THE WORLD'S GREATEST BUILDING PAPER

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BARGAINS IN BOOKS

January Clearance Sale

See Red-Bordered Announcement

In this Issue.

American Carpenter and Builder

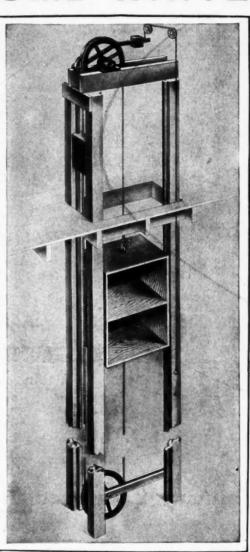
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COMPLETE DUMB-WAITER

we will furnish ready to erect our NO. O standard DUMB-WAITER per illustration and specification herewith

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CAPACITY 25 LBS. FOR 3 STORIES OR LESS



SPECIFICATION

CAR-BOX 2'x2'-2'6" HIGH WITH REMOVABLE SHELF

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GUIDE POSTS FOR CAR AND WEIGHTS 31" X 31"

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A VERY SATISFACTORY MACHINE FOR QUICK SERVICE WITH LIGHT LOADS

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

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362

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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Best combination of the lightest running, fastest cutting, strongest made, and lowest priced woodworking machines in the world

Ball Bearings

Simply saves about half the power, close adjustment which means less chattering, stands a high speed under heavy pressure and never heat. Requires less attention, oiling, etc. They have been thoroughly tested in the last eight years and found to be the most valuable feature ever brought into use in this class of machinery.

Our Rip, Cross Cut, and Band Saw is a combination of three of the most useful machines, each ready for instant use without change. Can be furnished separate if preferred. We also make heavy machin-ery for belt power—36-in. Band Saw, Double Table Circular Saws, Jointers, Swing Cut-Off Saws, Single and Double Headed Sand Drums and Lathes.

30 Days' Trial Offer

As a positive proof of the truth of our claims we will put one or more if you like in any shop on thirty days' trial.

If you don't think it is the **best made**—the **most economical** and **easy** to **operate**—**send it back.** Purchase price will be promptly refunded.

Our large illustrated catalog describing woodworking machinery for every purpose will be sent free if you ask.

MOLLOTING CONTRACTOR CON





WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

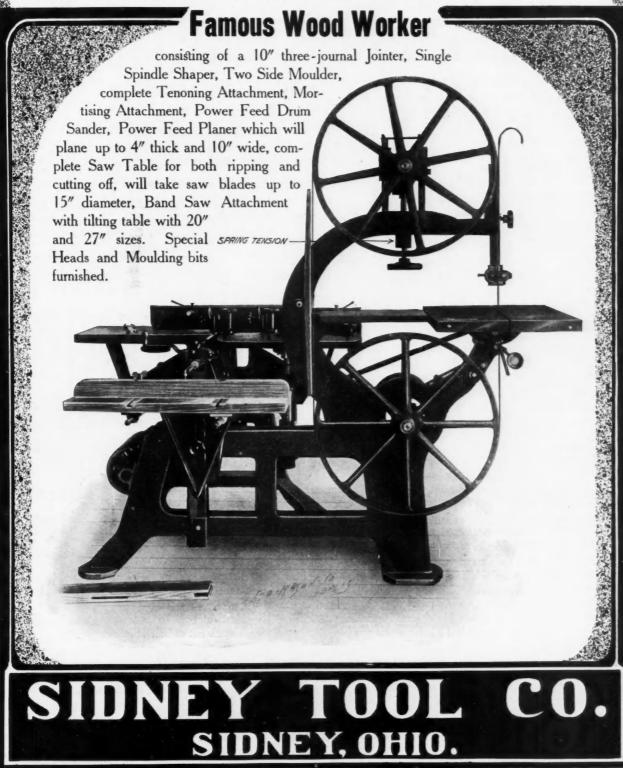
B. B.

KAROL, 233 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.



363

Means money for the contractor and builder. The only way to secure this is by purchasing one of our UNIVERSAL VARIETY WOOD WORKERS, the only practical wood working machine on the market today for the general use of the contracting and building trade. ¶ Write for catalogue "B" which will explain to you thoroughly the different kinds of work, and all of the different attachments which can be used on the



Height of handle adjustable.

19

Vertical angle of blade to floor adjustable.

Lateral (Shear cut) angle of blade to

floor adjustable.

Weight over knife

adjustable.

[January

We illus. trate by mechanical drawing rather than photograph or wash drawing, as a mechanic can intelligently read constuction from mechanical drawings. A careful examination of details will reveal the rare value of this machine.

Its adjustable features make it so efficient and so easy to operate that one man can accomplish fully twice as much in a day as with any other machine. It does not weary the operator as do other machines where weight on knife can only be controlled by partially carrying the machine.

I We are told by contractors with 5 large experience that this is the only floor scraper that can be ranked as at all perfect and they pronounce The Adjustable as being so perfect that they do not see how it can be improved.

- 1-Side view of the iron frame.
- 2-Wheels with rubber cushions.
- 3-Rear extention of the frame for holding handle.
- 4-Slot for adjusting handle to suit operator.
- 5-Bolt with nut to clamp handle to the desired adjustment 6—Handle.
- 7-Bolts upon which handle is pivoted.
- 8-Adjustable head secured to frame by pivot 9.
- 9-Bolt with shoulder to pivot head 8 to frame 10.
- 10-Top view of the iron frame.
- 11-Bolts in slots by which head 8 may be given a bias (or shear cut) position.
- 12-Iron clamps between which blade 13 is held. These clamps are movable in head 8, giving blade 13 any desired angle to the floor as shown in Fig. 2.
- 13—The scraping blade size $4\frac{1}{2}x5''$ (cutting edge 5"). 14-Set screws to hold blade 13 between clamps No.
- 12, also to hold blade at any angle to the floor.
- 15-Sliding iron weight to give desired pressure on blade No. 13.
- 16-Bolt movable in slot 17 to hold block 15 firmly to frame.

18-Head of bolt 16 as it appears under the frame. 19-Thumb nut of bolt 16.

2

SCALE (1-6) Spacing indicating adjustment of weight as foreman may direct. In Fig. 1 it rests well over the wheels. In Fig. 2 over the blade. It can be set anywhere between these extremes.

Floor Scraper Department

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Long Distance Telephone Mfg. Co., SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



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366

367

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100 Pearl St., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

each machine.

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369

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370

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371



373



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Chicago No. 2 Combination Saw Table An excellent machine for ripping, cutting-off, mitering, dadoing, etc. Hermance New 1909 "Wide-Open" Moulder Up-to-date and a little ahead

[January



of saw known by name. We have had a Chemist experimenting for years to originate a purity of steel with a fine grain and tough body that would stand up under such a fearless warranty as we place on our "GREYHOUND" brand of saws. We now have it. We know its worth as well as its value. As workers of steel we understand it. We had to name it and we have christened it Bishop's Refined "GREYHOUND" Steel, associating our trade mark with its name. We have in this "GREYHOUND" Saw blade a purity of steel that is tough, tempers accurately and even-together with the special way it is made-enables us to guarantee that this "GREY-HOUND" brand of Saws will cut faster and run easier in all kinds of wood, hold its sharpness and set longer than any other makes of good Saws in the world. We Refund the Money if 30 days' trial does not prove our guarantee. Our pride is quality with an honest opportunity for the purchaser to judge. Each Saw is tagged with our warranty on it. No expense has been spared to make this Saw the most perfect in the world. We invite correspondence with anyone who has our "GREYHOUND" brand of saws in use. Made in both straight and skew back Packed One in a Box.

Made in both straight and skew back. Packed One in a Box.

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In workmanship this saw possesses all the skilled mechanical features known to the art of saw making. The hang of the blade has been carefully studied and adjusted, to suit the fancy of the most critical. If this saw cannot be found in the Hardware Store and they will not order it for you, write to us. Price for 26 in. saw, \$3.00 delivered. We make anything in Carpenters' Saws.



BARGAINS BOOKS

January Clearance Sale

I Here is an unusual opportunity for the carpenter, builder and contractor to secure building books at prices never before quoted. A wide variety of choice is offered to readers of the American Carpenter and Builder in the many Combination Book Offers on this and the following seven pages. It will pay every carpenter, builder and contractor to read every line of this announcement. Provision has been made not only to meet every need for their own instruction and information, but also to make suitable provision for their wives, children and their home circle.

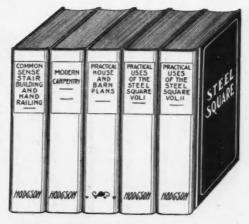
The Hodgson Library

This library is composed of the best known works of that widely known writer, Fred T. Hodgson, who has been before the building public for upward of half a century. They consist of "Modern Carpentry," one volume: "Practical Treatise on the Uses of the Steel Square,"

two volumes, and "Common-Sense Stair Building and Hand Railing," one volume. To this set has been added the "Combined House and Barn Plan Book," one volume, making five books in all. A brief description of the contents of these books will give the reader some idea of the great value offered in this Bargain Sale of Books.

Modern Carpentry A new and complete guide, methods for performing work in carpentry, joining and general woodwork, written in a simple, every-day style that does not bewilder the workingman, illustrated with hundreds of diagrams which are especially made so that any one can follow them without difficulty.

Practical Uses of the Steel Square



Being an exhaustive collection of Steel Square problems and solutions, "old and new," with many original and useful additions, forming a complete encyclopedia of steel square knowledge, together with a brief history of the Square and description of tables, keys and others aids and attachments.

Common-Sense Stair Building and Hand Railing

Handrailing in three divisions, showing three of the simplest

methods known in the art, with complete instructions for laying out and working handrails suitable for any kind of a stair, straight, circular or elliptical, or for stairs with landings and cylinders. Stair Building covers upward of eighty pages, devoted to newel or platform stairs chiefly, giving instructions for their building, planning and decoration.

These four volumes have nearly 1,000 pages and over 1,000 illustrations.

Combined House and Barn Book book of its kind, we include it in this Library. It has 288 pages and 1,200 illustrations, and gives descriptions, perspectives and details of every kind of barn, large or small, that may be erected. In addition, there are plans and perspectives of one hundred modern residences. This book has never before been published, the first copy from the press having been received Dec. 15, 1008.

We give our readers a choice of three combinations on this set of five volumes:

Combination No. 1 $\left\{ \right.$	The Hodgson Library, five volumes With Cement World, one year	\$3.95
Combination No. 2	The Hodgson Library, five volumes American Carpenter and Builder, one year	\$4.45
Combination No. 3	The Hodgson Library, five volumes American Carpenter and Builder, one year Cement World, one year	\$4.95

BARGAINS BOOKS

January Clearance Sale

In this special January Clearance Sale we offer an unusual bargain. It is the best, largest and most up-to-date five-volume library of Building Books on the market to-day. We take especial pleasure in placing this bargain before our readers as these books comprise the handiest reference library a carpenter, builder or contractor can own. This is a rare opportunity and at the prices given in combinations Nos. 4, 5 and 6 one that will probably never occur again.

The Radford Library

The Radford Library consists of five volumes, as follows: "Practical Carpentry," volumes 1 and 2; "Steel Square and Its Uses," volumes 1 and 2, and "Combined House and Barn Plan Book." They were edited under the personal supervision of Wm. A. Radford, Editor-in-Chief



of the American Carpenter and Builder. Space forbids giving more than a very brief description of this great five-volume Library.

"Practical Carpentry" Two volumes. A complete cyclopedia on the modern methods used in erecting buildings, This work is absolutely new. It is for the beginner as well as the more advanced artisan. Special chapters deal with building construction, taking the carpenter from foundation to roof, with complete illustrations of each detail. There are special chapters about all kinds of framing, faulty and good construction, and a vast quantity of other valuable information. Both volumes are bound handsomely in silk cloth, printed on good paper, and consist of over 300 pages each, 6x9 inches.

"Steel Square and Its Uses"

Two volumes. A complete cyclopedia on the practical uses of the Steel Square. This very

valuable and practical work is up to the minute and is written in simple, plain, every-day language. It is filled with a vast amount of new, practical information. Each volume consists of over 300 pages, 6x9 inches, being the largest books on the Steel Square ever published. Bound in silk cloth.

Combined House and Barn Plan Book

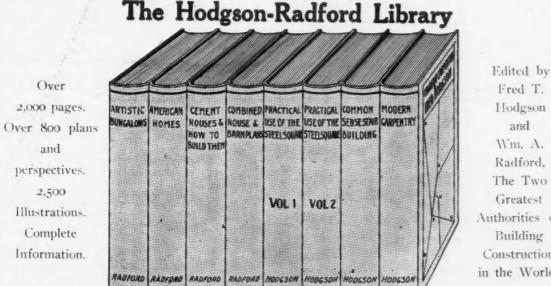
This is a complete and up-to-date book, giving perspective and floor plans of 100 residences,

together with a vast number of plans of barns, giving elevations and details showing the process of construction in every stage. Barn plans are of all kinds, of all sizes and for all kinds of purposes. There are upward of 1,200 illustrations, making this the largest and best book of its kind ever published. There are 228 pages, 8x11, with attractive cover. Every kind of farm building illustrated and described.

Combination	No.	4	{	The Radford Library, five volumes	\$4.25
Combination	No.	5		The Radford Library, five volumes	
Combination	No.	6	52	The Radford Library, five volumes American Carpenter and Builder, one year Cement World, one year	\$5.25

January Clearance Sale

I A set of eight books, showing not only perspectives and floor plans of residences and elevations and details of barns, but also giving information and practical ways for their construction, is something entirely new. This idea of a combined set of building and plan books has never before been offered, but it will no doubt be eagerly welcomed by the carpenter, builder and contractor. These eight books are



Fred T. Hodgson Wm. A. Radford, The Two Greatest Authorities on Building Construction in the World.

\$7.10

This set of eight books consists of :

Combination No. 9

"Practical Uses of the Steel Square" by Fred T. Hodgson, volumes one and two. by Fred T. Hodgson, author of "Practical Uses of the Steel Square." "Modern Carpentry" Common-Sense Stair Building and Hand Railing" by Fred T. Hodgson. 208 perspective views and floor plans of bungalows, by Wm. A. Radford. "Bungalows" 100 perspective views and floor plans of cottages, by Wm. A. Radford. "Artistic Homes" giving full details of cement construc-"Cement Houses and How to Build Them" tion of every kind, together with perspective views and floor plans of 77 cement-plaster and concrete-block houses. By Wm. A. Radford. giving perspective views and floor plans "Combined House and Barn Plan Book" of 100 modern residences and over 600 details of barn construction. By Wm. A. Radford. These eight books cover every need and every desire of the carpenter, builder and contractor who wishes to be up-to-date. They not only show cement houses, bungalows, cottages and

dwellings already built, with floor plans complete, but show how to build them. In addition to residences there are shown all types of barns, large and small, for all kinds of purposes, for farms, private homes, etc. The Hodgson-Radford Library, eight volumes..... **Combination No. 7** \$6.10 With Cement World, one year..... The Hodgson-Radford Library, eight volumes..... **Combination No. 8** \$6.60 American Carpenter and Builder, one year The Hodgson-Radford Library, eight volumes.....

American Carpenter and Builder, one year

Cement World, one year.....

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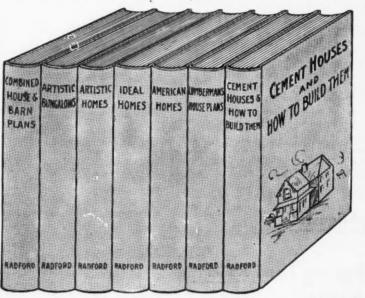
I A set of building plan books, showing practically all styles and types of residences, is something that has long been desired by the builder and contractor. Single volumes covering different styles of designs have been sold by the thousands and the demand is as strong for something new all the time. To satisfy this demand we offer at bargain prices the

Great Building Plan Library

A set of seven building plan books, containing perspectives and floor plans of upward of 1,000 residences of every style and type of design. There are illustrations of cottages, bungalows, concrete-block and cement-plaster houses, frame buildings, etc., ranging in price from \$500 to \$5,000, such as the average prospective home builder is looking for. The houses shown in the Great Building Plan Library are guaranteed to be architecturally correct. These seven building plan books are just from the press and are as follows:

"Cement Houses and How to Build Them"

trated details of construction and information of every kind for the cement user and prospective home builder, including standard specifications for cement and concrete blocks, water-proofing, coloring,



The first and only book of its kind ever pub-lished. Complete in every detail. Fully illus-

reinforcing, foundations, walls, steps, stairs, sewer pipe, tile, con-crete on the farm, etc., together with 87 perspective views and floor plans of cement-plaster and concrete block houses actually built. All houses illustrated with fine half-tones and printed on best quality enameled paper. Attrac-tively bound. 180 pages, size 8 by 11 inches. 87 Cement Houses illustrated.

The largest, best and most "Bungalows" up-to-date book of Bungalows ever published. There are 224 pages of large size, showing perspectives and floor plans of 208 of the best types of these cozy, comfortable and popular houses. every style of Bunga There is every style of Bungalow shown. Suitable for any climate, which must be taken into consideration. The book is printed from fine half-tones on the best quality of enameled paper, is handsomely bound and excels any book of its kind ever before published.

"Artistic Homes"The latest and best exam--ples of artistic and com-

fortable residences of all kinds, from the small to the large, from the low in cost to the more ambitious and most pretentious style of dwelling. 250 designs, including perspectives and floor plans, of cottages, bungalows, cement houses, etc. Fine half-tone illustrations printed on enameled paper. Size 8 by 11 inches. "Ideal Homes" The best selling book of house plans ever put on the market. One hundred mod-

erate-priced homes, illustrated from houses actually built and architecturally correct in every particular. 300,000 of these books have been sold.

"American Homes" Another book of house plans that has met with universal success. There are 100 fine half-tones of frame houses, with floor plans, showing houses rang-

"Lumberman's House Plan Book" This is a book of 200 house designs and floor plans gotten plans of every variety for their customers' needs. It is offered to the general public as a book of practical common sense houses of excellent design.

"Combined House and Barn Plan Book" A full description of this book is given on preceding ceedingly popular; over 10,000 copies sold in December, 1908.

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January Clearance Sale

I The home circle and family are also to be taken care of in our January Clearance Sale. We have made a selection of Books appropriate for the members of the carpenter's, builder's and contractor's household

Books for the Home Circle and Family

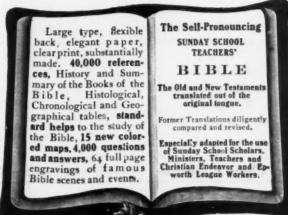
By special arrangement with the publishers we have at our disposal a limited quantity of three styles of remarkably fine Bibles, which we offer to all readers of the American Carpenter and Builder at a special bargain price in our combination offers.

Student's Bible Handy size, four and five-eighths inches by seven and one-fourth inches. Beaufifully printed on the best rag white linen paper, from large, clear, black-faced type. Contains the only authorized version of the Old and New Testaments, and fine maps in colors. Bound in French seal, with overlapping covers, round corners, red under gold edges; silk head bands and marker. Bindings are absolutely flexible; covers will not break or crack, and every Bible is absolutely guaranteed

Teacher's Bible The famous Holman's Teacher's Bible. Contains the following copyright helps to Bible study: Ready reference handbook, new comparative concordance, illustrated Bible dictionary with four thousand questions and answers, fifteen new maps in colors. Beautifully printed on finest rag paper from clear, black-faced type. In addition to helps described has references in columns and thumb index cut in edge. Bound in French seal; flexible, overlapping covers, rounded corners, red under gold edges, silk marker, silk head-bands. Open Bible measures eleven and three-fourths inches by seven and seven-eighths inches.

New Self-Pronouncing Red-Letter Bible

All Bible students and readers will hail with



All Bible students and readers with half with delight this practical idea for illuminating and beautifying the Word of God. The words of Christ printed in red. Printed words cannot describe the beauty of this Bible; they fail to give a real idea of the richness of the binding, splendid quality of paper and illustrations, or the completeness of this remarkable book. Size five by



divinity circuit, paper-lined, watered-silk style, red under gold edges, with helps, references, concordance, etc., complete; containing also seventeen half-tone plates, twelve colored maps and thirty-two pages of copyright illustrations.

Genuine Webster's Unabridged Dictionary This is the book, that, next to the Bible, should have first place in every home. The genuine Webster's dictionary is a condensed epitome of education in every line. This is the genuine, reliable Webster's, the product of the original and genuine Webster publishers, G. & C. Merriam & Co., the oldest firm of dictionary publishers in America. It is bound in law sheep, with Patent Index. It is printed from original type-set plates on good paper,

handsomely and durably bound, with marbled edges, gold stamped. It is the latest edition of this standard work, with new Supplement, authorized and copy-righted. This volume contains over 118,000 words and their meanings; also new If sent by mail, add 80 cents for postage.

Prices of These Books

Student's Bible, as described above	\$1.50
Teacher's Bible, as described above	1.95
Self-pronouncing Red-Letter Bible, as above	4.50
Genuine Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, as above	3.25

Add \$1.00 to above prices and include the American Carpenter and Builder for one year; add 50 cents to above prices and include Cement World for one year; add \$1.50 to above prices and include both the American Carpenter and Builder and Cement World for one year each.

January Clearance Sale

¶ On this page we offer books for the home circle and family that are useful, instructive and entertaining. A cook book is a requsite in every home, and in Marion Harland's Complete Cook Book we have selected the very best and most widely known. Dr. Chase's Recipes are a constant source of information and in emergencies are to be trusted. In the Trip Around the World Post Card album we have taken into consideration the desires of the younger generation who are making collections of post cards.

Marion Harland's Complete Cook Book lifetime experience. Each recipe has been tested and brought to perfection by the greatest

living authority. It is adapted in every instance to the tastes and incomes of the average family. In addition to the recipes there are exhaustive chapters on the care of the home and every branch of housekeeping. The book is a revelation to housekeepers, a sure resort in every difficulty, a treasury of answers to all inquiries. There are thousands and thousands of recipes. The volume is a handsome octavo, 6x9 inches. The pages are broad, and the type large and clear. The cover is of washable cloth. Marion Harland's "Familiar Talks" is a delightful feature of the Complete Cook Book which receives praise from every housewife. There are many "Familiar Talks" scattered through the



volume. Price of this book, everywhere and always, \$2.00 per copy. Together with the American Carpenter and Builder, one year, \$2.25. With the Cement World, one year,\$1.75

Dr. Chase's Recipes, or Information for Everybody

Latest subscription edition; most authentic, most reliable.

The best, most complete Recipe Book ever published. Over one million and a half copies sold. This edition has been greatly enlarged and improved by the publishers, who have added a number of new departments, viz.; Advice to Mothers; Rules for Preservation of Health; What to Do



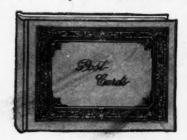
in Case of Accidents or Emergencies; Treatise on Etiquette and Personal Manners; Hints on Housekeeping; Amusements for the Young, etc. All arranged in their appropriate departments, with a copious index. This edition is bound in fine English vellum, stamped in gold and contains 650 pages.

Price	 \$2.25
With the American Carpenter and Builder, one year	 3.25
With the Cement World, one year	 2.75

Souvenir Post Card Album and a Trip Around the World Post Cards. Exceptional value. Strongly bound and containing a good quality of

heavy fibre paper. Each album is size nine by eleven and one-half inches. Space for 200 cards. Weight eighteen ounces. A Trip Around the World Post Cards is a series of splendidly illustrated cards showing many of the beautiful places in the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia. Fifty cards to the set.

Souvenir Post Card Album, with post cards as above.....\$.75With American Carpenter and Builder, one year.....1.75With Cement World, one year.....1.25



January Clearance Sale

I We offer the readers of the American Carpenter and Builder their choice of any of the following books at 50 cents per volume; former price, \$1.18. sent by mail, add 12 cents extra for postage on each book

Copyright Fiction at Popular Prices

Each book is handsomely bound in cloth, with distinctive cover design. Good paper, good type: size five and one-fourth by seven and one-half inches. These books have been universally sold at \$1.18 per volume.



THE SFOILERS. Rex E Beach. HALF A ROGUE. Harold McGrath. ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES. Conan Dovle

THE FIGHTING CHANCE. R. W. Chambers. BEVERLY OF GRAUSTARK. Geo. B. Mc-Cutcheon.

ST. ELMO. Augusta J. Evans. AT THE MERCY OF TIBERIUS. Augusta J.

WHEN PATTY WENT TO COLLEGE. Jean Webster

Webster. THE YELLOW GOD. Rider Haggard. THE BRASS BOWL. Louis Joseph Vance. ISHMAEL. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. DARKNESS AND DAYLIGHT. Mary Mary J. Holmes

BLACK BEAUTY. Anna Sewell. SATAN SANDERSON. Hallie Erminie Rives. SILAS STRONG. Irving Bacheller.

THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG. Gilbert Parker THE LION AND THE MOUSE. Arthur Horn-

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Nicholson.

THE FAIR GOD. Lew Wallace (Author of "Ben Hur"

Your choice of any two of the above books and the American Carpenter and Builder for one year, \$2.00. Your choice of any two of the above books and the Cement World, one year, \$1.50. In ordering, be sure to write titles plainly and give name of magazine subscribed for.

Building Books

Any of our readers who desire to purchase single copies of the building books offered in sets on pages 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this announcement can obtain them at the following special bargain prices:

Hodgson Books	"STEEL SQUARE AND ITS USES," Vol. 1\$0.75
"MODERN CARPENTRY"	"STEEL SQUARE AND ITS USES," Vol. 2 .75 "BUNGALOWS" .75
"PRACTICAL USES OF THE STEEL SQUARE," per volume	"COMBINED HOUSE AND BARN PLAN
"COMMON SENSE STAIR BUILDING	BOOK"
AND HAND RAILING"	"IDEAL HOMES"
Radford Books	"ARTISTIC HOMES"
"PRACTICAL CARPENTRY," Vol. 1\$0.75	"CEMENT HOUSES AND HOW TO
"PRACTICAL CARPENTRY," Vol. 275	BUILD THEM," cloth cover

Add \$1.00 to the price of any of the above books and we will send the American Carpenter and Builder also for one year; add 50 cents and we will send the Cement World for one year; add \$1.50 and we will send the American Carpenter and Builder and Cement World for one year each. Cash in full must accompany all orders.

BARGAINS BOOKS

January Clearance Sale

Miscellaneous Building Books

Architectural Drawing Self-Taught	.\$2.00
Baughman's Lumber Buyer and Seller	. 1.25
Builder's and Contractor's Guide	. 1.50
Carpenter's and Builder's Complete Companion	. 2.00
Carpentry Made Easy, by Bell.	. 3.00
Carpenter's and Builder's Assistant, by Gould	. 2.00
Dictionary of Architectural Terms, by Atkinson	. 1.50
How to Frame a House	. 1.00
Hardwood Finisher, by Hodgson	
Elements of Hand Railing	. 2.50
Builder's Guide, by Hicks	. 1.00
Key to the Steel Square, by A. W. Woods	. 1.50
Lumberman's Handy Companion, by Baughman	. 1.25
Plaster, How to Make and Use	. 1.00
Plumbing, Practical and Up-to-Date.	. 1.50
Painter's Encyclopedia	. 1.50
Paint Questions, 739 Answered	. 3.00
Realm of the Retail Lumberman	. 1.00
Roof Framing Made Easy	
Stair Building Made Fasy	. 1.00
Stair Building Made Easy	. 1.50
Stone Masons' and Bricklayers' Practical Guide	
Saw Filing and Management of Saws	. 1.00

Your choice of any of the above Miscellaneous Building Books at price quoted. On all orders of \$1.00 or over the purchaser, by adding an additional dollar to the price given can secure the American Carpenter and Builder for one year. By adding 50 cents to the price quoted on any of the above books the purchaser can obtain the Cement World for one year.

