempering, and years of experience have eliminated all trouble arising from that source. The models have stood the tests of slate roofers the world over, and are universally approved of. Each tool is absolutely guaranteed against defects.

Fox Floor Scrapers

The Fox Manufacturing Co., of No. 346 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis., are just closing one of the most successful years of their business career in the manufacture of their floor and cabinet scrapers. In the spring it was necessary for them to move into larger quarters, and they are now manufacturing all parts of their floor scrapers. As the success of a floor scraper depends mostly upon the knives, it requires a special grade of spring steel, accurately tempered, in order that they may withstand the grit and sand encountered on different floors. For this reason they have installed new machinery for making and tempering their knives and the results are very satisfactory.

The Fox Manufacturing Co. are making three styles of floor scrapers. One is the Junior floor scraper, which is a small machine; another is the Fox No. 2, a heavy machine made for smooth work where evenness and a perfect finish are required. The third, and the machine which has become the leader throughout the entire country, is the Fox Floor Scraper No. 1. During the present season it was necessary to keep the factory running day and night to fill the orders. Carload after carload are being shipped to all parts of this country, and to foreign countries. This machine, owing to the fact of its simplicity and lightness of running, in comparison to its weight, makes it the one machine for contractors who desire a machine that will do good and rapid work, and at the same time one that will not tire their workmen. It is the one machine on the market at the pres-

An Eighty-year-old Tin Roof Prevents Destruction by Fire of All Surrounding Property

THE fire occurred at the White Lead Works of Wetherill & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa. The buildings indicated by the arrows were completely destroyed inside, but the roofs remained almost intact, smothering the flames and preventing the spread of the fire to the adjoining structures and lumber yards. The buildings have been covered with tin for upwards of eighty years. WHEN these buildings were reconstructed "Target-and-Arrow Old Style" tin was selected for the roofs over other leading brands, the owners desiring to get the same kind of tin as that which had given such excellent service on the old roofs. "Targetand-Arrow Old Style" is the only tin now made by the old-fashioned, hand-dipped process — a process that has given this country its eighty-year roofs.

We have a book for architects or for the clients of architects called "A Guide to Good Roofs," which we send free on request.







ent time that finishes its work without the aid of a sander.

The Fox cabinet scraper is especially adapted for even finishing and rapid work. The body slides on the floor and it works in the same manner as a plane. By doing so it eliminates chattering and waves. It is just the thing for bench work.

Ventilators That Ventilate

The necessity of good ventilation is universally admitted. As pointed out in another part of this magazine, a building, whether it is residence, factory, hall, or office building, commands a higher rental and so is a better paying investment if it is properly ventilated. With proper ventilation the occupants are healthy and contented.

The Canton Manufacturing Co., of Canton, Ohio, has perfected and placed on the market an improved storm-proof ventilator which does ventilate-the "Canton." With it there is absolutely no back or down draught as in so many of the older types. It is constructed with either metal or glass tops. One form is so constructed that the ventilation and temperature of a room can be regulated as desired. A fusible link is furnished with each ventilator of this type, so that in the event of fire the ventilator will close automatically and thus shut off all draught.

All readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER should write for full information concerning the improved building appliances made by this company.

Bangor Slates

The East Bangor Consolidated Slate Company, of East Bangor, Pa., manufacturers of roofing and structural slates, gives the following reasons why slate is superior to all other materials for roofing:

1. It is cheaper. A good slate roof will last from seventyfive to one hundred years, and the first cost is less than tin, iron, steel, or gravel, and but little more than shingles. It will last from three to five times longer than any of these.

2. It never requires paint.

3. It never gathers moss or other impure vegetable growth deleterious to water, and is beyond comparison the best roof in existence for cistern water.

4. It is fire-proof. Any experienced insurance man will tell you that a building covered with slate is less hazardous than any other, especially in thickly settled districts where flying sparks from a fire are liable to ignite shingles, or where excessive heat easily melts the solder on tin roofs and warps and curls up sheets of iron, thereby exposing the inflammable material beneath to the flying sparks. The saving in insurance premiums is an additional item in the score of cheapness.

The fact that railroad companies, manufacturers, and practical builders everywhere, cover the roofs of their most substantial buildings with slate, attests the truth of the foregoing statements. The United States Government uses Genuine Bangor Slates almost exclusively, and this company has furnished thousands of squares for government buildings.





