THE WORLD'S GREATEST BUILDING PAPER

Start the New Year RIGHT -

E^{VERY} Carpenter, Contractor or Builder—as an enterprising man—is ambitious to get ahead in the world. I Start the New Year right by putting yourself in the way of earning larger wages and taking on larger contracts. I The more you know about your work the more money you will earn and the bigger positions you will hold. I Use these long Winter nights for Home Study and so increase your earning powers. I Radford's Cyclopedia of Construction will give you just the practical help you need. I Let me send this wonderful Set of Books to you on approval as per Special Offer following page 98.

I wish you a Happy and a Prosperous New Year.

EDITOR-IN-CH

He Likes His Atkins Saw

For thirteen long years, this Carpenter and his ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAW have been inseparable friends. It has gone to work with him each day and has been his tried and trusted friend all through the busy hours. Like its owner, this saw is a veteran, but he tells us that the same tough, even temper, that withstands the hard knocks, the constant filing and hard usage is there—now as always.

He would not part with it. It's been his true and tried friend. It has never failed him and he clings to it.

That's the Kind of Saw to Buy

A Saw that will stand up to its work day after day—year after year—and never fail you.

Someone May Tell You.

That other saws are "just as good." Because others are trying and trying honestly to equal SILVER STEEL—but they have not done it yet. In the effort to equal ATKINS SILVER STEEL, others have produced good Saws—that's true. But there are none so uniform in Quality. There are none who so seldom fail. That's why we can cover ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS by this

Guarantee.

All SILVER STEEL SAWS, bearing the name of E. C. ATKINS & CO., are not simply guaranteed against imperfections—they are Guaranteed to RUN EASIER, CUT FASTER AND HOLD THEIR EDGE LONGER THAN ANY OTHER SAW. Order one from your dealer and if it does not prove more satisfactory than any other Saw you ever used, except an ATKINS—if you, for any reason whatever, have any fault to find with the saw—take it back to your Dealer and GET YOUR MONEY BACK. If he won't give it to you—show him this advertisement or report him to us. We'll see that you get your moneyback mighty quick. We do not want a single man to own an ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAW unless he is convinced that it is the finest Saw he ever used.

Why We Know.

We can cover our Saws by this Guarantee because we have discovered the only correct method for producing ABSOLUTE UNIFORMITY. We know better than any one else how to make one Saw just like the other—how to protect ourselves against variation. And so we have established our standard and maintain it.

This Is The Kind.

This is the kind of Saw you want to buy and try. Go to your Dealer—ask for an ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAW with our name on the blade and take no other. If he does not happen to have them in stock, he will be glad to order from his wholesale house. If he won't—just let us have his name and we'll fix you up quick. You love fine tools. Here is a chance to get the "Finest Saws on Earth."

Here's Another Suggestion.

If you want to know more about ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS—if you are not convinced that we are telling you the facts—drop us a line and we will send you, FREE, our "Saw Sense" book on Saws with instructions for buying and fitting Saws.

Here's Another.

If you send us ten cents, to pay postage, we will mail you FREE, a fine stong NAIL APRON, our "Saw Sense" Book and a package that you'll appreciate.

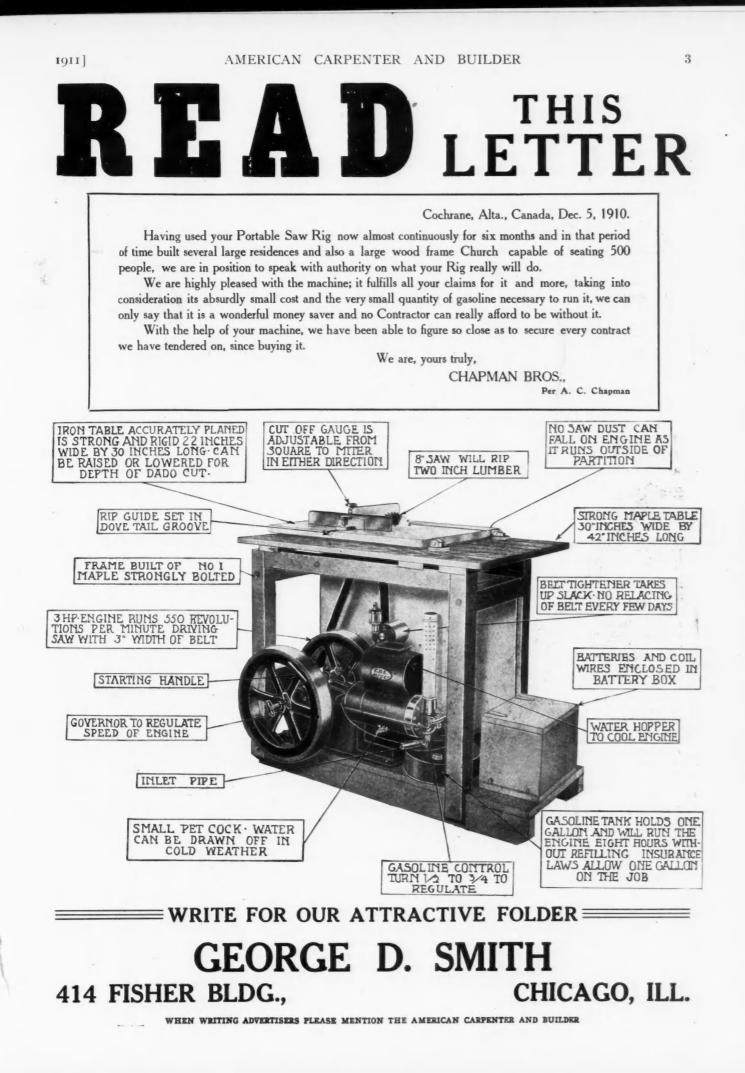
Our Appeal.

We appeal to the best mechanics, who want the best tools, who appreciate quality. If you are in this class, now is the time to act. Try an ATKINS. BUY ONE NOW.—You'll never regret it.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc., The Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of Saws and Saw Tools in the World.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.





The American Floor Surfacing Machine

is the original and only two-roll, self-propelling, dust collecting machine protected by U.S and Foreign patents, and the only one that will satisfactorily surface any kind of a woodfloor. and has been in general ase by contractors, hardwood floor companies and others for over

6 years. Its work is rapid, regular, smooth and even, because the power that drives the rolls propels the machine at the same ratio of speed. Its work has established the standard for surfaced floors, and the only machine whose its work has established the standard for surfaced floors, and the only machine whose work is specified by leading architects and meets the requirements of contractors, owners and hardwood floor companies for finely finished, smooth, even floors. It has surfaced and polished millions of square feet of the finest floors in America and

Don't be fooled, with an imitation, but get a machine that does work in paying quantities, and can be operated in small rooms. The only one whose construction is guaranteed and sold on its merits. Write for our book "Surfacing Floors as a Business."

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co., Toledo, Ohio.

TRY BEFORE YOU BUY Let us send you the "LITTLE GIANT" Floor Scraper-Freight Prepaid. Absolutely FREE of any expense to you whatever

A request from you brings the "Little Giant" Floor Scraper to your door-you send no money and we pay all expenses. After you have given it a fair trial and have tested it as thoroughly as you know how, and have found it satisfactory, pay for it. If you do not think it is the best floor scraper made, return it.

TRY IT ON YOUR OWN FLOOR

25,000 "Little Giant" **Floor Scrapers**

4

are in use throughout this country and abroad. These were purchased because they were **better**; because they did more work—did it quick-er, cleaner and cheaperthan any other machine made. So great is our faith in its ability to prove its worth to you that we are making the above liberal proposition.

You can try the "Little Giant" Floor Scraper on your own floor and the trial costs you nothing. All that we ask is that you give it a fair trial. You be the judge and jury. Every carpenter and contractor can afford to invest in one as the time and money saved will pay for the machine in a very short time. By using the "Little Giant" Floor Scraper you will be in a position to estimate much lower than your competitor and therefore have more work. Can you afford to be without this machine?

Write us for our Special Price

Hurley Machine Company

[January

31 South Clinton Street, CHICAGO 1011 Flatiron Building, NEW YORK 246 Woodward Ave., DETROIT



1911]

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

5



Triple "A" Machine Co., Chicago, Illinois. Gentlemen:—I wish to express my appreciation for the work your machine has done. I think it is the only machine of the kind today that comes any where near filling the requirements of a floor surfacing machine. I can clean a job up in a very short time and do a fine job of surfacing. I can say the Triple "A" is the only machine. It's in a class by itself. No others which I have tried comes any where near the Triple "A." Enclosed find draft for amount of your bill. Jefferson, Ia., December 14, 1910. Jefferson, Ia., December 14, 1910. I support the work your machine has done. I think is the only machine. It's in a class by itself. No others which I P. L. SCHULTZ.

TRIPLE "A" MACHINE COMPANY

Chicago, Illinois

In position for sharpening scraper blade.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

114 South Clark Street

[January

A Contractor's Resolution

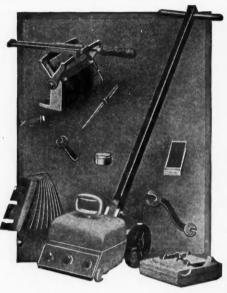
for the new year should be "To stop scraping floors by hand or with an inferior machine and use the **Acme Floor Scraping Outfit** instead."

6

You, Mr. Contractor, do not have to adopt this resolution on your own responsibility or at your expense—I assume this until you are thoroughly satisfied that the **Acme Outfit** is just what you want.

Start the new year with a determination to cut down labor expense (at the same time make the work easier for your men) by investigating into the merits of my equipment for scraping your flooring. I will send the Acme Floor Scraping Outfit to you on **One Week's Free Trial.** Give it a severe test and if you are not convinced that it will save you many dollars and do the work better than you have ever had it done, then do not buy it, but simply send it back to me at my expense.

Let me mail you booklet and more details of my free trial offer. Drop me a line today.



JOS. MIOTKE, 247 Lake St., Milwaukee, Wis.



EBER ACTING Floor Scraper

FLOOR SCRAPING WITHOUT WAVES or CHATTERING

1 In Your Town Sells 25 More

Sharpening

Device

It enables the opera-tor to sharpen a blade, without removing it from the machine. The blade can't be sharpened at wrong angle—so sim ple a child can use it.



PERFECT work can be done with this scraper on any kind of flooring and with or across grain.

It acts precisely on the princi-ple of hand work-the knives are held firm and true by a blade holder attached to a flexible frame by means of "half-ball-and-socket" joints. And either of the two blades may be quickly adjusted to any angle desired for any kind

of flooring. The Weber Scraper scrapes every inch of floor space as

smooth and even as a table top. It can't chatter or leave waves. Floors may be scraped clear up to the very edge of the base board without feazing the wall with the sides of the machines. The handle and blades are so adjustable that they may be set to either side, allowing easy access for the body of the machine along the wall. Much time is saved by having two blades ready for use at all times.

5 TO 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

You can have this valuable aid to use in your own work for five to ten days absolutely free.

We make this generous offer to show you better than we can tell you just what the Weber Scraper can do.

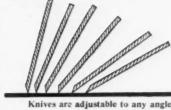
SEND FOR PARTICULARS AT ONCE

ed with his Weber "The Weber is all that is claimed for it, and am well pleased with it. I scraped 1,200 feet Fri-day and expect to do that much more today. It does its work perfectly. I have seen lots of scrapers and used several, but will say the Weber is the best I ever saw or used, ex-cepting none" (Signed) I. K. TOWSON, Towson Bos, Contract-ors, Mexico, Mo., Nov. 14, 1910. P.S.—One sharpening or blade good for 200 square feet and your blade very simple to sharpen.

This Contractor is Delight-ed with his Weber

John F. Weber, President, WEBER MFG. CO., WEST ALLIS, WIS.





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[January



1911]



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[January



BUTT GAUGE This Butt or Mortising Gauge should be in the possession of every carpenter. It is of ALL

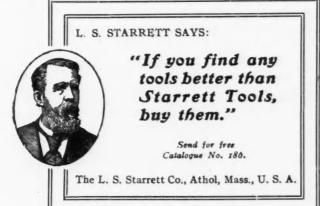
This Butt or Mortising Gauge should be in the possession of every carpenter. It is of ALL STEEL CONSTRUCTION and is shown a little less than full size. Handsomely finished in nickel plate. Catalog on Application.

Goodell-Pratt's

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY



GREENFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.



Straight-grained cedar that cuts like cheese; smooth, tough leads that make clean-cut, strong marks —that's the way Dixon's Carpenter Pencils are described. Send 16c for generous sample lot 183 J.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. JERSEY CITY, N. J. Established 1872

Largest and Most Complete Stock of

Builders and General Hardware—Cutlery— Tools—Contractors Supplies etc.

in the Country

High Grade Goods and High Grade Service

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co. 71-73 Randolph Street CHICAGO

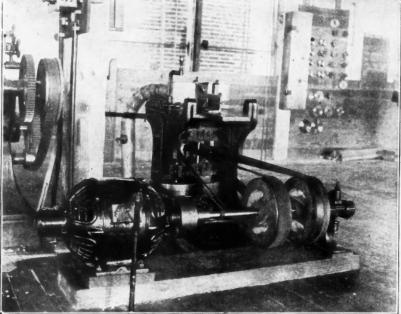
[January



1911]

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER





3 H. P., 220 Volt, 150 R. P. M. Motor Direct Connected to Door Panel Raiser.

The Ideal Power For Woodworkers FAIRBANKS-MORSE

[January

Electric Motors

They represent the highest efficiency in power and convenience for factories, The saving in fuel and in floor space alone is important. Our engineers understand your power problems. They will be glad to furnish accurate figures showing the actual saving of time and money effected by upto-date motor drives in your factory.

Send for Bulletin No. 1409 FD

481 Wabash Ave., 30 Church St., Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Chicago New York St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. S Indianapolis, Ind. Minneapolis, Minn. I Omaha, Neb. Salt Lake City, Utah S Kansas City, Mo. Spokane, Wash. I Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd., Sole Agents for Canada



C. E. JENNINGS TRADE ARROW ARK Lever Lock Mortiser AUGER BITS No. 11/2 **BEAT the WORLD. TRY THEM and SEE** for YOURSELF. FULLY WARRANTED. These Bits are universal in scope. They will bore equally well in hard or soft wood, with the grain or against the grain. They combine our single skip Auger twist with our extension lip. No pressure is required to make them bore. They draw themselves in—they are the easiest boring bits made. **Insist on Having Genuine** ENNINGS C. E. ARROW TRADE MARK. TOOLS Accept no substitute-Order by name and number If you cannot purchase of your dealer we will furnish direct in sets of 13 in leather roll or hardwood case at \$6.00 per set. C. E. JENNINGS & CO. 42 MURRAY ST. **NEW YORK**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Cincinnati, Ohio Cleveland, Ohio Milwaukee, Wis. Richmond, Va. Jacksonville Fla.

Atlanta, Ga, New Orleans. La. Louisville, Ky. Detroit, Mich.

Seattle, Wash. Denver, Colo. San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal.

LLER'S

It Chisels the Opening for Locks **Greatest Time and Labor Saver**

One builder wrote us last month: I was surprised, I did not think it would do the work so quick, when one gets use to it, he can cut an opening in two minutes.

Think This Over Builder

Our patent double edge, side cutting chisel can cut more wood, four times more rapidly and 100% less exertion than a boreing bit. Mortise to be of the same size.



NGDON ACHEMITREBOX

MILLERS FALLS CO

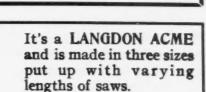
MILLERS FALLS MASS

The Master Bit Brace

is our latest product in this line of tools. It has a ball bearing head, ball bearing center handles, covered ratchet, and chuck that holds securely all sorts of shapes. In producing this Brace we have endeavored to make it a perfect tool in every particular. Sample it and decide for yourself whether we have succeeded or yourself whether we have succeeded or not.

Our new catalogue describes this Brace in detail. Ask for one.

Millers Falls Company New York, N. Y. 28 Warren St.,



The advantage over other styles are too numerous to mention in this advertisement, but our pocket catalogue tells the whole story. You can have one of the catalogues by asking for it. It illustrates our full line of tools.

Millers Falls Company 28 Warren St., New York, N.Y.



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



0

OUR "CHISEL" GUARANTEE

We guarantee that our chisels will hold their edge all day with one sharpening, even if used on quartered oak

across the grain Chisels look simple, but there is no tool of which such hard work and varied service is required. Recognizing this we have given the choice of the steel, regardless of cost, and the design of these chisels, the most extensive study and experimentation, and in their manu-facture the greatest care and highest order of skill is employed

SPECIAL OFFER

To further increase the number of carpenters who insist on having B. M. Co. Chisels we will sell direct to readers of the American Carpenter and Builder, express prepaid any chisel or set of chisels with privilege of returning after ten days trial if they do not prove to be the BEST EVER USED.



Send for Booklet Called "Tools That Last"



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

1911]

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BOX

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[January

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You can see at a glance what an advantage you have in the Round Sharpening Stone You can use the entire surface of the stone. You get the rotary motion so necessary in the sharpening of chisels, planer irons and so forth-and, as it is made of Carborundum you get the fastest cutting, most efficient sharpening stone on earth The Round Stone is a combination-medium coarse on one side, fine on the other. It is 4 inches in diameter. Price, at your hardware \$1.00 In Oak Case . . 1.50 The Carborundum Co.

Niagra Falls, N. Y.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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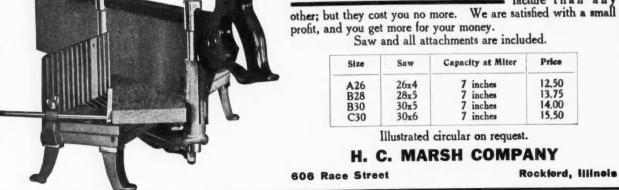


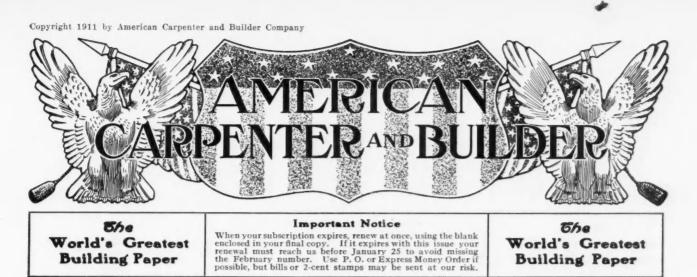


WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

[1101

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER 22 [January **Re-roof Old Buildings with Slate** "Any beams strong enough for a roof of shingles, tin or iron are fully strong enough to hold a roof of slate that never wears out."—National Builder. 2x6 rafters, 18 feet long, 2 feet from centers, give all the strength necessary for a slate roof. Yet hund-reds of houses are safely roofed with slate over "two by four" rafters, 16 feet long, 2 feet from centers, by four" rafters, 16 feet long, 2 feet from centers, with collar-beam nailed across one-third of the way down from the top. Sea Green and Purple **Roofing Slate** is the best material for all roofs because it is solid rock, and is the best material for all foots because it is solid FOCK, and so resists absolutely the action of air, water, fire, sun and lightning. It alone is never affected by rot or rust, it will not crack or warp. Wears better than galvanized iron—seven times better. A copper roof—costing more than slate—has only one-third the life of a slate roof. Slate outlives shingles seven times. Felt roofing, cheapest of all, has practically no life whatever. A PRODUCT OF RECOGNIZED SUPERIORITY combining all the valuable features which experience has demonstrated to be desirable. Chicago Spring Butt Company, CHICAGO **NEW YORK** The American Sea Green Slate Co. (Roofs That Never Wear Out) 125 Clark St., Granville, N. Y. State. Send for Catalogue C-26. The Carpenters Ever Ready SOME MECHANICS LIKE DOOR CLAMP MORRILL'S NO.I. SAWSET Durable, Efficient and Inexpensive A Lot of Set Saves cost in time and labor on one job. Holds doors firmly on edge while hinges, lock and other attachments are being to Their Saws fitted Adjustable to any width of door. Clamping faces padded to prevent injury To these we recommend the Nos 1 and 11 sawsets. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED In the hands of an experienced mechanic no other saw set will - Write for Free Trial Offer give better results. Price so low you can't afford to be without one. Chas. Morrill New York WILLSHIRE CLAMP CO. 271 B'way WILLSHIRE, OHIO MARSH-AYER BOXES cost more to manu-facture than any other; but they cost you no more. We are satisfied with a small profit, and you get more for your money.