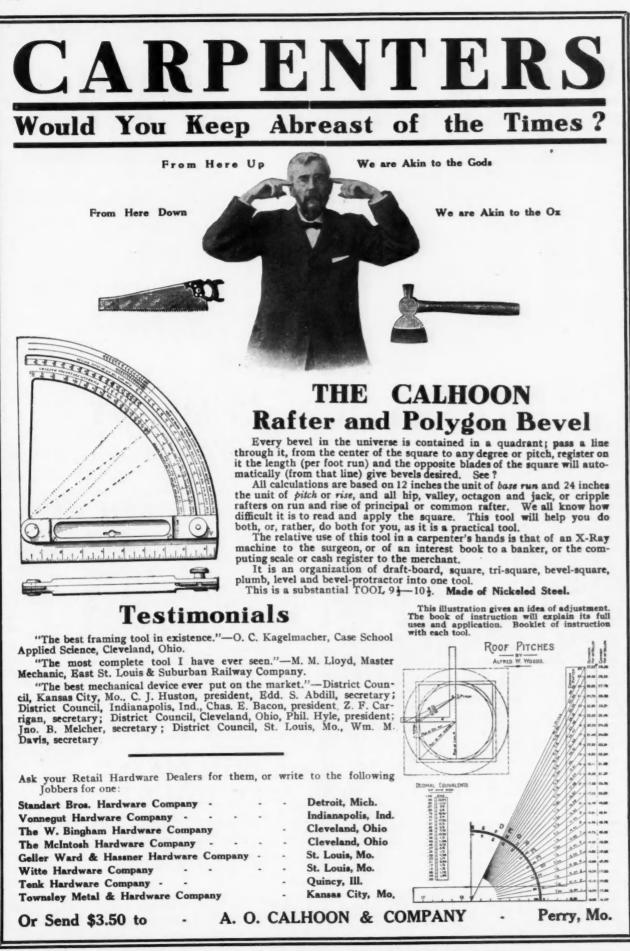
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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

375





[January

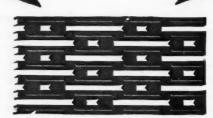


376



[January

ECONOMY FROM START



378

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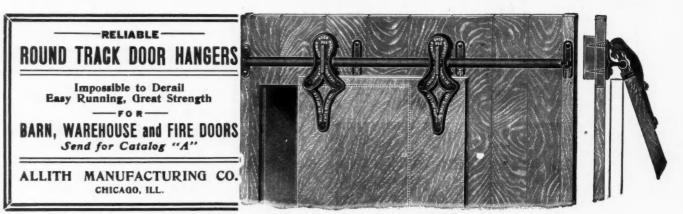


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379



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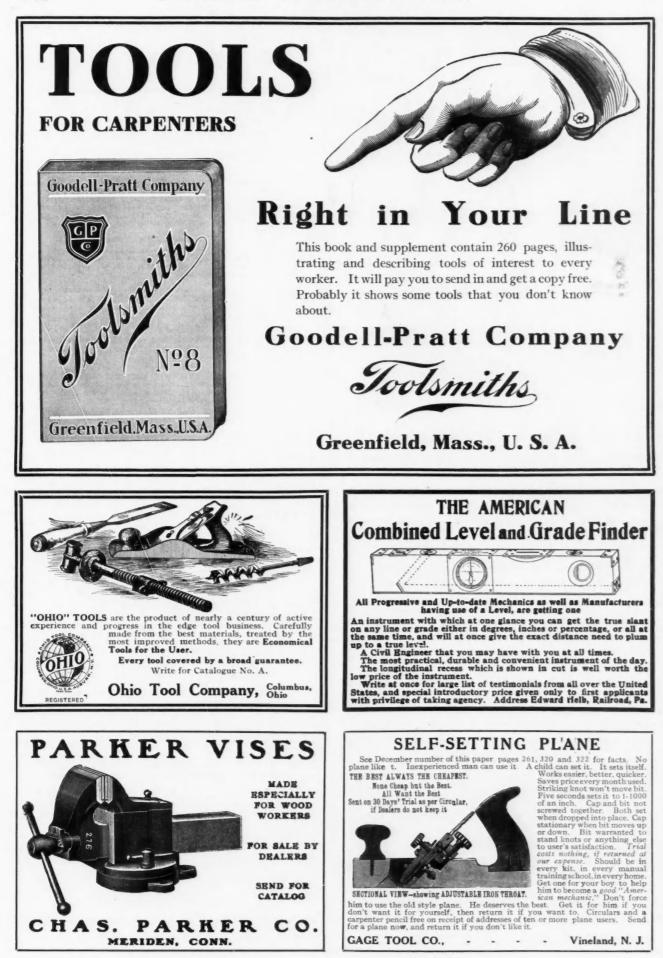
1909]

380

[January



381

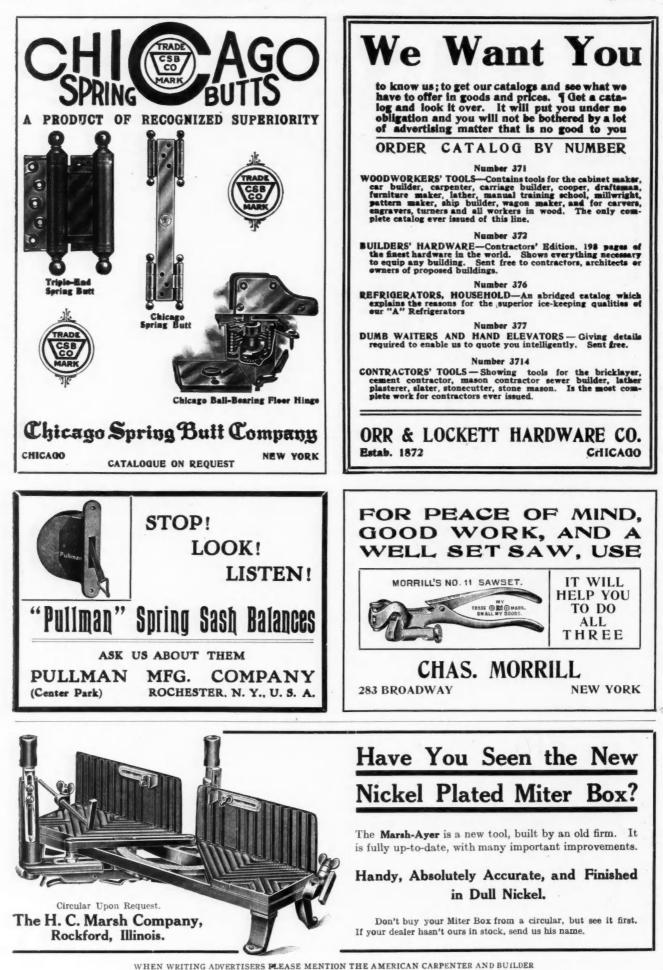


WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

1909]

382

[January



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The AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER is issued promptly on the of each month. It aims to furnish the latest and the most practical first of each month 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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ON'T make a crooked path because the man ahead of you did.

HERE are so many ways to get pleasure out of work that it's queer how so many fail to see them.

HE man who takes a little sunshine home with him will be surprised, in a week or two, to find what a nice place home is.

HE path to success is paved with good intentions that were carried out.

The

World's Greatest

Building Paper

Seasonable

HERE is precedent for the taking of a general inventory on the morning of each January First. Yes, in spite of all the jokes-real and imaginaryon the subject, resolutions are seasonable at this time!

We have learned many things during the year just past. Nineteen Hundred and Eight has been a good teacher; a peculiar year in many respects, trying at times to most of us,-we would not care to see it return! Yet the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER wishes to take this opportunity to extend to the carpenters and builders of the country its heartiest congratulations on the hustling, optimistic spirit that has carried them through the year so successfully.

It is with all confidence in your ability-no, your habit-to make good, that we wish you a Happy New Year, a year full of prosperity. May we all have plenty of good, hard work to do, and the strength of brain and of hand to do it in the proper way.

Standing thus at the beginning of a new year, there could be no better time than now for us all to get together-members of the "Big Family"-and compare notes. We wish such a gathering were possible in actual fact! What a stimulus for good work such a meeting, with its interchange of ideas, would be! But such is not possible.

We can, and ought to have, however, a real "convention by mail," a general interchange of written ideas. Every reader, probably, of the AMERICAN CAR-PENTER AND BUILDER has some practical pet scheme for doing some piece of work, or some interesting bit of information, which would help his fellow readers, and which they ought to know. Let your Magazine, through its Correspondence Department, be your exchange. Also, there may be questions you would like to see discussed in the various Departments. Write to us about them. Help us to help you.

Nineteen Hundred and Nine is before us. Again we wish you a happy, prosperous New Year.

Prize Competition for House & Bungalow Designs

Invitation and Announcement

WE BEG to announce the American Carpenter and Builder Prize Competition for House and Bungalow Designs,—designs that are thoroughly prac-Scope of tical, of frame residences which can be Contest built, complete, for \$3,000 or less. This competition is open to the world. We shall be glad to have our readers, wherever located, bring this matter to the attention of their architectural friends. We desire to invite especially the carpenters and builders themselves to participate. Building plans of merit, *practical* in construction, and capable of being carried out at the estimated cost, will receive first consideration in making the awards.

Two Classes This is a Double Competition, covering two distinct classes of residences :

The 1st, Class A—Designs for Frame Houses, full Two Story, or Story-and-a-Half in height.

The 2nd, Class B—Designs for Frame Houses of the Bungalow or Cottage Type, all rooms on one floor.

Designs in either Class must provide for basement under the entire house. The cost to build must not exceed, in either Class, \$3,000; construction and finish to be substantial and first class.

\$200 in Prizes There will be EIGHT CASH PRIZES for the winners, four in each class:

Class A, Houses.	Class B, Bungalows.
First Prize\$50	First Prize\$50
Second Prize 25	Second Prize 25
Third Prize 15	Third Prize 15
Fourth Prize 10	Fourth Prize 10

Committee In order to insure perfectly fair, imparof **Judges** tial and correct awards, a committee of judges has been selected, made up of two well-known Architects, who have made a specialty of Residence Architecture, one Building Contractor, and the Editor of the American Carpenter and Builder. Judgments will be based primarily on three factors: 1st, convenience of interior arrangements; 2nd, attractiveness of exterior, and 3rd, economy of construction.

Cost Will Be While the maximum cost is placed at **Considered** \$3,000, it should be borne in mind that designs calling for a smaller sum are also desired. Such designs will receive equal consideration 'with those just within the \$3,000 limit. Any design, however, made to figure \$3,000 by manifest deficiencies in construction or finish will be rejected.

Time Limit This Competition will be held open for all designs reaching the office of the American Carpenter and Builder at Chicago, Ill., up to and including March 1st, 1909. The committee of judges will make its awards so that the prize winners may be announced and the winning designs published in the April Number, the Fourth Anniversary Number, of this magazine.

Requirements

E ACH design for this Competition must include three parts: There must be a set of drawings, consisting of a front elevation, one side elevation, a foundation and basement plan, floor

Drawings plans and a roof plan, including attic (if any), together with a good selection of details, embracing exterior and interior finish and construction. General dimensions with size of rooms should be given.

The elevations and plans may be drawn to any convenient scale, preferably $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to the foot; the details should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ up to 3 in. to the foot. All drawing should be on white paper or cloth, done in ink or in water colors.

Specifications Each study must be accompanied by brief specifications, outlining the construction of the Residence, indicating the materials employed, the finish, the scheme of heating, lighting, plumbing, etc.

Estimate There must also be an estimate of cost of **Cost** in detail under such headings as "Excavation," "Mason Work," "Carpentry," including roofing, "Plumbing," "Plastering" and "Painting." This estimate must show the *cost in detail* of the work and materials included under each of the headings. The cost of labor in connection with the various parts of the work must be given separately from the cost of the material; also current rates of wages per day or hour on which the various costs are based. In fact, the estimate must be in detail in the sense in which that word is usually employed. No set of drawings, unaccompanied by such an estimate, will be considered in awarding the prizes.

Conditions

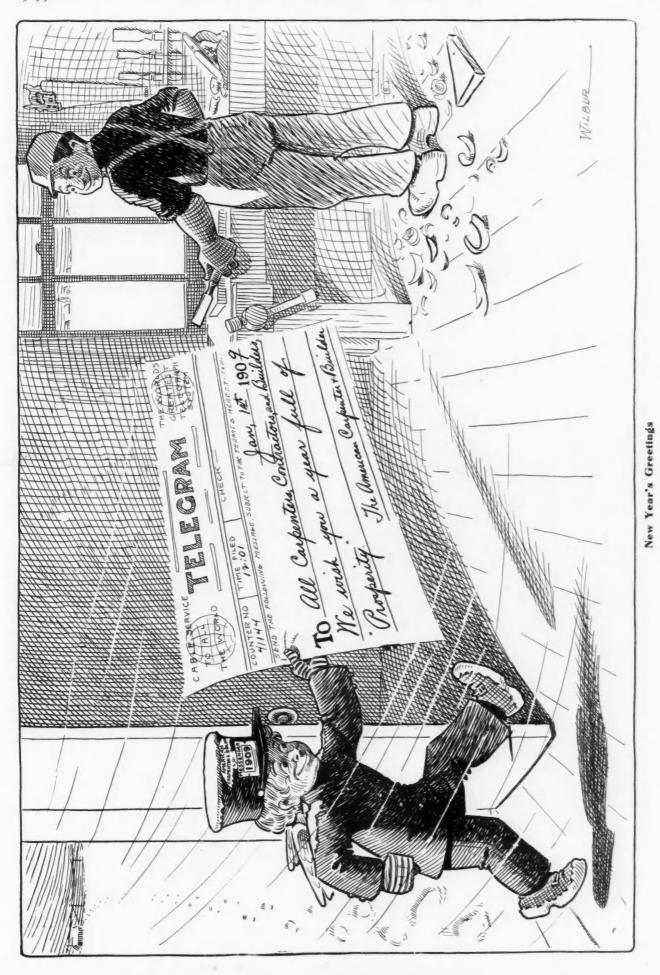
A S THIS Competition is to be conducted in all fairness, no name nor identifying mark is to appear on any drawing or paper; but each design is to be **How Work Shall** accompanied by a card, bearing **Be Signed** the name and address of the author, sealed in a plain envelope. Each design and its accompanying envelope will, when received, be given a number; and the design will be known by that number till after the awards have been made.

Ownership All designs submitted in this Competiof **Designs** tion shall remain the property of their authors, and shall be duly returned to them; the American Carpenter and Builder will PUBLISH THE PRIZE-WINNING DESIGNS in the April, 1909, Number.

Reservation The right to return to their authors all the designs submitted in this Competition without an award of prizes, in case none of the drawings sent in are judged of sufficient merit for publication in the American Carpenter and Builder, is expressly reserved. The right to readvertise this contest or postpone the date of it, in case it should be found necessary so to do, is also reserved.

All studies and designs submitted in this Competition are to be carefully packed, without folding or rolling, and are to be sent prepaid, to Prize Competition Editor, American Carpenter and Builder, 185 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

385



1909]

Woodworking Experiences in Hawaii

By H. C. Haner

THE writer has had the unusual experience of building a mill in a country in which sawmills were unknown; that is to say, what might be termed modern mills. True, there were some few primitive affairs of the kind we usually term "ground hog mills," built down on the ground and run with portable engines. But for a mill in which all the drives were down on the lower floor, with a clear saw floor above, in a building having a span of 65 feet, the idea was a revelation to every one who saw it, including the owners, some of whom are not yet convinced that sawing on the ground floor is not the proper way. It is the same old story of doing what grandpa did, because he did it that way.

I spent a week in Honolulu, and, while some business was transacted, it happened to be more or less of a pleasure trip, as it was just before the 22nd of February, and the big floral parade was to take place on that day. This island is all cane plantations. Sugar cane and pineapples are the staple products. There is practically no timber, all the land being cleared and devoted to these crops. In Honolulu there are several small mills in which house finishing is made. One of



Cave Under Lava Surface Showing Soil Thickness

these is managed by Lee Chu, a well educated Chinaman, who speaks English fluently. His mill was full of machinery; so full, in fact, that there was but little room to get around any of them. Work from one machine had to be passed over or carried around to another. Most of the machinery was good, but had all been bought second hand, and presented a curious assortment of makers' names. All of it was fairly well kept up, and the work being done was a good average quality.

The woods in use there came principally from the coast, and all stock, like flooring and ceiling, came ready worked. The demands of the trade there present some curious features, such as lengths in floor-



The Giant Koa Tree in the Jungle

ing. Flooring and ceiling up to 36 feet is regularly kept in stock and is often specified in the contractors' bills. The yard man informed me that he often filled such orders, to find afterward that the stock was cut into 9-foot lengths for partitions. Such things make a lumberman lose his temper, and not infrequently what he mistakes for his religion.

In Honolulu I found the lumber yards quite up to anything we have at home, and when it is considered that they have to carry such an assortment of lengths in all kinds of lumber, up to 12 by 12, one cannot but regard the trouble of the yard men at home as but triffing in spite of their loud complaints. The railroads are narrow-gauge on the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, and are standard on the island of Hawaii, from the city of Hilo out. This is the road on which the mill the writer is building is situated. We are about 22 miles south of Hilo and on the south edge of the big lava flow of 1843, which covers this section of the country from the crest of the volcano of Mauna Loa to the sea, about thirty miles, with a coat of volcanic rock varying in thickness from 10 inches to 6 feet. This flow left the surface in the most fantastic forms, the cooling lava taking some of the most interesting and curious shapes. The entire surface of the timber section in which we are operating is like that shown in one of the pictures,

1909]

cases that leaving the stumps to rot out would furnish a good fertilizer, as well as entail a good deal less expense; but away back in the early history of the cane plantations this pulling was practiced, and what was good enough for grandpa is still good enough for the rest of the family. One look at a forest that has been pulled by this method would discourage some of the best loggers that ever cut a tree.

The Koa, or mahogany, timber is quite different from the Ohia. The former is very distinctly marked in its shadings and in its figuring. Some of the handsomest furniture ever seen is made up of this wood, table tops being made of one piece split and laid to form the figure. Some of the effects are remarkable for their beauty and for their resemblance to living



The Kon Tree Pulled Down-Notice the Slight Root Growth

the dark spot showing a cave made by the swelling of the coat of lava, forming a blister. The soil, in the course of ages, has formed from vegetation, and the trees grow in this soil, with only their wide-spreading roots for support, except in cases where the roots find a crevice in the lava and go down to the caves below. This picture shows well the extreme thinness of the soil in which the timber, Ohia, grows. When the trees are pulled down, which is done instead of cutting them down, the roots pull up a great mass of loose soil down to the rock, leaving the most tangled mass imaginable from which to pull the saw logs. This method of felling the trees is used in this particular case because the owners of the land want to plant it to cane. When the logging is done the stumps are piled and burned. It has been advised in many

objects. One panel in a bookcase has in it a perfect representation of a woman in evening dress with a veil draped over the head. The back of a mission chair shows a ship under full sail, with moonlight effect on the waves. The variety is infinite and varies with every change of light on the wood. The finish is like satin, varying to changeable silk, and presents a variety of markings not found in any other wood. Some idea of the size of the Koa tree may be obtained from the pictures, one of them showing a big tree, of which there are many. This tree is about 14 feet in diameter and is 24 feet to the first limb. It is these large trees that have the most perfect markings of the lumber. Another of the pictures shows one of the giants pulled over, and the slight root growth can be seen. The logs piled up show the average sizes of

[January

the timber, and illustrate the method of pulling all trees to one central point for loading to send in to the mill.

The present mill equipment was found to be too inadequate to handle this timber, and a new band mill will be installed to cut it, the present circular outfit being laid aside. With the installing of a modern mill, it is expected to push the sale of the lumber in the States. Its beauty entitles it to rank with the finest of cabinet woods.

In these milling operations the labor is a curious mixture. In our crew we have Japanese, Chinese ("Parquet" they are called here), Koreans, Filipinos,

saw one of my carpenters (?) has in use. The teeth point toward the handle, and the Jap sits on the ground and braces his feet against the timber and pulls the saw toward him. The result is slow work, and when he is changed to a two-man saw, he saws crooked for a good while, but finally learns.

The other pictures show the difference between the Jap adze and an American adze. The central tool is a broad axe, or rather what they use for one. The blade is 5% inch thick on the back, and is more of a sharpened wedge than a broad axe, and does correspondingly slow work even in the hands of an expert worker. Some of the Japs are hewing out Ohio



A Pile of Koa Logs Ready to be Loaded to the Mill

Hawaiians. The native is not overly given to work, but when he is ahapa-Hoale, or of half foreign extraction, he is a bright and somewhat energetic fellow. All sorts and kinds of races have inter-married with the native women, and the result is one of the most cosmopolitan races on the globe. There is every trait, good and bad, of all the races, and the virtues are not predominant.

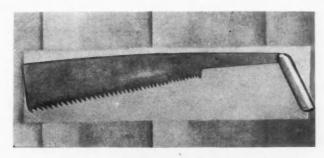
Taking the races as workers, the Japs are the most energetic, but my high opinion of them from written reports received a rude shock when I had to work them, especially around machinery. They are fairly good imitators, but have absolutely no initiative. Their most prominent thing in learning is to do all things backward. As an instance, look at the picture of a

Portuguese, and a sprinkling of Kanakas, or native ties with such tools, and they are loath to believe that a tiemaker in the States will do from four to six times as much work as they do. It is largely a matter of tools, backed by a greater amount of skill. They never score a tie, but chip it off gradually until it is reduced to size. They hew their ties somewhat smoother than those made in the States, but as that is a neglible matter with a cross tie, their smoother work does not count in the run of a day's work.

> A peculiar feature of these islands is that, although they are of lava formation and abound in pits and holes in the surface that offer the finest of hiding places for beasts of prey, there are none to be found. There are no snakes, and while the woods abound in edible roots, berries and fruits, none of them are poisonous. There is a native tuber or yam that affords

food to hogs and is often eaten. The great native dish is "poi," made from the Tara plant, and is a sort of thick gruel, tasteless to an American, but is liked a good deal after a taste has been formed for it. The writer has not yet managed to get accustomed to the dishes nor the fruits nor vegetables, all of which are very insipid to a man with a Chicago hotel taste to start with. But there is much that is enjoyable

1909]



A Japanese Cross-Cut Saw-Teeth Point Toward the User

about their eating, especially when it is the occasion of a "luau" (lu-ah-oo). On these festive occasions there is a suckling pig roasted, wrapped in leaves and packed in hot ashes, and this, with the fish, some kinds of which are eaten raw, and the Opeias, a sort of an oyster with one shell, also eaten raw, make a feast after one is accustomed to the raw part of it. On some of these "luau's" there is what is called a "poi



A Comparison-Jap Adze and Broad Axe and American Adze

dog." A young pup is kept for quite a time and fed on nothing but this poi, and when he is rolling fat he is roasted the same way as a pig. This is one of the rare feasts!

This account would not be complete without some mention of the great native entertainment, the Hula dance. On many private occasions, and occasionally on public occasions, these Hula dancers give an exhibition. Some idea of its character may be had when it is said that in the States the whole house would be "pulled" by the police, but it is permitted here in deference to the native ideas, something after the fashion of the English government of their colonies. It is pretty shocking at first, but one can get used to most anything in the tropics.

The climate of these islands, with some few exceptions, is the finest I ever experienced. It is never too hot nor is it ever cold. It is amusing to me to see some of the old residents going around with sweaters on and wearing a coat at night, when one thin shirt is all I want for comfort. Where we are, on the east coast, it rains a good deal, mostly at night, the yearly fall being 125 inches, but on the island of



A Typical "Grass House" of Honolulu

Maui there is one place that has a yearly fall of 400 inches. We are in plain sight of the famous volcanoes of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, the latter of which has an active crater at present, Kilauea, to which I have been several times and looked down into the fiery depths at the boiling lava, and which has been for some time in a very active state. I have some cards that were scorched over the lava cracks, the heat from which will melt a bar of solder in one minute. These cracks are reached on the way to the crater, and objects held over them with a stick for an instant get the desired scorch.

Our big tie mill is fast nearing completion and we will soon be sending ties to the States. After this has been accomplished, the Koa mill will be installed and some of the finest cabinet wood ever put into furniture will be available. Let some of the designers in the States take hold of this wood and its artistic possibilites will be developed almost beyond belief. I have never seen such combinations in panel work as this wood admits of. As it is one of the hardest of woods, though fairly easy to work, its lasting qualities are beyond question. It is hoped that some photos of the panels will be obtainable for a future letter. I think it will be agreed they are fine indeed.

A Successful Open-Air Sleeping Room

HOW AN APARTMENT WAS BUILT, GIVING ALL THE ADVANTAGES, BUT WITHOUT THE HARDSHIPS, OF THE ORDINARY OUT-DOOR SLEEPING PLACE

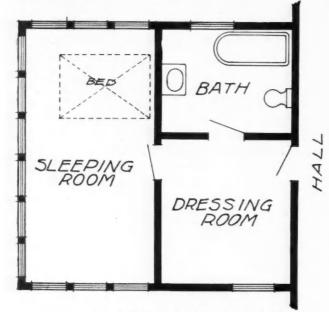
P EOPLE who live most of the time out of doors seldom have colds. Most of us pay a good deal of attention to what we eat. We are particular to have our food clean above all things. It must also be wholesome, expensive and abundant, or else we feel ourselves greatly abused. A good many of us on the other hand, seem perfectly willing to breathe stale, laboratory, the purest of all the actual necessities of life. The importance of fresh air, and a good generous supply of it, too, becomes more vital to us when we consider that we have to breathe several times a minute both day and night.

For most of us—working more or less out of doors —the daytime supply of fresh air is all that it ought



The Home of E. W. Reynolds, Morgan Park, Ill., Showing "Open-Air" Sleeping Room

second-hand air that has been used and poisoned and then used over again. Yet air is the cheapest, most abundant, and, when we get it direct from nature's

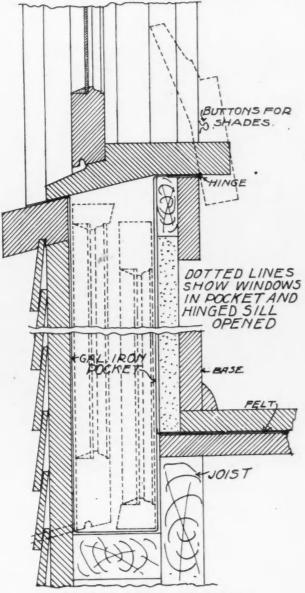


Plan Second Floor-"Open-Air" and Adjoining Rooms

to be. It is with the air we breathe at night that there is often room for improvement. This point has been most emphatically presented during the past three or four years by various eminent physicians and by societies for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. It has been proved conclusively that the germs cannot develop nor live in the presence of fresh, out-of-door air, but do thrive, multiply and grow fat, indoors in unventilated rooms. Stuffy sleeping rooms are their especial romping place.

Mr. E. W. Reynolds, a resident of Morgan Park, Illinois is not given to the consumption habit,—and he doesn't propose to be. He believes in fresh air. He believes in living outdoors as much as possible. In order to get the full benefit of the best air obtainable he bought some time ago a house situate up on the crest of the hill in Morgan Park. But even with that he was not entirely satisfied. He felt that much of the beauty and vitalizing power of the fresh night air was eluding him. So last summer he engaged Mr. E. J. Lewis, a local carpenter and contractor, to build an extension to his house by carrying the south wing out some twenty feet; his main purpose being to secure an "outdoor" or fresh air sleeping room. The manner in which this was done was extremely ingenius and is proving successful in every way. The idea is well illustrated by the photographs of the house and the accompanying working detail drawings.

In the main illustration this south wing is shown. The sleeping room is on the second floor, open three sides to the weather. The openings however are fitted with sash glazed with tinted ondoyant glass

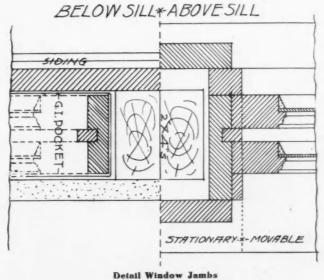


Detail Storm-Proof Sill and Window Box

to close when the weather is extremely windy or stormy. Next to the sleeping room is a dressing room and bath room, both of which are kept comfortably warm, but the sleeping room has no artificial heat. Mr. Reynolds says a person can sleep comfortably in a tent out on the lawn in winter; and he speaks from experience. But he has found that a warm dressing room is not only a great comfort but a necessity.

One of the photos shows a corner of the sleeping room with the sash closed. All the windows have

curtains made out of cotton duck; the two windows to the left show them drawn partly down and buttoned to stud buttons screwed into the casing. In summer



the windows are all left open, the only protection being the outside wire fly screens. On windy nights some of the canvas curtains are lowered and fastened to prevent the wind from blowing in too strongly.

Because of the handsome library on the first floor, great care had to be taken to guard against injury from sudden storms. The windows and floor of the sleeping room were very carefully made for this reason; in fact Mr. Reynolds says you could play a hose on the floor of this room without in any way injuring the library below. The detail drawings show how the windows were constructed to be perfectly storm proof and water tight. The jambs extend down, with the exception of those in the center on the south side, so that the sash may be lowered into pockets below the floor. These pockets are lined with gal-



The Library Below, Which Had to be Protected

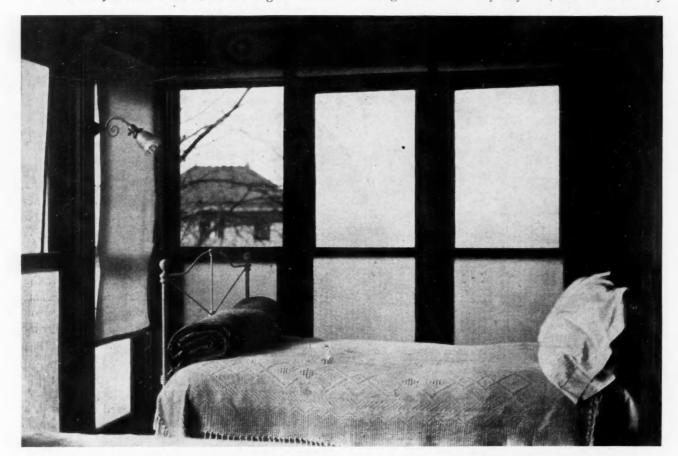
vanized iron made water-tight and connected with a gutter outlet. All sash are balanced with heavy coil steel sash springs so the sash may be easily raised or lowered. When down the opening is covered

[January

with a hinged cap. The center windows under the gable slide up, the window frames being extended into the attic for this purpose.

In making the floor great care was taken to have it water tight. In the first place a matched pine floor was nailed to the joists in the usual way. This was mopped over with tar and covered with a layer of tarred felt carefully tacked down along the edges of each sheet. This layer was then mopped over with fresh hot tar, and another layer of tarred felt laid to break the joints and tacked at the edges. In all was completed by Andrew A. Roche, the finishing touches having occupied him for four straight hours. Having finished, he inscribed his name on the small ball that crowns the apex of the spire, then he carefully made his way down the framework of the building to the fortieth floor. Roche is a painter of nerve, but not a braggart, as we may judge from his own words:

"There's no use saying a fellow hasn't an uncomfortable feeling doing a job like that. I make no claim to being braver than anybody else, and I want to say



A Corner of the Open-Air Sleeping Room, Showing Protecting Curtains and Sash

this work provision was made for a good joint around the outside edge by carrying the tarred felt over the edge of the galvanized iron lining in the window pockets. On top of this foundation a solid tongued and grooved white oak floor was laid in narrow strips, the groove of each strip was filled with white lead before driving it up.

The illustration showing a corner of the elegant library underneath the sleeping room proves the wisdom of carefully protecting it as described from a possible accident from above.

A Painter's Perilous Work

The Metropolitan building, in New York City, is the highest building in the world, being 700 feet above the pavement. About the last part of October the job of painting the spire on this tolerably lofty structure

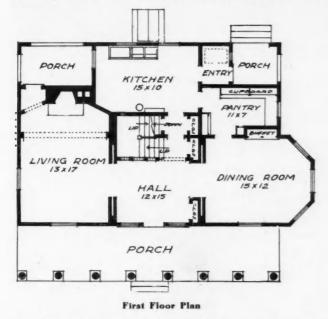
that it is a job I never want again. From the fortieth floor to the fiftieth is a succession of ladders, until you get to the base of the spire. We have no rigging specially for such work. I slung a pot of paint over my shoulder and made my way to the top of the spire, where I hung on and painted. The sensation was wonderful. At that altitude there is a strong impulse to jump off, and a man has to summon all his nerve to keep straight. The feeling came over me at times, and I succeeded in restraining the mad impulse to jump into eternity, but only by great will power. It was dangerous to look down, but I could not forbear to look now and then. The people in the park appeared like a lot of bugs grouped together, and those walking on Broadway looked like flies crawling along. I put my name on the ball at the top, so that is higher than anybody's else; only a man in a balloon can go higher with his name."