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If you are a Carpenter, Contractor, Builder, Real Estate Dealer, Architect or Draftsman, this set of books offers you an exceptional chance to advance in your present occupation. If you have no regular trade or profession now, this is an exceptional opportunity to acquire the special training that you need. You should let no opportunities slip by to make your self master of a well paid trade or profession. Set your gauge to success and turn the clamp down hard.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF ARCHITECTURE, CARPENTRY AND BUILDING

Anomicouries, GARTENNIT AND BUILDING will guide you safely through every building problem. 10 volumes. Page size 7 x 10 inches. Bound in half morocco. Over 4,000 pages— plainly printed on best paper. 3,000 illustrations and valuable tables. This Cyclopedia fully covers the Standard Methods of Design a applied to REINFORCED CONCRETE. It presents authentic formulæ based on theoretical analysis of the Beam Theory and is strengthened by actual tests. These formulæ are comprehensive and are easy to apply. They give you a firm foundation on which to work and do away with the old time "hit or miss" theory methods, which have caused so much disaster. This work is the most comprehensive yet published on Reinforced Concrete and is entirely authoritative from every point of view. In addition to the information on Reinforced Concrete, this work also contains over 200 plans of artistic moderate priced houses—invaluable to anyone contemplating building or alterations. Also over 40 practical problems in construction with solutions.

FREE FIVE-DAY OFFER

AT LESS THAN 1/2 PRICE

AT LESS IMAIN ½ PRICE We will send a set to you without one penny deposit—prepaid express. Keep the books 5 days; examine them carefully; show them to your friends. If you do not think this work the greatest value ever offered, the finest and most comprehensive ever published on this subject, if you do not wish to keep them, notify us to send for them at our expense. If you keep the books, send \$2.00 and \$2.00 every 30 days until the special half-price, \$24.00, is paid. Reg-ular price is \$50.00. Place your order promptly and we will include FREE for one year as a monthly supplement, the **TECHNICAL WORLD MAGAZINE** A popular magazine with a technical turn containing the latest

A popular magazine with a technical turn containing the latest iscussion on timely topics in Science, Invention, Discovery and In-ustry, also the best Fiction, Biography, Travel and Humor, in fact, the est of everything. Illustrated with scores of interesting photographs. Partial Table of Contents

Partial Table of Contents Estimating, Superintendence, Contracts and Specifications, The Law of Building Contracts, Carpentry, Materials, Masonry, Blue Printing, Reinforced Concrete, Cement, Testing, Mixing, Frost Effects, Finishing, Construction Forms, Elasticity, Resistance, Retaining Walls, etc.; Foundations; Stair Building, Framing, Steel Square, Plastering, Hardware, Painting and Glazing, Heating–Furnace, Steam, Hot Water–Plumbing, Ventilation, Electric Wring, Bells, Lights, Burglar Alarms, Steel Construction. Elevators, Practical Problems in Construction, Architectural, Mechanical, Freehand and Perspective Drawing, Shades and Shadows, Architectural Lettering, Rendering in Pen and Ink and Wash, Water Color Hints for Draftsmen, The Greek and Roman Orders of Architecture, Roofing, Tinsmithing, Sheet Metal Cornices, Test Questions.

AMERICAN SCHUUL OF GURRESPUNDENCE						
CHICAGO, U. S. A.						
FREE OFFER COUPON Fill in, clip and mail today						
American School of Correspondence:						
Please send one set Cyclopedia Architecture. Carpentry and Building for 5 days' free examination, also Technical World for one year. I will send \$2 within 5 days and \$2 a month until I have paid \$24.00; otherwise I will notify you and held the books, subject to your order. Title not to pass until fully paid.						
Name						
Address						
Occupation						
Employer						



HUNDREDS OF BOOKS ON CARPENTRY AND BUILDING

DAMAGED BY WATER

owing to a break in the water pipes on the floor over our stock room on the night of October 19th to 20th

Many of our books were utterly ruined, but the greater portion received only a slight sprinkling on the edges. These cannot be sold as perfect copies, but for the purpose of reading and study they are as good as new copies. We are selling these way below cost and as the supply is limited we advise the readers of the American Carpenter and Builder to order early, as we cannot afford to sell any more than the number mentioned below at this low price.