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NEW YORK OFFICE, 178 FULTON STREET

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; payable always in advance. Single Copies, 20 cents. Canadian Subscriptions, \$2.50. Foreign Subscrip-Single Copies, 20 cents. tions, \$3.00.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the chaspest trade journal in the United States to advertuse in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the 20th of the month preceding

TE WISH you all a happy and a prosperous New Year.

B E FRIENDLY—write occasionally. Make it your New Year's resolution to write us whenever you have a question to ask or a suggestion to offer.

The Only Sure Way BUILDING contractor operating round and about St. Louis at last appears to have a sure-enough strangle hold on an old enemy of the building fraternity. He has discovered a sure and exact method of drawing plans so that they shall conform in detail

and in cost with the completed work, and that with-

out the necessity of making any changes in the drawings.

According to a report in one of the local papers, this is the way he does it:

"Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Rhoades are building an artistic annex on the west side of their pleasant home on Monticello avenue. The lady says it is to be a pergola. Mr. Rhoades is of the opinion that it will turn out to be an open air sleeping porch, and the contractor, Mr. Hogg, who is building it, intimates that it may possibly be a fernery. He says: 'You can't tell until you see the plans. When I get the plans drawn, anyone can tell at a glance what it is. I shall not draw any plans until it is finished. Some builders draw their plans first, but, if you notice, they change them a whole lot. When it is all done I will draw my plans, and it will not be necessary to make any changes. They will all have been made. Then we will know whether it is a pergola or a sewing room.""

The Busy Little Ventilating Arrow

TEARLY everyone has had his laugh at the liberal use often made of arrows to show the course supposed to be followed by air in ventilating systems or hot gases through heating apparatus. A writer in the Chicago Post shows a keenness that would not ordinarily be looked for in a layman when he says:

"We have sometimes wondered if there was any exercise of the mind more purely speculative than the attempts to work out mechanical systems of ventilation. Given a hall or a public building, the problem is to trace a steady stream of graceful flowing arrows from the outside air through the place, including all the nooks and corners, and out again.

"The more graceful and enterprising the arrows, the better the system. A really good diagrammatic arrow has imagination, indignation, a sense of duty. It gets inside the room or hall and looks around and sees a lot of lowering carbon dioxide in a corner and sweeps straight at it. 'Out with you!' says the ventilating arrow, 'these precincts are mine.'

"Every architect has his quiver full of these arrows,

but very, few of his clients ever succeed in getting a glimpse of them. Sometimes—it may be—it is their own fault. They don't meet the architect and his arrows half way. They complain of drafts down the back of their necks or around their feet. And in the case of most public halls and schoolrooms the carbon dioxide gets so heavy and inert that it takes complete possession of the place and the fresh air arrows scarcely get a peep within."

No More Coal Bins of White Enamel

R EPORT has it that no more bath tubs will be installed in the houses to be built for the foreign workmen employed by the various subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation at Gary, Ind.

Early last month Architect D. F. Creighton of Pittsburg made application for a building permit in behalf of the American Bridge Company, which intends to erect a score of concrete houses in the western part of the city. It was noticed that the plans called for all modern conveniences, with the exception of the bath tubs.

"Three years ago," said a steel corporation official, "we erected sixty well-appointed houses for foreign workmen and their families, and placed bath tubs in each one. A year later a report was wanted from New York as to how they were taking to the tubs. An inspection revealed the fact that not in one instance was the bath tub ever used. We found that they were being utilized as coal bins, etc. So we decided that it was best to omit the tubs."

+

To Encourage Good Construction

THE secretary of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, L. A. Lamoreaux, suggests that municipalities should encourage the construction of fire proof buildings by reducing the taxes on such buildings for a term of years. He holds that fire proof construction is so great a benefit to the community as a whole, because of its value as a fire stop in the case of a conflagration, that the municipalities can well afford to encourage it.

The saving in insurance rates, material as it is, is often not sufficient to induce owners to adopt the safest construction, but if the muncipalities would add another inducement by the reduction of taxation, the number of such structures would be greatly increased.

Many towns make a practice of giving new industries free sites or building, exemption from taxation for a term of years, cheap fuel or free water as an inducement to locate It would be quite as proper and as much a public benefit to offer concessions to secure superior construction, as in addition to the greater protection to life and property of tenants, every such building serves as a fire stop instead of a conflagration breeder.



WHAT you know is a club for yourself. What you don't know is a meat-ax for the other fellow.

Sized-Up at Last

"Why don't you fix your dwelling?" asked the architect.

"It's a matter of pride with me," replied Mr. Corntossel. "Times are pretty good with me now, and I don't want these people comin' around sayin', 'Ain't that a neat farmhouse!' I want 'em to say. 'Ain't that a cute bungalow!'"

As They Say in Siam

This is an extract from a Siamese paper that has an English column for foreign readers: "Shooting Outrage—O Fearful Agony.—Khoon Tong was a man of Langoon and on his return accidentally shot at by some miscreant scoundrels. Untimely death, oh fearful! All men expressed their mourn. The cowardice dogs is still at large."—Everybody's.

A New One in Sylvics

The teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests of America. "And now, boys," she announced afterwards, "which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needles?" Up went a hand in the front row. "Well, Tommy?" "The porcupine, ma'am."—*Chicago News*.

Truth is Best

Farmer—Here is a letter from city folks anserwin' our ad., Mirandy. They want ter know if there's a bath in the house. What'll I tell 'em?

His Wife—Tell 'em the truth. Tell 'em if they need a bath, they'd better take it afore they come.

You Couldn't Blame Him

Mrs. Bangs—Do you know, I'm afraid my husband is given to saying things behind my back?

Miss Bright—Well, dear, perhaps the poor fellow cannot get the hooks and eyes to match properly.

The Second Fiddle

Todgers—Ah, Count, allow me to introduce you to Mr. Saton.

Count—It ees a great pleasure for me to meet a musician like you, monsieur. I hear zat you and your family play ze music.

Saton-Me?-why, I don't know anything about music!

Count-Non? Zey tell me all around zat you play second fiddle to your wife.



A Garden Gate Architecturally Treated

I N THIS country we seldom appreciate the full artistic possibilities of gate ways. At least we make very little use of them architecturally, either for entrance gates of noble proportions and imposing character or for the more intimate yet no less attractive garden gate ways.

Back in England and in Germany these features have been employed with fine effect for many years. Every place, big and little, has one; and it is said that

one can tell not only the size of the estate but also the disposition and religion of its owner by the looks of the entrance gate

The illustration herewith is a half-tone reproduction of a very beautiful water color painting by a skilled artist. It shows a design especially worked out for a sheltered gate way in a stone wall. It would make an appropriate and striking adjunct to a suburban house of Elizabethan design.

The Oldest Buildings in America

By George E. Walsh

Photographs By W. J. Harris

F ONE were asked where the oldest houses in the with their miniature balconies and walled gardens, sibly suggest the crumbling Missions of California or some old Dutch structure on Manhattan. But in all of these guesses he would be far from right. We must go South-far South-to find the oldest existing buildings. St. Augustine in Florida is not only the oldest a veritable city of beautiful houses and hotels. city in the United States, but it has still in fair condition a number of the oldest structures in this country. St. Augustine disputes with Santa Fe, N. M., the honor of being our oldest continuously populated settlement. Founded in 1565, many of the buildings and fortifica-

United States could be found, he might at first crowded close together in the narrowest sort of streets, think of the old New England towns and then pos- stand the modern structures of the new St. Augustine -the palatial hotels of coquina rock! The fashion and wealth of a continent flock to this Southern winter resort, and all that modern architecture can do for a city is enlisted in the work of making St. Augustine

> But the typical resident of St. Augustine treasures most of all its ancient structures. It has the oldest postoffice building in the country, and despite its age of centuries it is a remarkably attractive building today. It was built in 1600; but it has been modified and re-



"Oldest House" in America—Though Kept in Repair it is Essentially the Same as When Erected Three Centuries Ago

tions erected by the Spaniards in the early days of the community are yet standing.

The old and new St. Augustine is a city of contrasts.

The old Spanish quarters are still untouched by the hand of the vandal so far as possible, and the relics of the earliest settlers offer attractions to the sightseers. Alongside of these queer old Spanish houses,

paired a good many times since that date. Still the simple classical lines of the building are preserved. It is naturally one of the sights of the town. It was not originally built as a postoffice, and through its long period of existence it has witnessed many changing conditions. Sleepy old St. Augustine has always been a little outside of the great internal revolutions and excitements that have disturbed the calmness of the country's life, and her buildings have not been injured or demolished by riots, wars or fires. The old postoffice building is further enhanced in beauty by the tropical setting of trees and shrubbery.

The oldest Trinity Episcopal church in the United States is also located in St. Augustine. It is another one of the landmarks of the town. It is a remarkably



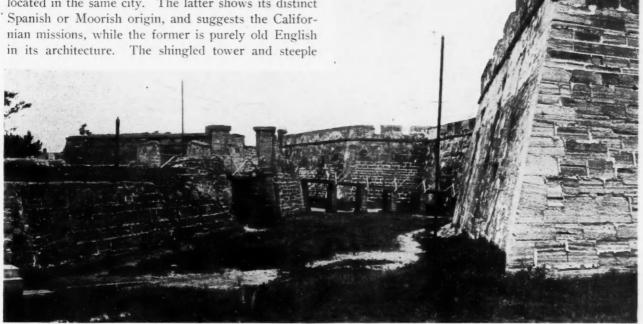
Catholic Cathedral at St. Augustine

fine example of early church architecture, and contrasts sharply with the first Catholic Church in America located in the same city. The latter shows its distinct



Old Spanish Governor's House-Now the U.S. Post Office

are well proportioned and carry out simply the lines of the rest of the building. The whole building is suggestive of rest and simplicity, and its quiet grandeur is one of the features of its effectiveness. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, which is claimed to be the oldest Catholic church in this country, was built in 1793. The tower has four embrasures with bells hanging in them. The building itself is in excellent state of preservation, and the walls and foundations show great strength and durability. The church has been repaired and renovated at various times, but not rebuilt in the ordinary meaning of that term. All improvements have been made with the idea of preserving the original architectural lines.



Old Fort San Marco Started by the Spaniards Soon After the Founding of St. Augustine in 1565

The oldest existing house in the United States is a small two-story Spanish structure, with the lower half built of coquina rock and the upper part finished off with wood and shingles. This house has the reputation of being over three centuries old. Not far from it on another narrow Spanish street is the oldest frame



Trinity Episcopal Church-Oldest in America

house in the country. Neither one of these buildings has anything to recommend it except extreme age. They are interesting to those looking for very old things, but not to one interested in the early classical buildings of the country.

The other three structures, however, are quite different, and they offer fine studies in early architecture. The old postoffice building was originally the old Spanish governor's house, and was consequently built on generous lines and with considerable attempt at beauty. The old Spanish cathedral with its Moorish belfry was

Marion) in the northern part of St. Augustine is an ancient and well preserved specimen of Spanish military architecture. This is undoubtedly the oldest fort in the country, for while it was not completed until 1756 it was commenced shortly after the Spanish settled on the site of St. Augustine in 1565. This old fort is constructed of coquina, a curious shelly conglomerate from Anastasia island, which is easily quarried, but which grows very hard from exposure. The old fort covered four acres, and it has a moat and outworks, walls 21 feet high, bastions at the corners, dungeons and subterranean passages. It overlooks the sea, and is a fine relic of the long ago. The walls in places have crumbled somewhat, but they still show the good work of their builders.

Goverment to Build Workingmen's Houses

A recent dispatch from Vienna, Austria, states that the government has decided to devote \$5,000,000 to the erection of workingmen's dwellings in that city.

The money will be lent at 4 per cent interest to public bodies and building societies to the extent of nine-tenths of the value of the property owned by them.

It is hoped through the creation of this fund to relieve the present hardship suffered by the workmen,



One of the Modern Buildings at St. Augustine-The Flagler Memorial Church

and represented the religious mind of the English settlers.

The old fort of San Marco (now called Fort children.

of the day. The Episcopal church is of modern Gothic who are compelled to pay exorbitant rents for miserable accommodations and who frequently are unable to find any shelter, especially if they have families of

Use of Tile in the Modern Home

THE ORNAMENTAL, SANITARY AND ENDURING QUALITIES OF BAKED CLAY TILE WHICH RECOMMEND A FREER USE OF THIS MATERIAL IN MODERN WORK

By F. W. Walker

NE of the strongest indications of the material prosperity of this country at the beginning of the twentieth century is the extensive building of new homes in the outskirts of all our cities and in the suburban districts. What might be termed the average twentieth century home is a house costing only a few thousand dollars, the purchase of which is within the power of almost any hard-working American citizen who is willing to invest each year a part of his income to establish a home. Yet the average American house is today a far more substantial structure than that of only a few years ago. The building materials are usually stone, brick, cement or other inorganic substances, which are claimed to be more substantial and durable than the wood which they have replaced.

Modern conveniences and sanitary arrangements, which a few years ago were even unthought of, are to be found today in almost every new building. The extensive use of the tiled floor and wall is but one of the several indications of the gradual substitution ot inorganic and sanitary building materials for wood.

It is not much more than a generation ago that tile was introduced as a floor and wall covering in the American home.

Its water-proof and sanitary properties made the tiled floor and wall especially appropriate for the bath room. As it was used almost exclusively because of its cleanliness, the first bath-room tiling in this country was nearly always white. Gradually, however, the ornamental possibilities of tiling, known for centuries in Europe, began to be realized also in this country. However unintentional it may have been, the American tiled bathroom, with its modern open plumbing fixtures, soon became in appearance one of the most attractive rooms in the house. The somewhat glaring monotony of the white floors and wall was relieved more and more by the use of colored tile, both glazed and unglazed and by the application of ceramic mosaic designs worked out in color.

In addition to cleanliness and beauty, one of the strongest points in favor of tiling as a floor and wall covering is its durability. The clay out of which it is made can be baked so hard that even a steel blade of a knife will not scratch it. This fact makes it especially good as a floor covering, because it is not injured by the nails of the shoe which are the most destructive agents of every other flooring material.

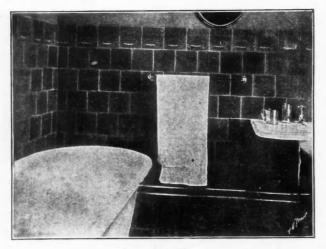
The appearance of the vestibule of a house is especially important because it is the first part which the stranger sees, while waiting for the door-bell to be answered. Consequently every house-keeper who takes pride in the appearance of her home should pay proper attention to the vestibule. About the only material which always looks bright and clean, which can be easily rinsed off with the hose and which never shows signs of wear or age is clay tile. Its substantial appearance always makes it appropriate as a covering for the floor and wainscoting of the vestibule. As the clay tile can be molded into any shape and baked in almost any color, the decorative possibilities of tiling or ceramic mosaic are practically unlimited. Ceramic mosaic makes an excellent flooring for the



An Unusual Reception Room in Which Tiles Have Been Used on the Floor

vestibule and it is now being used also for the wainscoting.

The spread of modern ideas of sanitation and scientific cleanliness has brought about the adoption of tiling as the most suitable covering for the floors and walls of the kitchen. In culinary operations, the spilling of grease or food products of some kinds upon the floor is almost inevitable. If the kitchen floor is made of wood, this organic matter is absorbed by it, or passes into the cracks between the boards. Here it decomposes and breeds micro-organisms of all kinds. No amount of scrubbing will keep the wooden floor in the kitchen in a sanitary condition. It may be made to look very bright and clean, but that is all. The usual oilcloth, linoleum, or rubber tile covering which is laid over the wooden floor of the kitchen lessens the work of the domestic servants and prevents the wood from absorbing some of the organic matter that is spilled upon the floor. Some dirt and moisture, however, works its way under them, cannot evaporate, and causes the floor to rot. The dirt between the floor and the covering remains there until the latter is replaced, owing to its having been worn out.



A Modern Bathroom

The tiled floor to the contrary is non-absorbent; and any dirt spilled upon its surface may be removed as easily and as thoroughly as from an ordinary dinner plate. These facts make tiling a most appropriate covering for the floor and wainscoting of the kitchen which according to modern ideas must be as sanitary in all of its arrangements, as is the operating room of a hospital. The idea of a sanitary kitchen is fast becoming popular in this country and to those who are quite familiar with the subject, sanitation in the kitchen means a tiled floor and wall together with modern exposed plumbing. A truly sanitary kitchen can be quite safely flushed out with a hose.

In suburban dwellings, where out door life is a special feature, the porch is quite an important part of the house. The same arguments that favor tiling in the vestibule apply with even greater force to the porch floor. In suburban residences, the porch floor is bevond all doubt the most abused part of the house. During several months of the year it is covered with snow or rain; during others dried by a baking hot sun. The only condition under which wood or any other organic substance can withstand this action of the elements is where it is so slanted that rain water will run off of it. As the wooden porch floor cannot be sufficiently slanted it is always the first part of the house to show signs of wear and decay. The clay tile, however, is so durable that a tiled porch will outlast the building in which it is placed. If its design is selected with taste and made appropriate to the surroundings, the tiled porch will always be ornamental. It is likewise very easy to clean. Owing to the importance of the appearance of the porch a tiled floor is as appropriate here as in the vestibule.

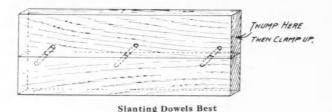
Shop Kinks

A NUMBER OF HELPS, HINTS AND IDEAS ON MILL WORKING, CABINET MAKING !! AND CARPENTRY WORK FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF A SHOP FOREMAN

By Wm. C. Jasbury

FTIMES merchanics in ordering such material placed in straight. This form of doweling can be as stair strings, treads, counter tops, wide window stools and other pieces of considerable width, will reject the material when it is delivered to them and send it back to the mill because of its being warped. The best and only way to straighten or warp back a piece of wide stuff is to put, on the floor or other suitable place, a layer of wet saw dust (from soft wood) the same width and length of the warped board; then lay the concave side down and in ten or twelve hours it will be as flat as the proverbial pan cake.

Carpenters and cabinet makers when doweling two pieces together should try to put the dowels



in on the slant so that the piece can be hammered on the end to make a tight joint; also such a joint cannot pull apart as easily as if the dowels were used in many places to better satisfaction than the straight dowel.

A friend of mine (I haven't many) told me that yellow locust posts in the ground would last forever; he knew it to be a fact for his father had tried it.

In doweling hard wood together where strength must be assured, rip a slot or kerf through the



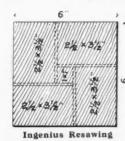
Dowel with Groove for Particular Work

dowel lengthwise to let out the air; this also gives the glue a better hold. (See the illustration. It is not a cigarette; it is meant to represent the dowel.)

I once heard of a shop that had a job of panel work for quick delivery. Not having good stuff at hand for the panels some sound knot stuff was used; and the knots covered with thin canvas, then painted white. (They were to be finished in white enamel later.) How is that for taking a long shot? The backs were painted lead color to help out the fake.

1911]

I have seen this done many times in getting out made and seen made of chain clamps. I have used rail. The sawyer would cut up a 6 by 6 inch square them to hold columns together, large caps, bases,



timber into four pieces, 21/2 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, out of the one piece and have a 1 by 1 inch piece to spare.

The proper way to put paper veneer on a round column, pillar, cylinder, etc., is first to wet the outside of the veneer, then spread the

glue on the inside, care being taken not to get it on too thick, then wrap, letting the ends pass over each other, as shown in the sectional drawing. Mark on each end of the column, where the joint is wanted;

then cut through both thicknesses with a sharp knife, or thin chisel, then use a flat pean veneering hammer to rub the joint briskly until the glue adheres properly.