A Delightful New England Home By M. H. Northend

Newtonville, Massachusetts, designed by Messrs. Peare & Quiner, architects, is an interesting example of a comfortable, artistic house. It is a pleasing combination of the colonial and modern styles of architecture, as these styles are being used in New England today.

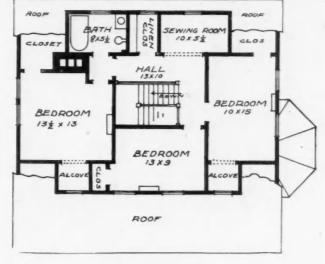
The quaint dormer windows at both the front and



HE home of Mr. Augustus H. Patterson at of the old and comfortable farmhouse type. At the rear, this roof is fashioned into one of the overhanging variety, so frequently seen in homes of the colonial period, and combines effectively with the modern porch and trellis-screened sun-parlor. This sun-parlor is one of the very interesting features of this attractive home.

393

A fancy high trellis has been erected at one side of the house, and at its base vines have been planted.



Second Floor Plan

rear of the house, add a touch of picturesqueness to a rather plain exterior; and the deep, sloping roof, which extends at the front to form the top of the wide veranda, supported by six large pillars, is distinctly

These in time will clamber and hide the farmework from view, and present a delightful symphony in green, which will harmonize well with the deep green tones of the blinds and the grey of the shingles.

1909]

[January

394

The exterior is further improved by the large bay window at one side, which allows the bright sunlight to enter and brighten the dining-room.

The outside of the house is finished with shingles, stained a soft grey. This gives the house the appearance of being old and weatherbeaten and the grey tone combines well with the pure white of the trim.

The entrance door leads directly from the veranda into the hall, which is rather unique and attractive in appearance; the fern leaf pattern paper and dark green trim produce a decidedly interesting effect. The staircase is concealed from view by a screening, the upper part of which suggests a Japanese ramma, or ventilation panel. It is stained to match the trim, and shows the grain and markings of the wood. This is a stairway treatment that is very simple and economical to carry out, yet there is scarcely any arrangement more satisfactory for a house of this kind.

A glance at the four plans will show the exceptionally fine disposition of space in this house. A number of features are especially interesting. To the left of the hallway is the living-room, a large, square apartment, finished in a cherry stain, its walls covered with a paper of fanciful design in tones of red, green and



The Comfortable Home-like Living Room

yellow. At one end of the room is the fireplace, constructed of red bricks laid in white mortar. To the left of the fireplace, an alcove, separated from the main room by pretty brown silk curtains, leads to the little back piazza, enclosed as a sun-room.

On the opposite side of the hall is the dining-room, panelled in green burlap up to within about three feet of the ceiling, where it is met with a dado of Southern



Reception Hall and Stairway—A Unique and Satisfactory Treatment



The Nicely Lighted, Bay-Window Dining Room

foliage design and is finished at the top with a narrow molding. The furniture is stained to match the woodwork, and is simple in design. The art square upon the floor repeats the colors of the dado. The dainty white muslin curtains at the windows, together with the drop shade of Japanese design set in a wooden frame, give charm and personality to the room. A very attractive and useful feature of this room is the separated from the hall by a shallow entry and closet, where the brooms and dusters are kept. The walls are so constructed as to deaden the noise and prevent the smell of the cooking from penetrating into other parts of the house. This arrangement with respect to the kitchen is an interesting feature, and has proved most successful.

395

The second floor is divided very satisfactorily. The hallway is lined with bookcases on one side, and widens out into a cozy den or sewing room. The rest of the upper story is divided into three chambers and a bath room, all daintily finished. The cost complete was about four thousand five hundred dollars.



The Kitchen

built-in china closet, with drawers underneath for linen and silver.

Directly back of the hall is the kitchen, a long, low, pleasant appartment, finished in yellow plaster. It is



Rear View, Showing Screened Porch

1909]

[January

Wood Carving from Nature

By C. Bryant Schaefer

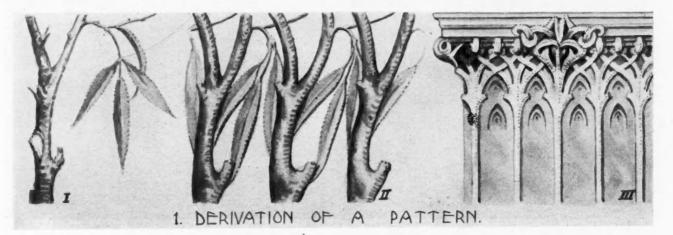
A PERSON handy with tools can easily learn ornamental carving. A grown person and mechanic can make a beginning without going through the preliminary courses which are arranged for the young and inexperienced. Art is rather the finishing touches of a well learned trade than something to be learned apart from practical employment.

Good work can be done from the start if the designs are simple and well chosen.

Some acquaintance with the possibilities of carv-

the masters were. This is the true American way. Any fine-grained stuff will do for wood carving. Among the kinds commonly used are holly, cypress, fig and lemon tree; lime, plane and chestnut woods. Very few tools are needed to begin with.

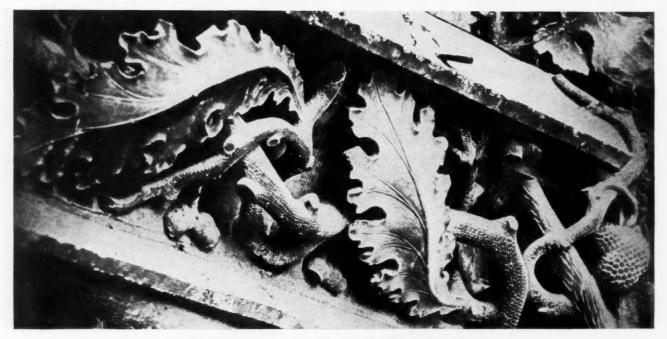
Get a flower or a twig with some leaves on it. Do not think of copying it, but study it. Overlook the disagreeable features, like the torn leaf or the ragged bark. Seek the desirable element, which is to be found in all things. See in what respect the



ing as an art is desirable before beginning. Without it a person is apt to feel that time spent in decorative effort is mere trifling

It is never astisfactory for beginners in any art to copy the work of experts. Imitations will not stand comparison with the originals; and the employment becomes a drudgery instead of being a pleasure. It is better to exercise one's own choice and be free, as strength of the branch is formed. Its angles are really a stiff, continuous curve. One bend is related to another. There are little knobs of reinforcement where the stems branch off. The swaying limb is full of grace and every leaf finds a place for itself.

Then plan some patterns similar to the example among the illustrations. Arrange the natural forms with method. Introduce symmetry. When it has been



An Oak Leaf Design-Carried Out with Great Strength and Beauty



Quaint Old English Wood Carving-Subject, "Mesereres Drawing Teeth "

made suitable to the place it is to occupy it may be worked out. Then it will relate as clearly as words what the carver found to admire or what he wished others to appreciate.

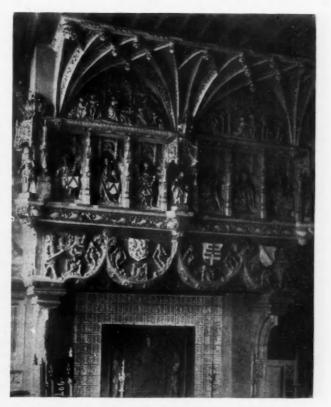
1909]

The arrangement of natural objects in conventionalized patterns and the emphasizing of the beauties the designer discovers is one of the greatest pleasures of artistic work. It also gives people something to consider and appreciate. Second or third glance finds new beauties. The object never becomes tiresome or out of date. The scrolls and quirks that are punched out by the yard so thoughtlessly do not have this lasting fascination. If the carver appreciates this, his simplest work is then sure to be dignified.

There is one more step in the conventionalization. The pattern must be adapted to the tools and materials and fitted for practical application or use. This may change the pattern so that there is little resemblance to nature left. The value of the work, however, is not injured on this account.

The most favorable subjects to begin with are carved belt courses, panels, capitals and finials. Gothic examples of these features are shown as a guide. The artists who carved them had no drawings or patterns to guide them. They had no art education, as the schools define it today. These workmen outlined their patterns and cut right into the wood and stone to represent whatever they found fit. They may have learned the vegetable forms and habits of plant growth from hoeing in their own kitchen gardens.

In the photograph of the beautiful mantel will be found belt courses. The forms carved are chosen for the contrast of light and shade. Buds with a deep cut background secure this. See what a beautiful thing is made from a common cabbage leaf. What a full bowl shaped form it has, all ruffled and scalloped around the edge. These are the buds that climb up the edges and corners. The wood panels represent the idea still further. Their beautiful geometrical interlacing is accompanied with foliage. Notice how the boldest members, the stiles of the panels, are quite sufficient for a simple scheme. That is probably as far as the carver at first thought of going with his work. Then another molding was added to the sides by cutting a little deeper, and so on, adding more and more. What a sure and thoughtful method! It led to the



Fine Example of Carving-City Hall, Coutral, Belgium

designing of whole windows and facades. It is the way the Gothic mind worked and produced some of the most intricate work.

It is seldom that such a good illustration of carving detail is to be found as that of the oak leaf between the belt moldings. The very texture and thinness of the leaf are here represented, although in a necessarily thick and clumsy material.

After practicing the arrangement of a few natural

it has the appearance of being finished. This is then often sufficient for a great many decorative purposes.

Use the same tool in similar places; one for the leaves, another for the stems, and so on. Make the finishing touches uniformly. Do not twist the tool around. Try it with various motions before touching the material. Let the tool marks follow the little veins of the natural objects without reproducing them. Stop work before beginning to smooth out the carving.



Curious Wood Carving, from the Cathedral at Ely, England

objects in various ways, as already directed, a pattern may be decided on to carry out. Have the natural examples near by. Mark the main outline of the pattern on the surface of the material to be carved. Overlook the smaller details for the time being. Leaves are in groups of three or more. They are in bunches and clusters that have a general outline over all. It simplifies matters to get this first. Confusion is avoided and many unnecessary details as well. Stress is laid upon this because beginners usually start with too many small things and fail.

The belt course of sea weed illustrates this progress of the work. First the main, shallow cutting at the left. After that the shaping of the leaves and interlacing seen in the middle of the example, then the finishing touches on the surfaces as shown on the right hand side.

Instead of making the first outline roughly, as some prefer, it is better to do the work nicely so that A part that is found difficult of execution should be modified appropriately. A pattern that is repeated in sections does not need to be reproduced with exactness. On the contrary it is better to have some slight harmonious variation.

Become a carver by carving your own ideas. Most directions lead one into the habit of carving from patterns. The result looks like a drawing more than it does like sculpture. In the same way machine cut work represents an accomplishment in mechanics. They may make a place for themselves, may become necessary, but they can never equal the value of real carving.

The chisel is just as much an instrument of culture and expression as the pen or painter's brush. One can take up a bit of carving from past ages and reconstruct the entire condition of the people who made it. Or one can do a piece of intelligent work with ordinary tools that will win admirers year after year.



Sketch Showing Progress of the Carving

398

[January



Possibilities of the Steel Square

SHOWING THE USE OF THE STEEL SQUARE AS A CALCULATING INSTRUMENT THAT MAY BE USED IN PRACTICAL WORK, SUCH AS LAYING OUT THE DIVISIONS IN CHURCH WINDOWS, ETC.

THILE it is an acknowledged fact that the steel square is one of the most useful of all the tools that go to make up a complete carpenter's outfit, still there are few who use it who realize the full scope to which it may be successfully applied. In the hands of one skilled in its use, it is wonderful what may be accomplished with it. It is a general instrument, not confined to any special trade. It is found all the way from the most humble village blacksmith shop to that of the most skilled cabinet maker in the land; it covers all the trades which deal with angles. Nor does it stop there; it reaches out into the scientific branches and is a valuable calculating instrument for finding the measurements and quantities of various things. The more workmen become familiar with what may be accomplished with the steel square the more in favor it will be.

The first illustration, Fig. 231, shows how five circles may be laid off so that they will fill a larger one of any given size. While this furnishes a problem that may seldom, or perhaps never, come up in the

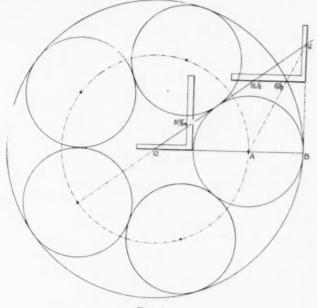
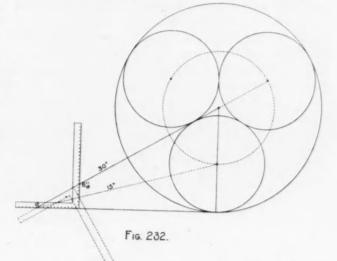


Fig. 231.

ordinary run of carpenter work, it is one that applies to the division of ornamental windows suitable for church work, etc., and is clearly in the range of the steel square. What is true of this is applicable to any other number of circles contained in any sized circle. There is nothing strange or difficult about this solution; but, if required to be done by any other method, it would require a calculation in higher mathematics quite beyond the average man. Problems of this kind, and in fact the angle problems in all framing work, are solvable by the proportions of a right angle tri-



angle. The steel square furnishes two of the sides (the base and perpendicular) of the triangle and a line diagonally across from one arm to the other, furnishes the hypothenuse side and completes the triangle.

Twelve on the tongue is used as a starting point, because it represents one foot, and thereby renders calculations for other parts more easily determined. Of course, to do this successfully, one must understand the application of degrees to the steel square, which we have in the course of our work explained many times in connection with miter and roof work. The figures shown on the squares, Fig. 231, are the same as would be used in obtaining the miter for a five sided frame, which is also the basis for finding all of the lengths, cuts and bevels contained in the roof for a five sided building.

Now as to the solution for the five circle problem, it is as follows: The diagonal line on the square rests at 36 degrees; with 12 on the tongue as a starting point and resting at the center of the circle, the line passes at 8 17/24 and continues indefinitely. As we have said before, the large circle can be of any desired size, because the same proportion always exists whether it is big or little.

Now place another square with 12 on the tongue on the diagonal line, with the blade resting on the tangent from the circle; and it will be found that the line forms an angle of 54 degrees from the tongue, which is the complement of 36 degrees (54+36=90)and intersects the blade at $16\frac{1}{2}$. Now either of these squares will give the pentagon miter, the blade giving it for 36 and the tongue for 54 degrees. Next, to find the radius of the circle, five of which can be contained in the one circle as shown. This may be done by bisecting the 54 degree angle, giving an angle of 27 degrees and intersecting the blade at 61/8; continue this line to the line from the tongue of the first square. The intersection of these lines, as at A, will be the center for the desired circle; A-B will be the required radius; the other centers lie on the circumference of the large circle through A, and will be easily found by "stepping off" with its radius.

In Fig. 232 is shown another problem of this kind but in this only three circles are shown. This may be classed as the beginning, because a polygon cannot have less than three sides, and is therefore the beginning of the regular polygonal miters. Two squares are shown in this illustration, the object being to show the bisecting line of the 30 degree angle, giving of course an angle of 15 degrees; this application gives it without having to know the figures (3 5/24) to take on the square. The rest is clear enough without further explanation; but, before passing this by, we refer to Fig. 233. Here the same figure as in the

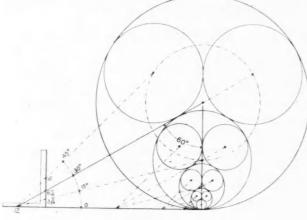


Fig. 233.

previous example is shown, but carried a little further. Four lines are shown radiating from 12 on the tongue and passing at 0; 3 5/24; 6 11/12 and 12 on the blade. These are not at equal points on the blade, but as applied to the divisions of the circle, they are found to be so and are 15 degrees apart.

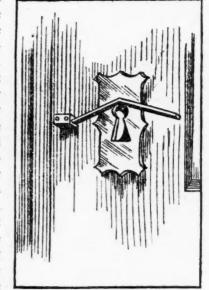
See what they have to do in the divisions of the circle. Here we have one large circle containing three other circles; these are in turn reduced a number of times, and might be reduced on down and down into the infinitesimal. Yet, as accurate as these illustra-

tions may seem to be, none of the angles (save one, which is 45 degrees) are absolutely correct. They are based on trigonometric calculations and are as nearly correct as can be. The figures given on the square are as near the equivalent as can be worked to and near enough for all practical purposes.

A Novel Key Guide

A Cincinnati man has invented a key guide, which will prove immensely beneficial to the man who has the habit of remaining out late at nights. With the

assistance of this little contrivance he will experience no difficulty in locating the keyhole. In fact, he can't miss it, no matter how dark it may The guide be. consists of a metal plate which is attached to the door so that it extends above the keyhole. The plate is bent in the middle, the point registering with the top of the kevhole. In the



dark it is an easy matter to bring the key in contact with the guide. Intuition will direct it to the keyhole. The "night owl" will appreciate the value of this little device, and would welcome its installation.

Circular Rooms Bad for the Mind

That circular rooms are distinctly bad for the mind is argued by the Chicago Journal. It says that experts in mental diseases who have made a study of conditions at the Minot Ledge Light attribute the unusual prevalence of insanity among the keepers of this lighthouse to its peculiar form of structure. There is no point, they say, on which the eye may rest, so it travels round and round in a maddening whirl. They, therefore, suggest that some means be devised for filling the curves and producing corners and angles. In support of their theory they cite instances of men who have lost their mental balance during long confinement in circular prisons, but have quickly regained it on being transferred to an ordinary room of corners and angles. Baron Trenck spent much of his time in prison making marks and corners to break the circularity of his surroundings and keep his reason from slipping away on the whirling and encircling walls. Casanova, an Italian engineer, who was imprisoned in a round tower, gives much the same testimony.



How to Frame for Special Windows

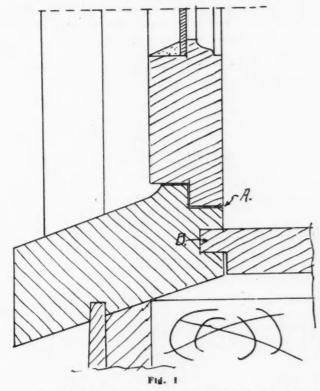
A STORM-PROOF CONSTRUCTION FOR SINGLE-SASH WINDOW CASINGS - METHOD OF FRAMING FOR CLOSELY-SET BAY WINDOWS - COST ESTIMATED

By I. P. Hicks

H OW to make a window frame for the attic or a single sash frame for any place, that will admit of hanging so the sash can be opened and at the same time keep out the snow and rain in stormy weather, is a problem that has caused the carpenter more or less study for years.

We have found no better way to accomplish the work than the arrangement shown in Fig. 1.

The sill is made with a lip and then rabbeted, as shown at A. The sash is also rabbeted to fit the sill. The sill is plowed at B; and the stool rabbeted to fit into the sill. This allows the sash to be hung at the top; and when closed over the rabbeted sill with the lip, it prevents rain and snow from beating in under

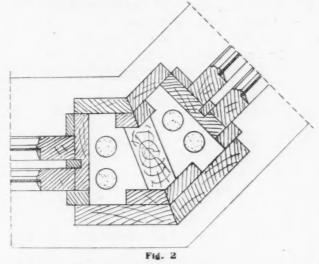


the sash. If the sash is tightly closed it is just about storm-proof,—so nearly so that not enough of rain or snow will get through to do any damage.

With the ordinary window sill it is impossible to

hang a single sash either at the top or on the side on account of the bevel on the sill; and then the stool is in the way. Our experience has been that almost any attempt to hang a single sash in the frame such as ordinarily made results in a very unsatisfactory job. If the window happens to be in some place much ex-

401



posed, it will be found to be a great annoyance on account of leaks.

A frame constructed with the sill and sash rabbeted as shown in the sketch is as near storm-proof as it is possible to get and have the sash hung so it can be opened readily.

Another point in the construction of windows is in bay windows of the octagon pattern. Many bay windows are made so that the casings join in the angle. When casings join in this manner it is necessary to know just how to set the studding and just the exact width of outside casing necessary to use to make room for the weights, and have is finish up right on the inside.

Referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that it requires an outside casing at least 7 inches wide to get the frame in; and then the studding must be set directly in the center of the angle. Wherever the frames join as in this case it is best to set a 2 by 4 stud in the angle as shown. It prevents the frames from drawing apart in the miter. The sketch shows that 7 inches is the least width of casing that will do; and this would leave the inside casing to finish up only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. The outside casings should be 8 inches wide then the inside casing would finish up about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is a better width to make the finish.

It is much better to leave a space of six to eight inches or more between the windows when this can be done, and put on siding with mitered corners. It makes a nicer looking job and is easier to finish on the inside when each frame is independent of the other. Care should be taken in setting frames for a bay window to get them evenly divided and all set to the same height exactly, so that in spacing up the siding there will be no difficulty in coming out right.

While we are on the subject of window frames it would cost proportionately more.

will undoubtedly be of some interest to know about what the cost of the average window is, put in the house all complete—sash, glass, frame, casings, weights and trim. We will take a frame 24 by 30 which is the average size.

The frame will cost	\$2.25
The sash, glazed, double strength	2.40
Inside casings, stops, etc., yellow pine	.75
Sash weights, cord and hardware	.80
Carpenter labor for setting frame and finishing	1.60

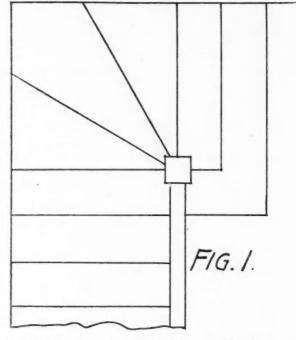
Total\$7.80 Thus we find that the average window figured all complete in a house is right close to \$8.00 and this figure is none too high. Windows with larger glass would cost proportionately more

Notes on Stair Construction

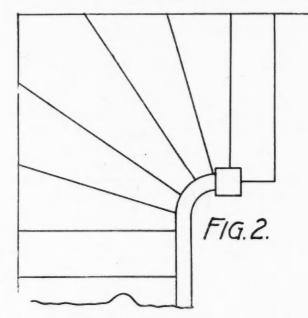
SOME SIMPLE YET IMPORTANT POINTS TO BE NOTED BY THE DESIGNER AND BY THE BUILDER OF STAIRS - AN ATTRACTIVE ARRANGEMENT SHOWN

By Charles P. Rawson

UNTIL about the time of Queen Elizabeth, the stair case, now so important a feature in all houses, was of small note. Previously, stairs were built in every case on a circular plan, revolving around a central axis or newel. These were known as



turret or corkscrew stairs. Stairs with wide straight flights were introduced during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and were made the leading feature in the mansions of the Elizabethan style. They were very massive in design with heavy oak balusters and enormous carved newels with ornamental panels. Many staircases of similar design but of lighter construction now exist in England, many of the more modern ones having cast-iron railings. In most houses built today the stairway is the most important feature, nevertheless its construction is frequently and, in fact, usually left with little thought as to design or convenience. In planning stairways, care should be taken to have sufficient room so that the height of the riser is not too great. The distance from floor to floor in inches should be divided into a certain number of vertical distances, each of which is termed the rise and which is usually from 7 to 8 inches. A rule frequently applied in proportioning the rise to the width of the tread is, that the rise in inches multiplied by the run or tread in inches shall be about 70 or 75. According to this a 7 inch riser will call for a $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch tread. The workman will readily see from this rule that the greater the rise the less the run, and the less the rise



the greater the run, the proportions varying to suit different conditions.

Winders as shown in Figure 1 should never be used if it is possible to avoid them, their great objections being the narrowness of the tread along the line of travel, which is a line generally taken about 14 inches

[January

from the rail. Where they are absolutely necessary, it is better that the rail be made continuous with the ends of the treads in the form of a cylinder and the risers not radiating from a common

1909]

FIG.3.

BALUSTER

TREAD

center, as shown in Fig. 2. Where angle posts are used care must be taken so that they are centered on the carriage with the rail centered on the angle posts. This should bring the outside balustrade flush with the finished string, as shown in Fig. 3. The height of the rail should be about 2 feet 4 inches or 2 feet 6 inches above the tread, measured on a line with the face of the riser; and on landings the ROUGH STRINGER height of the rail should be 2 feet 8 inches above the floor.

> In these days the mills are very accommodating, and will, as a rule, work out any stair problems that the carpenter may have.

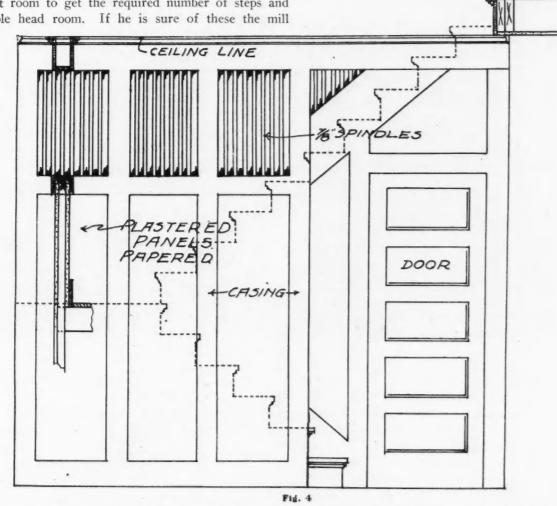
The principal thing for the carpenter to consider in planning a stair is to see that he has sufficient room to get the required number of steps and ample head room. If he is sure of these the mill

ficiently strong to carry the weight. They should be never less than 6 inches in the narrowest part. As a rule, it is best to put all of the rough frame work for the stairs in place before the lathing and plastering is done.

The stairway shown in the accompanying drawing, Figure 4, is one of unusual beauty and convenience. It is a decided departure from the ordinary design and may serve as a suggestion or help in planning. A residence illustrated in another part of this number shows such a stairway. A glance at the plan will show the ease with which the stairs are reached from all parts of the house. There are several other advantages to be gained in a stair of this kind, the principal ones being the saving of the cost of an open balustrade and the privacy obtained by the closed-in front, which is, however, so made as not to exclude the light. Economy of space, and the triple use as front, back and cellar stairs in one, is also to be considered.

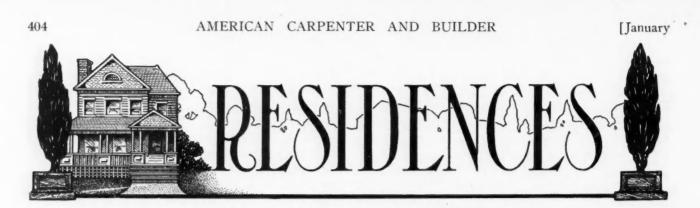
FLOOR LINE

Electricity is a dangerous element-yet people make light of it!



will usually do the rest of the designing for him. In constructing the rough frame work for the cular motion, therefore round pipes for the furnace stairs, care must be taken to have the stringers suf- are better conductors of hot air than square ones.

Don't forget that air travels with a spiral or cir-

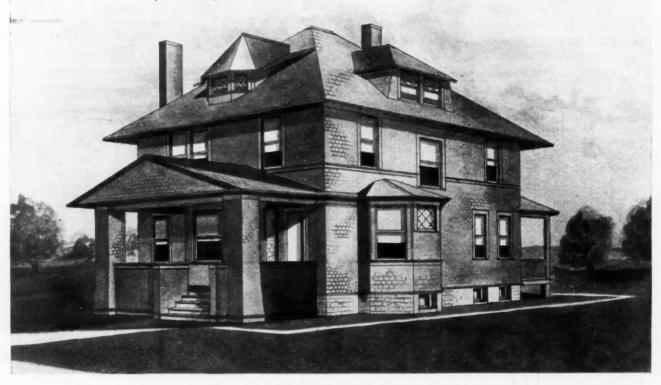


Attractive House and Bungalow Designs

VALUABLE IDEAS FOR THE HOME-BUILDER-PHOTOS WITH FLOOR PLANS OF SEVERAL RESIDENCES OF VERY SATISFACTORY DESIGN

T HERE are some houses which, by their very exterior appearance, their complacent and comfortable outlook upon life we might almost say, seem to radiate good cheer and hospitality, extending to even the casual passerby an invitation to enter and be welcomed. Within, the same impression is

self in the spacious living room, a room 15 by 23 feet in size, very well lighted and inviting. Double doors separate this room from the dining room. To the right is a cosy little bay window room, to be used as a den. From an alcove between this den and the dining room the main stairway goes up. The arrange-



The Homelike and Comfortable Residence of Mr. Paul Hull at Wilmette, Ill.

gained; and the thought comes that—as is so often the case—the personality of the owner has been unconsciously expressed in the generous, hospitable residence selected. Such a house is here illustrated, the residence of Mr. Paul Hull, at Wilmette, Ill.

It is one of those broad, square houses that are always so roomy and comfortable; and a glance at the floor plans will show that this house is no exception to the rule. It is an eight room house, full two stories with attic. On the first floor, entering from the porch through a small vestibule, one finds him-

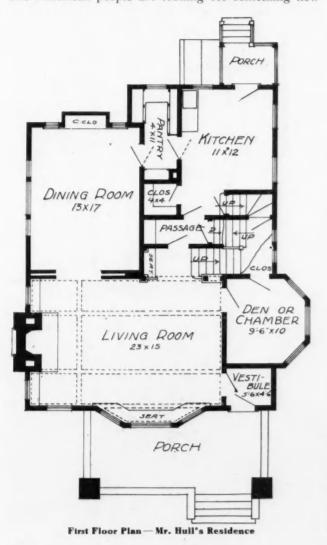
ment of this stair is especially good, providing for a back stair, and separating the kitchen from the rest of the house. The kitchen is proper size, is well lighted and convenient; the pantry and closets are well placed.

On the second floor are four nice bed rooms, each with large clothes closet. The half is roomy, the bath room accessible.