CopiesPrice PricePrice Price2Modern Practical Carpentry, by Ellis\$500\$200CopiesPractical Graining and Marbling, by Hast13Steel Square Pocket Book, by Stoddard.5050624How to Measure Woodwork for Build50251196Carpenter's Pocket Companion, by Mo5025110rd Carpenter's Pocket Companion, by Mo50251110rd Carpenter's Pocket Companion, by Mo50251110rd Carpenter's Pocket Companion, by Mo50251110rd How to Mix Paints, by Godfrey.50251127Plaster and Plastering, by Hodgson50251128Mechanical Drawing, by Pemberton.5025110029Hand Saws, Their Use and Care, by100251010021At of Stairbuilding, by Gould5025101003529Practical Upholsterer, by Godfrey.50251010035201010025251001003521At of Stairbuilding, by Gould100252510021Practical Upholsterer, by Godrey.50251002310100252510024Steel Square, and Hakers, by Hillich.100252530Practical Upholsterer, by Godfrey.502510021 <th>No. of Regular E</th> <th></th> <th>No. of Regular Bar</th> <th></th>	No. of Regular E		No. of Regular Bar	
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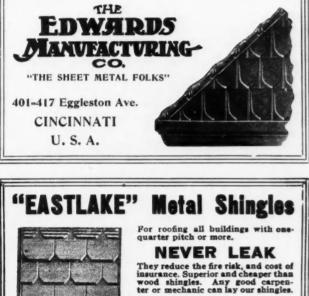
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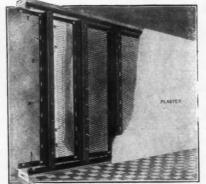
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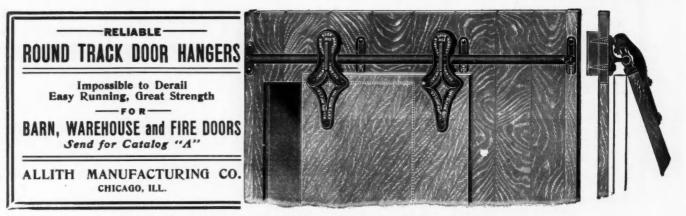
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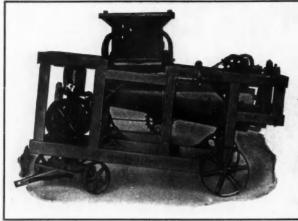
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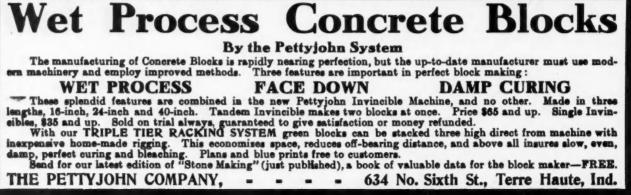


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CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES Ashland Steel Range & Mfg. Co. Burrell Mfg. Co. Concrete Stone Mould & Machine Co. Bunn & Co., W. E. Hayden Automatic Block Ma-chine Co. Miles Manufacturing Co., The F. B. Miles Manufacturing Co., The P. B. Miracle Pressed Stone Co. Multiplex Cone. Block Mach. Co. Pettyjohn Co. Somers Brothers. So. Bend Machine Mfg. Co.

GEMENT BRICK MACHINES Miraele Pressed Stone Co.

SEMENT WORKERS' TOOLS Mirsele Pressed Stone Co.

COAL CHUTES Shalts, O. H.

COLUMNS Hariman-Sanders Co.

CONCRETE MIXERS. Hayden Automatic Block Ma-chine Co. Knickerbocker Co., The. So. Bend Machine Mfg. Co. DRAWING MATERIALS

Eller Manufacturing Co.

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ENGRAVERS Dearborn Engraving Co.

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GAS ENGINES Weber Gas & Gasoline Engine Co.

GLASS American Luxfer Prism Co. American 3-Way Prism Co. Anderson & Co., Geo. H. Flanagan & Biedenweg Co. McCully & Miles Mfg. Co.

GRILLES Chicago Grille Wks. Northwestern Grille Works.

HEATERS Andrews Heating Co. Bovee Grinder & Furnace Works. Hess Warming & Ventilating Co. Honeywell Heating Specialty.

HOTELS Hotel Normandie. Hotel Touraine.

HOUSE PLANS Ashby, G. W.

INSTRUCTION

American School of Correspondence. ence. Engineers Equipment Cc. Industrial Law League. International Correspondence Schools.

IRON WORK Caldwell & Drake Iron Works. Dow Wire & Iron Works. Trussed Concrete Steel Co.

LEVEL AND GRADE FINDERS Am. Comb. Level & Gr. Finder.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

SKYLIGHTS

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SLATE ROOFING, ETC. East Bangor Consolidated Slate Co. Hower, J. K. Johnson & Co., E. J. McKenna, David

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VENTILATORS Burt Manufacturing Co.

WIRE SCREENS Phillips Co., The A. J.

WOODWOBKING MACHINEBY Barnes Co., W. F. & Jno. Chicago Machinery Exchange. Crescent Machine Co. Fox Machine Co. Lovell Machine Works. Mattison Machine Works. Seneca Falls Manufacturing Co. Sidney Tool Co. Smith Machine Co., H. B.

LINOFELT Union Fibre Co.

Burritt Co., The A. W. Central Mantel Co. Heitland Grate & Mantel Co. Lorenzen & Co., Chas. F.

MANTELS

METAL CEILINGS

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METAL SHINGLES

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METAL WORK

American Rolling Mill Co. Burt Manufacturing Co. Mullins Co., W. H. Ritzler Cornice & Ornament Co., The J. A. Sykes Metal Lath & Roofing Co. Voss, Frederick.

MILLWORK

Bayer Bros. & Co. Chicago Embossed Moulding Co. Chicago House Wrecking Co. Chicago Millwork Supply Co. Foster-Munger Co. Gordon Van Tine Co. Schaller-Hoerr Co.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC. Nice, Eugene E. Johnson & Son, S. C.

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PUMPS, TANKS, ETC.

Shrp-Shvr. Razor Co.

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Myers & Bro., F. E.

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STORE FRONT CONSTRUC-

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New copy, changes and corrections for advertisements must reach office of American Carpenter and Builder, 185 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, not later than November 20 in order to insure insertion in December number.



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