A very good way to make a joint with two or more boards, such as a table top, sign board, drawing boards, etc., is to joint them together while clamped in

PLANE

B

Making a Glue Joint

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the vise face to face. It matters not whether the joint is square across or not. Then take them apart and flop them apart and put edges together. The illustration at A shows the position of the boards

> when making the joint and at B shows them put together.

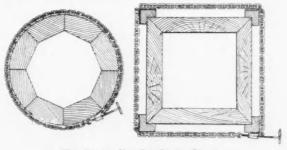
Some mechanics say that by putting soap on a nail in order to make it drive easily will also let it pull out easily. Others say that the soap will be scraped off as the nail finds new pasture. Who is who?

It is a well-known fact with cabinet makers that glue will not stick stuff to end wood, because the end fiber, or cells, take up the glue. I've seen men overcome this by taking a piece of blacksmith's coarse

rasp and placing it on the end of the piece and hitting it several times with a hammer to make indentures; some make saw kerfs for the same purpose.

What would you think of a man of means like this? After starting to dig a cellar on his place for a residence, he did not like the looks of the dirt and had the hole filled up again and bought elsewhere, where the underground was more to his liking. Say! he must have been some kind of a ground hog prodigy. Eh?

Let me say something about the odd uses I've have used this method with good success.



The Proper Use for Chain Clamps

etc. I saw a millwright hook six 5-foot chains together in order to help hoist a machine from one story to another, also to hold up a line shaft while the hangers were being changed or replaced. Also for dragging a log out of the shop with the yard team attached.

Very few carpenters and cabinet makers know how to kerf a piece of stuff to make the kerfs close up properly, or in other words, the proper spacing of the kerfs. Thus,-say the diameter of a circle is 4 feet. Take the radius (2 feet) on a rod measured back from one end, cut kerf the same depth as in the real piece and with the same saw that the real kerfs are to be cut with. Hold the opposite end of the rod down on bench and spring the 2-foot rod end up till the kerf closes, then meas-

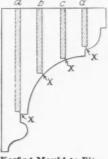


ure from it (the end) down to the bench and the distance, whatever it may be, is the proper distance apart that the kerfs should be to close up properly. The trial piece, or rod, should be of the same thickness as the material to be used.

Here is one. I know this was never in print, for I think I am the inventor. In bending moulding around a curved corner, porch or such places, run the moulding over a circle saw cutting the kerfs from the back, cutting nearly through; then rip

edgings to fit the kerfs, then take a thin-bladed pocket knife and run along the face of the moulding through the thin shell in a member if possible. Tack the whole together and pull out the nails just before nailing the mold in place. The parts will creep a little when putting on but that will not matter. Referring to the illustration, "X" is where the knife cuts are

to be made; a, b, c and d show the



Kerfing Mould to Fit Curve

strips set into the kerfs before the knife is used. I



A Veneering Trick



The Trick of Putting Up Inside Trim

SOME PRACTICAL IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM AN OLD TIME CARPENTER CONCERNING THE SUPPOS-EDLY DIFFICULT TASK OF WORKING ON FINE INTERIOR FINISH

By D. L. Stoddard

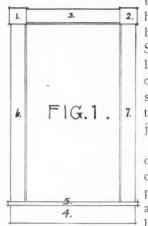
T HOUSANDS of good mechanics go through this world and make fine outside workmen able to do all kinds of outside work including the most difficult roof work and framing, but never feel as if they are finished mechanics enough to put up interior finish, or do not think their tools are in sufficent trim to tackle putting up trim.

32

We see in the papers article after article on roof framing. Every year there appear articles on how to frame roofs with the steel square; also all kinds of articles on all kinds of framing and other kinds of rough outside work. But who ever saw an article on finishing, or how to put up trim?

Many good mechanics work all their lives on rough work—and much of it of a difficult nature too—and do not realize they are doing anything difficult, yet if you should ask them to put up some real fine trim they would get scared out and think that was something too fine and difficult for them.

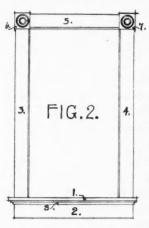
Some years ago I was at headquarters and there came in a call for carpenters. Work was at the time pretty scarce; and one good mechanic there, who had grown gray in the service, looked very cheerful at the prospect of work; for he was needing money bad. But my how his countenance did drop when he learned



they wanted them to put up hard wood finish, and he said his tools were not in shape! So he was not one of the lucky ones that time; and no one was to blame only himself, who had worked all those years afraid of a good job of trim.

I felt sorry for him and one day when the opportunity came I took him with me and put up some fine finish. He at first begged off, saying his tools were not in shape.

But I would not let him off that easy and told him to come on, I would put his tools in good shape so he could do the work. Not being able to get out of it he came—and at a good old age learned that finishing was not a difficult job at all! He soon saw how foolish he had been all his life, and learned to have confidence in himself until today I know of no mechanic that I would trust with a real difficult and nice close job of finish as I would trust him, even if he is well along in years. He isn't one of these fellows who know it all; but he has learned to know that he can put up any ordinary finish just as well as most any of them and he can thoroughly be depended on.



Several years ago a bunch Or of carpenters that were formerly from all parts of the country got together on a millionaire's house in Cheyenne mountains. We all laughed to see one carpenter put up the trim as illustrated in Fig. 1. You will note the first thing he did was to put up the corner blocks, then he cut the head between, put the apron and then the stool; and then cut in the side casings. Now he did a good job

and was not very long about it either; and I never knew whether that was the way they put up trim in the part of the country where he came from or not; but I just took it for granted that it was simply his style. However, I noticed after he saw we were laughing at him he noticed how we were getting at it, and he worked on more like the rest of us.

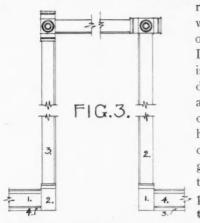
Now any careful mechanic who can saw to a line and drive a nail without missing it and knocking the wood work all to pieces can put up finish; and there's no great difference whether he puts it up like this carpenter or as some other carpenters do.

Fig 2 illustrates the way I case a window. Put in the stool, then the apron, left side casing, then the right and the head casing; and then put in the corner blocks and finish with the little mould under the stool.

Now I do not claim that this is the right way, and will admit it can be changed some and not make any material difference; but I think the best mechanics will agree with me that it is a little more the convenient way to get at it than the method first described.

Fig. 3 shows the casing for a door. You will note the corner block at the top is not square as in the first illustrations, but is longer than wide, a style that is used now and used to be used a great deal. Now you will note the left-hand one is put on up and down, or in other words put on right, while the one at the right is put on cross ways, or you might say put on the wrong way. 1 will admit that I never remember of seeing one actually put on that way, yet how often we see some one foolish enough to put square ones on the wrong way and contend with all kinds of argument that it is put on the right way.

I have come to the conclusion that, regardless of all argument, corner blocks should be put on with the grain of the wood running up and down and never



running the other way, I care not what other say. And while I am perfectly willing to hear any one's different opinion and suppose every one has a right to his own opinion, the only excuse I am going to offer at this time is the simple reason that that's the way the

architects originally intended them to be and the way the general custom of real mechanics has established.

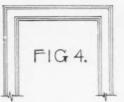
Now I do not believe any one will look at this illustration, Fig. 3, and claim that the block on the right side is right, and the one on the left side is wrong. If any one thinks so I will be glad to hear from him.

Now the left side shows the way some good mechanics put the work up. Put the base down first, then the base block and then the casing and the quarter round or similar piece put down last. This is a good way and a way that I often do; but the right side shows a way that suits me better generally; base block first, then casing, and if its a shoe that goes down next the base sits in it.

Fig. 4 shows a mitered casing. As anyone can see, this is the easiest thing out; just take a miter box and cut them and nail them up. Yet it is not quite that easy, simply because the mechanic is not quite that accurate; for the side jamb will not be exactly plumb or the top will not be exactly level, or the plastering will not be exactly perfect, so the joint will have to be worked off the back just a bit; sometimes considerable. Once in a while a bit in the front has to be worked off, therefore as we have all these things to contend with I have generally found it the easiest to case the left side (of course if it was handier for some one else

to case the other side first it would make no difference), nail that up and then fit the top to it; then put up the other side casing, and with the left end fit mark the right end of the head casing, getting the length at both top and bottom edge which will give the cut to fit the side casing whether the opening is square or not. Now if the work is really in good shape as good

work ought to be and everything pretty square a miter box is all right and quite handy; but if the openings are much out of square or the plastering has shrunk back or sticks out over the jamb, it is just as well or a

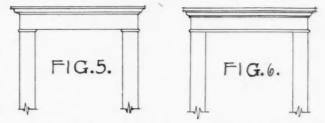


little better to cut them without the aid of any miter box.

Now while I have found this way a good one for a simple, one-piece casing, as illustrated, the same rule would naturally apply for all mitered casings, I care not how many members there might be.

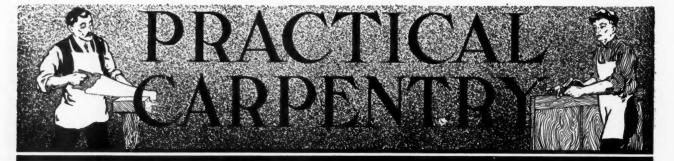
Most casings with heads that extend across the side casings as in Fig. 5, are generally made on a bench and then nailed in place after the side casings are put up. This only shows a two-piece casing. A regular stock moulding and head casing is all there is of it. The little piece (pilaster finish) is nailed on the top of the side casings. Care should be given that the side casings are cut to line up with the head; and if you are casing a double or more windows together it is well to put your head casing up and mark the top of your casings so you will get them all cut in perfect line and exact length.

Fig. 6 shows a sample head made of four pieces, which is generally best to nail together before putting up, though of course, there are times and places where it works to an advantage to nail them up piece at a time. Now there are a great number of heads of this style, as well as a great number other styles; but I do not think it at all necessary to take the matter up further. In fact I have now made my article much longer than I intended, but trust the readers will excuse me as this is a subject little written about and I



had to cover a good deal of ground to do it justice at all; and I am not sure that I have at that; but I am certainly in earnest for I firmly believe this is a subject most shamefully neglected. I hope the real writers will give it a little consideration in the future.

What benefit would it be to know how to do all the framing and the raising of roofs and all of buildings, putting them all up and enclosed complete, if we did not know how to *finish* them?



The Trick of Putting Up Inside Trim

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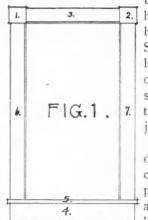
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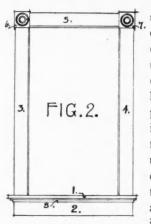
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and was not very long about it either; and I never knew whether that was the way they put up trim in the part of the country where he came from or not; but I just took it for granted that it was simply his style. However, I noticed after he saw we were laughing at him he noticed how we were getting at it, and he worked on more like the rest of us.

Now any careful mechanic who can saw to a line and drive a nail without missing it and knocking the wood work all to pieces can put up finish; and there's no great difference whether he puts it up like this carpenter or as some other carpenters do.

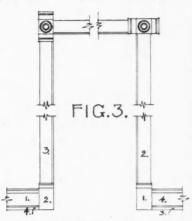
Fig 2 illustrates the way I case a window. Put in the stool, then the apron, left side casing, then the right and the head casing; and then put in the corner blocks and finish with the little mould under the stool.

Now I do not claim that this is the right way, and will admit it can be changed some and not make any

material difference; but I think the best mechanics will agree with me that it is a little more the convenient way to get at it than the method first described.

Fig. 3 shows the casing for a door. You will note the corner block at the top is not square as in the first illustrations, but is longer than wide, a style that is used now and used to be used a great deal. Now you will note the left-hand one is put on up and down, or in other words put on right, while the one at the right is put on cross ways, or you might say put on the wrong way. I will admit that I never remember of seeing one actually put on that way, yet how often we see some one foolish enough to put square ones on the wrong way and contend with all kinds of argument that it is put on the right way.

I have come to the conclusion that, regardless of all argument, corner blocks should be put on with the grain of the wood running up and down and never



running the other way, I care not what other say. And while I am perfectly willing to hear any one's different opinion and suppose every one has a right to his own opinion, the only excuse I am going to offer at this time is the simple reason that that's the way the

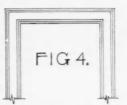
architects originally intended them to be and the way the general custom of real mechanics has established.

Now I do not believe any one will look at this illustration, Fig. 3, and claim that the block on the right side is right, and the one on the left side is wrong. If any one thinks so I will be glad to hear from him.

Now the left side shows the way some good mechanics put the work up. Put the base down first, then the base block and then the casing and the quarter round or similar piece put down last. This is a good way and a way that I often do; but the right side shows a way that suits me better generally; base block first, then casing, and if its a shoe that goes down next the base sits in it.

Fig. 4 shows a mitered casing. As anyone can see, this is the easiest thing out; just take a miter box and cut them and nail them up. Yet it is not quite that easy, simply because the mechanic is not quite that accurate; for the side jamb will not be exactly plumb or the top will not be exactly level, or the plastering will not be exactly perfect, so the joint will have to be worked off the back just a bit; sometimes considerable. Once in a while a bit in the front has to be worked off, therefore as we have all these things to contend with I have generally found it the easiest to case the left side (of course if it was handier for some one else to case the other side first it would make no difference), nail that up and then fit the top to it; then put up the other side casing, and with the left end fit mark the right end of the head casing, getting the length at both top and bottom edge which will give the cut to fit the side casing whether the opening is square or not. Now if the work is really in good shape as good

work ought to be and everything pretty square a miter box is all right and quite handy; but if the openings are much out of square or the plastering has shrunk back or sticks out over the jamb, it is just as well or a

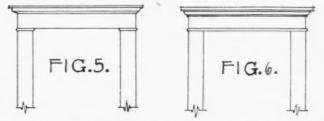


little better to cut them without the aid of any miter box.

Now while I have found this way a good one for a simple, one-piece casing, as illustrated, the same rule would naturally apply for all mitered casings, I care not how many members there might be.

Most casings with heads that extend across the side casings as in Fig. 5, are generally made on a bench and then nailed in place after the side casings are put up. This only shows a two-piece casing. A regular stock moulding and head casing is all there is of it. The little piece (pilaster finish) is nailed on the top of the side casings. Care should be given that the side casings are cut to line up with the head; and if you are casing a double or more windows together it is well to put your head casing up and mark the top of your casings so you will get them all cut in perfect line and exact length.

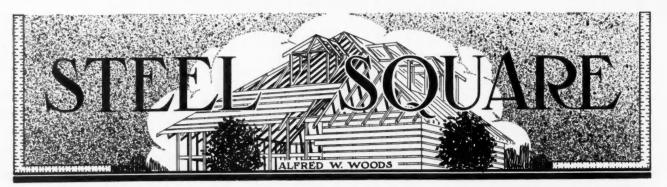
Fig. 6 shows a sample head made of four pieces, which is generally best to nail together before putting up, though of course, there are times and places where it works to an advantage to nail them up piece at a time. Now there are a great number of heads of this style, as well as a great number other styles; but I do not think it at all necessary to take the matter up further. In fact I have now made my article much longer than I intended, but trust the readers will excuse me as this is a subject little written about and I



had to cover a good deal of ground to do it justice at all; and I am not sure that I have at that; but I am certainly in earnest for I firmly believe this is a subject most shamefully neglected. I hope the real writers will give it a little consideration in the future.

What benefit would it be to know how to do all the framing and the raising of roofs and all of buildings, putting them all up and enclosed complete, if we did not know how to *finish* them?

1911]



Problems of Roof Framing Solved

THIRTEENTH ARTICLE-FRAMING FOR STEEP ROOFS AND TOWERS-A SIMPLE METHOD OF FINDING THE PRINCIPLE CUTS FOR ANY ROOF BY SCALE

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E HAVE been asked by one of the readers of this magazine, to illustrate steep framing in a plain, simple way, showing what parts to take on the steel square, and that too without any given size for the base or the steepness of the pitch.

To begin with, we trust it is understood that there can be no difference between a low or high pitch, as far as the parts to take on the steel square are concerned, though it is necessary to use different scales to obtain the cuts with the aid of the steel square. The most convenient scale to use is to let one inch on the

square represent one foot, which can be done for all ordinary pitches used for the general run of residence work. But for the very steep pitches, such as those used sometimes for steeples on church buildings, etc., it becomes necessary to reduce the scale so as to bring the work within the range of the steel square; that is, by letting the half inches on the square represent one foot. Thus the blade of the square being twenty-four inches long, would represent a forty-eight foot rise. For

roofs steeper than this, it would be necessary to reduce the scale still more. This requires very accurate work, however, in placing the steel square to main-

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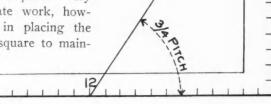


FIG.37.

tain the proper lengths, as the least variation from the correct placing of the square will be magnified many times in the actual work. In fact, it would be well nigh impossible to place the square so as to be sure of obtaining absolutely correct lengths. Did it ever occur to you that in cutting rafters for a steep pitch, you are also at the same time cutting rafters for a lower pitch? For example, 12 and 18 give the seat and plumb cut for the $\frac{3}{4}$ pitch, they also, by reversing the run and rise, give the same cuts for the $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch. See Fig. 37. Therefore, when the square is set for a very steep pitch, it also answers for a very low pitch. Twelve and 24 give the cuts for the full pitch; they also give the same for the $\frac{1}{4}$ pitch. Working from both ways of the quadrant, 90 degrees, the pitches become more and more equalized till they come together at the meeting, or half-way place (45 degrees) when the cuts are the same on either side of the square.

But back to the question. In Fig. 38 is shown the plan and elevation of a moderately steep pitch. No dimension figures are given, simply the terms or names are given for the different parts of the roof. By these parts we will illustrate the parts to take on the steel square as follows:

The run and rise of the common rafter taken on the steel square, will give the seat and plum cuts. A line diagonally across from one member of the square to the other from these parts, will represent the length of the common rafter. The same parts as given for the hip will give the cuts and length, as mentioned above, for the hip. (In the illustration, the lengths of the rafters are illustrated to scale.)

The seat and plumb cuts for the common rafter also answer for the jack; but as the jack must rest against the hip, the plumb cut cannot run square across the back of the rafter but must be at an angle, which is generally known among carpenters as the "Side cut of the jack." A more proper name would be "top cut"; but custom rules, and we will call it side cut. To find this cut, take the distance from the foot of the jack to the corner and the jack's length, to scale on the square; and the side on which the length is taken will give the proper angle for the cut. Having found the angle for one, it answers for all of the others.

This is a general rule and applies to any building, square or out of square.

For the side cut of the hip, take its run and its

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length to scale on the square and cut on the latter.

In the case of a tower, as in the illustration, the side cuts would run to a feather edge, which is not practical, as the ends do not have direct bearings against each other.

A better plan is shown in Fig. 39. The first pair, as in No. 1, rest square against each other. The second pair require a reduction in the length of the rafter, which is found by measuring square back from the plumb cut as found for the full length of the rafter and laying off another plumb line for the cut. The common rafters will also have to be reduced from their

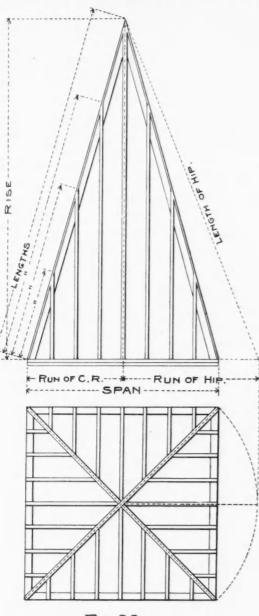


FIG. 38.

original lengths to fit in the angle formed by the angle of the hips, which is found by measuring square back from the plumb cut one-half the diagonal of the hip's thickness, which will give the proper length at the point. To obtain the plumb line, however, on the side for the proper cut, it is necessary to measure back still further, one-half of its own thickness. The angle across the back, of course, is the same as that of the jack.