The house is of thorough-going construction, very substantially built throughout and finished in hard wood. The exterior is shingled.

An Artistic Bungalow

The American bungalow seems to be taking the different localities that it has reached by storm. And why should it not? It has opened up an unlimited amount of new thought along the lines of residence architecture and seems to have awakened many to the fact that moderate priced homes can be built without clinging fast to the old rules. That bungalows can be built just as comfortably and warmly as the older styles, and can contain all modern conveniences, has been proved. Also they seem to put new life into any community where new homes are being erected. The American people are looking for something new



all the time. They have not been afraid to test the bungalow; and it is standing the test well.

An example of what is being done along these lines in the more northern parts of the country is illustrated in connection with this, a practical, artistic bungalow, designed by Mr. B. F. Miller, and built for Dr. F. W. Slabaugh, at Omaha, Neb.

The exterior effect is very pleasing. The interior of the home is finished so as to harmonize with the exterior, and is modern in every respect. The design of interior trim is all special, being in accord with the bungalow idea. The special features of arrangement are well shown by the floor plans, which are given on the following page.

A Comfortable Four-Room Cottage

A little cottage of remarkably pleasing exterior and with rooms conveniently arranged is shown in connection with this. It was designed by Mr. B. F. Miller, of Omaha, and built in that place for Mr. E. O. Carson. It contains four rooms and bath. There is



Second Floor Plan - Mr. Huil's Residence

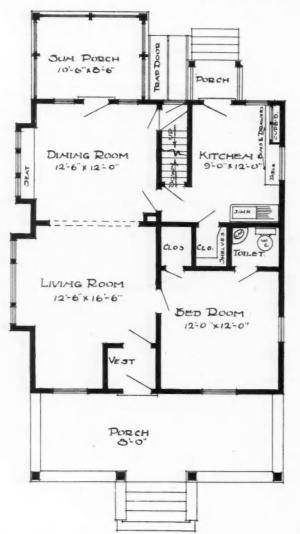
a finished attic above for storage purposes; this also makes for warmth in the winter months and for coolness in the summer. A novel feature of the exterior is the belt course, from foundation up to window ledge of extra wide clap boards. This, with the prominent roof and wide, open cornice gives to the cottage a pretty bungalow effect.

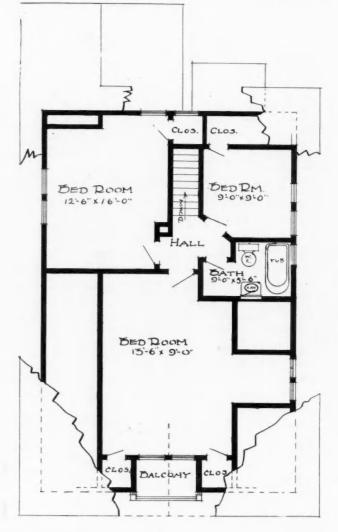
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Looking Ahead

M. Gustav Morin, a citizen of Paris, France, who owns a large apartment house, has taken time by the forelock—he has arranged a roof garden, with every facility as a station and a garage for airships. Nor is M. Morin alone in thus anticipating the needs of the near future. It is said that all new leases for buildings in Paris contain a clause for the consent of tenants to this innovation. Dogs and children are still barred in high-class flats, but the airship-garage clause will be inserted in all new contracts. M. Morin says

[January







An Artistic Bungalow-The Residence of Dr. F. W. Slabaugh, Omaha, Neb., B. F. Miller, Architect



A Comfortable Four-Room Cottage, Built for Mr. E. O. Carson at Omaha, Nebr., B. F. Miller, Architect

that the day of aerial vehicles is here, but there is no place in Paris for them to land. There is, he says, too much traffic in the streets, and public places are "blocked with monuments." His garage is described as follows:

Iron uprights projecting over the roof form the support of a large shed with a second moveable roof, which can be opened on the approach of the flyingmachine. There is also a space in the building for a toolshop and reservoir for gasoline.

The main trouble with "aerial vehicles" is that they persist in landing suddenly in the most inconvenient places. So far no airship has behaved for any length of time in a docile manner. A shed which "can be opened on the approach of the flying machine" would probably never catch one—the pesky thing would fall a-straddle of a monument or in the midst of a street "filled with traffic." The old-fashioned balloon always had a strong affinity for a brier patch or a mill pond. At its present stage of development the flying machine does not appear to have much edge on the balloon.

*

What we don't know never hurts us half as much as what we think we know, but don't.

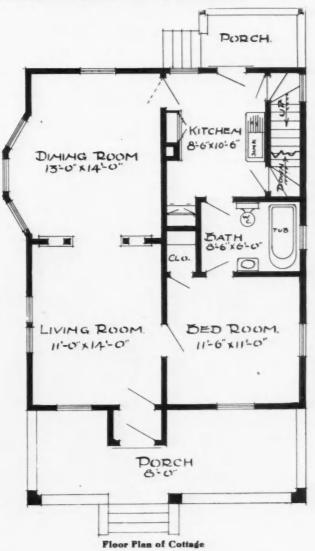
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Proper Tool to Use

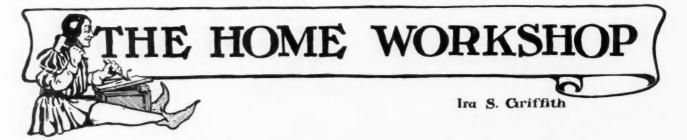
Two Irishmen were passing by a jeweler's store that had a lot of unset precious stones in the window. They stopped and looked at them, when Pat said to Mike:

"How would you like to have your pick?"

"No," said Mike, "I would rather have me shovel."



[January



Modern "Straight-Line" Furniture Suggestions

ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS THAT CAN BE EASILY CARRIED OUT IN THE HOME WORKSHOP-LUCRATIVE SPARE-TIME WORK FOR THE WINTER SEASON

N OW that the holidays are over and our workers have had oportunity to make the lighter crafts pieces for Christmas, we return to a description of the more pretentious pieces of wood craft.

In Fig. 2 is shown a settle of generous proportions in the sturdy style of the Dutch peoples. This piece should be made of plain sawed oak, either white the slats a slight inclination from the vertical, an effect which, while extremely simple, is suggestive of comfort and serves to break the monotony of so many vertical lines.

It is intended that the seat shall be made solid extending over the rails to which it is to be fastened. The nosing or projecting edge of the seat should be rounded. Upon this seat is to be placed a well filled cushion of denim, burlap or Spanish roan leather. This cushion may be filled with hair or cushion cotton.



Fig. 1. Hall Furniture of the Modern "Straight-Line" Style

or red. All of the parts are to be thoroughly mortised and tenoned together as the honest appearance of the design demands.

A touch of originality has been added by placing the top rails near the outer surfaces of the posts while the rails into which the lower ends of the slats enter have been placed near the inside surfaces. This gives The posts are four inches square with a length of thirty-six and one-half inches. The seat is twentythree inches deep. The length may be varied to suit the worker's desire, five or six feet being usual.

A chair also of Dutch design and having a flag seating is shown in Fig. 4. To one accustomed to French creations of such light construction that one to the floor, these designs ought to appeal.

The sewing table, Fig. 3, will appeal to the ladies.

fears to sit upon them for fear of being precipitated and height over all thirty-six inches. It should be made, as should the umbrella stand as well, of the same wood as the mirror and be given the same finish.

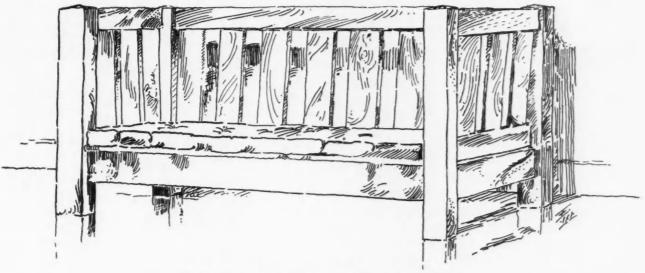


Fig. 2. A Sturdy Dutch Settle of Generous Proportions

What one has not desired just such a piece of furniture? It is pleasing in design, can be placed in any room in the house and will be in accord with its surroundings. It has drawers in which to keep the one hundred and one little knick-knacks that go to make up a sewing outfit. The top, too, while but eighteen inches long and wide has two leaves that can be raised when desired so as to make a working surface thirty-three by eighteen inches.

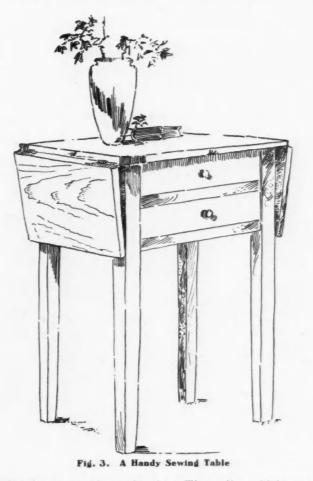
The height is twenty-nine and one-half inches over all. The construction is of the usual kind. The two drawers are to be carefully made and fitted, their sides being dovetailed to the fronts, blind. The knobs for the fronts can be purchased, as can the swing brackets that support the leaves. Two pairs of plain butt hinges will be needed, these are to be fastened to the under side of top and leaf.

The finish for this table should be selected with reference to that of the other pieces in the room in which it is to be placed.

A well furnished hall is shown in Fig. 1. These suggestions are somewhat out of the ordinary, but are according to dictates of late furniture design. These pieces may be made of plain or quartered white oak. The mirror should be furnished with beveled plate glass thirty-two by eighteen inches. The frame for this should measure forty-two by twenty-eight inches and can be made in two parts for convenience in working it, though a one-piece frame is better construction. The corners are mitered, splined and glued after each part has been rabbeted for the glass. Hooks of appropriate design and material can be purchased at the hardware dealers. Their location is clearly indicated in the drawing.

The companion piece, the settle, is to be dimensioned as follows: Length over all forty-two inches, length of seat thirty-seven inches, depth sixteen inches

To make for comfort the rear posts are inclined from the vertical at their tops, quite similar to those of chairs. The seat is made in box design so that



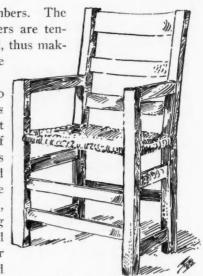
rubbers may be kept therein. The rails, which are mortised and tenoned into the posts, form the sides of the box. They are rabbeted on their lower edges and a bottom of matched stock is fastened to them.

The seat which is hinged to the rear rail forms the top of the box. It should be cleated on its under side to give to it the necessary strength.

A feeling of need for such pieces in the hall as are here pictured has been experienced by most homemakers. A mirror large enough to permit ladies of varying heights to view the placing of their hats; a settle, upon which to seat one's self comfortably while placing rubbers preparatory to an exit and in which to keep rubbers when they are not needed, are as necessary as any other pieces of furniture about the house. The umbrella stand, too, is a great convenience if not a necessity. Its utility lies not alone in its providing a place to set the dripping umbrellas; it provides a permanent place to keep dry umbrellas.

This design provides place for fifteen umbrellas. It is twenty inches long, twelve inches deep and twentynine inches high. The rails are mortised and tenoned into the posts thoroughly and the apartments are quickly and easily made in an ingenious way formed by cutting cross-lap joints at the intersections of the different members. The ends of these members are tenoned into the top rail, thus making a very complete

piece of work. The pan which is to receive the drip is made of zinc. It might be made of copper, if one cares to go to the added expense. It is made of one piece of metal, the corners being properly folded and hammered. A neater job results if instead



of folding the corners Fig. 4. A Strong Comfortable Chair

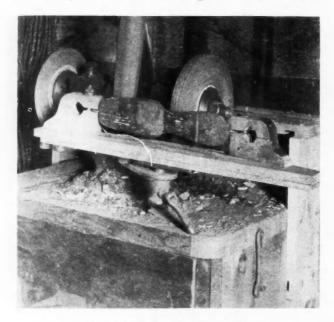
they are "drawn to shape" with the metal beater's hammers, as fully described and illustrated in the Home Work Shop Department last month.

A Device for Grinding Skates

TIMELY SUGGESTION TO CARPENTER SHOP MEN IN REGARD TO WHAT MAY BE A LUCRATIVE "SIDE LINE" FOR THE WINTER MONTHS

By W. D. Graves

S INCE the Creator, in His beneficent kindness, did not constitute the woodworker so that he can hibernate, it becomes necessary for some of him to help out the scanty income which comes his way during the winter months, by many odd jobs that are not strictly in the wood-working line. One of these,



Simple Clamp for Holding Skates

which often serves to furnish my good friend Blaysdell with a crust to gnaw, is the grinding of skates.

The boys are getting particular, now-a-days, and he had considerable difficulty in devising a simple rest whereon to hold the skates with sufficient rigidity and accuracy, till he hit upon the one shown in the accompanying photograph. The main difficulty lay in the fact that there were so many different kinds and sizes of skates in use; but the one has yet to appear which cannot be held by this device.

On a flat piece of board are bolted the wooden clamps shown, gripping the ends of the skate runner. The bolts through these pass through slots in the base, so that any length can be accommodated. The whole slides freely on the flat rest of the emery machine.

Grinding crosswise, with an eight inch wheel, gives just the right degree of acuteness to the edges. A fine wheel is used and a slight lengthwise rub with an oil-stone removes all the "feather edge" in a moment.

Ŧ

O-oh!

Cashly (at the club)—Is your wife entertaining this winter?

Stockson-Not very.

Ŧ

Universal Opinion

"What do you ask for this plaque?" asked an old gentleman of the pretty girl in charge of a church fair booth.

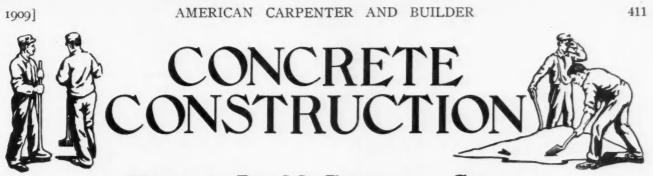
"Five dollars," she replied.

"Aren't you a little dear?" queried the o.g.

"Well," answered the p. g., blushing, "that's what the boys all tell me."

410

[January



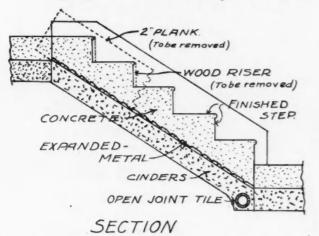
How to Build Concrete Steps

THE FITNESS OF CONCRETE FOR TERRACE STEPS-PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS AS TO THEIR DESIGN. CONSTRUCTION AND FINISH

NE of the most important of the many forms of concrete construction, and one that the majority of workers are called upon very frequently to deal with, is that of concrete stairs or steps. These usually occur in connection with cement walks, carrying the walk from one level to another over uneven or terraced ground. They are of many sizes, shapes and designs—ranging all the way from the straight, narrow, single step in the back kitchen walk to get down to the ash barrel level, up to the long and broad, gracefully curved, imposing flight leading up to a nation's capitol. And both these uses are served equally well!

Concrete stairs and steps are of two classes, those of the monolithic or one-stone form, and those that are molded in pieces separately and then put in place. The former are the more common. There are many opportunities—in the grounds about country residences, for example—for building this form of concrete steps to advantage, adding much to the general appearances in each case.

Before going into the mechanical problems of the

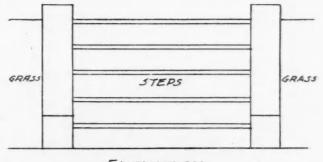


work the proper proportioning of treads and risers should be considered. The risers, the edge or vertical section of a step, should not be less than 6 inches or more than 8 inches, while the tread, the top of the step, may vary from 10 to 14 inches. Where it is intended that more than one step may be taken on a tread a width of 30 inches should be provided. This, of course, would be in a series of steps out of doors, as on a terrace or hill.

The foundations for all steps should be extended

below the frost line, or have a porous base with a drain situated at the lowest point to allow the water to run off. It is essential, too, that steps should be wider than the walk or opening from which they lead, to prevent their having a cramped appearance, and to give them an artistic effect. The tread should have a slight projection, as a plain molding effect, and should slope sufficiently to allow water to run off.

To prepare for steps on terraced grounds, excavate on the slope, allowing for four inches of sub-founda-



ELEVATION

tion and four inches of concrete. Put in the subfoundation of cinders or broken stone or bricks, providing a drain at the lower end to carry off any water that may accumulate. Concrete work often is ruined by water freezing under it and expanding. Place a plank along each side of the proposed steps, providing one wide enough to take in the riser of each step. The planks should be well braced their entire length to prevent any bulging. Lay a strip of woven wire fabric, or other reinforcing mesh, of a width nearly corresponding to the width of the steps and the full length of the steps on the slope. The next operation is to spread on the wire a layer of concrete about three inches thick, consisting of one part Portland cement, three parts clean, coarse sand and six parts broken stone or gravel. Sufficient water should be used to make a mixture that will work through the wire cloth and completely surround it. Tamp well and permit the concrete to stand for twenty-four hours.

Starting at the top, place the boards between the planks to form the risers of the steps. The inner top edge of each board should be grooved in a circular form to form the bottom of the nosing of the tread. Each board should be fastened securely to the planks. Just before the next mixture of concrete is applied

January

the base of the concrete laid before should be wetted. The forms should be filled with a mixture of cement mortar, consisting of one part cement and two parts clean, sharp sand. Trowel the top and round at the edge to conform with the groove in the riser board.

Storage Magazines on the Isthmus of Panama

Two new stations for the storage of explosives are to be constructed on the Isthmus of Panama. Each station will comprise a dynamite magazine with a capacity of 300 tons, a detonator house and a house for a watchman. Hollow concrete blocks 12 inches thick will be the material used in the walls of the magazines and detonator houses. Tests have demonstrated that this material is proof against a stray bullet and yet not so hard or tough as to become a missile in case of an explosion, as it will disintegrate like brick. A 3-inch layer of concrete reinforced with old Belgian rails and waterproofed will form the roof, which is to serve the double purpose of keeping the explosives dry and cool. The floor will be a 3-inch layer of concrete, on top of which 2-inch planks will be laid loose. Lightning rods will protect these buildings. The dynamite magazines will be 112 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 9 feet high inside. The roof will be supported by the walls and by posts from 12 to 14 feet apart. It will be very flat, the pitch from the center to the walls being only 2 feet 3 inches in 24 feet. Two wooden doors, 7 feet 9 inches by 4 feet, cased in sheet iron, will open in the front; and two windows, I foot by 18 inches, on each end of the building, 5 feet 6 inches above the floor, will supply light. Ventilation will be provided by air flues opening near the roof. The interior will be one large room in which 300 tons of dynamite can be stored in boxes piled not more than 7 high. The detonator houses will be of the same construction as the magazines except that they will have a double roof consisting of a ceiling of reinforced concrete and a wooden roof covered with corrugated iron. They will be 33 feet 6 inches long, by 17 feet 3 inches wide, and 10 feet high inside. In one of the narrow ends will be a door 7 feet by 4 feet, and opposite it a small iron window.

*

How to Paint Over Cement

It is not safe to paint over the surface of cement until it has stood exposed to the weather for about one year unless the surface has first been sized with acid water to kill the alkali, and even then there is some danger of bad results. Here is a somewhat tedious method for preparing and painting such a surface, but it has the sanction of some of the best painters, says the *Master Painter*. Slack one-half bushel of fresh stone lime in a barrel and add in all 25 gallons of water; when slacked and cold, add 6 gallons of the best cider vinegar and 5 pounds of best dry Venetian red. Mix well and then strain through a fine wire

strainer. Use it when about the consistency of thin cream. Give the cement surface a coat of this and after standing a day or so apply a coat of red lead and linseed oil paint. After this has dried you may paint the surface any color you wish. Some jobs require two coats of paint over the red lead paint. In this case make the second coat of paint serve as filler and paint both. This second coat may be made with plaster of paris and oil of the consistency of buttermilk. Then break up some white lead and oil to make a paint the same consistency as the plaster paint. Now take equal parts of each of the two mixtures and "box" them together, and thin to a working consistency with turpentine. This second coat should be applied as heavy as possible, or as heavy as you can spread it well. After this coat is dry apply your next and finishing coat of paint, which should be quite glossy, or about as you would for the last coat on woodwork outside. The object in giving it this plaster paint is to prevent the running and wrinkling of the paint where considerable paint is to be applied to the surface. And it must be made to dry quickly.

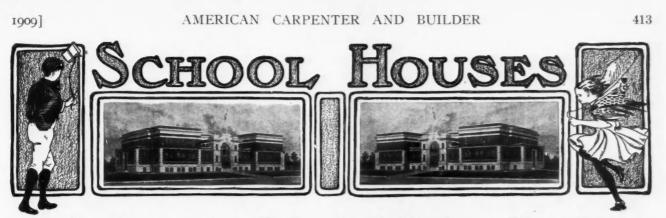
A Canadian Cottage

A style of house that is used more than any other in Canada is shown in this illustration. It is a one story brick cottage containing five rooms, heated by a small hot air furnace placed in the back part of the cellar.



The furnace is usually partitioned off because Canadians like to lay in stores of apples, pears, potatoes and a number of other winter vegetables, and they want a cold cellar to preserve them properly. In the towns and cities of Ontario especially, these one story houses may be seen in large numbers.

The hall is in the center, there are two bedrooms and a bathroom to the left of the hall, to the right is the parlor and dining room, while the kitchen and laundry occupy a wing in the rear. They are neat, cozy, comfortable cottages, suitable for small families, they almost always look well and you generally find them along pleasant streets with good sidewalks and splendid maple shade trees. There is generally an air of thrift about them, showing that the people living in these houses enjoy more than the average amount of the good things of life.



An Attractive School of Modern Design

PERSPECTIVE AND PLANS OF A VERY CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED EIGHT-ROOM SCHOOL BUILDING-FEATURES OF SPECIAL INTEREST NOTED

building, an example of the Modern Art in architecture as it is modified somewhat and made conservative, to conform with our public school traditions. The resulting design is rather striking in outward appearance, is thoroughly practical in construction and interiorly, embodies the most modern

'E ARE showing this month plans of a school "straight-line" idea of the New Art. The terra-cotta ornaments embedded in the walls are also in accord with this.

> The floor plans on the next page show the very satisfactory arrangement of rooms, four on each floor, each with coat-hall. There is also an office for the principal on the first floor and a library on the sec-



A Practical School Building of Strong and Striking Design

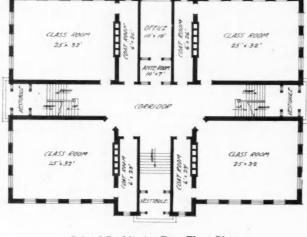
work of Geo. W. Ashby, architect.

The plan is in general square, with, however, the front face recessed for the entrance and the straight lines of the side walls broken two-thirds of the way back by a seven foot projection of the building on each side. This treatment adds a number of vertical lines and removes any tendency toward monotony in the general effect. The side walls are carried up above the line of the roof to form a low parapet, capped with stone. Continuous horizontal stone courses under the windows, on all floors, carry out the

ideas as to the disposition of floor space. It is the ond. It is intended that the basement be equipped for toilet room, manual training rooms, heating plant, etc.

The Weight of a Crowd

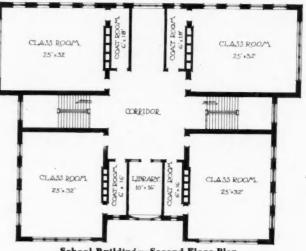
It has generally been understood that the weight of a crowd of people standing close together is about 80 pounds per square foot. This is a matter of some importance in designing buildings, more especially when the room or building may be packed with people. Most of the engineers' and architects' guide books give 60 to 90 pounds as the extreme weight. In the Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Professor Johnson describes some experiments he made to ascertain what people standing close toFrom figures obtained by Dr. Sargent, of Harvard Gymnasium, with the aid of a planimeter, it appears that the cross-section of a man standing 6 feet 3 inches



School Building - First Floor Plan

gether really do weigh per square foot of floor area. Another point for consideration is the momentary increased load resulting from jumping, stamping and dancing, impact, as it is called, and which for the time may double the dead weight on a limited area.

Professor Johnson says: "Forty students, with an average weight of 158.8 pounds, assembled in the test chamber, resulted in the load of 176.4 pounds per square foot. Then forty men, weighing 163.2 pounds each, were put in the pen, with the resultant load of 181.3 pounds per square foot."



School Building - Second Floor Plan

high may easily reach 117 square inches, with a corresponding weight of 177 pounds. This gives 218 pounds per square foot, which can be regarded as the maximum unit load of a crowd. In view of this evidence, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that live loads of 170 pounds per square foot are by no means unlikely, and that loads of from 130 pounds to 140 pounds must often occur in crowded buildings. Further, as Professor Johnson points out, the careful designer will remember that 180 pounds per square foot is well within the range of probabilities.

Success in the Handling of Men

"I T MUST be because I never yell at 'em." That is the theory put forth by John J. Ammerman, foreman of the gang of men who are building the new Fulton Theater in Brooklyn, says a writer in the *New York Press*, to explain the good feeling they bear toward him and toward each other, and which they have demonstrated by giving their services in the building of three homes for three of the men in the gang within the last few years. They are now engaged in erecting the third home. All this work is done in their spare time—on Saturday, half holidays, on Sundays and on days when their regular occupation is stopped by lack of material or some other cause.

Mr. Ammerman is a contractor and lives at Winfield. He is an old-time American "boss," for he keeps his men for years at a time, and, although the gang now working on the theater building includes Italians, Germans and Americans, most of them have been with him for a sufficiently long time to absorb his spirit of fairness and kindliness, a spirit that has worked out into the light of publicity through the three monuments they have erected over in Queens Borough. They began this work several years ago by helping C. Gerbe, Ammerman's brother-in-law, to build his home in Winfield. Then they helped Pete Julian put up his house in Maspeth. And now they are working on the future home of William Ammerman, the "boss's" brother, also in Winfield.

When a reporter told Mr. Ammerman what slight details he knew of the story and began questioning him as to the history of the home building, the foreman looked for a second as if he had been caught stealing sheep.

"I don't see how any paper ever found out about that," said he, apparently rather abashed.

"But how did you succeed in inspiring such a feeling among your men?" inquired the reporter.

"Why, I didn't do it," said he; "they did it themselves. It was they proposed it."

"Yes, but you must know that gangs of workmen don't ordinarily do things of that kind. There must be a specially good feeling in this crowd, and as men probably average up about the same everywhere, the difference must be in the boss. Don't you think so?" The boss ran his hand through his hair. Then he delivered himself of the phrase that very evidently stands for his philosophy of life. never yell at 'em."

"How does that happen?" said the inquirer.

"I never yell at a man," said the boss, "unless I can't make him hear. If I'm up on a roof I have to yell at a man in the basement, and if there's machinery going I have to yell to make myself heard, but I never, under any other circumstances, raise my voice above an ordinary speaking tone.

"You see," he continued, getting interested in the subject, "I like a fast horse and I've always had one ever since I could afford it. I'm a hayseed myself. I was raised with horses. I learned when I was a boy that you couldn't get any speed out of a horse if you got excited yourself. The only way to get speed out of a horse is to keep cool. The minute you get a horse excited and nervous he's going to act up, you're going to have trouble and you ain't a-going to get the speed. Ain't that so?

"Well, a man is just the same as a horse, just exactly. You get him excited and nervous, and out of ten motions he makes nine of 'em 'll be false ones. You might better ease him along a little and let him make six motions and all of 'em right, or five of 'em right. You'll get more work out of him in the end. A boss that gets his men mad and hatin' him all the time ain't never to be no success. The men'll work, because they have to; they won't never put no heart nor good will into it.

"When I give a man directions I always tell him plain and straight what's to be done. I've done each particular thing that I ask my workmen to do myself, from the bottom up. The first pair of long pants I ever wore I put on to come down here to New York and go on a job under my uncle. If one of my men asks questions and wants explanations, I always give them to him, civil and patient, so that if he don't understand it's either because he ain't got brains enough or don't pay attention. If he doesn't do that work right I never yell at him. I never got mad enough to yell at anybody in my life. I speak to him just the same, and he doesn't know whether I'm mad or not. If he doesn't do his work it's either because he can't or he won't.

"In either case I don't want him. I give him what change is coming to him and let him go without any hard words. That's a boss' privilege, and that's what he's here for. And, in fact, the men under me never know when they're goin' to get the sack, because I never speak no different nor have no rows, and the only way they can tell when they're in danger is by what they know about the way they've been working. It's not a case of shirking when I'm pleasant and speeding up when I'm ugly. They know they'll never know when I'm mad till they get their time, and then it'll be too late to do any speeding up.

"I don't approve, anyway, of speaking to men under you as if they were animals, or an inferior sort of men. If a man's a good man I want to keep him.

"Well," said he, uncertainly, "it must be because I He's valuable to me, and I respect him, and wouldn't speak to him in any different tone than I would do my own boss. If he's good enough to keep, he's good enough to respect. If he ain't good enough to keep I let him go, and that's all there is to it. A man isn't the boss' inferior simply because he's under him. If I were to leave my job tomorrow, there's a number of men under me that are fitted to take my place, but only one of them could have it. The rest of them wouldn't necessarily be his inferiors, because only one man could be foreman. And it ain't higher work than he's doin'. If he does his own work well, he's worthy of respect; and every respectable human bein's worthy of civil treatment according to my notion.

> "Feelings," said the boss, "feelings are very important things in this world. Feelings make revolutions when they get excited enough. A man might get my best work out of me if he didn't treat me right, because I might give it through ambition, because I wanted to get on and make a reputation. But you can't expect those ideas to work with large bodies of men. Their work is going to be influenced by their feelings, and the man that can get the work out of 'em is the man that can keep 'em feeling good, and you can't make anybody on earth feel good by yellin' at 'em and jawin' at 'em."

Yale Forest School

Founded in 1900 by a gift of \$100,000 from Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot and sons, Gifford and Amos, the Yale Forest School, located at New Haven, forms an integral part of the university, which after eight years of healthy growth has become a most important appendage to the great seat of learning. It is located in Marsh hall, and contains fine laboratories for wood-testing and botanical research, besides lecture rooms, reading rooms and a library. An herbarium, containing 6,000 mounted sheets of native and exotic trees and the more important forest herbs is arranged for the use of the students, while a large collection of forest tree fruits and seeds is available for students of Dendrology. In connection with the plant at New Haven, the school is provided with a complete equipment in the field for instruction. This is located at Milford, Pa., where the work of the summer school is conducted, and contains over 1,000 acres. The forest school is a graduate department requiring for admission a college training, and covers a period of two years, after which a degree of Master of Forestry is granted.

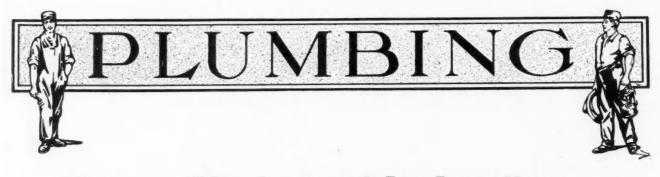
Went Him One Better

Englishman (in British Museum)-This book, sir, was once owned by Cicero.

American Tourist-Pshaw, that's nothing. Why, in one of our American museums we have the lead pencil which Noah used to check off the animals as they came out of the ark.

1909]

[January



Sanitary Plumbing and Its Installation

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS IN PLUMBING BOTH IN WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS-PROPER METHOD OF ROUGHING-IN A COMPLETE RESIDENCE LAY-OUT

By Perry Weber Rathbun

T HE subject of sanitation is receiving more attention today than at any previous time in the history of architecture. The increased size of living rooms, the provisions made for ample light and air, and the introduction of ventilation in connection with the heating system have done much; but more particularly there has been a wonderful improvement in plumbing, both in regard to the drainage system and to the water supply.

Improvement in workmanship, materials and installation, have so changed the character of plumbing, that new standards of comparison are required to determine the quality of work. For instance, while formerly plumbing fixtures were hidden in an ill ventilated, out of the way place, they now occupy a prominent place in the home of the intelligent, and have become an ornament as well as a necessity. Improvements in the fixtures consist mainly in the substitution of porcelain enameled ware for the plain iron, copper, earthenware and wood, formerly used; also in the prohibition of all mechanical closets.

Improvements in the system of drainage within a building, consist of the use of properly proportioned piping, the sizes of pipe being determined by calculation instead of by guess as of old. The perfection of a system of ventilation to keep the air within the drains comparatively pure, improvements in the shape of fittings, increased weight and better quality of pipe used, and the better methods of joining the pipe, all contribute their share to the improvement of the system as a whole.

Watch the Water Supply

Investigations have shown that more disease enters a building through the water supply than from the drainage system. Certain precautions are taken to minimize the danger from this source. The source of water supply is selected where there is the least danger of contamination or infection, and care is taken to protect the water from pollution while in storage. Also ample time is allowed for sedimentation and for the sunlight to remove the bacteria before the water is delivered into the distributing mains. In some places the municipal supply of water is filtered through germ proof filters before it is delivered to the consumers. Where this is not done separate house filters can be installed by the consumers for their own protection.

Points to Consider

Some good points to bear in mind when figuring on installing sanitary plumbing are:

First; the types of fixtures are the best that are made of porcelain enamel and are set open and located in well lighted and properly ventilated rooms.

Second; there should be an adequate supply of water, sufficient in volume and pressure to supply and flush the various fixtures.

Third; the system of ventilation should be so planned as to properly ventilate every portion of the drainage system.

Fourth; a quality of piping should be used that will neither corrode easily or be affected by sudden changes of temperature; the joints should be made as strong as the pipes themselves.

Fifth; waste pipes should be large enough to carry off all waste matter discharged into them, and yet not so large as not to be self-cleaning.

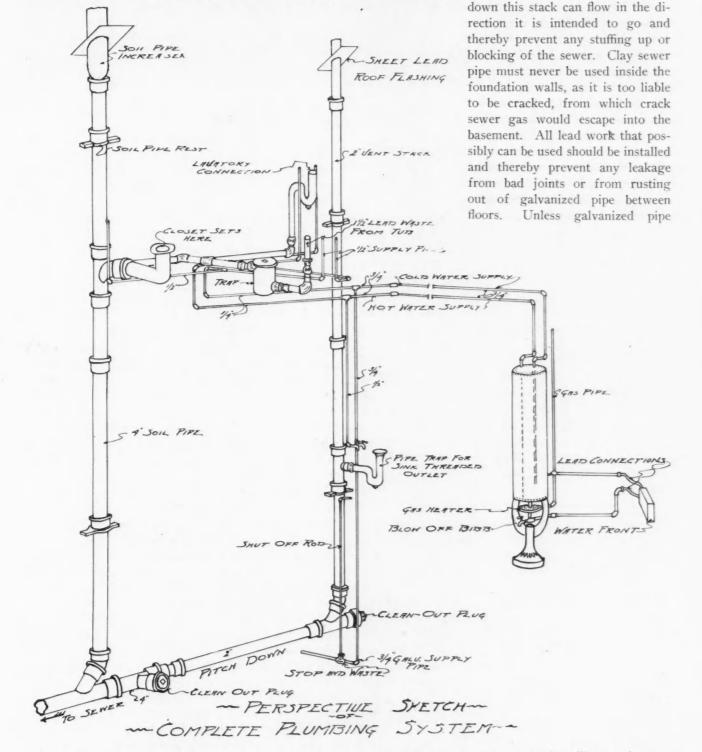
Sixth; the system should be uniformly supported throughout its entire extent so that it can neither settle nor swing, nor pull on any of its branches.

And seventh; the system should be so installed that turns and offsets are at easy angles so as not to interrupt the flow of sewerage in the main; cleanouts should be provided at such points that the inside of the drainage system is accessible throughout.

A Residence Lay-Out

You will find illustrated in the accompanying perspective sketch the correct method of roughing-in for a plumbing system in a residence located in suburban or rural district, where ventilating ordinance, or rather ordinance covering the reventing of all fixtures, is not in effect. It is sufficient that the system be installed with the ordinary vent stacks where a private sewarage system is installed. However, if more than one family were using the same line of sewer, it would be neceskitchen sink is located on the same side that the bath room is, but is a room farther back and is on the first one 2 inch stack for the sink and one 4 inch for the floor. The range boiler is located at the other side of the kitchen, as is shown, with water front and prop-

sary to vent the various fixtures. In this house the farther front than the kitchen. It was therefore necessary to install this job with two ventilation stacks, bath room fixtures. This 4 inch stack is connected at the bottom into a Y branch so that all matter passing



also acetylene gas connection made to this range rapidly, and in most cases will not last more than two boiler or rather connected under it, so that any time years. You can therefore see that much time, expense the range fire is not wanted and hot water is desired, and patience can be saved by installing lead work. The same can be procured in a few minutes by the use of this heater.

The bath room is located on the second floor, a room preventing any chance for air to cause corrosion.

erly let connections from the range to same. There is is filled with water constantly it will corrode very using of galvanized pipe for water service is very satisfactory if the pipes are constantly filled, thereby



[January



Care of Millwork on the Job

THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF VENEERED MILLWORK AND HOW IT MAY BE PREPARED IN THE SMALL SHOP-ITS PROPER TREATMENT ON THE JOB

ITH the growing scarcity and high price of lumber, the importance of veneer in house work, not only indoors but in interior millwork, is coming to be recognized. It is now pretty well understood that the planing mill man, and also the carpenter, who would be up-to-date, must be conversant with this veneering end of the business, and be prepared to do a certain amount of it.

418

Of course, the greater part of veneered millwork would be purchased from firms making a specialty of this class of work. Still, at times, the carpenter or the planing mill man is called upon to do some of the work himself, and so his equipment should include appliances for doing a little glue work. These appliances may be very simple or very elaborate, depending on his needs. It is better, however, to start with the simpler types, consisting of a good press, some flat cauls, and a work bench. This bench can be the regulation type of carpenter's bench, or can be altered to meet the peculiar requirements of veneering.

Preparation of Veneered Work

Usually, where large panels are made and it is necessary to match up some of the face veneer, one must have a long wide board, not unlike the regulation planing mill drawing board, but of larger dimensions. This board furnishes a flat surface on which to lay and fit together the face veneer and paste it over with tape. There are two kinds of tape made for fastening pieces of veneer together. One is a tape made of mucilage coated paper; the other is of thin cloth instead of paper. Some prefer one kind; some the other. The paper tape is cheaper and possibly easier to clean off when it is used on the outside. Some turn the jointed sides in, and then prefer to have the cloth tape for the work.

In this matter of making joints in veneer there is a difference of opinion as to the best method. Some put the tape on the face or outside of the veneer, so that after the two pieces are glued down on the core the tape can be cleaned off. Others prefer to use thin cloth tape and paste it on the under side, then when it comes time to lay the veneer they spread the glue right over the tape. In this way the tape will be im-

bedded in the veneer and it is easier to clean off and polish up the face where the joints occur. Of course if the veneer is extremely thin there is some danger of sanding through the veneer because the tape underneath raises it a little; but where the veneer is moderately thick the tape, by raising it a little at the joint, makes the joint clean off nicely without extra trouble. If the tape is used underneath in this way, it is probably well to use the cloth tape having a good adhesive.

Wait for Plaster to Dry

One of the most important things in connection with millwork in house building, both doors and millwork, is to exercise proper care in putting stuff in the house. In the first place, no veneered work, even veneered doors, should be put in a new house that has been freshly plastered, before the plastered walls are thoroughly dry. It is moisture from freshly plastered walls and things of that kind that probably do more harm to veneered millwork, and for that matter to good millwork of any kind, than anything else. We are generally in too big a hurry in building houses in this country; after the carpenter does the rough work he wants the plasterers to rush in and have the plastering done; then no sooner has the plaster set enough so he can get at it than the carpenter rushes in again and puts in the trim and millwork. It is bad enough if the millwork is solid stock and has been carefully dried and seasoned until there is not much shrinkage in it. Even then it will absorb moisture from the plaster and will swell up; in the course of time both the walls and the millwork dry out, and the latter shows cracks here and there due to shrinkage. Then the millman is abused for furnishing green lumber.

The whole trouble comes from using lumber in the house before the plaster is thoroughly dry. Some careful builders of homes who are not in a hurry to occupy the house and want to get the best possible for the money, let them stand an entire summer season after plastering before putting in the trim and cabinet work. This, of course, is too slow for the average house builder; yet, if one wants to get a good job, it is important to have the plastered walls of the house thoroughly dry before putting in the millwork. If the doors and millwork are veneered stock it is particularly imperative to have the walls dry and all the moisture out of the building. Otherwise the work is likely to absorb enough moisture to make it swell, causing the veneer here and there to blister off. Then the maker of the veneered work is condemned. The house owner doesn't realize that even if the plaster has set there is still quite a lot of moisture in it. The best authorities say that, if practical, in freshly plastered houses, artificial heat should be applied until the plaster is thoroughly dried out.

Treat the Millwork Right

A well-known millwork man has said, "A hardwood door is the highest grade door manufactured, and should not be handled and exposed like an ordinary painted pine door. In the making of hardwood doors all parts are thoroughly kiln dried. All wood is porous, and if exposed in the white when dry will rapidly absorb moisture. The absorption of a great amount of moisture is liable to result in the doors warping and twisting, joints opening, or grain rising. Any of these difficulties can be avoided by the exercise of a little care. As soon as hardwood doors are taken to the operation or building in which they are to go, give them a coat of stain or filler to close the pores of the wood. Never place hardwood doors in a freshly plastered room. Be sure the plaster is thoroughly dry. Where possible, dry out the building with artificial heat. When a door has been fitted and hung, paint the top and bottom edges with a coat of good paint."

Some veneered panels, just as some solid work, are grooved in the back as a sort of safeguard against swelling from the absorption of moisture. These precautions are necessary, too, in ordinary practice, but the taking of a few more precautions to have the plastered walls thoroughly dry before putting up the woodwork is the safest plan of all, and will do more to insure the permanency of joints and the future beauty of the job than anything else.

Now, because veneered doors require this extra cares does not signify that they are not worth while. Veneered work in this instance simply serves to point out some of the careless practice in connection with house building. It doesn't matter whether it is veneered work or not, the same precautions are worth while, even though they are not so imperative, with certain kinds of solid work, for there a higher degree of finish and excellence is expected. So the veneered work gets us up on a higher plane of house carpentry, where we find the same practice and precautions are worth while, no matter whether one is using veneered or solid work.

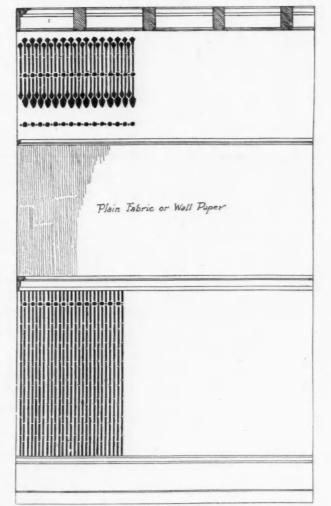
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Stenciling Applied

The *Painters Magazine* presents the accompanying sketch showing stencil work applied in a pleasing way to the decoration of a hall; it suggests that this treat-

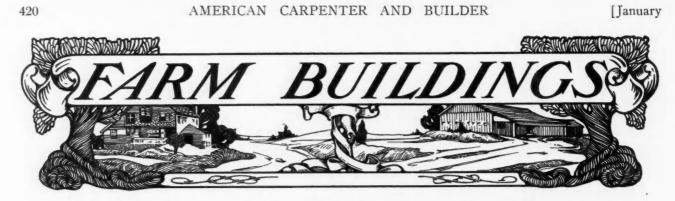
ment in a hall, library or dining room would be very suitable for use with furniture of the Mission, craftsman or other of the popular modern types. The decoration is based on the repetition of simple elements arranged with the view to forming an effective whole. The design is easily executed by means of stencils and the decorator can make many modifications in the effect by a simple variation in the width of the vertical stripes. For example, by increasing the longer stripes in the frieze until they were two or three times the width of the alternate ones a decidedly different effect would be produced. It will be noticed that the row of circles below the frieze design, and the same details appear again in the dado.

The best coloring for a pattern of this character is a two-tone effect, the stenciling being one or two shades darker than the background. Greens, reds and



soft golden browns seem to be peculiarly appropriate for decorations in this style. The central portion of the wall, above the dado, should be hung with plain burlap or with an ingrain or duplex paper, either in a plain or in a soft two-tone clothy or fabric effect, to make a good background for pictures.

The sketch shows a beamed ceiling, the panels of which should be treated either in a cream or some other light tint, to harmonize with the walls.



A Compact General-Purpose Barn

PERSPECTIVE AND FLOOR PLAN OF A WELL DESIGNED FARM BUILDING, ARRANGED TO HOUSE ALL THE STOCK UNDER ONE ROOF

O N SMALL farms and sometimes on large ones a combination barn planned to accommodate different kinds of farm animals is wanted. In this plan there is stabling for ten cows and five or six horses in the main part, while the lean-to is arranged for hogs and poultry.

Chickens are not wanted in a horse barn because of the lice they are likely to bring to the horses and because they are a nuisance roosting about on mangers, wagons, etc. But they must have a home of had the hog house floor elevated so a wagon could back up to the alley door for loading and unloading both breeding stock and porkers. It is better to put the hogs on the far side, with the chickens toward the house, as the women are more interested in poultry and they want them handy for feeding.

It is doubtful if it pays to put plank floors in barns. Concrete costs but little more and once done the floor is there to stay. Of course this suggestion must be qualified by local conditions. In some parts of the country lumber suitable

> for barn floors is plentiful, while sand and stone must be hauled long distances.

some kind, and you don't find separate poultry houses on all farms.

Hogs also are unwelcome visitors in a horse or cow stable; but they are profitable animals and, if rightly handled, will pay well for good accommodations. You may not enjoy the odor from the hog pen, but the money they bring looks just as good as horse money.

When you can shut the chicken house and hog pens away from the main barn there is no serious objection to having them all under one roof.

One barn built after a plan very much like this

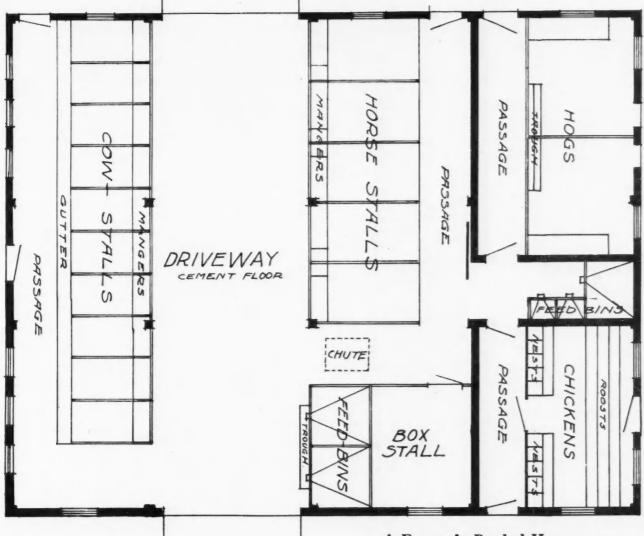
It is better to run the partitions in front of the mangers up to the ceiling and to make them of matched lumber for warmth, especially in front of the cows. There is another reason for a tight partition on the cow side and that is to shut out the odor. Theoretically a cow stable may be kept as clean and wholesome as a horse stable; really it should be cleaner because a valuable human food is being prepared in it. But there is no objection to fencing it away from the main part of the barn.

The ceiling over the cow stable may be as low as

1909]

nine feet-and the driveway must have about ten to let in a load of hay. In framing the barn it is just as easy to provide for these different heights and it is

seven feet but horses require more headroom-say best, though any paper will do, and add to it glue size and calcined magnesia until you have a mass like putty. Press this into the cracks with a putty knife. make the surface swooth and level with the floor. The filler may be colored as desired.



better to build that way for you gain in mow room overhead and you get a warmer cow stable that is more easily ventilated by so doing.

To Remove Old Paint From Exterior of **Building**

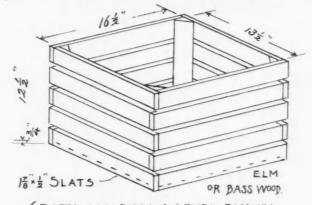
This is always a hard job; but usually concentrated lye in solution, half can to the bucket of hot water, will get the old paint off in good shape. Use an old broom to apply with, but do not scrape, as that will make the wood rough; let the lye eat off the paint or soften it, and then let it get dry. You can then more easily remove the old stuff; after that apply the paint. You do not need to get all off.

Crack Filler for Old Floors

You will find this formula a good one for the pur- nails should be clinched so that it will be strong pose: Make a pulp of paper, tissue paper being the

A Farmer's Bushel Measure

A bushel crate is a handy article. It should be made of strong, light-weight wood. The dimensions given will make it an even bushel measure. The





enough to be thrown about without coming to pieces.

Old and New Methods of Learning a Trade

Now they work at them. A few years since a man was not thought to be a carpenter until he had spent several years as an apprentice; now he goes to work as soon as he knows the difference between a rip saw and one that is not, without even stopping to learn why one of them will rip and the other will not.

One carpenter in his "confessions," tells the following: "When I first commenced work there was a lot of it to do, and I was kept busy most of the time. Even when I was not busy I found it paid to pretend I was. One day a lady asked me regarding a transom over a certain door. Up to this time I had no idea of what a transom was. I did not know whether it was made of wood or iron, was bought ready made or had to be built, and certainly had no idea what it was used for. I told the lady I was very busy just then, but would attend to it as soon as I had time. You may rest assured I put in good time looking up 'transoms' for the next few days and finding out how to do the work.

"My father was a carpenter, and one day, after I had spent several years at carpenter work, I asked him how he obtained the cut for rafters. He explained the method of using the square for the work. I told him I usually put two sticks up where I thought they would come about right, marked them and used them for a pattern. As yet I had not learned any other method.

"One time we were working on a barn. We knew the pitch of the roof and, besides, had several pieces which had been sawed off the top ends of the rafters lying about. Yet when one man desired to cut a board for the cornice, he proposed to take his bevel and make a climb to the peak so he could get the right angle to cut the board. Another man suggested that he apply the square, using the proper figures for the given pitch, or mark it from one of the rafter ends.

"Again on an old barn we were taking out studding which ran from sill to plate, and putting them in for girts. It was desired that the top be placed so as to come a little way up on the braces, running from post to plate. One man proposed to climb up and measure the length, and then did not know how to get the right slant to fit against the brace. Another man, noticing that one of the studs had been nailed to the brace in a verticle position, simply applied his square to assure himself that the cut was a mitre, measured off I foot less than the length of the other girts, marked the stick at an angle of forty-five degrees and sawed it off.

"You can readily see that it fitted and came up 6 inches above the bottom of the braces.

"Then we hear of a man who says he can cut three braces for a 3 by 3 foot run, from a 12 foot stick; in

HERE was a time when men learned trades. fact, he has done so lots of times. While we admit that a man must know 'how' in order to get these three braces from a 12 foot stick, while we are willing to give him credit for this knowledge, we would advise him to find out the length in inches of such a brace and multiply it by three."

> Occasionally we find a man who, as soon as any piece of work is proposed, begins to tell that he does not know how to do it. If such a man would keep quiet some one else would go ahead and do the work and he could learn something about it without having exposed his lack of knowledge. Moral-Learn all you can about your work, but do not be too quick to tell how much you do not know.

> To those readers who have boys of their own to educate, we would say, "Let them learn some trade, preferably your own trade." They may be anxious to become a doctor, lawyer, or minister; and if so, let them study for this, but at the same time, or at some other time, have them learn some trade.

> There is no telling what will befall a professional man to throw him out of his chosen work, and make him thankful that he can at least earn a living at some useful trade.

> There are good reasons why a boy should learn his father's trade. He has an excellent chance to become proficient. He has the needed tools to work with. It calls forth pride on both the part of the father and son in doing good work.

> When a man has a good collection, of tools and books pertaining to some useful trade, surely it would be gratifying to him to see a son taking up the same line of work, even though he uses it merely as a stepping-stone to something higher.

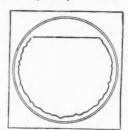
> To the young man we would say, "Learn," and to learn, you must study-first, books, then actual work -or reverse this order if you choose. Then you should read the good trade papers and "think."

> It sometimes is easier and quicker to use a 10 foot pole to get the length of a stick than to figure it out from some known data; but measuring now will not help you for the next time, while if you can figure it out, the knowledge may be useful in future work as well.

A Kink for the Painter

When using mixed paints that come put up in round

pails, cut the thin cover in the shape shown in the sketch. The straight edge thus formed will make a place to remove the surplus paint from the brush, also will prevent the paint from running down the outside of the can.





Norwood, Minn.

An Attractive House

To the Editor:

Can any of the concrete specialists suggest a way that I can finish this floor and give it a smooth, hard finish? D. B. Cox.

I see that you publish pictures of a good many nice homes in every number, and while you have lots of members in this part of the country I thought I would send you a nice building which I have just finished. I think it would look good in your journal.

I built this house for Dr. C. T. Grivally, of Young America,

To Heat and Ventilate a Mushroom Cellar To the Editor: Bradley, Ill.

I have a stone building 14 feet by 21 feet by 8 feet, stripped, lathed and plastered. I have six beds of manure 5 feet by



Minn. It has a full basement with four very large rooms, five rooms besides hall and bath room down stairs and three rooms up stairs. The interior finish is oak, filled, shellaced and varnished and rubbed to a dull finish. The exterior of the house is shingled with a "five dimension" shingle, stained with a yellowish creasote stain; the roof is dark green, trim-P. J. HEINISCH. mings white.

Resurfacing Cement Floor

To the Editor:

Kenosha, Wis.

Some time ago I put in a cement floor. After putting in the concrete, I put on the top dressing. Being too late to trowel the top dressing we let it go until the next day. When we came in the morning the finish had so set that it was impossible to trowel it. I took the neat cement and went over it, giving it a good one-quarter inch finish. At present it has started to peel and is in such condition that I do not know what to do with it.

2 feet square by 8 inches; no chimney and no space for stove. I am using a "perfection oil heater" to heat the room. It is for mushrooms. There is also a double door and a window (one of each).

Now what size cold air and what size warm air pipes shall I put into this room so I can maintain from 50 to 60 degrees of heat? Is one heater sufficient? I have been trying for 16 days and can only get 45 degrees. I would like an immediate reply and if you cannot tell me, do you know where I can get the information? GEO. A. RICHARDSON.

Answer: I suppose the stone building you refer to stands up above ground. I would suggest that you bank it around with horse manure, put on a double door, box the window and fill in with manure. It would seem that an oil heater should raise the temperature in such a room to 55 degrees. I once made a failure of a mushroom cellar because the temperature was too low and we were not permitted to use artificial heat because it was under a valuable building and the insurance company would not stand for it. It is very

difficult to lay out a rule for the size of air ducts. You need sufficient ventilation to carry off the fumes from the oil burner; and, of course, you must supply the necessary air. About the only suggestion we can make at long distance is to put in pipes large enough with dampers or valves of some kind that you can close partially until you find out by experience how to regulate the ventilation. The government issues a bulletin, No. 85, on the principles of mushroom growing and mushroom spawn making, by B. M. Duggar, which will furnish you much valuable information.

HERBERT SHEARER.

An Interesting Building

To the Editor: Charleston, S. C. You may be interested in the accompanying photograph, a picture of one of the historic buildings of the "South." In

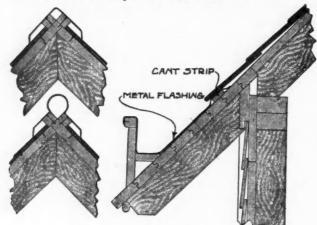


former times it was the Slave Market, the place where thousands of imported slaves were sold. It is now used for the display and sale of produce and is known as the "Old Market." M. B. HARRIS.

How to Lay Slate Roofing

To the Editor: Georgel, Va. I have a number of buildings to roof with slate. As I have had no experience in this line will you kindly give me a few practical hints that would help a beginner? Any information will be appreciated. W. E. PATTON.

Answer: The first point to remember is that slate roofs



Proper Construction at Ridge and Eaves

require about the same foundation as shingles. The better the foundation the better will be the roof. In beginning at the eaves a thin "cant" strip is put on just above the eaves; or, in case of a roof gutter, the strip is put about a foot above the gutter. This strip is usually about two inches wide and three-eighths of an inch thick nailed across the than the other courses; or the usual size is turned and laid horizontally so the first two courses may be double the same as in shingles. The lower part of the slate should project about one and a half inches. The second course up should lap about three inches over the first or double course. When nearing the peak the lap may be varied a little to make the slate come out right.

Nailing is rather a particular job. The nails should not be driven down tight, but the heads must not project above the surface of the slate. Three-penny galvanized or tinned nails with flat heads are used for all sizes of slate up to twenty inches, and four-penny for slate larger than twenty inches. Punching the slate may be done by hand or by a machine made for the purpose. Machine punching usually is better, as the holes are more uniform and cleaner cut. When punching select the slate according to thickness and cull out the pieces with thin corners or other imperfection. Use the thick slate at the eaves and the thin ones higher up. Finish with a thick course at the peak. The imperfect ones work in around chimneys, gutters, etc., to good advantage.

Only two tools are really required: a hammer and a stake. The hammer combines four tools in one; hammer for driving nails, claw for pulling nails, knife for cutting slate and a point for punching slate. The stake is in the form of a tee square, having the tongue sharpened to stick into the roof boards for a rest to cut and punch slate on. It is also used as a straight edge to mark slate when cutting and fitting **ar**ound chimneys and other irregularities. Roofers also use a ripper to take out broken slate, a slate dresser which is convenient but not really necessary, and most slaters carry a pair of tinner's snips to cut metal flashings.

To Find the Length of Cripple Jacks

I would like to have you tell how to get the length of crip-

Salem, Mass.

To the Editor:

CRIPPLE JACK

ple jacks. I can get the length of common rafters and hips but cannot get the length or cuts of cripples. J. C. C.

Answer: The length and cuts for a cripple jack can be found just the same as for a jack resting against a hip. The cuts of the cripple are the same at both ends and are identical with that for the upper end of a jack resting against a hip. Where the roof is all of the same pitch, the runs of the hips and valley will rest parallel with each other, as will be seen in the accompanying sketch. Now here is a point that a great many do not catch onto, and that is,—the run of the cripple Highland, Mich.

jack is the same as the length of the plates that form the angle. Thus, in the illustration, the length of the plate on one side is 6 feet, and on the other it is 10 feet, which represent the respective runs of the jacks in question. However, it should be remembered that this measurement is from center to center of hip and valley; and it is therefore necessary to make a deduction in the run equal to the thickness of the hip, or valley; or the length of the cripple may be found for the full run, and then measure square back from the plumb cut the full thickness of the hip, which will be at the proper point for the plumb cut. A. W. Woods.

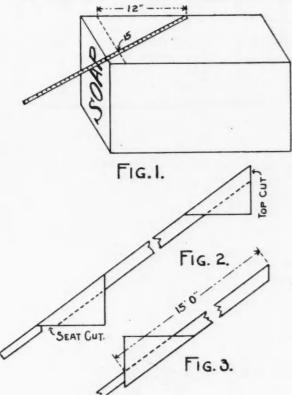
Helping a Friend in Need

To the Editor:

1909]

There have been many articles written describing different methods of roof framing in which the use of the steel square has been the foundation. In this article, I want to explain how I once laid out a pattern rafter without a square.

One morning last summer, while driving to my work, a

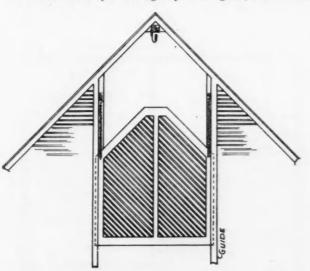


neighbor hailed me and asked me if I would stop and lay out a pattern rafter for a sheep shed he and his hired man were building. Of course I was glad to have the opportunity to accommodate a good neighbor, and stopped. Was informed that the building was 24 feet wide and material for rafters was 16 feet long. All very well. I selected a straight piece and laid it on some boxes that were being used for trestles and asked for a square. There was no such tool on the job! All they had in that line was a yard stick.