For the backing of the hip, take the length of the hip and its rise and the latter will give the proper bevel; this, however, applies only to the square corner. The proportions taken for the side cut of the jack will also give the cut across the face of the roof

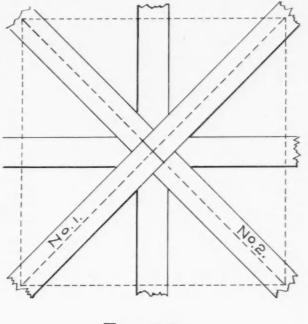


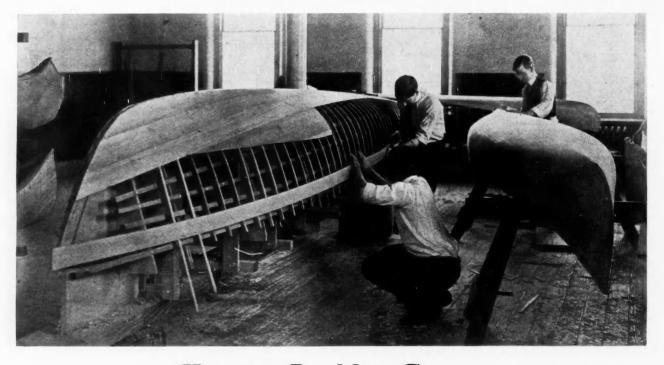
FIG. 39.

boards to fit over the hip, but the cut is the reverse on the square. For the miter for same, take the length of the common rafter and its rise and the cut will be found on the latter.

Machine to Paint Under Side of Flooring

Numerous architects have long appreciated the advantage of protecting flooring on the back, and some have specified that it be painted before being laid, the object being that after the flooring is laid at the building and the top surface filled, the porous wood is protected both top and bottom from the effect of moisture. The principal difficulty up to the present has been the expense of labor in handling so many short pieces incidental to end-matched flooring, and the time required to paint each piece separately without daubing the face side. An ingenious machine has recently been perfected, according to the Woodworker, which consists of mechanism for feeding flooring through the machine and spreading paint evenly on the under surface of the stock. This is done at the rate of 100 feet in length per minute. In connection with the machine are a conveyor and dryer. The flooring, in coming from the machine, is received by the conveyor and is moved automatically to the dryer, which receives it and delivers it after an interval thoroughly dry and ready to bundle. The flooring is not touched by hand from the time it is put into the machine until it is received from the dryer, thoroughly dry. In this way the danger of daubing the face side by handling is avoided.

[January



How to Build a Canoe

TIMELY POINTERS CONCERNING THIS ENJOYABLE AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER SEASON-AN APPROVED METHOD CLEARLY DESCRIBED

TO THE average boy or young man there are few enterprises more fascinating than the building of a canoe. Our innumerable small inland lakes and rivers furnish the required watery setting for this sport in almost every locality; and with the natural love of boating that every young fellow has, it is not strange that the building of boats and canoes should be such a popular undertaking for both the amateur and skilled workman during the dull winter season.

Carpenters, especially, take to this kind of work, building canoes sometimes for their own use, sometimes for others; their skill with fine tools and the care they are accustomed to use in their work making it very easy for them to turn out canoes to be proud of. As this is the season of the year when home and shop work of this kind is in order, the practical suggestions for canoe building presented here will be especially interesting. The methods are those employed in the manual training work of a well-known eastern preparatory school, and are to be recommended. It is through the courtesy of the *Manual Training Magazine* that both the illustrations and the text of this article are presented here.

Mr. Egbert S. Cary in describing the methods used writes as follows:

Our construction is quite different from that usually seen in that we use a narrow three-ply rib instead of the thin broad rib of the common type. This makes a light and exceedingly rigid boat, but is open to the objections that better wood must be used and that a grating in the bottom is more necessary than in the usual form. The following specifications cover the most important features of our canoes:

Length, 15, 15½, and 17 feet; beam, 31 inches; depth amidships, 12 inches; planking, 3/16-inch white cedar; ribs, 3-ply, 2 cedar, 3/16-inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 1 elm, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, half round; stem and stern pieces, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, elm; nails, 1-inch, No. 15, copper; inwale, 1-inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, spruce; canvas, No. 10, finished with one coat filler, two enamel, one spar composition; woodwork finished one coat oil, one No. 1 preservative, two spar composition; decks and seat frames, oak or mahogany; rubbing and cap strips, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, spruce; bang irons, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, half round, brass; keel, flat, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 3 inches at center, tapering to 1 inch.

We use the lines as shown in the drawing for all lengths of canoes, spacing the patterns proportionally. The following table gives the dimensions for making full-size drawings in the different sizes:

TABLE OF OFFSETS.

HEIGHT DISTANCE FROM CENTER VERTICAL LINE AT PATTERN ABOVE

TIDOVIS				
BASE-LINE	1	2	3	4
2"	1 5/16	77/16	113/4	12 15/16
4"	4 5/16	109/16	145/8	15 11/16
6"	53/8	11 11/16	155/8	165/8
8"	57/8	12 1/16	15 11/16	163/4
10"	5 15/16	12	151/4	163/8
12"	57/8	117/16	145/8	153/4
Sheer	51/4	107/8	141/4	153/8
	HEIGHT	ABOVE BASE	-LINE AT PA	TTERN.
	1	2	3	4
Keel	1 13/16	1 3/16	3/4	7/16
Sheer	171/4	131/2	13	13

The patterns are made by drawing the crosssection lines full size and then making a companion line inside of each at a distance depending upon the thickness of the planking, ribs and mold battens. In our case, using $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch battens, this distance is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. These lines are then transferred to the boards that are to form the pattern, taking off both the curved and the vertical line, and some arbitrary point, at which a 3/4-inch hole is to be bored.

The patterns are mounted on a heavy plank as shown in the accompanying cuts and accurately lined by sighting through the holes and adjusting to the vertical with a plumb-line. When fastened firmly in place the battens, which are free from knots to insure smooth curves, are nailed on. If there is difficulty in bending them to the sharper curves at the bow and stern, the battens are sawed lengthwise for a few feet at the ends. One batten is nailed on the patterns following the sheer line or top edge of the canoe and another about two inches below this. The others are spaced about 6 inches apart on the center pattern except at the bilge or turn where they are not more than 3 inches apart. At this turn the battens have their projecting corners shaped down to the contour of the mold.

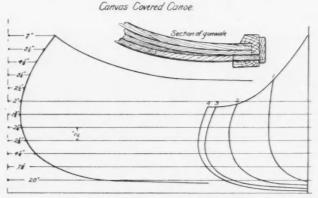
The pattern of the bow and stern is made in the same manner as the above, allowing for the thickness of the stem and stern pieces and is split vertically so that the canoe can be lifted off the molds.

3/16-inch S-2-S, and crated for shipment. From these a batten placed along the mold will bear against a flat boards we cut strips 3 to 4 inches in width and use surface at every contact. Also the outside strip of the waste for ribs. The elm ribs are worked at a each rib is beveled down for about 4 inches so that

nearby planing-mill from stock grown on our farm.

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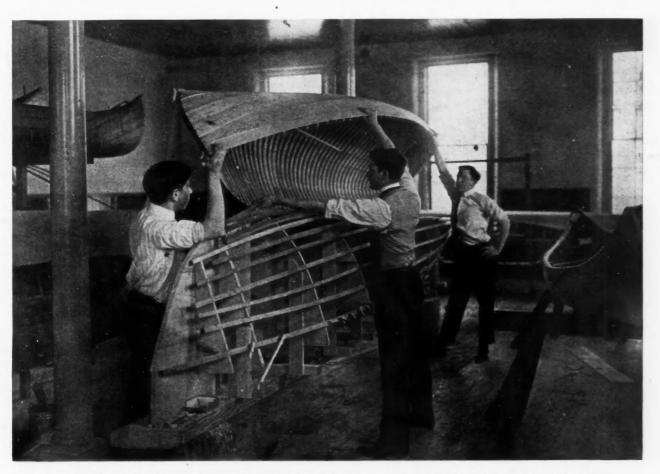
The three-ply rib as specified gives a very strong and light rib that requires only soaking before bending. The half-round elm strip on the inside takes the wear and firmly holds the clinched nails. As the ribs are bent on to the molds in planes parallel to the



Pattern Chart for Canoes of Any Length

patterns, they are nailed to the middle and to the lower battens and at such other points as may be necessary to make them fit snugly to the mold.

The stern pieces are steamed before bending and We buy white cedar in 11/4-inch plank, resawed to when dry they and the ribs are shaped down so that



Removing the Canoe from the Mold Forms-Notice how the Patterns are Mounted and the Battens Nailed on

1911]

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ossion the In 15/8 at the sheer line there are but two strips. This is done to avoid using an excessively thick inwale. Allowance is made on the pattern for this bevel which is shown in the section drawing of the gunwale.

The following points are observed in putting on the boards :

1. Use full length strips when possible.

2. Splice under ribs using ½-inch bevel joint. (With wide rib construction use butt joint.)

3. Do not force boards to position. Cut them to fit.

Remember that it is the inside that shows when done.
 Drill holes for all nails with a drill but little smaller than the nail and space about 1 inch apart.

6. Fasten boards to the stern pieces with 5%-inch F. H. brass screws.

7. Most important of all, as the planking proceeds remove the nails with which the ribs were fastened to the battens.

It is our practice to use an oak strip, $I\frac{1}{4}$ by $3^{3}/_{16}$ inches, for the last board or sheer strake, which is soaked and bent into place. This makes a strong and neat finish and gives a hard wood into which to drive the tacks for the canvas. There are no nails placed below the middle of this strip because the ends of the ribs are cut off at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the top edge of the completed canoe. (See gunwale section.)

After the sheer strake is in place the ribs are sawed off below it and a little careful effort, pulling outward and upward at successive points, lifts the canoe from the mold. To prevent spreading, the gunwales are tied across in a few places and as soon as possible, the nails, beginning at the center, are clinched with light strokes turning the points along the grain of the rib.

Two extra ribs are now put in at each end where there is quite a space, the ribs for which could not easily be bent on to the mold.

The inwale, which is usually put in before stretching the canvas, is made of straight-grained spruce soaked and bent on a form. When dry it is clamped in place while the positions of the ribs are marked, after which the holes are bored and cut out "U"-shaped and the strips beveled so that water and dirt will run out freely from the completed canoe.

A cap strip of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch elm is next bent around the stem and stern to give a good holding for the canvas tacks; then the outside is rasped to remove all inequalities and the boat is given a coat of raw oil.

The canoe is now ready for the canvas which is first'stretched lengthwise as much as possible and kept under tension while stretching and tacking the sides. With carpenter's pincers and the edge of the canoe as a fulcrum the canvas is stretched to its limit and fastened with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce tacks spaced $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart. Beginning in the center, a few inches on each side alternately are tacked until near the ends there develops a tendency to wrinkle. The canvas is then cut on the middle line from the end to the point where it is under tension and after coating the surfaces to be joined with white lead, it is pulled around the end and tacked. Alternately working at the end and edge completes the stretching without a wrinkle.

After many experiments we have settled upon the ordinary quartz paste as a canvas filler, although, if properly seasoned, white lead putty does very well. The filler is mixed with oil and japan drier to a consistency that will work easily with a brush, and a heavy coat is applied to the canvas. After standing for an hour or more the excess of oil is absorbed and the filler can then be rubbed down with a leather glove to a smooth finish.

Canoe enamel can be purchased at sporting goods stores, but we make our own by straining through cheesecloth a mixture of japan, ground color, and spar varnish.

No description of the finishing touches seems necessary except to mention that the rubbing strip is soaked and bent on the form used for the inwale, and that the keel is fastened from the inside with R. H. brass screws in copper washers, all holes through the canvas being treated with white lead.

A few years ago we made a small canvas-covered motorboat which proved quite satisfactory in spite of its rather crude design. Profiting by this experience we have obtained from the board of G. F. Crouch, naval architect, plans for an 18-foot runabout. These are well adapted to our construction, and the two boats in course of building give promise of being staunch and speedy little craft.

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Keeping Putty Soft

The question was recently asked a reader of *Brush* and *Pail* as to how to keep putty soft. He replied that the following will do the work all right:

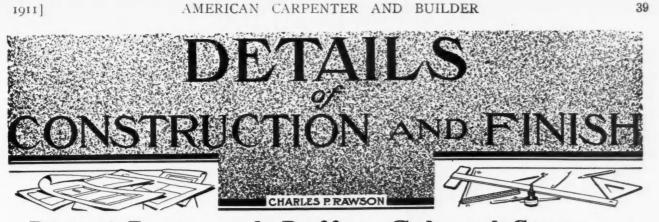
Kneed the putty to the consistency used for general use, then dip it in linseed oil, and cover it over with soft water (rain water is the best) and keep it air tight in a bucket. This trick might save a great many painters several nickels and dimes for fresh putty.

To Estimate Weight of Castings

The following table is very useful for determining the weight of any casting before it is made by simply weighing the pattern. It should be noted that the weight of the core prints, if any, should be deducted.

Proportionate Weight of Castings to Weight of Patterns

A Pattern Weighing One Pound Made of	Cast Iron	Brass.	Copper	Bronze.	Bell Metal.	Zinc.
Pine of Fir	16	15.8	16.7	16.3	17.1	13.5
Oak	9	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.9	8.6
Beech	9.7	10.9	11.4	11.3	11.9	9.1
Linden	13.4	15.1	16.7	15.5	16.3	12.9
Pear	10.2	11.5	11.9	11.8	12.4	9.8
Birch	10.6	11.9	12.3	12.2	12.9	10.2
Alder	12.8	14.3	14.9	14.7	15.5	12.2
Mahogany	11.7	13.2	13.7	13.5	14.2	1.2 1
Brass	0.85	0.95	0.99	0.98	1.0	10.8



Dining Room with Buffet—Colonial Stairway

CLEARLY DRAWN WORKING DETAILS TO SCALE SHOWING THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A BEAUTIFUL ARCHED CEILING DINING ROOM WITH BUILT IN BUFFET-ALSO ARRANGEMENT OF COLONIAL STAIRWAY

MANY dining-rooms are now being built without the plate rail. In order to keep the room from being too plain many schemes have been proposed, one of the most effective being similar to that shown and detailed in the accompanying plate. This room has an arched ceiling, easily constructed by simply nailing I by 12 inch boards, sawed to the curve, to the regular joists before the lathing is done. An unusual and attractive effect is thus obtained at small cost. Directly below this arch the head casing of the doors and windows is continued entirely around the room, and forms the top also of the buffet.

Every room should have some structural or built-in feature as the center of interest, and in this case it is the buffet—low and broad in design and worked out in perfect conformity to the rest of the room. There are numerous mirrors and ample shelf, drawer and cupboard space. The adjoining closet fitted with shelves will prove a great convenience to the housekeeper.

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The plan of the dining-room is given in the illustration at a scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch equals I foot. There are also two half-room elevations, one showing buffet, and one the outside wall; two sections and two plans of the buffet are shown, all at the scale of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch equals I foot. Details of all portions of the trim and construction are shown at the scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch equals I foot.

All woodwork is plain and without moulding of any sort. Almost all of this work could be done, if desired, by the carpenters on the job with but little help from the mill, and probably at a saving in cost. For this work we would suggest oak, stained a dark brown and finished dull as being the most appropriate wood.

A tinted ceiling in light yellow, and lower wall in dark yellow grass-cloth, a narrow freize in yellows and browns just below the head casing would make a beautiful and home-like room.

A Colonial Stairway

In the smaller cities there are erected a great many good residences, so-called Colonial in style; and it is common in these houses to give the hall a prominent place and something of its old time dignity as one of the important rooms of the house. This is as it should be. However, in the small house there are often many considerations which prevent the use of the large hall, and many people object to the waste of the room and heat entailed by the open stairway, and prefer a living room containing a secluded stair or one entirely closed in and having merely a small entrance hall. In this case it is preferable by far to do away with the Colonial style entirely, and to have the house designed in a manner more appropriate to the requirements of the owner.

That the interior features may be carried out in the same general style as the outside, and as an assistance in the planning and building, we illustrate this month a simple Colonial stairway for use in a Colonial house with a central hall.

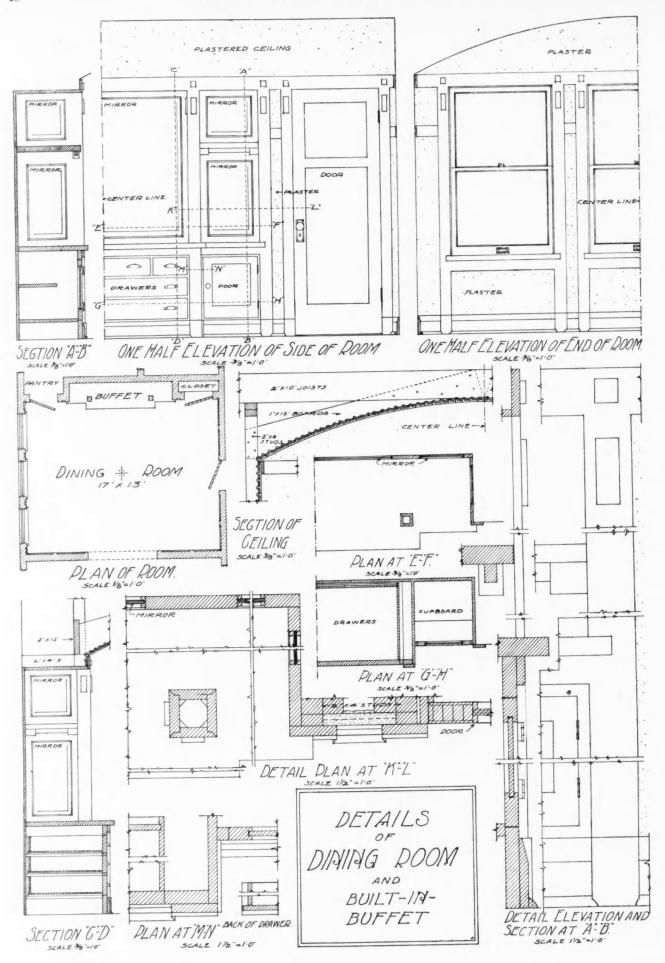
Two plans and two elevations are shown drawn to the scale of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch equals I foot. Every essential part is detailed one-half full size.

This entire stairway, as well as the hall which contains it, should be done in red birch. All treads, and the hand rail and all doors should be stained mahogany, varnished and rubbed, and all the balance of the woodwork should be finished in white enamel. Many ways in which the stair wall might be decorated could be described; one attractive way being to finish the plastered ceiling and cornice in white enamel, and paper the side walls, either in a forestry design in green or in a narrow yellow stripe with a narrow white "cut-out" as a finish at the top below the cornice.