I was up against it for just a minute, when I noticed the smooth side of a soap box nearby. Taking the yard stick I asked what pitch was wanted, and was told to make it as steep as the length of the sticks would permit, after giving one foot projection to the cornice. This made it very simple, as that made the length of rafters just 15 feet. I made a mark across the side of the box about 2 inches from and parallel to the end for the rise line; then marking a point on the edge 12 inches from this for the run, I laid the rule across from that point, and intersecting the rise line at 15, Fig. I. This formed a triangle giving the rise, run and pitch. I next sawed out this piece (after proving it by the 9, 12 and 15, or 6, 8 and 10 method) and used it for getting the cut on rafter (Figs. 2 and 3). I marked off one rafter and left. Looking at my watch, found I had spent less than ten minutes, and was pleased to know that I had helped a friend in need. ALBERT GONNE.

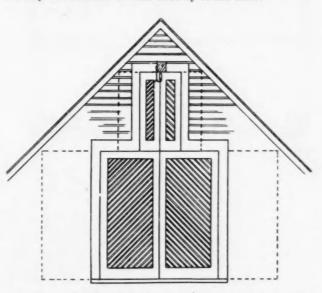
Two Ways to Arrange Hay Mow Doors To the Editor: Cleveland, Ohio.

Please advise me the best way to hang hay mow doors. I have a barn with hay track high up in the gable, and I want



doors eight or ten feet wide, and want them to swing clear back. I thought perhaps you could advise me so as to make a neat job of it. H. LANDPHARE.

Answer: For this, we submit two illustrations. The first one is for a single door hung with weights and run in grooved jambs on the outside of the building. With this kind of arrangement the door is made to slide up and down, and in this way can be made to slide close up to the comb.



The second is for double doors and small doors from these up to the carrier. With this arrangement the doors can be hung with butts and will swing clear of the cornice, but there should be a movable cross bar at the top of the big doors to give a solid bearing to shut against. The bar can be removed when putting in hay, thus leaving a clear space down to the larger opening, as it is not particularly necessary to have the full size opening run all of the way up to the carrier.

[January

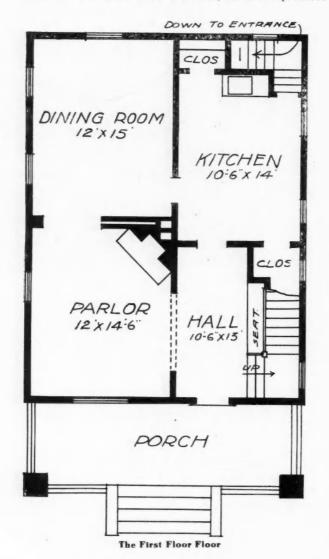
Roof and Piazza Design

To the Editor:

Laingsburg, Mich.

I have built over fifty houses in this vicinity, have been contracting and building for over thirty years, and now for the fifth time I am going to build a home for myself. I have my foundation built, and plans of first floor, but would like a roof a little different than anything I ever have built. On another sheet I send sketch of first floor and description of house. I would appreciate it very much if you would suggest a roof and piazza that would be economical, plain and neat for a house to cost about \$2,500, prices based on Chicago prices for building. WM. H. BENSON.

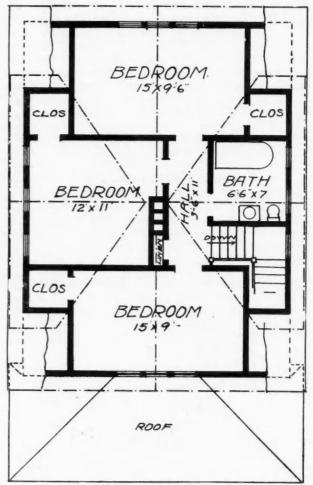
Answer: The sketch of the first floor, which is reproduced



herewith, shows a rectangular plan 24 feet frontage by 31 feet 6 inches depth; there are three good sized rooms and reception hall down stairs. From the description we note that a story-and-a-half house, having three bedrooms with closets upstairs, is desired, also that the front of the building site is well up from the street, the lot, sloping back, however, giving a seven foot foundation wall at the rear. A good large porch is desired.

We offer the accompanying design by way of suggestion for an attractive though economical porch and roof treatment. Allowance has been made for nine foot ceilings for first floor rooms and for eight foot ceilings for all rooms up stairs. Heating is to be by hot air furnace or hot water.

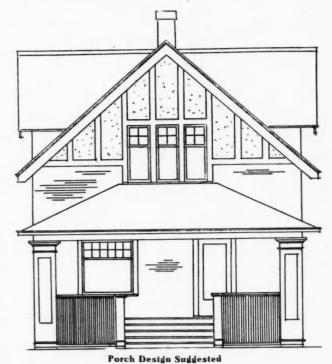
The arrangement of rooms is convenient; and the design is thoroughly practical. While it may not be entirely novel



Second Foor and Roof Suggested

in your vicinity, it is one that is always attractive and in good taste.

If any of our readers have other suggestions to offer Mr. Benson for the finishing of his house we shall be glad to present them in these columns.



How to Find the Cuts for Rafters

To the Editor:

1909]

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Mr.

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Hemet, Cal. I have a question to ask. How do you find the cuts for hips, valleys and jacks when the common rafters are 6 to 12; 7 to

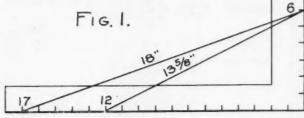
12: 8 to 12; 9 to 12; 10 to 12 and 12 to 12? Please give me a formula of how to find the different cuts. W. T. E.

Answer: We will answer this by answering the first example, 6 to 12. The formula given applies to all alike, whether it be a six inch or a fifteen inch rise to the foot. Fig. I will show why certain figures are used on the square to obtain the cuts. Of course, other figures can be used, but they must be in the proportions here given. Twelve on the tongue is used because it represents one foot, and 17 because it is the length of the diagonal of a foot square and represents the corresponding run of the hip or valley to one foot run of the common rafter. These figures are standard or fixed points for any pitch desired. Taking the 6 inch rise to the foot, the common rafter is 135% inches and the hip or valley 18 inches for a one foot run. Now, suppose we wish to find the length of the common rafter for a building 22 feet 6 inches wide. Since the run is one-half of this amount (11 feet 3 inches), all that is necessary is to place the square at 12 and 6 along the edge of the rafter eleven times (see Fig. 2); and as there are 3 inches more, lay off that amount from 12 along the

tongue and check. Then slide the square along till the 12 rests at the check and mark along the blade, which will be the proper point for the plumb cut.

Proceed in like manner for the hip or valley, taking 17 and 6; but, at the last placing of the square, instead of measuring off 3 inches, take 41/4 inches, which is the length of the diagonal of a 3 inch square. This may be reckoned as follows: Since 3 inches is one-quarter of 12 inches, one-quarter of 17 inches equals 41/4 inches. Thus, the length of the rafters is obtained without any further measurement, and that, too, without knowing their actual length.

The jacks being a part of the common rafter, their lengths may be found in the same way. Or, if they are to set on 16 inch centers, place the square at 12 and 6, as for the common rafter, and mark along the tongue; then slide the square along till 16 rests at the edge of the rafter, and the length will be represented by that part of the rafter covered by the square, and represents the common difference.



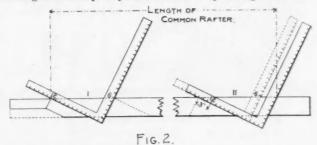
However, if one is good in mathematics, it is often better to find the rafter lengths by multiplying the lengths for one foot by the run. Taking the above case: 111/4 times 135/8 inches equals 12 feet 91/4 inches, the length of the common rafter; I 1/3 times 135% inches equals I foot 6 inches, the common difference of the jacks; and 111/4 times 18 inches equals 16 feet 101/2 inches, the length for the corresponding hip or valley.

The cuts on the square are as follows:

Twelve and 6, seat and plumb cut of the common and jack rafters.

Seventeen and 6, seat and plumb cut of the hip or valley. Twelve on the tongue and 135% on the blade will give the side cut of the jack. They also give the face cut across the

roof boards to fit in the valley or over the hip, the blade giving the cut in the former and the tongue in the latter. The backing of the hip may also be found by taking 18 on the



tongue and 8 on the blade and the tongue will give the required angle.

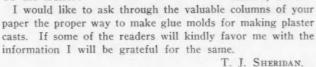
For an 8 inch rise, the lines from 12 and 17 (Fig. 1) would run to 8 on the blade, and their lengths would consequently be changed, but the formula remains the same.

A. W. WOODS.

How Do You Make Glue Molds?

To the Editor:

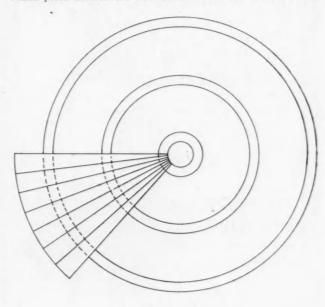
Cheraw, S. C.



Silo Roof Construction

To the Editor: Midway, Wis. I am at the present time putting up stave silos and I would like to explain for the benefit of your readers how I construct the roof.

For brick or stone silos, I use three plates, as shown in the sketch, but for staves, I use only two, one at the middle and one at the top. For the lower plate, I simply nail a 1 by 4-inch piece around the outside of the staves even with the



SILO ROOF.

top and for the other plates I rip out circles from 2 by 10 inch stuff and spike two thicknesses together.

For roof boards, I use mostly 1 by 10 inch No. 2 pine and rip them as shown in the illustration. I have seen many ways of constructing silo roofs, but would recommend this FRED BLACK. way.



[January



Unique Display

The accompanying photograph illustrates part of the spectacular display made by Henry Disston and Sons to take



part in the Industrial Parade on the Wednesday of Founders' Week, October 4 to 10, 1908, in Philadelphia. It is one of five such floats used to display the product of these great saw and tool manufacturers.

A Practical Test

The free trial offer made by the Weber Manufacturing Company, of 670 Seventy-first avenue, West Allis, Wis., to demonstrate the Weber double-acting floor scraper, should be taken advantage of by every one of our readers.

The Weber possesses a number of unusual floor scraper features with which its makers are anxious to acquaint every carpenter. It is for this reason that they make the unusual offer of a free trial. So completely has the Weber revolutionized all floor-scraper standards that it must be seen to be understood and appreciated.

If you have not already written the Weber Manufacturing Company, do so today.

The Variety Wood Worker

The Variety wood worker, made by the Cordesman-Rechtin Company, 219 Butler street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is wholly of iron and steel, ribbed, braced and the metal distributed in mechanical fashion—all to insure strength, lasting quality, and to make the machine stand up to its work solidly for an indefinite period when properly cared for. The machine is all that its name implies. The illustration shows it in its latest improved form. The original machine was made for personal use, and proving an exceedingly useful tool, soon found its way into popular favor. There is probably no more useful







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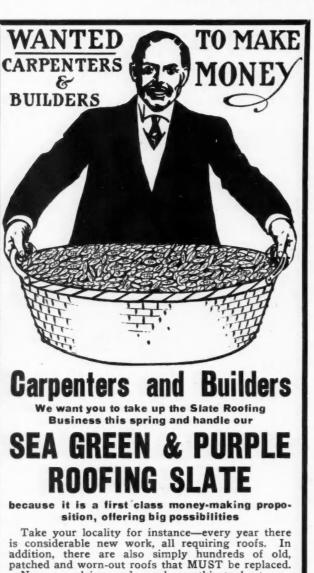
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Now, we claim—and you know this to be replaced. that the average owner is tired of paying out his good money for short-lived roofing—high priced shingles that don't last—tin and metal that cause frequent and costly paint bills and these composition and "oids" roofings conceded to be of small value. And we further claim that the public are willing to pay and will pay a fair price for a roofing that actually gives good service. Now, take OUR

Sea Green and Purple Roofing Slate

here is a time tried roofing material that ABSO-LUTELY CAN'T WEAR OUT (we personally know of slate roofs 75 years old as good as new). It can't rust, warp, crack, tear or decay. It affords spark and fire protection, reduces insurance rates, gives clean cistern water,

is suitable for any building, new or old in fact, has every desirable quality.

When you offer customers such an IDEAL roofing material—at a reasonable, yet profitable price is it not a dead certainty that you will secure plenty of contracts and that within a short time you will establish a profitable, growing Slate Roofing Business? One that can be carried in connection with your present line with no added trouble or expense. Investigate our proposition. Take up Slate Roof-

Investigate our proposition. Take up Slate Roofing. Write to us at once for delivered prices on slate, free book of instruction, prices on the few simple tools required, DON'T DELAY. WRITE TODAY.

AMERICAN SEA GREEN SLATE CO. Box 36, Granville, N. Y. machine made for contractors and builders, planing mills, pattern and specialty shops. Small shops with limited room and power, find this general purpose machine indispensable once it finds an entrance into such establishments.

Large shops having a special machine for most every pur-



pose, need an emergency machine like this to assist "in the rush of business," hence this Variety wood worker is invaluable for general wood work, in which its range is almost limitless in capable hands.

The illustration shows the jointing, boring, routing and sawing attachments. Glue jointing, chamfering and planing out of wind up to 6 inches wide, straight or bevel ripping, right angle or miter crosscutting as well as boring, can be perfectly done on this machine with the usual fixtures accompanying it. At a small additional cost, the routing attachment with bits may be had, as can also dado heads, groover saws, beading, rabbeting and similar flat mold and rosette cutters, the tenon, panel raising and self-feed rip saw attachments shown.

Meet Us at the Show

Illustrated on another page in this issue will be seen the advertisement of the Cement Machinery Company, of Jackson, Mich. Scores of their mixers are now in use and it



will be to the interest of everyone interested in mixers to send for their "Systematic" mixer

catalogue. This company not only manufactures mixers, but are also one of the largest manufacturers of concrete block m a c h i n e s, brick machines, sill cap and step molds in the U. S. A. In addition to all these they have recently started the manufacture of a drain tile mold, which is

claimed to be the handiest rig for producing various diameters of tile 12 inches long. The greatest advantage of their tile mold has come from the fact that it requires no extra pallets or casings to operate it, the mechanism being so arranged that the same pallet and casing can be used indefinitely. With this mold a thousand 8 inch drain tile can be made at an approximate cost of \$40.00, including the molds, thereby saving at least 100 per cent over the clay tile propo-

ARE YOU DRAWING Good Plans AND Good Money?

men and Building Designers, and sonally by himself and prepared espe-probably often looked for a long cially for your individual requirements time at plans and drawings, trying very and advancement. He treats each stuhard to figure out certain lines, or dent according to the student's ability; had experienced an intense desire to and with his individual practical meth-



F. V. DOBE

up-to-date manner; and many men in most any kind of business, especially in Architectural lines, have often felt greatly embarrassed because unable to read even a simple sketch or unable to make any kind of businesslike drawing.

No Carpenter is first-class and competent unless he is an A-1 Draftsman in addition. Without this knowledge he can never rise any higher and will remain only a Carpenter paid by the hour or day.

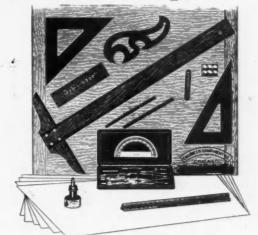
To become a successful Draftsman it is necessary, first of all, to receive the most practical and personal training. Not a lot of school or book knowledge, but practical Drafting room work.

Mr. F. V. Dobe, Chief Draftsman of the Engineer's Equipment Company finest complete Drawing Outfits, in-(inc.), Chicago, has for many years cluding a full set of German Silver made a practice of giving personal Instruments, worth \$13.85, free this and individual Drafting instruction month. in complete Architectural Drawing and His" Building design; and is prepared to size 6 by 9, is sent free with full particaccept a few more personal students, ulars to any one interested, by writing young or old.

His instruction is given by mail, but

ITHOUT DOUBT many read- must not be compared with ordinary ers have in the past wished to "for all alike" correspondence school be successful, first-class Drafts- lessons, as all the work is laid out perbe able to do the best drawing in best od, which consists of actual Architects' work, thereby giving the student the necessary required practical experience, he is able to qualify any experienced or absolutely inexperienced intelligent man.

> He does not give or sell diplomas, but insists on your work being the only practical and necessary evidence of your ability, and able to do the talking for you. He guarantees by contract to qualify you in a few months by his practical instruction to be able to hold a first-class Draftsman's position. Instructions are given until competent in every respect. Mr. Dobe furnishes to his students, as a premium for the best practical drawing, and with which to make the best drawings, one of the



His"Successful Draftmanship"book, to F. V. DOBE, Chief Draftsman.

Engineers Equipment Co., Chicago.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

1909]

sition, on the first 1,000. Subsequent tile at a decreased cost. The United States Government, as well as several foreign ones, have adopted machines manufactured, and if they are good enough for Uncle Sam they ought to be good enough for you.

A card addressed to the Cement Machinery Company, of Jackson, Mich., will bring all desired information.

Machinery for Contractors and Builders

The Chicago Machinery Exchange have introduced a new idea, which enables carpenters and builders to obtain more business and, incidentally, more profit. Existing conditions demand the elimination of the middleman. This is especially true in the building trades where the contractor who is independent, having his own machinery, can underbid the man who is at the mercy of local mills and can rush a contract through to completion in much shorter time than the contractor not so equipped.

As the leading house of its kind in America, the Chicago Machinery Exchange offers a wonderful selection of machinter D. Whitney & Son, Hermance Machine Company, Mc-Donough Manufacturing Company, C. O. & A. D. Porter and Greaves, and Klusman & Co.

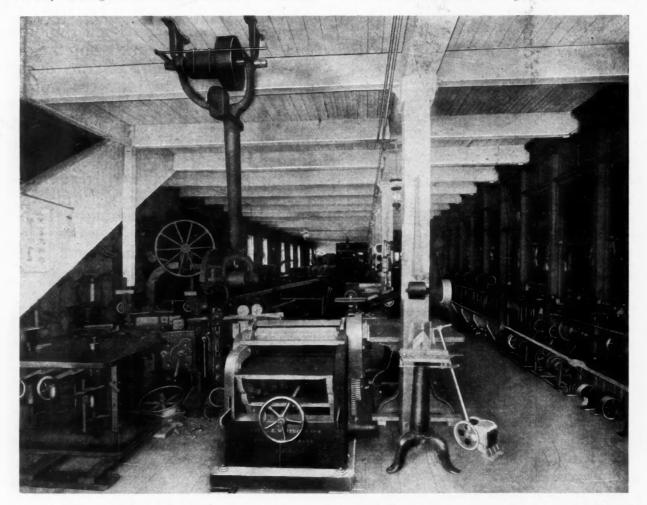
All machinery carried by the Chicago Machinery Exchange is of the special construction necessary to secure fine finished surfaces and to reduce sandpapering to the minimum.

The company issue a monthly list of new and rebuilt machines. Interested contractors may receive it regularly by sending to 13-15 South Canal street, Chicago. Other important details are to be found in the company's advertisement on another page.

Success or Failure

The carpenter making the most shavings usually gets the smallest pay, and the contractor doing the most sweating, usually is the lowest bidder and loser.

There is a reason for this carpenter to be out of a job, and for the sweating and swearing contractor to be out of money. It is a fact that more contractors go broke than survive on



ery particularly suitable for the contractor's use. There are always five hundred machines carried in stock at their great warerooms. It is surprising what a small investment is necessary to make contractors independent of local mills and their attendant delays and high charges. From a stock of new and rebuilt machines it is comparatively easy to select just what machines your business requires for a very reasonable sum.

The Chicago Machinery Exchange, of which Mr. Woldemar Giertson is president, make a specialty of new and rebuilt machinery for woodworking purposes, and are in a unique position to supply the wants of contractors and builders. Among the well-known manufacturers represented are: Baxthe first job, and more money is lost than made by using the old fogy guess rule, or thumb measure.

At this age of competition only the *best* will survive; the most successful man, whether carpenter or contractor, is only the best educated, trained and experienced man.

A carpenter or contractor that is not a first class draftsman is soon a "dead one," and passed by as not up-to-date or competent to handle the best work with the most money in it. What's the use being a "dead one" while being alive?

Mr. F. V. Dobe, of the Engineers' Equipment Company, Chicago, Ill., who has been at the head of a large business in this field for nearly twenty years, is now giving personally a practical drafting room instruction, of an exceptionally high



[January







Johnson's Wood Dye

is a dye, pure and simple. It penetrates there wood, coloring it so that if the finish scratched or marred, the natural color of the J wood is not disclosed. It brings out the natural ural beauty of the wood, does not raise the grain, and is easily applied.

Johnson's Wood Dye

comes in 15 Standard Shades :

No. 126 Light OakNo. 130 Weathered OakNo. 123 Dark OakNo. 131 Brown Weathered OakNo. 125 Mission OakNo. 131 Brown Weathered OakNo. 125 Mission OakNo. 132 Green Weathered OakNo. 140 Manilla OakNo. 121 Moss GreenNo. 110 Bog GreenNo. 122 Forest GreenNo. 128 Light MahoganyNo. 172 Flemish OakNo. 129 Dark MahoganyNo. 178 Brown Flemish OakNo. 180 Silver Gray

Any combination may be obtained by mixing two or more shades. To lighten, ad wood alcohol. To make shade darker, add Flemish Oak No. 172. Half-gallons, \$1.50; quarts, 85c.; pints, 50c.; half-pints, 30c.

Johnson's Electric Solvo is a perfect remover of old finis rom wood, metal and glass. quickly softens the old finish so that it can be easily removed with a putty knife. It will m B harm or raise the grain of any wood. Try it.

Gallon cans, \$2.50; quart cans, 75c.; pint cans, 40c.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wis. "THE WOOD FINISHING AUTHORITIES"

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S. C. Johnson & Son. Racine Wis. ntlemen:-My

Gentlemen:--My int dealer's name

for which please send me FREE prepaid, two cans of Johnson's

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For the Artistic Coloring of All Wood"

Let us send you FREE prepaid, two cans of Johnson's Wood Dye. We want to try this preparation at our expense because we believe you will find it the best paration of its kind on the market. You, as a progressive, up-to-date painter, are just as rous of using the best wood finishing preparations as we are to have you use Johnson's rates t od Dye. So don't miss this opportunity-send at once.

finish Do you want sample panels of Southern Pine and Oak finished in Johnson's Wood Dye or of the Johnson's Prepared Wax? If so, write on coupon below. [If so, send 10 cents (stamps the moin) and coupon below.]

raise t ohnson's Crack Filler A non-shrinking, adhesive compound for filling cracks.

and recommended by the best painters everywhere. It is the most economical and mable crack filler made.

1 and 2-lb. cans, per lb. 25 cents. 5-lb. cans, per lb. 20 cents.

Special FREE Offer

Send us coupon in lower right hand corner of this advertisement properly filled out we will forward you prepaid, two cans of Johnson's Wood Dye, any shades as specand include copy of our six-color 48-page book,

"The Proper Treatment for Floors. Woodwork and Furniture"

ten, ad

This book is full of valuable information for painters. Don't fail to write t once, and remember, if you want finished panels of wood, to say so oupon.

finis This is the Most Liberal Offer We Ever Made SS.

will no Be sure to send your paint dealer's name and write today

S. C. JOHNSON & SON Racine, Wis.

HE WOOD FINISHING AUTHORITIES"

grade kind and quality; not the kind of "hash" furnished by some schools that teach from printed plates for all alike, but special individual instruction applying to the requirements of each man in his particular line. His instruction is given by mail, and the work can be done at leisure at home. His announcement appears on another page and should be carefully read by any ambitious man who is anxious to be something better than the average.

Importance of Sheet Metal in Building Construction

With the increasing cost of materials formerly employed, with the more rigorous exactions of the insurance authorities, and with the general willingness to adopt the promising improvements of these fast moving times, sheet metal has gained

same building after application of the Edwards patent rock face brick and stone siding, galvanized cornice and pediments, window caps, etc., making a handsome, durable and fireproof building at a comparatively small cost.

The Edwards patent rock face brick and stone siding is manufactured from Bessemer or open hearth steel, furnished painted or galvanized, imitating rock face stone and brick to perfection. Insurance writers give this siding the same rate as brick or stone.

On a building, the counterpart of a finely finished rock face stone or brick, it makes the most attractive and handsome sheet metal covering so far produced or offered the building trade. It is unquestionably an elegant facing for store and factory buildings and cannot help but take the place of the old galvanized iron fronts; because it is cheaper, makes a

ance and is more easily applied. Architects, builders and contractors will

appear-

handsomer

readily see the advantage of using these patterns for siding purposes on dwellings, school houses, business blocks, court houses, factories, opera houses, auditoriums, etc., in preference to the old style corrugated, beaded and other metal sidings.

If you have an old building that does not look well and would like to improve its appearance at a small cost, send the dimensions of your build-

a prominence in building and house equipment that is perhaps hardly realized.

The present extensive adoption of sheet metal has been a gradual one, the interesting point being the widely different purposes and the common occurrence in our daily life of different metals in sheet form.

The fire resisting qualities of metal coverings have also had considerable to do

ing to The Edwards Manufacturing Company, "The Sheet Metal Folks," main offices and factory, 401 to 417 Eggleston avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. They will prepare a suggestive drawing showing how your building will look after the sheet metal covering is applied, and will forward same, together with our estimate covering cost of material delivered f. o. b.

with the develop-" ment of the building sheet metal business. A notable example of the architectural effect produced by the use of sheet metal in building construction is shown in the accompanying illustrations,

taken from photographs of the plant of the American Tool Works Company, Eggleston avenue, 6th and Culvert streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fig. 1. The old plant before application of sheet metal covering. Fig. 2,

cars. New York.

[January



437



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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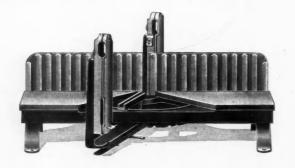
[January

This company is recognized universally as the largest manufacturers of sheet metal building material in the world, their products comprising metal ceilings, metal shingles, metal Spauish tile, metal roofing and siding, all styles, painted or galvanized, cornices, skylights, ventilators, eaves trough and conductor pipe, elbows and shoes, pressed steel boats, metal fireproof window frames and sash, roof gutters, ornamental roof cresting, metal lath, ornamental stamped and spun work in zinc and copper.

The company have a large and comprehensive catalogue showing their complete line which they will be pleased to mail to architects, builders, contractors, and those interested in sheet metal building material.

Greenfield Mitre Box

The Goodell Manufacturing Company, of Greenfield, Mass., makers of the Goodell "Steel" miter box, realizing the demand



for a strong, accurate and well-made miter box at a reasonable price, are offering the Greenfield miter box, which

This company is recognized universally as the largest manuthey believe will be found the most convenient and the best acturers of sheet metal building material in the world, their value for the money on the market.

> It has a single piece iron bed and back, steel legs, and emery board to keep work from slipping.

> The saw guides are quickly adjustable for any thickness back or panel saw, and when using the former, stops are provided to saw any depth. Rawhide is in the gib to prevent a panel saw striking metal.

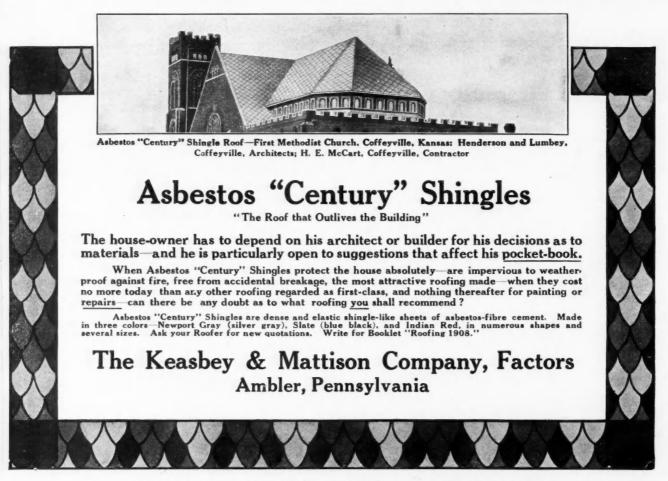
> Provision is made for taking up any wear of the saw guides by adjustment of the screws on the inside of the posts.

> Besides automatically locking at all of the regular angles, by simply turning a lever, it can be instantly set and locked at any angle. It is sold without saw or with a 24 by 4 back saw. Send for circular.

Hatched His Chickens in the Hay Mow

The H. M. Sheer Company, Quincy, Ill., received a letter the other day which tells a most novel story. The writer of this letter is Mr. John Waser, of Beecher, Ill.:

"I will tell you what I have done with this wonder of mine. A farmer had advised me to buy machine of another firm, which would cost more money than mine; but the reason they charged so much money for it, was, he said, because it was the leading machine on the market, but I didn't think so. I bought the machine I thought was the best. It was three weeks later, my neighbor burned out, the cause being the incubator lamp exploded. I went to him a few days after and told him I had a machine that would run in the hay mow of a barn, and I would guarantee I would not have to stay with the machine from start to finish, except to go in and attend to the eggs; so he bet me \$10 that I could not



1909]

DRDS Galvanized RUBBER ROOFING

For 1909

The New Year will soon be here. With it is sure to come the greatest revival of activity in the building industry this country has ever experienced. All signs point to "big doings" next year in building.

> This means there will be a strong and steady demand for high grade readyto-lay roofing of the guaranteed

> > "Ford's Galvanized Rubber Roofing"

WARNING This roofing cannot be bought of "mail-order" or "catalogue houses" and the public are warned against cheap imitations sold un-

der names c ly resembling

our brand.

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439

The Contractor Who Decides Now!

las Successfully Satisfi For Forty Years The Contractor and Builder who decides now to use "Ford's Galvanized Rubber Roofing" for every job requiring roofing will be sure of satisfied customers.

> That unequaled quality which has made Ford's Galvanized Rubber Roofing the world's best will always be maintained.

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-Piv

On 2-Ply

We give guarantee through dealers direct to consumer or contractor for 15 years on Three-Ply.

We give guarantee through dealers direct to consumer or contractor for 10 years on Two-Ply.

On 1-Ply

We give guarantee through dealers direct to comsumer or contractor for 5 years on One-Ply.

Send for Free Samples and Specify "Ford's Galvanized Rubber Roofing"

FORD MAN'F'G CO., 163 W. Wash. St.

do it, and it was done. The machine was set in the hay barn, with hay all around it. Just room enough for me to get in and out again, and the hatch was run successfully with no damage done to hay or barn. He will be one of your new customers this spring. Since that test my machine is very popular in this neighborhood, and you will have quite a few customers in this locality this spring. I expect my brother, Mr. Leo Waser, has sent to you for a machine by this time, or if he hasn't, he will send for one, as he witnessed the test also. Wishing you great success, I remain, "Yours respectfully,

"JOHN WASER, Beecher, Ill."

Mr. Waser built his machine from plans and fixtures purchased from H. M. Sheer Company, Quincy, Ill. Their advertisement offering plans free is elsewhere in this issue. Look it up—it will pay you to send for them.

Ornamental Glass

On another page will be found a name that has long been synonymous with glass, that of W. H. Helmerich & Co., of Chicago.

Mr. Edward Helmerich, the father of the present proprietor, was one of the pioneer art glass manufacturers of America. He established an art glass business in New York City in 1848, and was in the forefront of the movement westward. In the period just preceding the Civil War the establishing of the industry in Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans and other cities of the west was largely due to his indomitable energy, skill as a craftsman and talent as an artist.

Mr. W. H. Helmerich, following the chosen profession of his father, early began his career as a glass worker and has aided in the development of the industry, having had charge of various shops throughout the United States, and has since 1898 been established under the name of W. H. Helmcrich & Co., of which concern he is now sole proprietor, having recently bought the interest belonging to his partner in business.

There is hardly an improvement in machinery and method of manufacture which does not in some manner owe its existence or improvement to either the elder or younger Mr. Helmerich. The making of plate glass, sandblasting, embossing, silvering, bending, staining, etc., all in their day received an impetus in their establishment.

Although Mr. Helmerich is still a young man, he has spent almost thirty years of his life in active service as workman and manufacturer, and his long experience has caused him to be much sought after as an authority on the almost endless varieties of glass and their adaptability to the purposes for which they are used.

As a critic of high art and a judge of light and color effects in ornamental glass Mr. Helmerich is without a peer.

A visit to the factory will show in process of manufacture all varieties of decorative art glass, memorial windows, beveled plate glass decorated in various ways, sawing out of holes and corners of all shapes, glass of all degrees of color and thickness, cutting of monograms and lettering, prism glass of all kinds, the setting of glass of all colors in various metals, such as copper, brass, zinc, lead, iron and bronze.

In the hospital supply department, all kinds of glass for sanitary purposes, such as table tops up to one and one half inches thick, shelving and towel bars, handles for various utensils, all sizes of glass wheels for electrical purposes, etc., may be seen. In fact, the uses to which glass is now applied are too numerous to record here; and, from the rapid advancement of the industry in the past decade, we would infer

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 cilled "A Guide to Good Roofs," which we send free on request.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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ON VULCANITE

Roofing

When You Experiment With Experimental Roofings You Lose. Buy a Roofing With A Reputation

VULCANITE Has Stood the Time **Test for Sixty Years**

Vulcanite was first made in Europe sixty years ago and is the most extensively used roofing in the world today.

Why Vulcanite Excels

Because it is the best ready roofing in existence, it has been awarded Gold medals and highest honors at many Expositions. The same high standard of quality is maintained-and even increased.

Not cheapest at first cost, but cheapest in the end. "The Roofing of Ultimate Saving."

Vulcanite is a mineral rubber compound and is the highest priced material used in the manufacture of any ready roofing, but it pays us to use it because the quality is there.

An Honest Roofing

Following the unusual material is the exceptional manu-facturing process. Vulcanite is subjected to enormous pressure which renders it very dense and firm, yet pliable and as tough as leather.

All the felt used for Vulcanite roofing is pure wool. No paper or other cheap filler is used. We manufacture it our-selves at our extensive mills in Franklin, Ohio, and therefore know what goes into it.

From start to finish it's an honest roofing.

Our Guarantees

AND

Vulcanite Roofing will not freeze or crack in winter, will not crum-ble in dry weather—will absolutely refuse to leak in wet weather. Backed by a responsible company, our liberal guarantees are always valid.

To dealers who sell it—to contractors who lay it—to owners who buy it. Vulcanite is absolutely guaranteed to wear for a great number of years.

It's the positive protection against an inferior roofing. If there's any loss it will be ours.





cester Grade Terne Plate, furnished Painted or Galvanized (galvanized after stamping) in size 10x14 inches. Write for descriptive "SPANISH TILE BOOKLET."

The Edwards Manufacturing Co.

Manufacturers of the most extensive line of

Sheet Metal Building Material in the World.

Main Offices and Works,

401 to 417 Eggleston Ave., CINCINNATI, O.

Heppes NO-TAR ROOFING is Easy to Lay

-Because it is as flexible as rubber, though tough as leather and hard as flint. -Because it lays smooth and skin-tight. -Because we furnish simple instruc-

tions free in every roll. —Because we supply a complete Roofing Book, with photographs, showing how to measure roofs and make chimney and

wall flashings, well finished eaves, valleys, and gutters; -How to cut the roofing to fit corners, angles,

-How to cut the roohing to ht corners, angles, and odd spaces, without waste;

- -Where to nail; how to cement laps;
- -How to cover old shingle roofs;

HE HEPPES CO.

-How to secure contracts, and how to make good money easily in the roofing business.

FREE SAMPLES FOR EXAMINATION AND TEST

Learn all about the roofing that is made of genuine asphalt without a trace of tar. Examine the coatings of mica and flint. Note the extreme toughness of the long-fibre wool felt. Get the facts about our wonderful process of waterproofing under intense heat and tremendous pressure.

Everything about this popular roofing is told in the free Roof Book. Send today.

652 S. 45th Ave

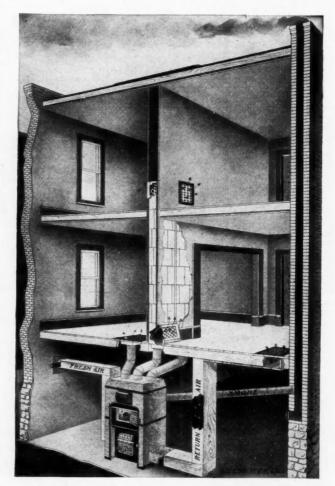
CHICAGO

that the possibilities in this direction are practically unlimited.

Economic Heating

Probably no field of human endeavor has been given closer study, or passed through more experiment, than that of heating. Like every other problem having to do with the betterment of living conditions, there have been many fads and failures, while successes have been few.

The road from the open fireplace of "ye olden days" to the modern method of heating the home, covers generations of



experiment and embraces the expenditure of countless millions of dollars in arriving at the present perfected methods of warm air heating.

For either the farm or city home, time has demonstrated that warm air—not superheated air—is the best, and in fact, the only safe and sane system embracing all three necessary



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FLOOR FINISH is a TRIUMPH OF THE VARNISH MAKING ART

No other Floor Varnish or Floor Finish of a varnish nature is so tough, so elastic or so durable. It produces a smooth, handsome gloss finish unaffected by water or atmospheric conditions. It will not crack, chip or mark white.

If you are interested in a high-class article for floor work—a finish that is made to walk on and to stand the severe wear to which floors are subjected, write us for further information.

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

EUGENE E. NICE 272-274 So. 2nd St. PHILADELPHIA

GET A

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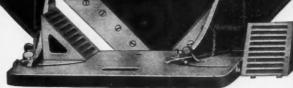


The Truth About Roofing Guarantees

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



Fox Trimmer Interior Finish Its expensive business to have a high priced interior finisher whittling with a block plane, testing with a square or bevel protractor, and whittling some more, when one stroke with a Fox Trimmer is all that is needed.



We'll send our new Trimmer catalog on request

FOX MACHINE COMPANY

756-776 N. Front St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.





Mr. Carpenter,

That trademark is something for you to remember, for every good live man wants and will have first-class tools, and experience has proved that the Simonds is the world's best hand saw.

If you're more than an *average* man, you're looking for the best saw. Every hustler wants a saw *with an edge that holds*, and that's the Simonds, and you'll always know it by the trademark.

That trademark means that this saw is

MADE OF SIMONDS STEEL

made especially for the Simonds Saw in Simonds Mills.

By our patented process, we get the most evenly and correctly tempered saw on the market. No one else can quite make it, they don't know how. We are advertising, so *you* won't forget the Simonds trademark.

If you will only try the Simonds Saw, you will agree with us, and the hundreds of Carpenters already using them, that

Simonds Saws are The Best, And They ARE The Best.

Each Simonds Saw comes packed in a separate case. Remember the trademark when you buy. Every saw absolutely guaranteed free from imperfections in workmanship or material.

When you need a saw buy a Simonds. Let us know the kind and size you want and we will tell you the name of our nearest dealer and will also send you a free copy of "Simonds Carpenter Guide," a useful and instructive booklet.

Simonds		Mfg.	Co.
F	itchbu	rg, Mass.	
Chicago San Francisco	New York Portland		New Orleans Neattle

essentials, viz.: health, comfort and economy. In this connection the wonderful record, established during the past twenty years, by what is known as the Hess Method of Warm years, by what is known as the Hess Method ofo Warm Air Air Heating, is worthy of close investigation by readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

Herewith is published a sectional view showing the operation of the "Leader" Hess furnace, as planned to heat a seven or eight-room house, showing position of furnace with fresh air and return air supply; floor and special sidewall registers below partition stack and wafer register above. On another page will be found an advertisement setting forth the remarkable offer which the Hess Warming and Ventilating Company is making in connection with the sale of their furnaces and furnace supplies.

That the Hess furnace is one that proves satisfactory in every way is testified to by a little booklet bearing the title, "These Bear Witness." This booklet contains genuine testimonials from every state in the union, together with names and addresses of hundreds of satisfied purchasers of the Hess furnace.

In connection with the testimonials appearing in the booklet, which is sent free upon request, is the following offer made by the company:

"A Furnace Free.—Will be given to any one who will show that any fictitious names or testimonials are contained herein, or that any testimonial has been paid for or obtained by any but fair means.

"Investigate as far as you choose and you will learn that we know the heating business from A to Z, and that we will give you a "square deal" and will make money for you.

"You can learn of our responsibility by consulting any wholesale house in Chicago-Bradstreet's or Dun's agencies, or the Corn Exchange National Bank, bankers, Chicago.

"HESS WARMING & VENTILATING COMPANY."

Being manufacturers, they sell direct at factory prices and ask no pay until the heating outfit they sell is installed and has proven to be satisfactory in every way. They "have to make good," and no one runs any risk in accepting their proposition. By furnishing them with a rough sketch of any building to be heated they will send free a special plan, which can be easily understood, showing exactly how to heat any building to the best advantage. This does not obligate you to buy of them.

Another special feature of their special selling plan is their great co-operative offer whereby every person buying their furnace can get his or her money back from additional sales that may be made without doing any canvassing or soliciting. This should prove of much interest to rural route carriers. The Hess Warming and Ventilating Company, 920 Tacoma building, Chicago, is a reliable, long-established house, thoroughly responsible, and the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER can recommend them as being a company that will live up to the spirit and letter of every promise made. Write for their catalogues and special offer.

"U. S. Standard" Machinery

Two machines of very special interest to all concrete workers are manufactured by the Ashland Steel Range and Manufacturing Company, of Ashland, Ohio. They are the U. S. Standard concrete mixer and the U. S. Standard cement building block machine.

The U. S. Standard concrete mixer is a continuous mixer. There is no stopping to load or unload, or to pour in the water. It measures the ingredients accurately and automatically. It has two measuring boxes, one for cement, the other for sand, gravel or crushed stone, these boxes are filled automatically and stroked off at each trip of the carrier and their contents drop into one end of the mixing trough. This



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The roofing with lasting life-

Genasco Ready Roofing

Doesn't dry-out, crack, pulverize, rot, nor rust. Keeps its weather-resisting qualities longer than any other roofing, because it is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt.

Any handy man can lay Genasco. Cement and nails in every roll. Mineral or smooth surface.

Ask your dealer for Genasco. Look for the trade-mark. And write for free samples and Book 76.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

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



PHILADELPHIA New York San Francisco Chicago



measuring is as accurate as if done with a quart measure, stroked off.

It mixes thoroughly. In the first three feet of the mixing trough no water is added, thus mixing more thoroughly than would otherwise be possible. After this the water is supplied



through a perforated pipe, the quantity being regulated by a valve. There are twenty-eight rapidly revolving p a d d l e s which throw the material over and over, thus mixing it more thoroughly and uni-

formly than can be done by hand.

It is a great labor saver. One man can keep the hoppers filled, thus doing as much and better work than four men could by hand. The U. S. Standard mixer takes care of the most critical, the hardest and the slowest labor connected with concrete construction, better than could otherwise be done and at the same time pays for itself in a very short time, as a labor saving machine.

Special merits of the U. S. Standard cement block machine are:

It is a face down machine, that is, the plate which produces the face of the block is placed in the bottom of the mold box. This enables you to use a facing material made of fine screened sand strong with cement, and of any desired color, the rest of the block can be made of coarser material, thus procuring a better and finer appearing block, more nearly water proof, and cheaper than could otherwise be produced.

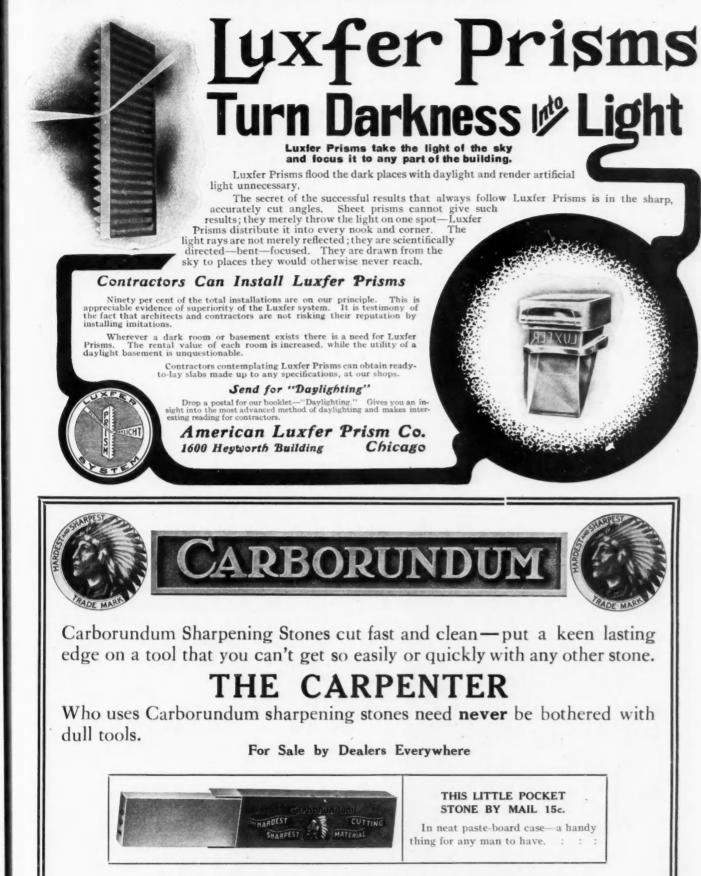
The U. S. Standard cuts out six small oval cores, leaving a cross support or binder every four inches, thus preventing the sagging or collapsing of the sides

of the blocks. This construction further affords a simple and convenient system of producing blocks of various lengths. With every machine is furnished, in addition to a set of regular cores, one split core, which can be quickly inserted into the place of any one of the regular cores. Thus you can produce a block four inches long or any multiple of four up to twenty-four inches, by placing a piece of sheet steel





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THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANYNiagara Falls,:::New York

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rly ed. through the split in the core, each block being cored, down to the four inch block, which has a half core on each side.

The U. S. Standard practically combines three machines in one. 1st. A machine to make heavy outside wall hollow blocks 8 inches, 10 inches, or 12 inches thick. 2nd. A machine to make thin blocks 3 inches, 4 inches, 5 inches, or 6 inches in thickness for outside veneering or inside partition walls. 3rd. A machine to make any size and thickness of block for a two piece or hollow wall system as rapidly and as well as any machine especially constructed for that purpose. All these changes are made with practically no loss of time.

The U. S. Standard machine is exceedingly simple in construction, having no gear wheels, springs nor clamps, thus being very durable and easily kept in repair, on adjustments while operating.

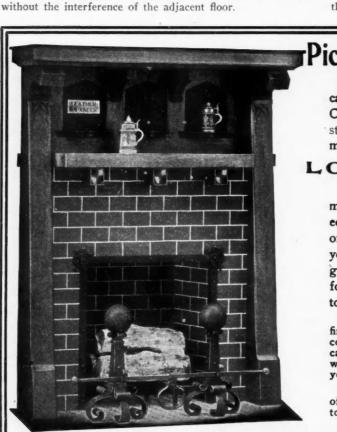
A Practical Floor Sander

The Henderson Electric floor sander, sold by the Marsh Company, 970 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill., is one of the most practical machines on the market for finishing floors in apartments and residences. It is a light, convenient tool, composed of a small motor and a direct connected sandpaper drum, mounted on trunnions on a two wheel truck.

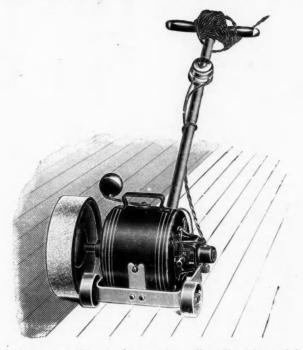
The great speed of the sandpaper (more than half a mile per minute) enables the operator to move briskly along, running the drum over each joining of the flooring, evening the joinings and polishing the floor ready for the varnish.

The great amount of time and labor required to sandpaper floors by hand has prevented their being finished in that way. This machine makes the machine sanding cheapest as well as the best way.

No other machine on the market can smooth a depression in the floor without cutting the floor down to the same level. A floor needs very little done to it if that little can be done



This machine with a narrow drum working in view of the operator and completely under his control, will level the



joinings and polish the floor without disturbing the undulations that are found in all floors.

The motors are very simple, requiring no electrical skill to run them, they have only two binding posts to which either wire can be attached.

They require 110 volts, the light current, so that wherever there is electric light there is the proper current.

Pick Just the Mantel You Want

Here is one of many Lorenzen Mantels. You can take your choice of hundreds of others— Colonial, Craftsman, Early English and period styles in all woods and finishes. You know how much a mantel adds to a room—particularly

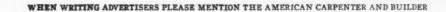
LORENZEN MANTELS

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

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

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

Chas. F. Lorenzen & Co. 305 No. ASHLAND AVE., CHICAGO.



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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Do You Want Help? Do You Want a Situation? Have You Anything for Sale? Do You Want Machinery or Supplies?

An advertisement in the "Classified Department" of the American Carpenter and Builder will be the least expensive and the most thorough way of letting your desires be known. Rates: 5 cents a word each insertion.

CASH MUST ALWAYS ACCOMPANY ORDER

For Sale.

CONORETE MIXERS—All standard makes, all sizes, new and secondhand. Write for general catalog of mixers, block machines, power tampers, molds and tools. United Cement Machinery Co., Plain City, O.

Wanted.

TO ESTABLISHED STAIR MANUFACTURERS—WANTED— Some established manufacturer of stairs to locate their factory at Ravia, Okla. Greater inducements than can be given in any place in United States or the world will be offered to the right establish-ment. Address R. G. Wilkinson, Pres't Commercial Club, Ravia, Oble ment. Okla.

Patents. C. L. PARKER, Solicitor of Patents, McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C. Handbook for inventors sent free upon request.



Carpenters: I have a simple, accurate system for compli-showing every application to get various pitches, lengths and bevels. Not a tool or book, but drawings showing you clearly that which belongs in the brain and will stay there. This also shows cuts for cornices and root boards as well as many others. \$1.00 complete. E. J. ELLIS, Aurora, Ill., 262 New York St.

DO YOU WANT SLATE? Roofing Slate for Houses, Barns, Sheds and Railroad Stations. Clean and ornamental, rain, wind and fireproof. Blackboards for Schools, Colleges, etc., are being used all over the World, need no better commendation, "it is just the thing." Structural and Electrical Stock, Steps, Siak Tops, Wash Tubs, Window Sills, etc., superior to all other stone for such purposes. Slaters' Supplies, Hand-made Slaters' Tools, Snow Guards, Slaters' Cement, Nails, Felt, Slate Punching and Cutting Machines, etc. Write for prises and I will tell you all about Slate. D. McKenns, Slatington, Pa. U. S. A.

NOTICE CARPENTERS!

The Fifth Edition of

The Lightning Estimator

is enlarged and brought up to date. Teaches you to estimate housework in an easy, rapid, accurate and practical manner. Gives actual cost of each separate part of the labor and material. Guards against errors and omissions. Based on actual experience, not theory. Quickest reliable method in use today. Now is the time to post yourself on this vital part of the business. **Price postpaid**, \$1.00.

BRADT PUBLISHING CO.

1260 Michigan Ave.

Jackson, Mich.



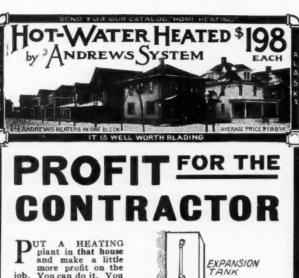


and save half the purchase price. Any one can do it with my plans. I furnish the me-chanical parts, Lamps, Regulators, etc., at low prices bater or Brown Incubator as. Not a si 14 HAMPSHIRE STREET, OUINCY, ILL.



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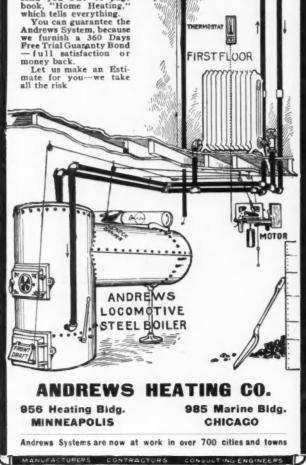
[January



SECOND FLOOR

Put A HEATING plant in that house and make a little more profit on the job. You can do it. You know how much better satisfied most people are "ready to move in." They will pay more additional for the house than the cost of the heating plant. Other contractors a re putting in the Andrews Hot Water Systems, which any carpenter or handy man can erect and screw together. We fur-misheverything complete, Andrews Steel Boiler, radiators, piping (cut, reamed and threaded), all fittings, even includ-ing gold (or silver) bronze, fire tools and ue cleaner.

flue cleaner. Send us plans (or sketch) and we will make you an estimate and also send you our 64 page book, "Home Heating,"



Go od Machine Changed Hands

D. F. Detrick, the inventor of the Lightning concrete building block machine, has recently disposed of his invention



to the Dayton Cement Machine Company, of Dayton, Ohio. This company is now placing this improved machine on the market, and reports a very encouraging increase in its use-showing that the practical concrete workers all over the country appreciate the value of a thoroughly good block machine

This machine, the Lightning, is the only machine that has the automatic, selflocking doors. The face plate and the ends of the

machine are hinged, presenting a perfectly true surface, and in preparing for successive blocks, these three parts come together and lock of themselves. Investigation and hard usage have shown that there is no wear in these locks. One company has made 50,000 blocks on one of these machines, and at the end the doors locked just as securely as before, and the same smooth surface with sharp corners was present. The face plates are easily removable, six of them being supplied with each machine, and twenty-five iron pallets and other accessories.

On account of the automatic self-locking mold the Lightning is the fastest, and the most labor-saving machine on the market. With it one man can turn out 200 blocks in ten hours, and do his own mixing. Greater variety of stones can be made on this machine in less time than any other machine on the market

This machine has been designed to meet the requirements of all large and small builders. It is rapid, simple, and easy to operate. The machine makes blocks 8 by 8 by 16 inches long, quarters and halves, also 4 by 8 by 16, this size includes the mortar joint. One cubic yard of gravel and sand, and one barrel of cement will make 78 smooth or 73 rock face blocks

These machines are sold under a triple guarantee: First, that machines, blocks or process do not infringe the patent of any other person or company; second, that machines will give satisfaction; the Dayton Cement Machine Company will refund any money paid if machine is not satisfactory in every particular; third, that all machines are free from flaws of defective workmanship, they will replace free of charge, within one year, any breakage caused by such defects.

Improved Block Machine

The Francisco Block Machine Company have greatly improved their machine with their new clamping device. It should appeal to every block maker on account of its speed and great variety. The L two-piece wall is the coming wall. This machine makes two 24 inch or three 16 inch L blocks at once. The late designs of terra cotta are something great, getting out of the rut of the common cement block. The terra cotta designs have a ribbed, tooled face with 2 inch panel joints. The mortar joint does not show, as the block can be formed with the rabbet joint. This work is easily and nicely done by this machine.

The advantages of the machine are greater than can be described. It makes lengths up to 48 inches, is adjustable in width up to 20 inches and in height to 12 inches. The 8, 10 and 12 inch block for width of wall are all obtained from the adjustments made on machine.



451

SHEEL & TIN

PITTSBURGH

Apollo Best Bloom Galvanized Sheets

"A product without a peer"

Standard the World Over

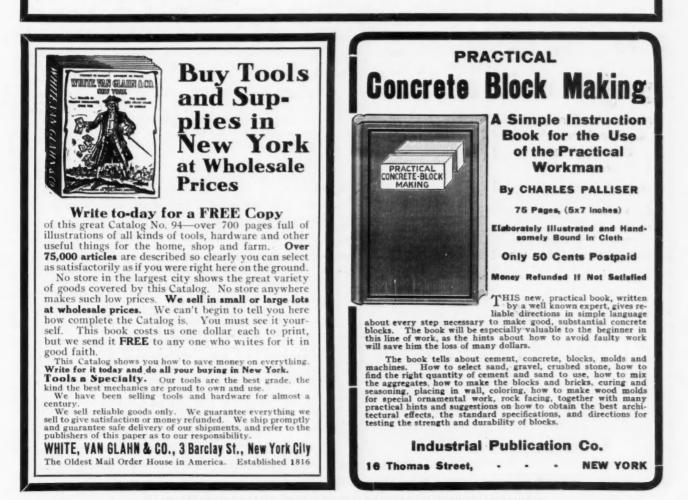


American Sheet and Tin Plate Company,

General Offices: FRICK BLDG., PITTSBURGH

MONEL METAL SHEETS

A new product made exclusively by our Company, to be used in lieu of copper sheets. Monel Metal possesses great ductility and flexibility, is readily worked and as non-corrosive as pure nickel. While the tensile strength is three times as great as copper, the expansion and contraction changes are less. This product is particularly adapted to roofing, cornices, metal window frames, ventilators, skylights, or, in fact, any place where a non-corrosive metal is of paramount importance. Further information will gladly be given on request.



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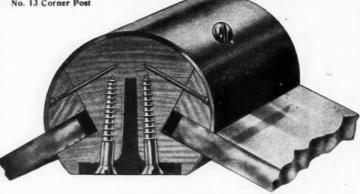
YOUR NEXT CONTRACT May Call for a Metal Ceiling

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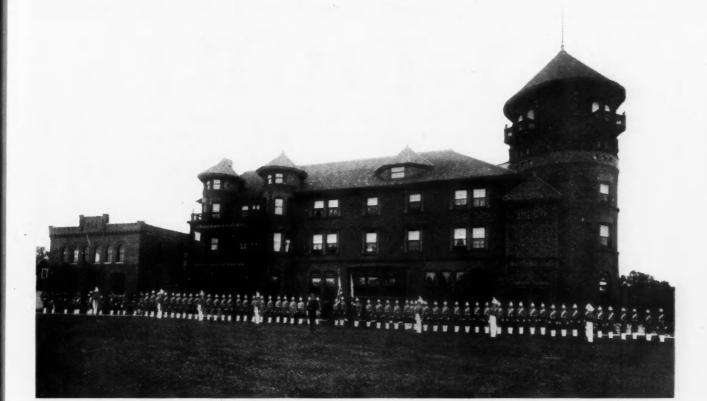
No. 13 Corner Post



THE COULSON Patent Store Front Construction

There are many ways in which the stores of today are more complete and convenient than in the past. This is not only noticeable in the work of the architects, but by the application of many of the new inventions. One of the n.ost noticeable features being the use of light con-struction for the store fronts, doing away with heavy columns and pilasters and large, cumbersome wood posts which obstruct the light and makes it almost impossible for the merchant to display his goods. About eight years ago the Coulson Patent Store Front Construction was placed on the market, and its merits have surpassed any other device for supporting large plate glass, and for the convenience of setting, at the same time covering all dif-ficulties experienced by the use of other devices, that it you are contemplating building or re-modeling store fronts, write for one of our latest catalogues "D800."

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Military The founders of the Northwestern Military Training. Academy believe that a military form of or-ganization offers the most efficient means, not only of securing order and industry, but of fixing habits of neatness, promptness, obedience and thoroughness. The earning of military advancement develops a high sense of honor and high degree of self-control, self-reliance, and the ability to control and lead others, all these qualifications being essential to the best type of manhood.

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Location. Situated twenty-three miles from Chicago in the beautiful suburb of Highland Park, noted for the culture and refinement of its residents, it is an ideal location in a natural forest 100 feet above Lake Michigan. It has all the advantages of the proximity to a great city without any of its evils, the students leaving Highland Park only when accompanied by teachers or by special permission of the parent.

Grounds and The grounds at Highland Park comprise about fifteen acres and contain a fine grove and well kept lawns, and at **Buildings.** Lake Geneva a beautiful park of over 100 acres with nearly a mile frontage on the lake. Locations, grounds and buildings are not surpassed by any similar institution in the country.

The Legislature of Illinois, at its session State **Recognition.** The Legislature of Hilmois, at its session of 1889, passed a resolution authorizing cial recognition of the Academy. Its graduates are eligible to assignment as Brevet Second Lieutenants of the Illinois

By permission, the institution refers you to the following patrons who have in the past, or now have, their sons at the Academy:

Mr. O. H. L. Wernicke, Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. W. H. Bissell, Wausau, Wis. Mr. R. H. McCoy, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

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The enrollment is limited, and sat-

Requirements. isfactory evidence of good charac-ter and industry must be furnished before the applicant will be accepted. The school desires only the attendance of boys who have the right ideas of life and are willing to cheerfully conform to the school's regulations and traditions. This insures to the parents that their sons' lives are spent among desirable associates.