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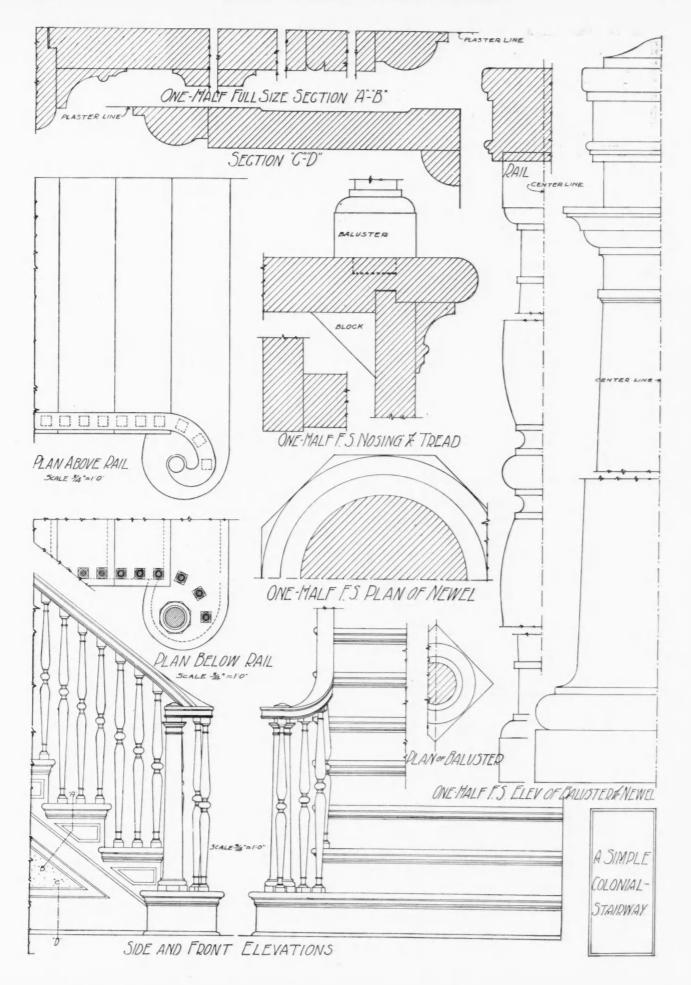
To Avoid Damage from Leaking Pipes

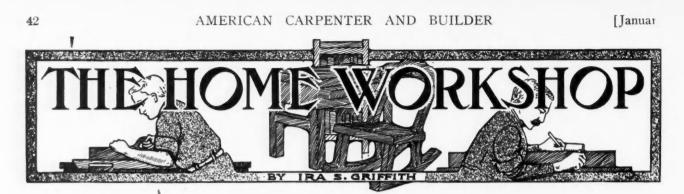
In most houses, if a water-pipe happens to leak somewhere between the partitions, the water runs down, soaks through the ceiling, causes the plaster to fall and ruins the rugs. No such catastrophe is possible in the house of an Evanston, Ill., man, however, for there is a drain surrounding each pipe, so that if a break should occur, the waste water would be carried through the laundry, where there is a valve, so that the water in each pipe may be shut off when repairs are required.



1911]

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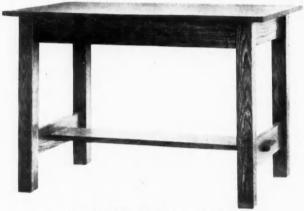
Library Table and Piano Bench

COMPLETE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS WITH WORKING DRAWINGS SHOWING HOW TO MAKE THESE TWO VALUABLE AND INTERESTING PIECES OF FURNITURE IN THE HOME SHOP

THE first piece shown this month is a general utility table. It may be put to various uses. It is not difficult of construction. While the drawing shows no drawer, one may be made and inserted if so desired. If the table is to be used in the living portion of the house, it should be made of some hard wood, such as oak, so that it may be given a suitable finish. The following pieces will be needed:

STOCK BILL FOR TABLE. All stock except the posts is of ½-inch thickness. Top, 1 piece, 24½ by 43 inches, S-2-S. Side rails, 2 pieces, 4 by 35 inches, S-4-S. End rails, 2 pieces, 4 by 17 inches, S-4-S. Lower end rails, 2 pieces, 4 by 17 inches, S-4-S. Stretcher, 1 piece, 5 by 37½ inches, S-4-S. Posts, 4 pieces, 234 by 234 inches by 29 inches, S-4-S.

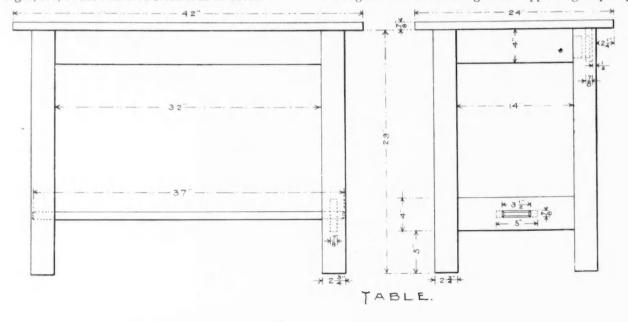
If possible, it will be found advantageous to have the top built up at the mill. The surfacing of a piece as large as this can be more easily and cheaply done there. In this day of scarce lumber it is possible that the legs or posts may best be got of veneered stock. A post of this size made by veneering a hard wood of selected grain on a soft pine core has its advantages. The difficulty in seasoning large pieces of oak in a short time without the wood checking makes solid pieces expensive as well as hard to get. The lighter weight, too, of the veneered stock is in its favor. Begin work by planing the edges and ends of the top so that it shall have the length and width specified in the drawing. Next square up the ends of the posts so that they shall all have the same length, twenty-nine inches. The top rails may now be cut to length. The



A Favorite Project for Home Craftsmen

ends need not be planed, merely sawed square; they are to be tenoned.

Since these rails are to rest within a small distance from the outer edges of the posts, it is best to shoulder them on one side only, the outer side. In shouldering the edges it will be well to give the upper edge a pretty

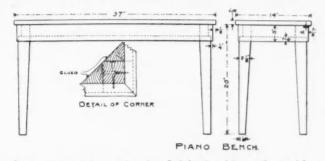


good shoulder to prevent any danger of its splitting out tops of the posts so they may receive the rails, as shown the end of the post when fitted.

The lower end rails are to be fitted in the center of the post and may, therefore, be tenoned with shoulders on all four surfaces.

The stretcher is to be tenoned with shoulders on the two edges only. The ends of the stretchers are to be chamfered as shown.

Lay out and cut the mortises in the posts, taking care to locate them properly. Beginners may aid their vizualizing by setting the posts upright in the positions



they are to occupy in the finished table and marking roughly as with penciled circle the locations of the mortises. The posts may then be taken down and laid on the bench side by side, their ends evened and the cross lines laid out accurately with rule and trysquare.

Thoroughly scrape and sandpaper all the parts and then assemble them, using good hot glue. Cabinet makers bar clamps will be needed to hold the parts together until the glue has set. Cold glues are often used, but they soften in moist atmosphere and loosen the joint. Put the ends of the table together first and after the glue has had time to set, place the stretcher and the side rails. The rails should make right angles with the posts; use the trysquare. The frame should square itself. To tell whether the frame is square or not, use two sticks and measure the diagonals. If they are not equal in length, saw a stick of length equal to the average length of the two diagonals and force it in place on what was the shorter diagonal.

There are various ways of fastening the top to the frame. An examination of any table that happens to be at hand will show how this can be done.

The table shown in the picture was made by a high school boy.

How to Make the Piano Bench

The piano bench is constructed plainly and with a receptacle for holding the music. The stock needed is as follows:

STOCK BILL FOR PIANO BENCH. Top, 1 piece, 7/8 by 141/2 by 371/2 inches, S-2-S. Bottom, 1 piece, 7/8 by 13 by 36 inches, S-2-S. Side rails, 2 pieces, 7/8 by 31/4 by 361/2 inches, S-2-S. End rails, 2 pieces, 7/8 by 31/4 by 131/2 inches, S-2-S. Legs, 4 pieces, 21/8 by 21/8 by 201/2 inches, S-4-S. Corner blocks, 2 pieces, 11/2 by 11/2 by 21/2 inches, S-4-S.

The top may be made first. After this, shape the posts. The outer surfaces are straight but the inner are to have a slanting surface. Lay out and rip the in the drawing.

The rails are to be cut to length, mitering both ends of each rail. A miter box will be convenient.

Scrape the parts and assemble by affixing the rails to the legs with screws as shown in the detail drawing. It will be best to glue and fasten the mitered joints of the rails before placing the legs. Next fit and place the bottom. Before the side rails are placed they should have their lower edges rebated as the drawing shows, so that the bottom may be set therein.

After setting the bottom place the corner blocks as in the detail, using glue to keep them in position. These blocks help to stiffen the frame and also serve to do away with sharp corners that would catch and hold dust.

Place the top and hinge it as shown. Ordinary butt hinges are used-not loose pins-and they are set entirely in the rail. A lock and key might be added if desired. Ordinarily this is not necessary.

Best Method of Finishing

A good finish for both the table and the piano bench which is described herewith, is obtainable as follows: If the wood is coarse grained, such as oak, mahogany, walnut, etc., put on a coat of stain of whatever tint is desired. Water stains are best as they penetrate hard woods better than oil stains. Oil stains



Two Views of Piano Bench with Hinged Cover

if used are applied with a brush and then wiped off clean with old clothes before they become set. Otherwise the grain of the wood would be obscured. The stain will want to be lighter in color than what is desired for the final color. Stain is used to color the highlights, the close grain; the filler, which is much darker, forms a background by filling the pores of the open grain. If the water stain is too dark for the effect desired it can be lightened by the addition of water.

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After the first coat of stain has dried, sand it lightly and apply a second diluted by the addition of an equal volume of water. Allow this to dry and sand lightly. Apply a thin coat of shellac. This is to keep the coloring matter in the filler which follows from discoloring the highlights just stained with the water color. Being thin, it does not interfere with the filler entering the pores of the wood.

Apply a coat of filler colored to match the satin but darker. After the filler has flatted, that is, after the gloss has disappeared, rub off the surplus filler, using

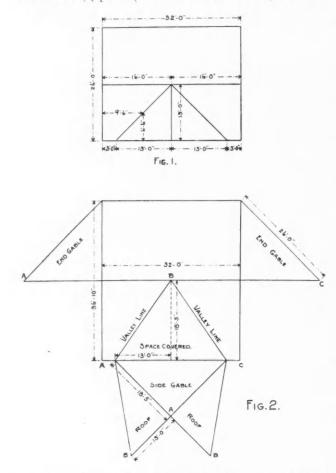
excelsior or wood shavings, Finish by polishing with an old cloth. Rub across the grain at first.

On the filler, after it has hardened, put a coat of orange shellac. On this shellac put two or three coats of some good quality rubbing varnish. The first coats should be rubbed down, after they have hardened, with steel wool or hair cloth. Rub the last coat with pulverized pumice stone and water and wipe clean with a sponge. Finish with furniture polish and a little pulverized rotten stone applied with the palm of the hand or with soft felt or flannel.

Do Gable Dormers Increase the Roof Area? By A. W. Woods

T O FIND the area of a gable roof having gable side dormers is a problem that puzzles many carpenters who are not up in figures. They think since the roof is broken up with hips and valleys, that it must certainly contain more area than the plain gable roof, but such is not the case. The broken roof will of course take more lumber, because of the waste to frame it, but the area remains the same.

For example, let us take a building 26 by 32 feet and with a $\frac{1}{4}$ pitch (12-inch rise to the foot) and with



a plain gable roof, as shown in the upper half of Fig. 1. The common rafter would be practically 18 feet 5 inches long and represents one-half the width of the stretchout of the roof; this being equal to

18 5/12 feet, multiplied by the length of the roof (32 feet) gives the number of feet in one of the sides, thus $185/12 \times 32 = 5891/3$ square feet. This multiplied by 2 gives the total number of feet in the roof, which is 11782/3 square feet

This is simple enough and we trust so far everyone at all interested in such problems, fully understands it.

But the question is, does a similar roof containing a side gable, contain any more area than the plain straight roof? Let us see. Taking the same example with the side gable, it would show as in Fig. 1. We have found that the side of the plain roof contains 589 1/3 square feet. Now, we will consider the side containing the gable of like pitch. In the illustration it will be seen that the mean of the main roof, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet and of the gable $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, a total of 16 feet. This multiplied by the length of the common rafter (185/12) will give the number of square feet to the ridge of the gable as $16 \times 185/12 = 2042/3$ feet. Now, since the gable is in the center of the roof, by multiplying the above by 2, it will be found to contain 589 1/3 feet which is just the same as found for the plain side of the roof.

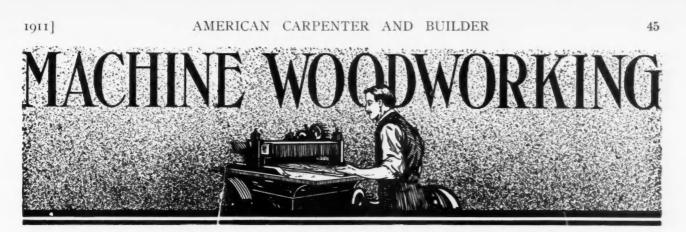
Perhaps this might be made more clearly understood by showing the same in pattern form, something that can be cut out and folded up, so as to form the roof in miniature shape.

In Fig. 2 is shown the layout for such a pattern and when properly folded, the points at like letters will come together and form a perfect model of the roof.

For proof of this example, lay out a pattern as per the diagram on light weight paste board, then trim to the outer lines and fold, and it will be seen that the roof will fit to the valley lines, as shown on the main roof.

What is true of this, is also true of any other example that we might use provided the main roof and gable are of the same pitch.

The consciousness of a day's work well done is a mighty good thing to take home to supper and to sleep on.



Rip Saw and Scrap Pile

THE USEFULNESS OF A SMALL POWER SAW FOR ANY CONTRACTOR OR CARPENTER SHOP OWNER-HOW SUCH A MACHINE PAYS ITS WAY ON ALMOST EVERY JOB

By J. Crow Taylor

THE ripsaw is undoubtedly convertible to more uses than any other one machine. Other machines are useful and worth while, but it is doubtful if there is any other one machine that covers as wide a range of usefulness for the same amount of initial cost as the ripsaw.

Take the ripsaw and the scrap pile, for example. Every carpenter that builds a house has left over something like a wagon load of scrap of one kind and another. He probably has a certain amount of good stock that can be put back or piled away and saved to be used on the next job; but generally there is a wagon load of scrap pure and simple. This is often left in the cellar as a present for the owner of the house. Often, also, the builder's profits—or a good portion of them are given away right in that scrap pile.

Have a ripsaw, even if you have no other power driven shop equipment; and if you have no shop put it under a shed out in the yard where you store your left overs. Then when you finish a job haul all of your scrap to that ripsaw and see what you can make of it.

You will find that there is no end to its usefulness. In the first place, if you are going to start another new job somewhere, the first thing you will want can be made right from this scrap pile.

You will want almost a wagon load of stakes and stubs of one kind and another before your foundation is completed, if it is a house of much size. You will probably take some of the lumber sent out for the new job, cut it up and make these, some of the framing and some of the sheathing; or you may order a lot of bridging and work it up. All of this costs money.

Now, generally you can take the scrap pile and not only get these stakes and things from the material in it, but you can do the work of making them. Instead of having to chop them with a hand ax at the job you can take an ordinary table ripsaw and rip your scraps into dimensions for the stakes and then taper the stakes to a point; and there you are. You can prepare more in an hour with a ripsaw than you can in a day with a hand ax and prepare them from scrap which you would otherwise give away, and be that much ahead of the game.

And the best of it is that that is only a start. Some of these scraps can be made into bridging, which is always useful, many of them can be trimmed into short stock for use in form making in the concrete work. Some can be converted to one use and some to another. You can take a few minutes off and make a lot of shims and wedges and thus save lots of time on the part of carpenters when they are at work. If you don't know just how to do this, go into some sash and door factory and watch a boy making wedges for doors on a little ripsaw and see how he makes thousands of them from pieces of scrap, then you will understand how you can make everything from a little short wedge to a long keen shim out of your pile of scrap.

Another thing you can do is refine some of your cull lumber and rough sheathing and get some clear dimension stock. Some of it can be ripped into narrow widths and cut up into short lengths; and thus from No. 3 boards you may be able to get high grade finish for the cornice and finish around dormer windows and something of that kind. By this means you make cheap lumber, that might go to waste, into stuff that will save your buying some high grade, high priced stock in short lengths and narrow widths.

In speaking of the ripsaw here, it is meant the combination table saw, carrying both ripsaws and cross cuts. Such a machine as can be had in various prices anywhere from \$50.00 up to \$250.00, depending on just what it is that you may choose in the way of a machine. And no matter what you get, if you use them and develop their possibilities you will find that out of the scrap pile alone the ripsaw will pay you more in the way of returns than can be gotten out of any other investment of the same amount of money.

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Cork floor slabs, compressed from an original thickness of 14 inches to less than 1/2 inch, are being tried on one of the new steel dining cars of the Pennsylvania Railway.

[January



Pure White Lead—What it Is and How Made

THE PLACE OF PURE WHITE LEAD IN MODERN HOUSE PAINTING-THE "OLD DUTCH" PROCESS AND THE MODERN PROCESS OF MAKING DESCRIBED

By Roger I. Cuyler

GREAT many people have a hazy idea as to just what white lead is and how it is used. Not long ago the writer had occasion to consult with an artist about some illustrations to be used in connection with a series of white lead advertisements and the artist had absolutely no conception as to what white lead really was.

He asked the writer if white lead was used in connection with machinery. When told it was paint he admitted his ignorance and seemed very much interested in knowing the facts about this wonderful paint product.

The story so interested this particular gentleman that the writer feels it may be of interest to others and it is hoped the following facts about pure white lead, the great standard paint pigment, will prove interesting to the readers of THE AMERICAN CARPEN-TER AND BUILDER.

Recently a writer of some reputation after delving into the subject of white lead and tracing it back through history gives the following very interesting facts:

"Closely related to the house beautiful is the white lead that makes it so. We have often heard about the house ceiled with vermillion being beautiful and desirable, still the house that is painted with pure white lead and pure linseed oil is not only beautiful but is well protected and the paint will prove durable, and will successfully brave the sun, wind, rain and the combined bitterness of the winter months with resources of fairly infinite capacity.

"Pure white lead is to the house painter, and for that matter to the sign painter, the bulletin board painter, yea even to the painter of fences, what a rich and kindly soil is to the husbandman. Pure white lead is the alpha and omega, the first and last of all house paint, worthy to be distinguished as such.

"You may go back into the young age of the world —back, if you will, to the days of Pliny and the golden age of Athens—and find white lead consumed not only as a decorative and protective medium, but as a cosmetic indispensable to the dainty and classic maids of the no less classic city. In all generations from

GREAT many people have a hazy idea as to just what white lead is and how it is used. Not long ago the writer had occasion to consult n artist about some illustrations to be used in

> The manufacture of white lead is, therefore, an old and reliable industry. The Dutch are credited with perfecting white lead corrosion to a commercial basis some two hundred years ago, although history tells us the Egyptians used white lead in the early days.

What White Lead Is and How It Is Made

Hydro-carbonate of lead, commonly called white lead, is produced from pure metallic lead, acetic acid (vinegar) and carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas). These are the only materials from which a white lead can be produced, combining at the same time body, easy working properties and great durability. While there are several processes by which pure white lead is made, most of the white lead used in this country today is produced by either the "Old Dutch" or the "Carter" process.

The Old Dutch process derives its name from the place where it was perfected and from its age. The pure metallic lead is melted and cast into perforated disks called "Buckles." These disks are placed in pots containing a small amount of weak acetic acid and surrounded by tan bark. The tan bark ferments and gives off carbonic acid gas, the disks are slowly oxidized or corroded and changed, by the absorption of the carbonic acid gas from the tan bark, into white lead.

The corroded white lead is next separated from the core of the disk, it is washed thoroughly and ground and is mixed with a small amount of pure linseed oil and is then ready for the painter.

The Carter process is a modern and more scientific application of the old principle. The chemical construction of the white lead produced by the process is identical with the lead produced by the old method of corrosion, which has been a standard for so many years. There is nothing crude or primitive about this modern process. It represents the highest development in white lead manufacture. With it the corrosion is under perfect control at all times, and the result is a more uniform and perfect product.

In the Carter process the pure metallic lead is first melted. The molten lead is made as fine as flour by a jet of steam which strikes it as it passes through the pipe from the melting pot. The atomized metallic lead is then placed in cylinders, 10 to 12 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, which make six revolutions an hour.

Purified carbonic acid gas flows into these cylinders constantly, while at intervals trained men spray the contents with a weak solution of acetic acid and water. As the cylinders slowly revolve the lead is constantly shifted so that every particle is exposed to the corroding agencies. The progress of corrosion, therefore, as well as the composition of the finished product, is under absolute control. By this modern process it is possible to thoroughly corrode white lead in about fifteen days because an atom is the unit worked upon rather than a pound disk as in the old The old Dutch process requires a much process. longer time and the finished product is absolutely the same in chemical construction, although it is claimed that the white lead produced in the modern, more scientific way is whiter and finer; and this has its advantages.

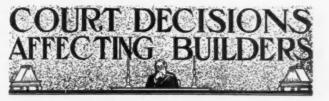
Use of White Lead

Pure white lead reaches the painter in the form of a thick paste. It has been thoroughly ground and the pigment is extremely fine. All that is necessary is to thin the white lead paste down with pure linseed oil and necessary thinners, and color to suit any particular purpose desired.

Pure white lead has a natural affinity for pure linseed oil. The linseed oil and white lead combine into one perfect product—paint—just as sugar and water combine into syrup. Because of this perfect combination of linseed oil and white lead the house painted with a pure white lead mixture is certain to be well protected; and a beautiful job results. When pure white lead is used there is an entire absence of cracking and scaling paint.

Pure white lead paint wears long and evenly, no burning or scraping of the old paint is required when a new coat of paint is applied over the old white lead coat. Pure white lead has been the standard of paint excellence for hundreds of years and will continue as the best paint material because of its ability to give the most exacting service and to maintain under the most violent elemental disturbances a fabric of undiminished depth and surface colidity.

Pure white lead wars defiantly against such enemies as unseasoned wood, prevailing gases, if any, and a great multitude of forces inimical to its appearance and durability. While it is not always successful in resisting the advances of these untoward and disturbing conditions, it invariably wages a good fight and surrenders without discredit.



Where Architect's Decision is Binding

Where a building contract makes the architect arbitrators between the parties to determine practical questions of construction that arise under the plans and specifications in the execution of the work, his decision is binding.—*Bros. v. Lewis Roofing Co.*, 116 N. W. (*Iowa*), 711.

Recovery for Breach of Contract

Where contractors who have agreed to perform the carpenter work on a house for \$155, are not permitted by the owner to do so, they are entitled to recover the difference between the contract price and what they are able to earn otherwise during the time required to build the house.—Womble vs. Hickson & Findley (Supreme Court of Arkansas), 121 Southwestern, 401.

"Red Tape" Compliance Immaterial

Where a house was contracted to be a duplicate of a certain other house in the town, with certain specified exceptions, a provision that a drawing and specification of the house were to be attached and become a part of the contract was not a condition of the contract, and a failure to so attach them, through no fault of the contractor, was immaterial.—Womble vs. Hickson & Findley (Supreme Court of Arkansas).

Excuse for Delay on Building Contract

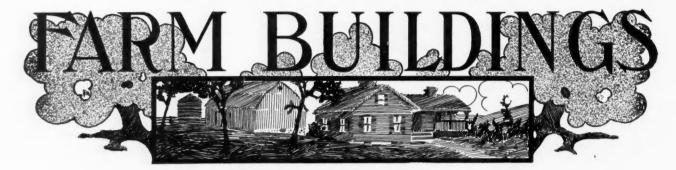
Where the work to be performed by a building contractor cannot be performed until the other work provided to be performed by the owner or his employees is finished, the failure by the latter to complete their work within the time limited by the contract is a sufficient excuse for his delay beyond the agreed period. --Murphy v. No. 1 Wall Street Corporation, 119 New York Supplement, 693.

Recovery for Partial Performance

To entitle a builder to recover on a building contract, there must be such an approximation to complete performance that the owner obtains substantially what was called for by the contract, though there may be omissions and imperfections necessitating a reduction from the contract price. It is not essential that the work should be complete in all material respects, nor that there should be no omissions of work that cannot be done by the owner, except at great expense or risk to the building, where such omissions do not affect appreciably its value. Where the building contract requires the work to be done to the entire satisfaction of the owner, and the contract is not performed because of the owner's failure to be satisfied with that which ought to satisfy him, there may be a recovery on the quantum merint. Handy v. Bliss (Massachusetts Supreme Court), 90 Northeastern, 864.

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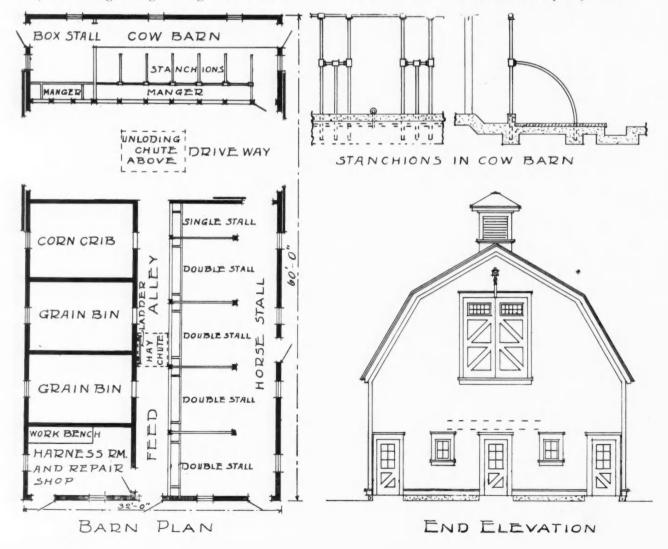
Prize Plans for Stock Barn

VERY DESIRABLE DESIGN FOR A GAMBREL-ROOF BARN PLANNED TO STABLE WORK-HORSES AND DAIRY COWS ON THE FIRST FLOOR WITH HAY STORAGE ABOVE

THE design for a small stock barn, which has been awarded first prize for convenience and general desirability in a contest recently conducted by one of the leading western farm journals, is illustrated herewith. The design was submitted by a farmer of Farlington, Kansas, where this barn stands. His description is as follows:

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"This is a sketch of a barn I know of that is the most convenient for taking care of stock I have yet seen. There is a 14-foot shed attached to the south side, with a large manger along the side next to the barn that can be filled from a wagon driven through the shed, or from the driveway door in bad weather. I cannot give the cost as it has been built several years, the sills, posts and joists having been hewn out of native timber. This barn is 32 by 60 feet and is 20 feet high to the eaves. It has what I call a double pitch or gambrel roof. The hay chute in the feedway is four feet square, boarded solid on two sides from mow floor nearly to the comb of the roof, the other two sides being fitted with loose boards which can be put on or removed as the amount of hay requires."



The readers of the American Carpenter and BUILDER will find a great many points in this design that will help them in planning barns for a similar purpose.

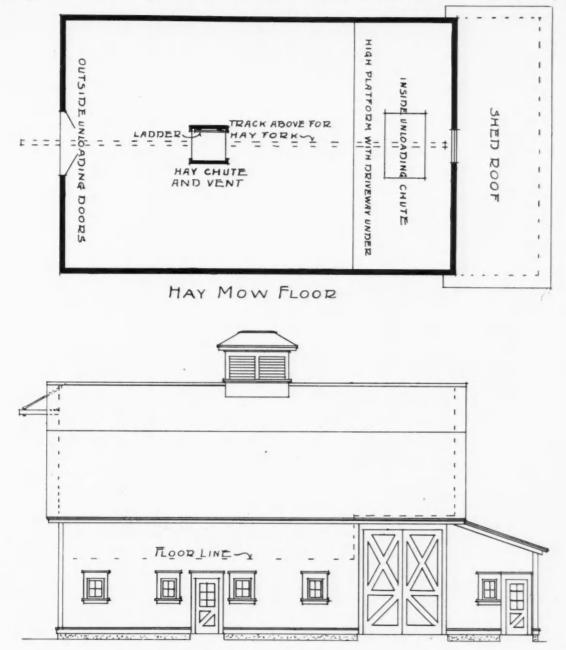
Raising a Ladder

When you raise a ladder, do not raise it with one leg alone resting on the ground, but see that both legs are resting there. This will prevent strain on the

A New Size for Damp Walls

A California architect a reader of Brush and Pail, contributes a good idea:

Whenever a wall is damp, or loaded with lime enough to "burn" tints, or where a wall simply "burns" and stains tint through pure cussedness, I have a remedy, one that is inexpensive to apply, dries very quickly and is positively effectual. My remedy consists in making a solution of rubber in carbon disulphide, solution almost as thick as cream. This dries very quickly



SIDE ELEVATION.

loose. Also, in taking the ladder down, be careful and do not take it down on a strain, remembering that there is a right and a wrong way for doing even so simple a thing as this. A little care of this kind is dewed, yet the tint put on never spotted or stained. often the means of preventing serious accidents.

ladder, which in turn causes the rounds to become and coats wall with rubber, which effectually seals over all dampness, etc. We use old rubber boots, old hose and old tires to make this and it don't come high. I have used this on a wall so damp that it was mil-When you get stuck with a bad wall try this.

1911]

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

January



High School Building of Modern Design

PERSPECTIVE, FLOOR PLANS AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF A SCHOOL BUILDING HAVING LARGE AS-SEMBLY HALL ON THE MAIN FLOOR

THE requirements for a modern high school building are essentially different from those of a primary or grammar school. High school life centers around the general assembly room, all of the students being seated there and going to the various class rooms for their class periods. The assembly room is therefore the general meeting place and study room. Lectures, concerts and entertainments are also held there. All school authorities agree that safety demands that the assembly room or hall should be located on the main floor, so that in case of fire it could be easily emptied without danger of loss of life. For an assembly room of considerable size it is also desirable to have a good high ceiling, making the central

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laboratories, one each for physics, chemistry and biology, besides a general science lecture room.

To provide these necessary accommodations in an economical and satisfactory manner is the special problem of high school designing. The accompanying perspective and floor plans of the new Proviso Township High School, located at the corner of First avenue and Madison street, Maywood, Ill., show a very interesting solution of this problem. The design is by Architect G. W. Ashby, of Chicago.

Conforming with the best modern ideas for safety in large public school buildings, the structure is but two stories in height. There is also, however, a high basement well lighted which furnishes just the proper ac-



Proviso Township High School Being Erected at Maywood, Ill., Cost \$60,000

part of the hall equal in height to two stories. This permits a good balcony around the hall, accessible from the second floor, greatly increasing the total seating capacity of the room.

In a high school building there are also special rooms required for the science work. There should be three

commodations for the manual training workshops and domestic science department.

The building is of simple, dignified design, constructed of brick with trimmings and basement courses of light colored stone. It is a conservative design with nothing in the way of over-ornamentation to become 1.

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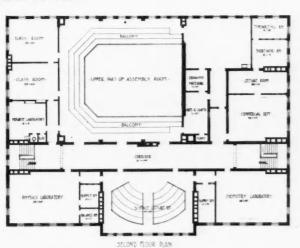
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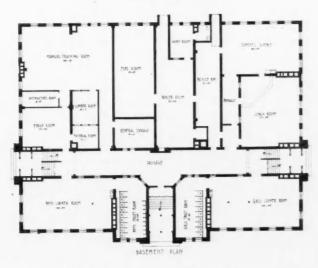
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delapidated. The appearance is of solid efficiency, being typical of the high school work to be carried on within its walls.







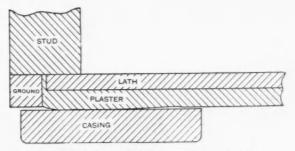
A study of the floor plans which are here reproduced will show many interesting and desirable features of arrangement and planning. Especial attention is called to the way the rooms for each department of the work or branch of studies are grouped together. The library and principal's office are conveniently placed on the main floor near the entrance. A special feature is the open fireplace in the main hall.

Reason for "Hollow Backing"

A mild discussion has been going on in the *Wood-worker* as to the reason for "hollow backing" interior trim, flooring, etc. To this W. D. Graves offers the following:

It may be that cutting away the back would tend to somewhat lessen the ill effects of dampness, but I do not think that was the primary reason for making finish in that way.

In plastering up to a ground or frame, the plaster, almost invariably, is left slightly projecting or rounding outwards, as shown, somewhat exaggerated, in the accompanying sketch. It would thus be practically impossible to so nail a straight-backed casing as to make it come down on both edges. Whether this fullness of the plaster is avoidable or not, deponent sayeth not; but it is very rarely absent. Well do I remember hearing, in my boyhood days, the grumbling of joiners



Hollow Backing Needed Because of Uneven Plaster

who had to gouge out the backs of their casings by hand; and I have often seen some such hand work necessary on modern casings. Modern plasterers, it is true, do somewhat better than of old, but still casings could but rarely be properly put on unless the back was hollowed in some way.

The hollowing out is not quite as essential in the case of baseboards, but it often saves a lot of work and bother. In the case of flooring, one cannot shift all the responsibility to the shoulders of the plasterer, nor can it be successfully argued that the necessity is quite as great; but, as the lower floor is apt to be somewhat uneven, the hollow-back generally tends to a better job.

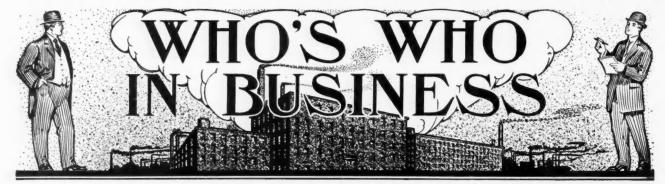
Painting Materials

Mixtures of color are of three kinds and may be termed, oil, flatting and distemper. The first is bright and glossy, the second is perfectly flat or dead (without gloss) and the third is like the second in effect, but without its durability.

The chief body in oil and flatting color is white lead, but in distemper or water color whiting is substituted.

The three ordinary vehicles in mixing are oil for oil color, turpentine for flatting, and water for distemper. In addition to these for ensuring the drying of the mixtures patent dryer is used in oil color, Japanner's gold-size and varnish in the flatting, and glue size in distemper.

[January



Francis J. Plym, President Kawneer Mfg. Co.

THE story of the rise to prominence in the building world of Francis J. Plym is the record of the struggle of a new idea to win its rightful place. It has been said that every human mind is favorably inclined to receive a suggestion. Yet when we consider the long ages through which, year after year, the building world has been content to keep right on in the same old track, totally oblivious of all possibility of improvement, yet grumbling and dissatisfied all the while, we realize the true rarity and worth of an improvement idea that is really new.

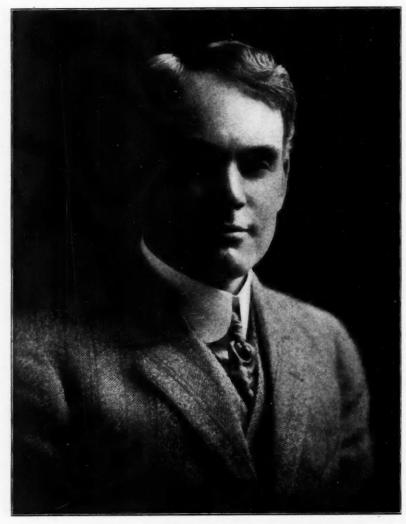
About four years ago Francis J. Plym was a young

and progressive architect of Kansas City, a graduate of the University of Illinois and a member of the American Institute of Architects. In designing commercial buildings he realized the fact that while the manufacturers of building materials were developing new ideas for that class of structures, nevertheless there had not been offered to his profession a modern method of glass setting for store fronts. Like other architects, he was forced to accept the old antiquated method of setting plate glass. This was unsatisfactory to the thoughtful architects, and also the merchant client was calling for a

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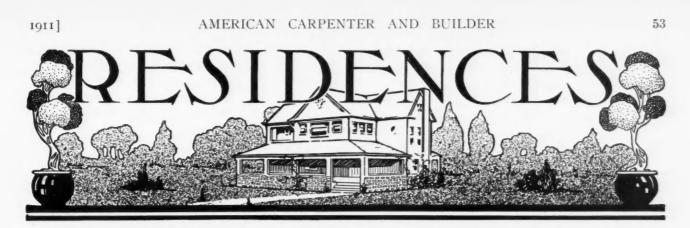
glass setting that would give a great exposure of plate glass, with lower insurance, and a store front wherein they could display their goods as attractively in winter as in summer without being annoyed by frost, sweat and dust.

Mr. Plym became restless and impatient for the introduction of some sort of system to supply the requirements of his clients. He began to experiment with various models and materials, until he at last evolved an idea, crude as it was at first, to be afterwards so architecturally and mechanically improved as to attract the attention of his professional



FRANCIS J. PLYM

brethren. Following in quick succession came the patents and the organization of the Kawneer Manufacturing Company -the name being derived from "near the Kaw" (river) or "Kawneer." Mr. Plym was made president of the company, and it has been under his forceful direction that it has attained its present position of prominence in the building world. After operating for a short time in Kansas City the company transferred its main office and factory to Niles, Michigan, and from there the store front business is handled through branch offices in all the large cities of the country.



Complete Plans for Kansas City House

ARCHITECT'S SCALE DRAWINGS REPRODUCED IN FULL SHOWING HOW THIS LARGE, SUBSTANTIAL AND WELL-PLANNED HOUSE IS BUILT

HE architect's perspective drawing reproduced erected for Mr, H. C. Klock at Kansas City, Mo., in accordance with the plans which are reproduced complete on the pages immediately following this. These plans are very carefully drawn and have been detailed very carefully so that practically all the information necessary to build this house may be obtained from them. We want the readers of the three bedrooms and a bath on the second and two

This house is of solid frame construction, with the on this page shows the comfortable residence first story and up to the second story window sills covered with a veneer of dark brown face brick. Above the brick and in the gable ends cement plaster stucco on wood lath is used.

> This dwelling contains a surprising amount of room. A glance at the floor plans will show the arrangement. There are five good sized rooms on the first floor,

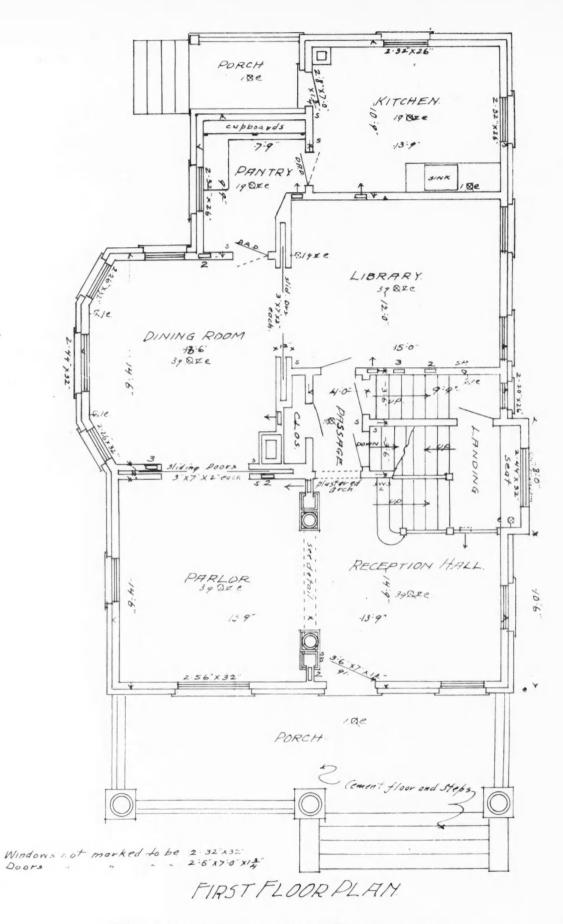


Well Built Ten-Room House of Stucco and Brick Veneer for Mr. H. C. Klock, Kansas City, Mo.

possible use of all the ideas and suggestions embodied in them in their work.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER to make the best large pleasant rooms on the third floor under the roof. This house is said to have cost \$6,000 complete, including heating, plumbing and lighting.