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

[January





Soft Pine Doors-BI Grade Yellow Pine Doors-A Grade
 Constant of the second . The pine used in making these doors is soft and worked. Doors will not warp or shrink. Shown on G. easily page 40 of catalog. Surplus Stock No. ACB-870. 48 Doors 2. 6x6. 6, % inch, 4 panel, each...... 42 Doors 2. 0x6. 0, 1% inch, 4 panel, each...... 32 Doors 2. 6x6. 0, 1% inch, 4 panel, each..... 37 Doors 2. 4x6. 6, 1% inch, 4 panel, each..... 426 Doors 2. 4x6. 8, 1% inch, 4 panel, each..... 422 Doors 2. 6x6. 8, 1% inch, 4 panel, each..... 423 Doors 2. 0x7. 0, 1% inch, 4 panel, each..... 424 Doors 2. 0x7. 0, 1% inch, 4 panel, each...... 425 Doors 2. 0x7. 0, 1% inch, 4 panel, each....... \$1.14 1.10 1.40 1.35 1.40

42 Doors 2-030-0, 178-inch, 4 panel, each. 32 Doors 2-4x6-6, 138-inch, 4 panel, each. 570 Doors 2-4x6-6, 138-inch, 4 panel, each. 426 Doors 2-4x6-6, 138-inch, 4 panel, each. 942 Doors 2-6x6-8, 138-inch, 4 panel, each. 32 Doors 2-6x7-0, 138-inch, 4 panel, each. 32 Doors 2-0x7-0, 138-inch, 4 panel, each. 32 Doors 2-6x7-0, 138-inch, 4 panel, each. 34 Doors 2-6x7-0, 138-inch, 4 panel, each. 35 Doors 2-6x7-0, 138-inch, 4 panel, each. 36 Doors 2-6x7-0, 138-inch, 4 panel, each. 37 Doors 2-6x6-8, 134-inch, 4 panel, each. 38 Doors 2-10x6-10, 134-inch, 4 panel, each.	1.40 36 Doors $3.0x^{+0}$, 1.78 , 4 panel, each. 2.05 1.35 60 Doors $2.0x6.6$, 1.8 , 5 panel, each. 1.42 1.40 28 Doors $2.0x6.6$, 1.8 , 5 panel, each. 1.60 1.40 20 Doors $2.6x6.6$, 1.8 , 5 panel, each. 1.63 1.40 16 Doors $2.6x6.8$, 1.8 , 5 panel, each. 1.63 1.64 16 Doors $2.6x7.0$, 1.8 , 5 panel, each. 1.66 1.65 12 Doors $3.0x7.0$, 1.8 , 5 panel, each. 1.98 1.66 12 Doors $3.0x7.0$, 1.8 , 5 panel, each. 1.50 2.09 72 Doors $2.0x6.6$, 1.8 , 5X panel, each. 1.50		
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Porch Columns Porch Columns Porch Columns Made from Clear, Clean Stock. See page 80 of catalog No. 88.			

Made from Clear Grade **Porch Brackets** S. S. No. Washington Fir. Shown in ACB-1881, 10000 Balusters 13x13-20-in. 21c catalog on page 78. Made of 14-in. stock. ACB-1881, 10000 Balusters 1 x18-24-in. 21c ACB-1882, 15654 Balusters 1 x18-20-in. 4 c clear and clean. Shown Surplus Stock No. ACB-1882, 7200 Balusters 1 11-24-in. 42c on page 79 of Catalog No. 88. ACB-1870. S S. No. each each $\begin{array}{c} \text{G} & \text{G} & \text{G} \\ \text{A} & \text{G} & \text{B} & \text{F} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{G} & \text{B} & \text{F} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{G} & \text{B} & \text{F} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{G} & \text{B} & \text{F} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{G} & \text{B} & \text{F} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{G} & \text{B} & \text{F} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{G} & \text{B} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{G} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{F} & \text{F} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{F} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{F} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{F} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{F} \\ \text{A} & \text{F} \\ \text$ Porch Newels 436 Columns 4x4 · 8-0 \$0.521 194 Columns 4x4 - 9-0 .60 950 Columns 5x5 - 8-0 .75 Made from Clear Grade Wash-ton Fir. Shown on page 78 of ington Fir. catalog. 720 Columns 5x5 - 9-0 .88 S. S. No. ACB-1871, 542 Newels 4x4-4.0...32c ACB-1872, 142 Newels 4x4-4.0...30c ACB-1872, 206 Newels 5x5-4.0...40c ACB-1877, 2800 Brackets 12x14 4 186 Columns 6x6 - 8-0 1.12 176 Columns 6x6 - 9-0 1.25

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[January



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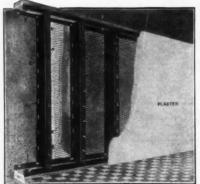
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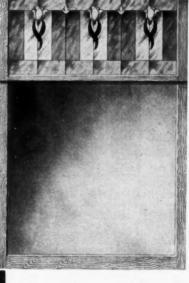
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BERGER PRONG LOCK STUDS and FURRING for use with expanded metal lath.

It is a system you ought to be posted about. It is both simple and effective. One man can hang the lath on the prongs and clinch them securely with the tap of a hammer. Berger Prong Locks save time and money. There's no wiring and the lath can't get away.

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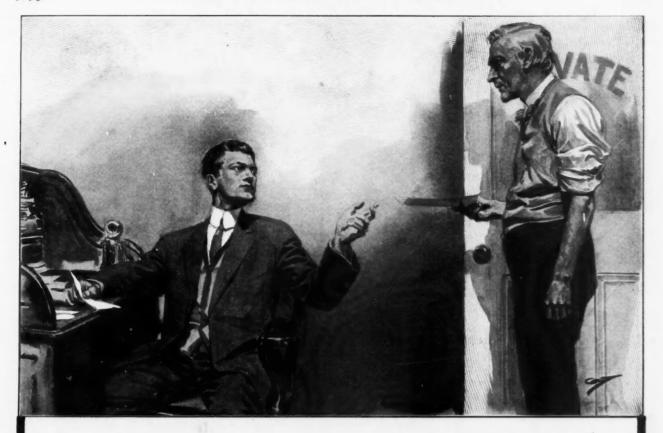
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These are full 5-inch face and permit the use of any size lock.

Veneered Doors, Painted Doors, Store Doors and front stair work all shown in this book.





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Why do you see so many young men holding positions of command over men much older-every-day scenes of long service, untrained employes at the beck and call of younger men who occupy the big positions?

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[January





MANUFACTURER

ECONOMICS OF MILLWORK BUYING

Chicago Millwork Supply Co.

Every important economic movement, marking the progress of commerce during the past twenty-five years has been centered upon one bull's eye—the elimination of the middleman. This has been and is true the world over.

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Realizing the opportunity that existed for establishing the business of selling high-grade or "Quality" millwork—"From the manufacturer direct"—the **Chicago Millwork Supply Co.** was established as the pioneer concern of its class, that took for its foundation "Quality" at a price that means no middleman's profit paid by the consumer.

In this day and age **the Economics of Millwork Buying** mean that every owner, prospective owner, contractor, builder and jobbing carpenter should thoroughly investigate the possibilities and advantages of buying their construction material direct from the manufacturer.

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To the owner buying direct this means immense saving and that means **Interest earned in advance** on any building investment. It means better and guaranteed qualities in all the material because the manufacturer is directly responsible to the owner for what he sells and ships.

TO THE CONTRACTOR

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The buying Direct policy keeps you in close touch with the outside markets and broadens your business experience. OUR SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

The equipment of the **Chicago Millwork Supply Co.** consists of our immense warehouse located at Chicago, **"The Great Contral Market**" supplemented by two large factories at the base of supply. We carry immense stocks, fill orders for all stock stuff without delay and offer you superior service and best qualities at lowest prices. We, as manufacturers, have to keep ahead of the times and constantly on the alert in producing what we sell, and you get the benefit

Estimates cheerfully furnished Write for our catalog No. 20 today Chicago Millwork Supply Co. 236-242 W. 20th St. Chicago

Our Catalogue No. 20 is free

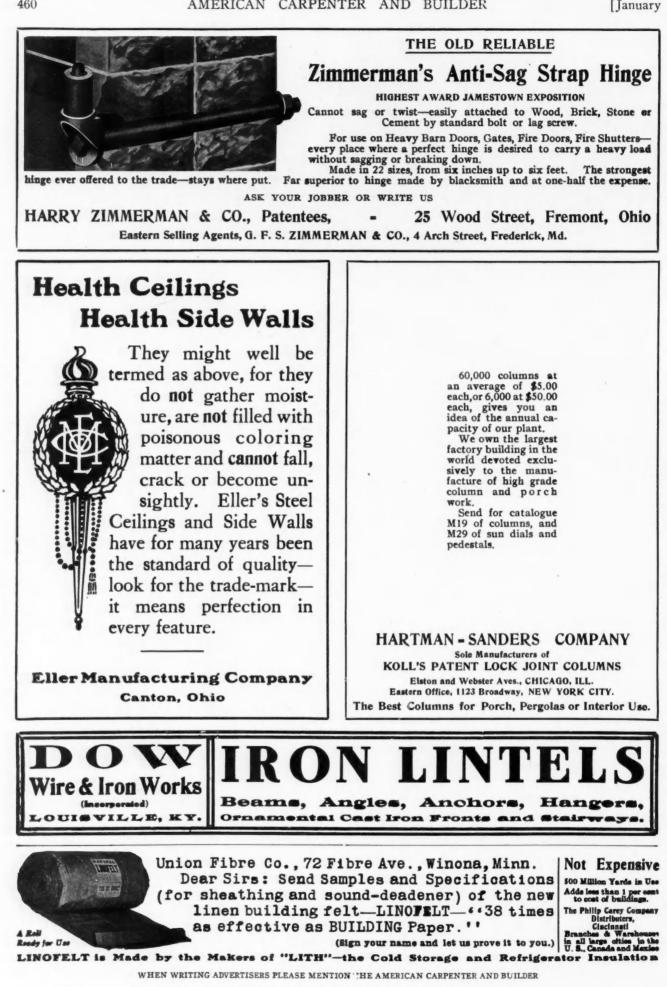
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but we appreciate 10 Cents in Stamps to cover cost of Mailing

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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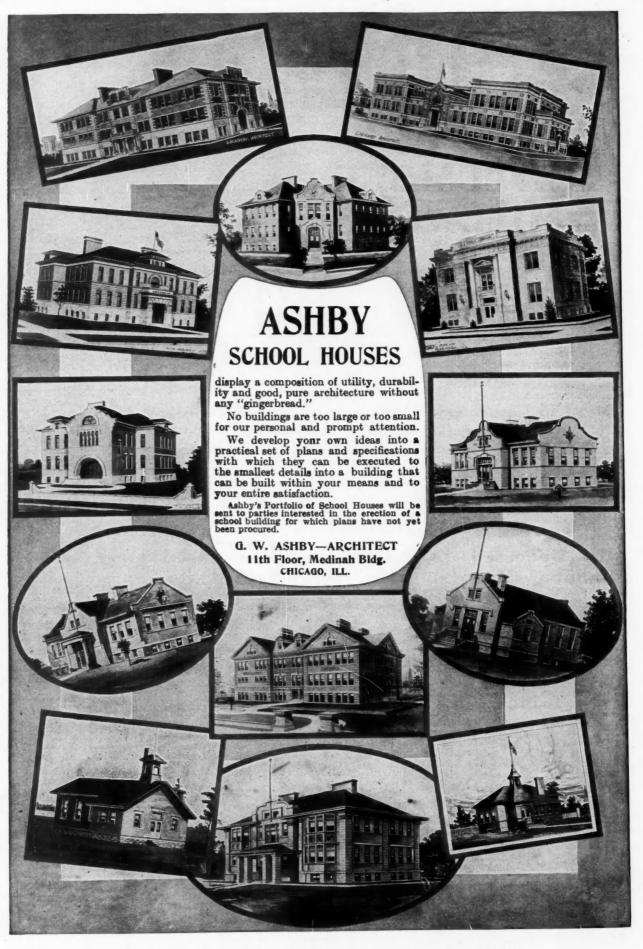


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We'll send you a complete heating outfit (Warm Air Furnace) for \$25.00 to \$75.00 less than you can buy from dealers, and deliver it at your station. Freight Prepaid.

You may place the purchase price in the hands of your local banker, who will hold it for sixty days while you test the heater.

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[January



Colonial Columns

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HERE ARE TWO REAL BARGAINS

OUR COLUMNS ARE THE BEST ON THE MARKET. WE SELL DIRECT TO CONTRACTORS, CARPENTERS, BUILDERS AND HOME OWNERS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES AT FACTORY PRICES, POSITIVELY SAVING YOU 50 PER CENT OR MORE. INCLUDING THE FREIGHT. WE SHIP EVERYWHERE AND GUARANTEE SAFE DE-LIVERY. OUR CATALOG CONTAINS HUNDREDS OF BARGAINS ON GLAZED SASH, DOORS, INTERIOR FINISH, MOULDINGS, STAIR WORK, PORCH WORK, GRILLES, ETC. SATISFACTION AND SUPERIOR GOODS ALWAYS GUARANTEED : : : : : :

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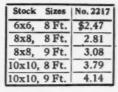
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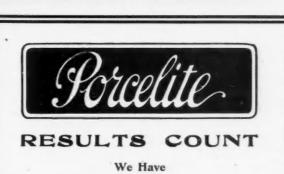
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We furnish the iron work complete with plans and instructions for building the platform and overhead frame; your carpenter can do the rest.

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SAVE 50 PER

CENT

[January

Don't! Tamp Your Life Away WHEN

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

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

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

Strongest

shown by University Tests.

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

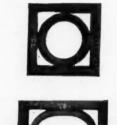
> You can produce a block with one stroke You can make 2000 Blocks a day on a machine that don't cost any more.

Money "

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

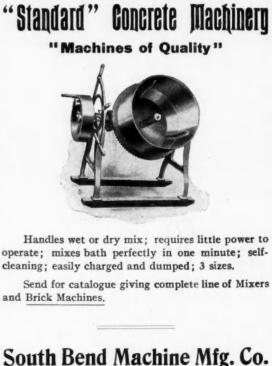
THE MULTIPLEX **CONCRETE MACHINE CO.**

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General Sales Offices

Chicago, Ill.

40 Dearborn Street

467

HE Movable Automatic Core that moves down with the pressure of the machine is entirely a new feature. It is a money-saving feature that practical concrete men cannot very well afford to 0000 overlook. This is not the only feature that puts the Sanford right in the lead. The 17,800 pounds of pressure that is put on every block made is a point of advantage that cannot-positively cannot-be talked away. Right on the block comes the pressure—just as much force at close of day as in the morning. Speaking of this feature "Concrete Block" says: "It saves labor charge and has the additional advantage of being uniform throughout the day's work. The Sanford is the **only** face-down hollow block pressure machine in existence. Sold strictly on its merits it will make 300 to 500 veneered hollow blocks or 400 to 600 veneered slab blocks every 8-hour day. Cores a 6-inch, 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch single wall block, 6-inch and 8-inch high face veneer and hollow blocks, two-piece metal tie, two-piece Header bond System, same machine. As a duty to your clients--to your pocket-to your common sense, you you should look thoroughly into this proposition. The free book is just as convincing as it is interesting and proves the advantages of the Sanford are of more real benefit in practice than The would appear. A postal Sanford to-day is all that's necessary. Concrete Machinery Co. 1645-1647 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, Ohio BRICK -Sept. 12, 1905-July 15 1907 Positively Unequalled for Richness of Color Perfection of Shading and Uniformity of Size MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY BRADFORD PRESSED BRICK Bradford Pressed Brick Company COMPANY BRADFORD, PA. Standards, Romans, Moulded and Ornamentals Size 2]"x4"x81" Selected Brick for Mantels

468

[January



The Coltrin Concrete Mixers

WILL BE SHOWN AT

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469



COLTRIN IN BLOCK PLANT AT BELOIT, KANSAS.

The Knickerbocker Company,

The Knickerbocker Company,

Beloit, Kansas, May 31, 1908

Jackson, Michigan. Gentlemen:—I think the Coltrin is hard to beat for mixing concrete, and it's a money saver for any one who is in the concrete business. I use two men with the Mixer and can put down from 60 to 70 square yards of walk per day, and it is better mixed than any set of men can mix it with the shovel. Respectfully yours,

J. W. TRON.

Beloit, Kansas, August 19, 1908.

Jackson, Michigan. Gentlemen:—Am sending you photo of my Coltrin Mixer at work in my shop making cement blocks, am pleased to state your Mixers are hard to beat for all kinds of work. Respectfully yours,

I. W. TRON.

SHIPPED ON TRIAL TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES

ar.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

THE KNICKERBOCKER COMPANY JACKSON, MICHIGAN

[January

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1909

	Page		Page		Page
Artistic Bungalow, An	405	How to Frame for Special Windows	401	Roof and Piazza Design	
Attractive House, An Attractive House and Bungalow Designs. Attractive School of Modern Design, An	404	How to Lay Slate Roofing How to Paint Over Cement		Sanitary Plumbing and Its Installation. School Houses	
		Interesting Building, An	424	Seasonable	383
Canadian Cottage, A	412	Kink for the Painter, A	422	Steel Square	
Cartoon	385 400	Looking Ahead		Stenciling Applied	419
Comfortable Four-Room Cottage, A Compact General-Purpose Barn, A		gestions		Panama Success in Handling Men	412
Concrete Construction	411	Notes on Stair Construction Novel Key Guide, A		Successful Open-Air Sleeping Room, A.	
Crack Filler for Old Floors	421	Old and New Methods of Learning a		To Find the Length of Cripple Jacks To Heat and Ventilate a Mushroom Cel-	
Delightful New England Home, A Device for Grinding Skates, A		O-oh	410	To Remove Old Paint From Exterior of	423
Editorial	383	Painter's Perilous Work, A Planing Mill Work	418	Building Two Ways to Arrange Hay Mow Doors.	421
Farm Buildings Farmer's Bushel Measure, A		Plumbing Possibilities of the Steel Square	399	Universal Opinion	410
Helping a Friend in Need Home Workshop, The How to You Make Glue Molds? How to Build Concrete Steps	408 427	Practical Carpentry Prize Competition for House and Bun- galow Designs Proper Tool to Use Residences	384 407	Weight of a Crowd, The	415
How to Find the Cuts for Rafters		Resurfacing Cement Floor		Yale Forest School	415

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS, JANUARY, 1909

Page	Page	Page
Ackermann & Co., John B	Foster Munger Co., The 456	Northwestern Compo-Board Co 878
Adjustable Hanger Co 371	Fox Machine Co 443	Northwestern Grille Works
Allith Mfg. Co 378	Fox Manufacturing Co 359	Northwestern Military Academy 453
Am. Floor Surfacing Mach. Co	Francisco Block Machine Co 468	Novelty Cutlery Co
American Luxfer Prism Co	ATAMOISCO DIOCK MACAINE CO	1010101 Outloty Coll. 11111111111111111111111111111111111
American Rolling Mill Co	a m 1 a	01:
Am. School of Correspondence 437	Gage Tool Co	Ohio Tool Co
American Sea Green Slate Co 430	Georgia Marble Co., The 451	Otis Elevator CoCover
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co 450	Goodell Mrg Co	Orr & Locket Co 382
American 3-Way Prism Co	Goodell Pratt Co 381	
Anderson & Co., Geo. H	Goodell PrattCo	Parker Co., The Chas 381
Andrews Heating Co	Grand Rapids Hardware Co 371	Parks Ball Bearing Machine Co 362
Andrews fielding Co		Patent Vulcanite Roof Co 441
Ashby, Geo. W	Hayden Automatic Block Machine Co 464	Pettyjohn Co., The 464
Ashland Steel Range & Mfg. Co 464	Heitland Grate & Mantel Co 445	Philipps Co., A. J.
Automatic Sash Holder Co 376	Helmerich & Co., W. H 458	Phoenix Sliding Blind Co 380
	Helmerich & Co., W. H	Pike Mfg. CoCover
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., The 446	Heppes Co., The 442	Pioneer Roll Paper Co 445
Barnes Co., W. F. & John	Hess Warming & Ventilating Co 463	Prentiss Vise Co
Bayer Bros. Sash & Door Co 465	Hollister-Whitney Co 465	Progressive Mfg. Co
Belden Machine Co., The 359 Bergen Iron Works, The 377	Hotel Tuller 369	Progressive Mfg. Co
Bergen Iron Works, The	Hower, J. K 449	Tuliman Mig. 00
Berger Mfg Co. The	Hurley Machine Co 365	
Bishop & Co., Geo. H		Raynesford & Sons 367
Bradford Pressed Brick Co	Industrial Publication Co	Rehm Hardware Co 377
Bradt Publishing Co 449	International Correspondence Schools 457	
Braunsdorf-Mueller Co 379	Interstate Equipment & Engineering Co. 350	Sanford Concrete Machinery Co 467
Burt Mfg. Co 428	Iszard Warran Co. Inc. 372	Sargent & Co 372
Durt Mig. Co	Iszard-Warren Co., Inc	Samson Cordage Works 380
Caldwell & Drake Iron Works 454	1ves 00., 1ne n. D	Schaller-Hoerr Co 455
Calhoon, J. R	Johnson Co. The F. T. 454	Schleuter, M. L
Carborundum Co 447	Johnson Co., The E. J	Sedgwick Machine Works
Canton Art Metal Co	Johnston Mfg. Co	Seneca Falls Mfg. Co
	Jounston Mig. Co 451	Sheer Co., H. M.
Canton Mfg. Co 429	Kanneberg Roofing & Ceiling Co 452	
Cement Machinery Co 468		Shelby Spring Hinge Co., The
Central Machinery & Supply Co 446	Karol, B. B	Sheldon, L. H 800 Shrn-Shyr Razor Co
Century Cement Machine Co 468	Kawneer Mfg. Co 429	
Champion Safety Lock Co 371	Keasbey & Mattison 438	Shultz, C. H 437
Chicago Embossed Moulding Co 452	Kees Mfg. Co., F. D 368	Sidney Elevator Mfg. Co 366
Chicago Grille Works 454	Knickerbocker Co., The 469	Sidney Tool Co., The 363
Chicago House Wrecking Co 433		Silver Lake Co 371
Chicago Machinery Exchange 373	Long Distance Telephone Co 364	Simonds Mfg. Co
Chicago Millwork Supply Co 459	Lorenzen, Chas. F 448	Smith Machine Co., H. B 870
Chicago Spring Butt Co 382	Lovell Machine Works 360	South Bend Machine Mfg. Co 466
Chicago Wood Carving Co	Lufkin Rule Co 372	Stanley Rule & Level Co 379
Classified Department	Lunan wate contraction and	Starrett & Co., L. S
Cordesman-Rechtin Co., The	McKenna David	Star Expansion Bolt Co
Cortright Metal Roof, Co 456		Stebbins Hardware Co 371
Coulson & Co. J. W	Mack & Co 368	Stoddard, Dwight L 468
Crescent Machine Co., The	Mallory Mfg. Co 376	Stowell Mfg. Co 443 .
Crookston Tool Co 360	Marsh Co 367	Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Co 429
•	Mallory Mfg. Co	Sykes Metal Lath & Roofing Co Cover
Davton Cement Machine Co 468	Marshalltown Trowel Co	
Dearborn Engraving Co	Mattison Machine Works, C 374	
	Mayhew Co., H. H 376	Taylor Mfg. Co., James L 366
Defiance Machine Works, The	Mayhew Co., H. H	Taylor Mfg. Co., James L.366Taylor Co., N. & G.440Thomson Wood Finishing Co.465
Detroit Show Case Co 443	Miles Mfg. Co., The P. B 468	Thomson Wood Finishing Co 465
Dietzen Co., Eugene 454	Millers Falls Co	Tower & Lyon Co
Disston & Sons, Inc., Henry 377	Miller Mfg. Co., A. W 380	Trussed Concrete Steel Co 466
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos	Miotke, Joseph 365	
Dosch Mfg. Co., The 366	Miracle Pressed Stone CoCover	T 1 TH 0 100
Dow Wire & Iron Works 460	Montross Metal Shingle Co 380	Union Fibre Co 460
Dunn & Co., W. E 464	Morrill, Chas	
	Mullins Co., The W. H 458	Voltz Mfg. Co 446
East Bangor Consolidated Slate Co 449	Multiplex Concrete Block Mach. Co 466	Voite Mig. Co
Eaton & Prince Co 368	Mulvey Mfg. Co., Chas 377	
Edwards Mfg. Co., The 442	Myers & Bro., F. E 370	Watrous Mfg Co., E. L 428
Eller Mfg. Co., The 460	any tro in another entretter the state of a	Watrous Mfg Co., E. L
Ellis, E. J 449	National Mfg Co	Weber Mfg. Co 365
Engineers Equipment Co., Inc 431		Weber Mfg. Co
suBmoore redarkmont ond rucererer ant	National Sheet Metal Roofing Co 456	Woods, A. W.
Elementer & Diedenmon (la Tha 450	Nice, Eugene E 443	
Flanagan & Biedenweg Co., The 458	Nicholls Mfg. Co	Zimmon & Co Honry 400
Ford Mfg. Co 439	North Bros. Mfg. Co 361	Zimmerman & Co., Harry 460

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

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



W HEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND WUILDER

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This is an advertisement-and something more-a frank talk to two kinds of men. It should be read through by men already in the concrete industry-and it is even more important to the man who is about to engage in the business

ADDRESSED PARTICULARLY TO THE VISITORS AT THE CEMENT SHOWS



HE most important thing to do in any business is to look around occasionally to see what the world outside of our ordinary horizon is doing. That is why it pays business men to travel; that is why it pays to attend the annual cement shows.

We do not ask you to read this with the idea of selling you anything. Of course, we are in business to make sales, but the purpose of this writing

is to ask you to do a little thinking—from your own point of view, all the time—of a few facts about the concrete industry of the United States during the last five years.

We have been in the business ten years as contractors and were in it last year bigger than ever; and from what we see today we will be doing more concrete contract work in 1909 than ever before, by a wide margin. We do not mention this for any other purpose than to show you that we believe in your side of the game. We have made money every year in doing concrete work just as you and thousands of other business men are doing.

Perhaps it would be well to say that we have two branches of business; one, the manufacture of every kind of tool and machine needed in the concrete industry from a hand tool to a big power mixer, and another, devoted to taking contracts for doing all kinds of concrete work, making a specialty of paving sidewalk and curb and gutter, in which we started ten years ago.

You can hardly overestimate the advantage that these two branches of our business are to one another and indirectly to you, as a concrete worker. It makes every Miracle machine a practical proposition from the start. While we do not forget the debt the concrete industry owes to science and the schools of engineering, we only call a product or a machine a success when it has stood the test of use. We often wait six months or a year with a new thing before we give it our endorsement, because we cannot afford to back anything in concrete that isn't right.

We know this pays in the long run; and that brings us down to what may perhaps lay us open to the charge of "tooting our own horn."

No good business man will object to that, we feel, provided we say only what is the indisputable truth.

How does that interest you, do you ask?

That is just what we want to bring out—you naturally do not care about how another man has built up a business, unless it will give you some aid in your line. It is only in this respect that we can ask you to put your time in reading this against our money in putting it in the American Carpenter and Builder for your attention.

The Cleveland Cement Show is the fifth national gathering of cement users in the United States. We were at the first one at Indianapolis, and have been making exhibits ever since.

You who attended the first show, look about and see how many of the pioneers in the concrete machinery business you will see. How many of the names carry you back to the top floor of the Claypool Hotel? How many were in the group photograph that the early ones sat for on the roof of that famous hostelry? You will remember the Miracles, and perhaps one or two others.

It has been a fierce game sometimes-this struggle for supremacy-a sure-enough "survival of the fittest," and in that way alone has the concrete industry been built up to its present marvelous proportions, contrasted with only five years ago. It has not been all sunshine for the strongest and most successful of concrete workers, and it has seen literally scores of manufacturers of concrete working machinery forced out of business. The best alone could fill the requirements.

Out of this sifting of the fit from the unfit, we have emerged stronger than we had anticipated. The Miracle Pressed Stone Co. started with a factory 20 by 40 feet, working two men. It now occupies factory floor space of 45,000 square feet, being indisputably the largest factory devoted to concrete machinery in the world.

How we did it is a long story. Let us confide to you that it was not always easy. It would, perhaps, not have been possible without our practical concrete working experience. Those who remember our beginning will recollect that we started with the Miracle Double Staggered Air Space Building Block. We believed then, and our experience since has fully justified our early opinions, that no other block is as good for all purposes, as economical in material, as safe for crushing strength, considering the amount of material, as satisfactory to lay in the wall and as free from objections of every kind when the walls are completed—frost and moisture proof —none to compare with the Miracle Block.

This claim for supremacy was challenged by makers of many block machines, alas, now out of business. We manufacture and are in position to sell single air space, continuous air space block machines at bargain prices.

Do not expect us to make invidious comparisons. Our advice is to buy the best.

We next led off the concrete sewer pipe mold manufacture. These Miracle molds are sold all over the civilized world and Korea and in Mexico, in South America and in South Africa you will see Miracle sewer pipe and drain tile molds turning out a product that is winning unstinted praise from engineers and the public.

But we cannot particularize further. We build six different sizes and styles of concrete mixers, suitable for a small plant as well as for the largest jobs.

We build reinforced fence post machines, automatic tile machines, both of those being machines that have cost thousands of dollars to develop—before they were placed on the market. Our line of ornamental concrete molds is the largest, including the best standard models. Our burial vault and tombstone monument molds are strong features and big money makers. Our catalog should be in the hands of every concrete worker that can read English—over 750 illustrations—full of practical information.

Now to the point of all we have said about Miracle; it is this: Don't you think it good business policy for you to do business with a concern that has demonstrated its ability to serve the concrete working public? Could we do the business, if we did not make good?

When you select a line of concrete working machinery see to it that the concern manufacturing it will stay in business long enough to supply you with the necessary repairs.

We ask: Is there not a legitimate basis for our claim on your business?

Miracle Pressed Stone Co., Minneapolis, U. S. A.