[January

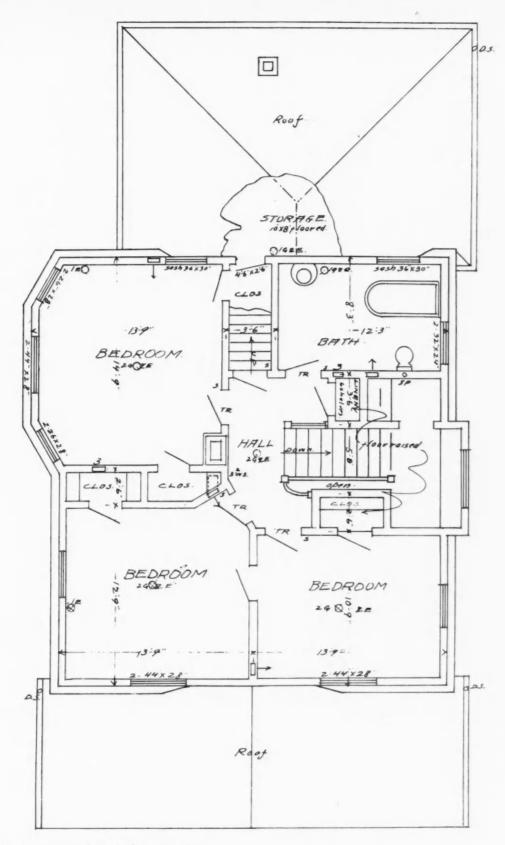


(PERSPECTIVE ON PAGE 53)

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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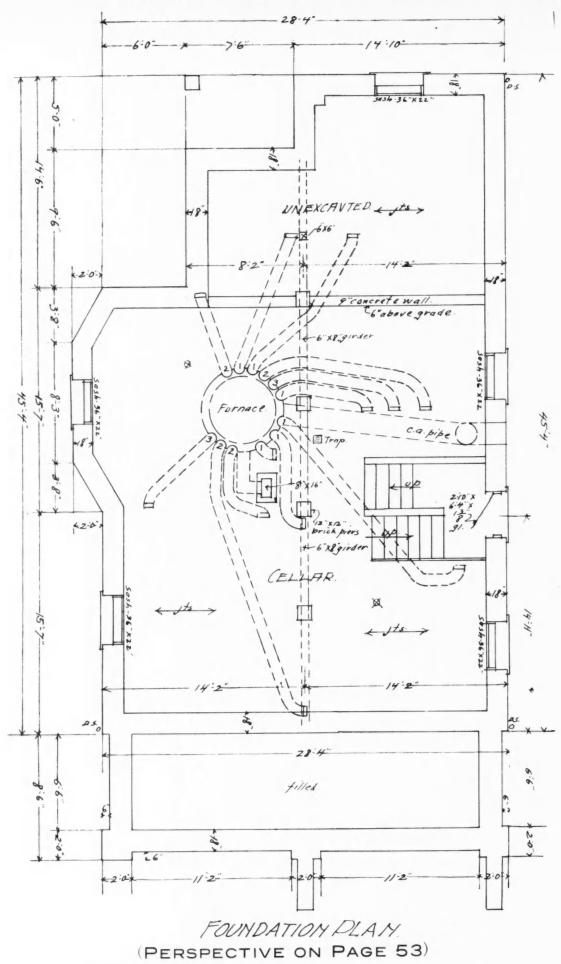
Windows not marked to be 2 32 x28 Doors 2-6 x66 x13

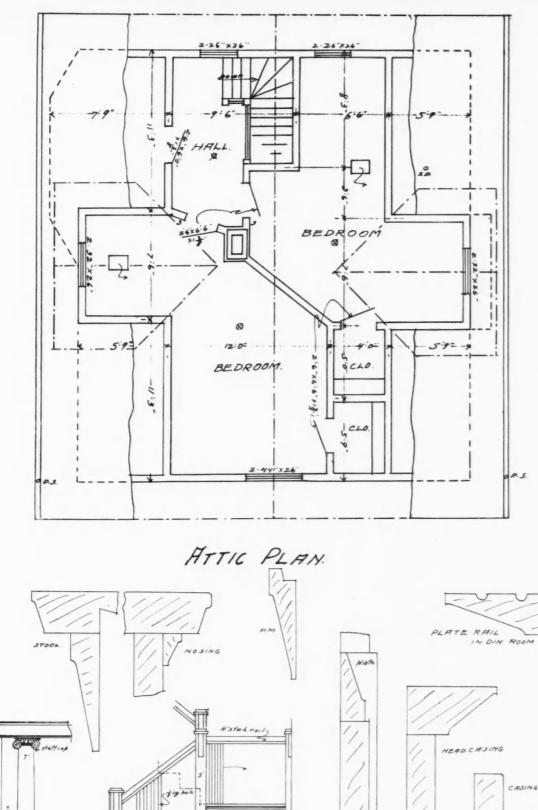
SEGOND FLOOR PLAM.

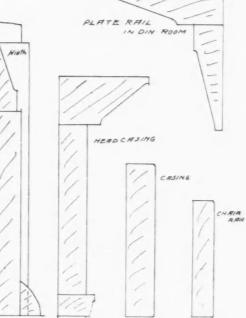
(PERSPECTIVE ON PAGE 53)

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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(PERSPECTIVE ON PAGE 53)

STAIRS.

BASE

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Sand

PARLOR MACH

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

FROMT ELEVATION m 2 MA 15.14 Siding Cuino. 4 stone 61 (PERSPECTIVE ON PAGE 53) foxe HH T Drick on SECTION -1 -07 HH . J Ŧ Suding REAR ELEVATION open. Supers stone bries FIF Shingles. L

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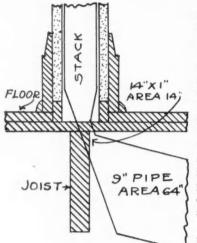
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 Warm Air Piping Criticised

 To the Editor:
 Buffalo, N. Y.

 I want to enter my protest as to the manner in which the usual hot air furnace plant is installed in ordinary dwellings.



A short time ago I saw an illustration like the sketch. The heating pipe is 9 inches in diameter. As there was a joist under the partition, a gash 1 inch deep was cut in the joist and the flue passed through the "slit," the area being 14 square inches instead of 64 square inches, that of main pipe, or about 20 per cent of the original area.

Again I have seen pipes twisted almost like a letter S to

reach certain places. And again joist almost cut in two, studding above not being placed correctly. No wonder hot air heating has fallen in bad repute. EMILE Low,

M. Am. Soc. C. E.

Day's Work for a Carpenter

To the Editor:

Oakpark, Calif.

I want to find out how to estimate labor on carpenter work. I want to know about how much a man can do; about how much siding he can put on; how many doors he can case and hang; how many window frames he can set; how much base he can put down; how many sash he can put in; how much flooring he can lay; how many shingles he can put on. Also how much to charge for rough lumber per thousand at the rate of \$5.00 per day for eight hours. J. T. HUNT.

Answer: In reply we wish to state that while we are submitting the following extracts from various authorities on the subject, we do not recommend or guarantee any of them to be exact under all conditions. They must be treated simply as approximate quantities to be used in forming a rough estimate on general work; and if a close figure is desired, it is recommended that you analyze each operation of the work in hand, applying your own judgment as to length of time needed and basing this cost upon your local rate of wages.

The following amounts are based upon a nine-hour day: 1. Two men will put on about 700 feet of drop siding in

one day when window casings and corner boards are placed over the siding. Where joints are made, 400 to 500 feet per day. With lap siding, about 600 feet.

2. One man will place five door frames per day with ordinary casing. He can also hang and finish five doors per day. The above is for 6 foot to 7 foot 6 inch doors, 15% inches thick. Larger doors, about three per day. 3. "Hodgson" states that about 14 ordinary window frames may be set per day, and that about 14 sash can be put in. We believe these figures to be a trifle large.

4. A good man will lay about 200 linear feet of plain base, or about 100 linear feet of moulded base per day before plastering. After plastering, about 7% as much.

5. For cheap rough work about 900 feet of 1 by 6 inch matched flooring or 700 feet of 1 by 4 inch, may be laid per man per day. For a better class of work, an average day's work in a small house is about 300 feet. Maple floor, in small rooms, 150 feet. An average day's work, maple floor, end matched, large rooms, about 400 feet.

6. About 1,500 shingles per day is an average day's work for one man.

7. Two men will put on about 2,000 feet of rough barn boards per day. EDITOR.

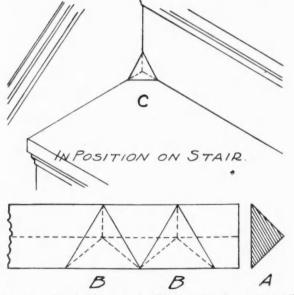
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Wood Corner Fillet

To the Editor:

Missoula, Mont.

Inside corners are the special aversion of all housekeepers and it seems curious that so little is done to avoid or mitigate them. It is practically impossible to clean a square inside corner without the use of a knife, or other hard pointed instrument; so they are apt to go uncleaned or to have the



adjacent surface badly marred. We occasionally see a public stairway in the corners of which metal fillets are secured; but these are rather unsightly and not permissable on finely finished work.

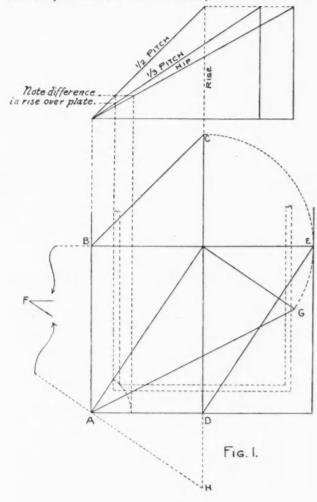
It is a comparatively simple matter to get out wooden fillets which may be nailed or glued in place before the job is turned over to the painter, and which will not mar the continuety of the surface nor be at all conspicuous. To make these, get out a strip of right triangular section, as at A, having the widest side show the desired grain. This may be cut up in a miter box, as at B, B, forming the desired fillets, one of which is shown in place at C. Half of the strip will be waste, it is true, but that is of small moment.

If the work is to be painted this fillet may be nailed through the center; or it may be sufficiently secured with glue alone. Such fillets greatly facilitate the work of the painter and housecleaner; while they add strength and beauty to the job. It it is desired to put them on old painted work a smear of white lead on the back and a nail through the center secures one in place and takes care of irregularities which such W. D. GRAVES. work is apt to have.

To Frame an Uneven Pitch Hip Roof

Welland, Ontario. To the Editor: As I have only lately become a subscriber of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, I would like a little information on one point.

Suppose I have a hip roof to build and say the main part is one-half pitch and the ends one-third pitch. How can I ar-



and give the roof all the same projection? I had a job of this kind to do lately and got the cornice

on half decent with some twisting and prying. I thought by writing to you that you could put me on to some plan to do the work more nearly correct. Publishing the same in the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, might be useful to some J. W. others as well as myself.

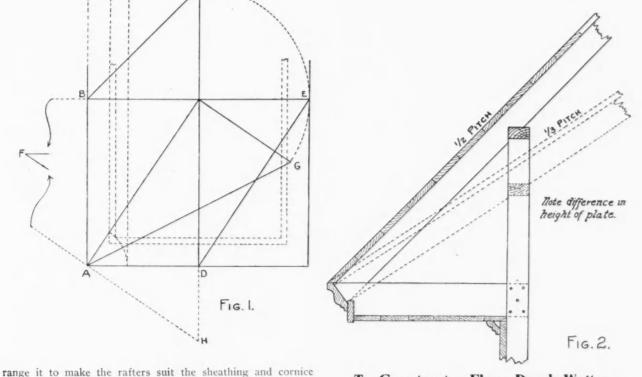
Answer: This furnishes a problem that is quite beyond the average man to solve in figures. We have answered this, or similar questions, many times through the AMERICAN CARPEN-TER AND BUILDER. We will now try and answer the question without the use of technical figuring.

To begin with, bear in mind that the toes of the rafters on all sides must rest on a dead level at the top edge where the facia mould is nailed on. Then the reckoning point for the run should be from the toe to a point under the ridge or intersection of the rafters instead of the outer edge of the plate. This will require different heights of the plate for the different rafters. Note, too, that the hip does not pass over the corner of the plate as will be seen by the accompanying plan, as shown in Fig. 1. The elevation of the rafters, shown in connection with the plan, show the pitches relative to one another. And the elevation of the same, as shown in Fig. 2, illustrates a simple way of arriving at the different heights required for the plates and seat cuts of the rafters.

This should be laid off full size. Mr. J. W. does not ask for the side cuts of the rafters, but as the subject is too good to omit this important part, we will give it as follows:

Take A B and B C for the side cut of jack on the half pitch side. Cut on the latter. Take A D and D E for the side cut of jack on the one-third pitch. Cut on the latter. Take F A and A G for the side cut of the hip to fit against the common rafter on the one-half pitch side and A H and A G the same for the one-third pitch side, the cut in either case being on the latter.

Another thing too, that we wish to call attention to in the different height of plates, as shown in Fig. 2, is that the higher plate cannot extend to the corner else it will project through the roof on the lower pitch side. The hip will rest on the higher plate, as will be seen by the pitch lines in Fig. 1, but can extend but a very little beyond the seat of the hip for the reason as above mentioned. A. W. Woods.



To Construct a Floor Dumb Waiter

To the Editor:

Kind, Mich.

Kindly publish in your next number of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER a dumb waiter 42 by 14 inches and to run down into basement, which is 6 feet 6 inches high in the clear. When let down in basement, the top of the dumb waiter should be flush with the pantry floor.

R. S. HANCHETT.

Answer: It would be an easy matter to construct a dumb waiter to work with weights provided that an even load is maintained, but since the weight of load will necessarily

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fluctuate, it will require a governing device to regulate the siding. There are no cross tier from one end to the other. uneven loading without overhead working. Better write to some of the manufacturers that make a specialty of dumb waiters of which there are several advertised in this magazine. EDITOR.

A Point in Reading Plans

To the Editor: Milwaukee, Wis. In your magazine for November, 1910, you have plans for a bungalow. In the first floor plan you show broken lines

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in the floor of the dining room as in the attached sketch, which I don't understand.

NIC. GREIN. Answer: The dotted lines referred to represent wood beams in the ceiling. The sheet of details ought to show the design and construction of these in detail and, ordinarily, they would be mentioned also in the specifications for the

Cherry Valley, N. Y.

building. It is one of the conventions of architectural drafting that anything shown on a floor plan in dotted lines applies to something above the plane of that floor, such as a cased opening, plaster beam, beamed or paneled ceiling, etc. EDITOR.

Barn Framing

To the Editor:

Enclosed you will find photograph of barn I built for J. G. Blumeingstalk of Cherry Valley. Would like to have it put in the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER to show the brother carpenters how we build barns in New York state. This barn is 40 by 80 feet with 20 feet outside posts and 32 feet purlin posts. The barn is sided up and down with 20 foot boards and batens. The basement is sided with beveled

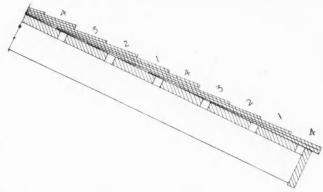
Notice the braces between outside and purlin post; it cannot spread.

We raised this barn with five men in $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, which, I think, is better than having a raising. If any brother carpenter has a better way to build a barn would like to hear from him, as we can all learn from one another and do learn from the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

WM. GRANGER.

Shingled Roofs with Doubled Courses

To the Editor: Grand Forks, N. Dak. We had a shingling discussion here the other day. A house was to be shingled and the specifications called for every fourth course double. Will you please tell the proper understanding of that and also make a detail. My opinion is that there shall be three single courses between each double course.

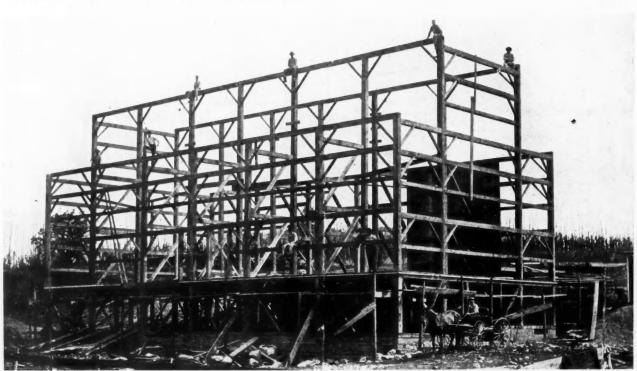


I am anxious to find out for sure about this now so that I T. BREIUNG. may know next time.

Answer: The sketch will show you how the shingles should be arranged in such a case. The course at the eaves is doubled; and then, laying three single courses, the fourth course each time is doubled.

This device makes strong horizontal lines on the roof-an effect thought by some to add to the attractiveness.

EDITOR.



To the Editor:

Scotland, Texas.

Please answer this question for me. A. has two contractors, B. and C. to figure on the cost of building his house. B. puts in a bid like this, "I will build your house for \$10.00 less than C."

C. puts in this bid, "\$186.50."

Who gets the job?

H. P. STEGER.

Answer: Your question would be answered a good deal according to the business principles of the man letting the job. If the owner, "A," is really an honest man himself and is wise enough in the ways of the world to know that integrity and square dealing are the points he must be absolutely sure of when letting his work, he will, without hesitation, give the job to "C," although on the face of the bids \$10.00 higher than the other contractor. He could be pretty certain that a contractor who would put in such a bid: "I will build your house for \$10.00 less than 'C,' " is either dishonest or unbusinesslike; and either of these traits would be bad for the job. Such a bid would hardly inspire confidence, and the saving of \$10.00 would be no inducement to make up for taking chances with such a man.

In some cities the law provides that public work should be given to the lowest responsible bidder; and the method of sealed bids is used. However, it is certain that even there such a bid as this would not be considered honest, or at least the bidder not responsible.

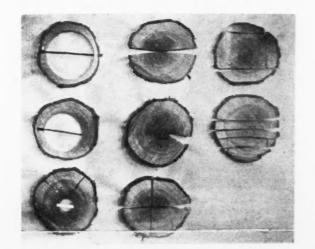
Who do you think would get the job? EDITOR.

How the Hole Shrinks

To the Editor:

Missoula, Mont. Some time since inquiry was made as to whether a hole, bored in green wood, would shrink. At the time the writer demonstrated (to his own satisfaction, at least) that it would, but with a view to more graphic demonstration he cut and bored some sections of green apple wood. Although rather unfortunate in his photographs and in having the sections destroyed before the inferior nature of the plates became known, close scrutiny of the cuts will show the material points in issue.

One view shows several sections cut at right angles with

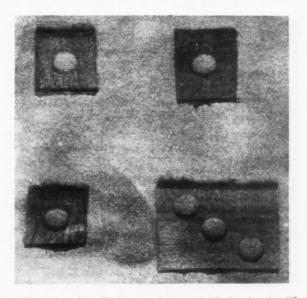


the grain and bored along the line of the heart. The wires (and, in the case of the small hole, the slip of paper) were cut to the diameter of the holes when bored. The shrinkage of the holes was much more than expected, and the smallest hole appears to have shrunk much more in proportion to its size than the others. Some of this appearance, however, is due to the use of the white paper instead of wire.

It will be noted that the small hole was insufficient to prevent the piece from checking when it dried. It occurred that perhaps apple wood shrunk more than other kinds, but

the appearance of the sections at the left, cut from the same log at the same time, would not seem to indicate this.

In the other view are illustrated several sections cut as boards are sawn, lengthwise of the log. The smaller pieces were taken off the sides, representing "flat sawed" lumber; while the larger piece with the three holes in it, was cut from directly through the center of the log, giving a "quarter-



sawed" grain. It will be noted that the holes in the "flat -sawed" stock are noticeably oval, the shrinkage lengthwise of the grain not having been appreciable, while it was considerable the other way. In the case of the "quarter-sawed" piece the shrinkage was hardly perceptible either way. Aside from the matter of the shrinkage of the holes, this seems a very striking illustration of the difference of the amount of shrinkage in plain and quarter-sawed stock. W. D. GRAVES.

To Finish a Fir Floor

To the Editor:

Spokane, Wash. Please let me know the best way to finish a fir floor.

H. WOODCOCK.

Answer: Let us suppose it is what is locally known as Washington fir. This wood belongs to the class of closegrained woods, along with white pine, yellow pine, Oregon pine, spruce, tamarack, basswood, whitewood, poplar, California redwood, cedar and gum wood. Hence we must use liquid, not paste filler, on fir. The flooring having been made smooth and clean, apply a coat of best liquid wood filler, or preferably, though costlier, thin shellac varnish. When dry (and shellac is not dry as soon as it seems so, for it requires some hours to become perfectly dry, this varying with the thinners used, wood alcohol and grain or denatured alcohol differing in 'this respect), rub smooth with sandpaper, dust off and give it a coat of good copal varnish. When dry apply a second coat of the varnish, and in turn a finishing coat of the best elastic floor varnish. If a waxed finish is desired, then give about three coats thin shellac to the floor, sandpaper each coat, and then rub on the wax polish. The French method of waxing a floor omits shellac, but applies plenty of wax, well rubbed into the wood. First make the floor perfectly clean and smooth, then coat it over with turpentine, then wax it.

There are several ways of finishing a floor, but the correspondent does not state which he would prefer. A varnished floor will give very good wear if the varnish is right, and there are some very durable or tough yet elastic floor varnishes on the market. To make a good finish use only the best materials, and skilled labor. If done well the floor will be a constant source of satisfaction. Otherwise not.

A. ASHMUM KELLY.

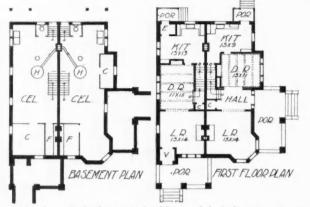
Successfully Planned Double House

To the Editor:

Cleveland, Ohio.

For some time past I have been an interested reader of your valuable paper and have noticed that you publish plans and elevations of various styles of houses from different cities; but have not seen any from Cleveland.

I have lately completed a style of house that is common



to this city. It is for two families and is built on a corner lot with separate porches and entrances.

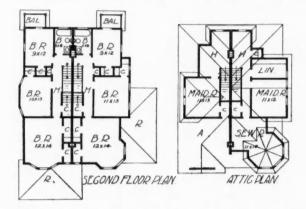
The first story is pressed brick veneer of a light color; the upper story is of siding painted a light slate color, trimmed with white; the tower, gables and dormer windows are shingled and left to weather.

The features which have been particularly noticed by most of my friends are:

Treatment of entrances; you will note from the plans that these are entirely separate, so that on entering or leaving either of the two sides, one will not come in contact with occupants of the other side.

Closet space; as I had always experienced a lack of closet room, this feature was carefully considered.

The living rooms are finished in birch, stained mahogany;



the dining room in oak, with plate rail; also beam ceilings and built-in china cabinets; the two principal bed rooms and bath rooms are white enamel; the back chambers are pine, stained a medium brown; the kitchen and third floor are natural pine, finished; the floors throughout are oak, with the exception of the third floor and kitchens, which are pine.

The house was built on a percentage basis, as I did not have the time to supervise the construction, personally.



Well Planned Two-Family House With Separate Entrances-Designed by the Owner, H. L. McFarland, Cleveland, O.

However, I took care of all bids, and let the various parts of the work after consulting with my head carpenter, who is a general contractor, and who is in close touch with all lines of construction work.

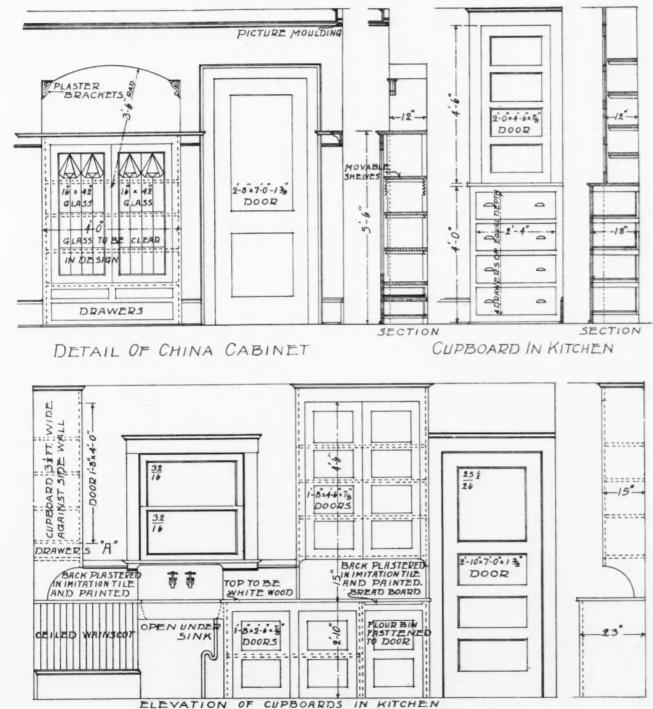
Following is a list of the larger items of cost:

Excavation and masonry, except pressed
brick which I furnished\$1447.00
Lumber 1062.00
Sash, doors and interior trimmings 760.00
Plumbing 492.00
Furnaces 230.00
Painting 300.00
Plastering 500.00

Slate Kool	295.00
Hardware, nails, etc	82.00
Tin work	85.00
Labor	126.00
The total cost including the above items	
and the percentage paid to my head car-	

penter for supervision, was.....\$7150.16

The plans and specifications were my own work, executed during spare time last winter, so that I might begin as soon as the weather conditions would permit. The excavating was begun March 15th, and I moved in August 4th. I have had the other side rented since September 1st, and am realizing a good return on my investment. H. L. McFARLAND.





DETAILS OF CHINA CABINET AND KITCHEN CUPBOARD

Some Features of Interior Trim Used in Mr. McFarland's Double House

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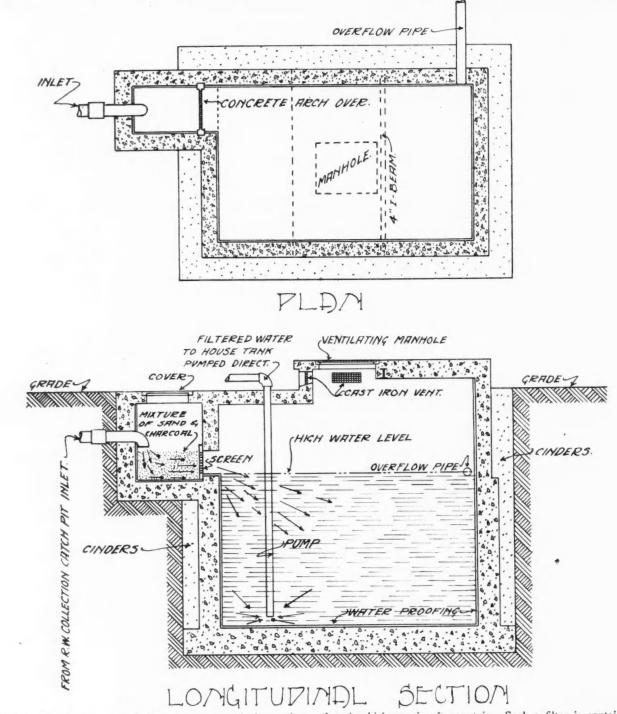
Cement Cistern for Drinking Water

To the Editor:

Eads, Colo.

I am building a new house here; and the parties want me to build them a cement cistern, and they would like to have it so it would not taste of the cement. Is there a chemical used that would keep the water from tasting of the cement? Could one put in a filter that would purify the water and keep it from tasting of the new shingles? Also would like or clayey matter put into the concrete for the cistern walls. In some cases impurities of this kind, dissolving out slowly, have been known to discolor the water. That is not the fault of the concrete however, but is the fault of the poor work. Dirty materials should not be permitted in any concrete work, especially for such purposes as this.

Where cistern water is used for drinking purposes a filter made of alternate layers of sand and charcoal, all about one



to know the best way to build a concrete arch for such a WALTER J. MICHELS. cistern.

foot in thickness, is often put in. Such a filter is contained in a small compartment at one side of the cistern proper and through this the water is conducted into a main tank. A filter of this kind needs to be renewed occasionally, or it will itself become a source of pollution to the water. Such a filter will help appreciably the discoloration and taste due to new shingles. New shingles are only a temporary source of washed before being used to make sure that there is no loam annoyance in this way as they soon become weathered.

The concrete arch covering the cistern may be built up over a sand core, though this means considerable labor in shoveling out the sand through the manhole after the concrete has set. A flat slab would, in most cases, be just as good as the arch. If made of four inches of concrete reinforced strongly with steel reinforcing mesh, such a slab would bear all the weight that would ever come upon it. Such a slab can be moulded at one side and then placed as a whole over the cistern top. EDITOR.

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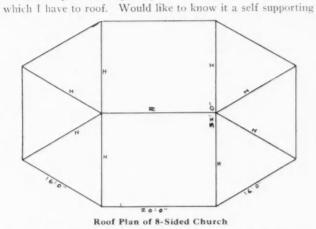
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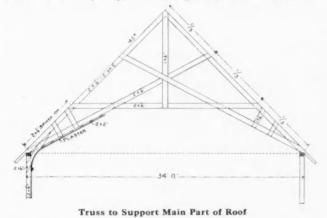
Roof Framing for a Church

To the Editor: Asbury, Mo. Inclosed please find plate plan for a cement block church



roof on the common roof part would hold it and tie the hips straight across above the collar beams. The ceiling is to run up the rafters about four feet.

I intend to construct this roof according to the sketch given in Practical Carpentry, Vol. 1, Fig. 138, with about 3/8 or



5/12 pitch. Will say we intend to bolt two 2 by 8 inch plates on this church and it will be covered with shingles.

LESLIE L. HALL. Answer: The sketch in question (which is reproduced here) should be all right for this building. The span shown is 2 feet greater than what you have; so it is certain that it would be amply strong. EDITOR.

Concrete Base for Floor Tiles

To the Editor:

Morris, Ill.

I wrote specifications for the concrete floor to be put under the tile floor at the court house here in Morris. The committee is going to take up the board floor and want to put in 4 inches of concrete with the tile on top of that. They asked me to write the specifications and give them a figure on the job. I did so, but one of the committee thinks the

specifications are not rich enough. I specified a 1 to 7 mixture, 1 cement, 3 sand and 4 crushed stone. I expected to use crushed stone from 2 inches to 1/4 inch in size. I have plenty 34 inch stones. Which would you recommend, and what do you think of the mixture; is it right? A false floor will be put in between the floor joists, the top of the floor joists to be sharpened.

Please tell me what you think of this mixture, whether it is C. H. BLACK strong enough or not.

Answer: The member of the committee who criticised your 1:7 mixture is right. The concrete under a tile floor should be absolutely water-tight, and in order to secure this, a rich mixture is needed, and we would recommend, therefore, that you use a carefully graded mixture, not leaner than 1 cement to 2 sand to 4 crushed stone, and mixed rather wet. As your concrete is to be 4 inches thick, you might lay 3 inches of the above mixture, then on top of that, as a base for the tile to rest on, you should lay 3/4 or 1 inch of rich concrete mortar, say 1 cement to 3 sand, and the joints between the tile should be well grouted with this rich mortar. The joints should be wide enough to make the floor appear as obviously a tile floor. If the joints are too narrow, this would suggest that you were trying to avoid the appearance of tiling, and the artistic effect would not be so good. A 2-inch size for your crushed stone, we think, would be rather large in a floor of this depth, and would recommend that you use a smaller size. say 1 inch down.

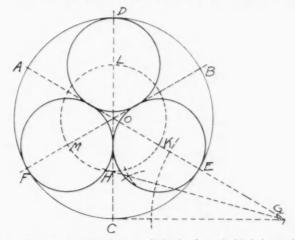
The top edges of the floor joists should be beveled, as this will tend to prevent cracks developing. The false floor on which the concrete is to be laid, should be put in very near the top of the joists, so that the beveled tops of the joists will be buried to considerable depth under the upper surface of the concrete. There should be about one and a half to two inches of concrete and mortar above the top level of the joists. EDITOR.

To Lay Out Circle Work

Topeka, Kans.

To the Editor: Can you give, through the column of our much esteemed paper, the solution of the following problem: Within a given circle, draw three smaller circles, which shall be tangent to the larger given circle and to each other.

WERNER A. RICHTER. Answer: The following will give a solution. As per sketch,

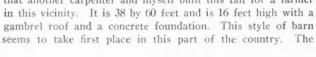


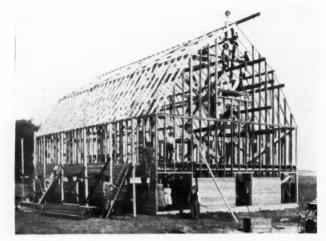
you will see that the larger circle is first divided into six equal parts by the diameters AE, CD, etc. Extend any diameter, as AE to G, making EG equal to the radius of the given circle. Join CG. Bisect the angle OGC by GH, intersecting OC in H. With center O and radius OH, draw the circle HKLM. K, L and M are the centers of the required circles. EDITOR.

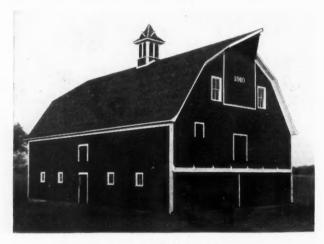
Popular Style for Barns

To the Editor:

Alton, Iowa. Under separate cover I am sending pictures of a barn that another carpenter and myself built this fall for a farmer







Framework and Finished Barn

cornice is something new, at least I have not seen anything like it.

I have been a subscriber to the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER for some time. J. F. DOUMA.

Fuming, Bleaching and Rusting

To the Editor Bloomington, Ill. Please find \$2.00 enclosed for which renew by subscription for another year. I will say that I like the paper very much. I see questions asked and answered in this paper. I have two questions I would like to ask.

I have read in your paper about fumed oak finish, saying to put it in air tight box with ammonia. May I ask how long it takes to give a nice brown finish? I tried my luck but failed for some cause. I let it stay 24 hours but got no results. I pasted newspapers over the cracks in a box; then turned the box over and banked dirt up around the edge; but yet it failed. What was the trouble?

I also want to know if there is any way to take out rust stain caused by the nails rusting and the stain coming through the wood; is there any way to remove this rust stain? The heads of the nails were sunk in and the hole filled with crack filler, but the nails rusted and the rust came through

I also like to ask is there any way to treat the nails before driven to keep them from rusting and showing the rust stain on finished stain work. WALTER C. WILSON.

Answer: Your failure to make the ammonia fuming process of oak finishing work nicely is probably due to the fact that your ammonia was not strong enough to do the work. Ordinary household ammonia is diluted very much. It has to be in order not to blister the hands of those using it for ordinary household purposes. The ammonia for fuming should be strong; about 26 degrees Baumé. This may be secured at a drug store.

Iron rust stain in wood makes a hard problem to deal with especially if it is in some very fine piece of work; for the wood is sometimes injured slightly by the bleaching process. You might try bleaching the spots with chlorine water. Go to the drug store and they will tell you how to make and use this.

The most practical way of keeping nails from rusting in finished stain work is to use galvanized nails. These are now made so perfectly and at such a relatively low cost that anyone can well afford to use them in any work that is subjected to the danger of rusting. FDITOR

A Bird House

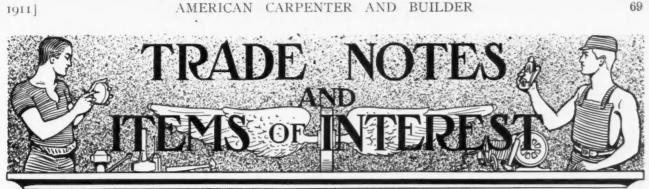
To the Editor:

Cadiz, Ohio.

Those who enjoy the company of our little feathered friends will be interested in this bird house which has been built near here. It is something of a palace for the colony of martins which make it their home. JOHN T. TIMMONS.



Snug Shelter for the Birds

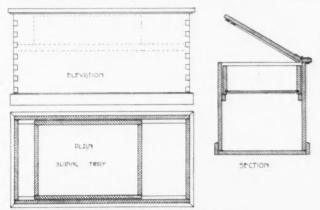


A Cedar Chest

For keeping furs, woolen goods, etc., cedar chests or boxes are highly esteemed and they are frequently made by woodworkers for individual use, and are also manufactured for the stores supplying material of this kind.

Cedar is used because it is commonly believed that the aromatic odor given off by the oil of the cedar-wood chest will prevent insects from attacking material stored therein. The cedar frequently used for this purpose is the ordinary red or incense cedar.

The stock for such boxes should be well seasoned so as to



Cedar Chest-Moth and Dust Proof

avoid warping. The interior should not be oiled or varnished. Such surface treatment would seal up the aromatic odor under an impervious layer of varnish or oil and defeat the purpose for which the box is made.

If the box is made of one thickness of cedar the outside may be finished by varnishing and polishing. This is accomplished by giving the wood one or more coats of shellac and then rubbing it down with a rag covered with shellac and oil which will give a very good polish.

Another way of treating the surface is to lightly sandpaper the first two or three coats of shellac and then rub the final coat with oil. Sometimes a good grade of furniture varnish is used in place of shellac. Either one of these agencies brings out the natural color of the wood very nicely.

In some cases the outside of the box is made of a different wood to harmonize with the finish of the room in which the chest is to be placed. In this case the cedar lining is simply tacked onto the inside of the box, the cedar boards being unvarnished on both faces.

Cutting Glass Tubing

Small tubing may be broken so as to have the ends perfectly square by making a nick with a three-cornered file at the point where the break is wanted. Without the file-nick the tube would break irregularly and would be very apt to splinter. If the tube should be much larger than what is known as "mill" size, it will be best to carry the nick clear around.

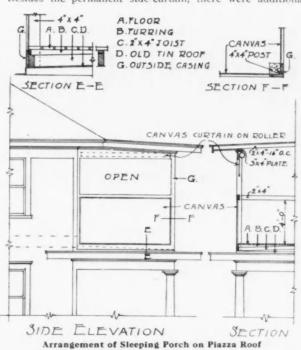
Building a Sleeping-Porch

A reader writes to Suburban Life, asking if it would be feasible and how much it would cost to build a small sleeping-porch over the roof of a piazza, with a canvas awning which will roll up. The reply of the architect to whom the quéstion was referred, is of interest :

The sleeping-porch could be built, as you suggest, over the roof of a piazza. I know of one which was built under almost similar conditions.

Joists were laid over the tin roof and furred up to a level, and on these a cheap wooden floor was laid, with open cracks. Posts 4 by 4-inch were set at the corners, and 2 by 4-inch ones against the house, to support the 3 by 4-inch plates and the roof rafters, which were 2 by 4-inch, spaced 16 inches on centers and sloped to shed water. There was a cross stud 2 by 4-inch all the way around the porch 4 feet from the floor. and the space between this and the floor was made proof against passing glances from the street, by a canvas curtain stretched tight around and buttoned to the cross stud, sill and posts, against the house.

Besides the permanent side-curtain, there were additional



ones which were attached to the plate, and had rope and pulley arrangements, by which they could be let down, to fill the remaining space between the plate and cross stud. The curtains were necessary to keep out driving rain-storms.

The roof was covered with a rolling canvas curtain, which was, however, never rolled up, because sudden showers were found to occur with little warning. This canvas had to be of the best quality in order to be really waterproof. In your case, the roof could be made permanent and the porch used

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throughout the year, by using a cheap boarding over the rafters and covering this with a good quality of roofing material, but it must have a slope sufficient to shed both snow and water. Built in this way, it would be more expensive than the waterproof canvas rolling curtain. The cost was as follows:

Carpenter's labor and materials, including

hardware\$30.00 Curtain for roof, or permanent roof of rough boarding and prepared roofing.... 12.00

Side-curtains and curtain around base... 18.00

Total\$60.00

This includes no painter's finish. A khaki covering for the bed will keep out any dampness, and, with two of the sidecurtains down during the day, there ought to be no damage from rain.

New Bronze Doors for National Capital

Seven years ago Congress awarded to L. Amatois, a citizen of Washington, a prize of \$10,000 for the design, declared by a board of judges to be the most meritorious, for the western doors of the Capitol.



New Western Doors of the National Capital

The doors have been completed and cast in bronze. The panels symbolize Jurisprudence, Science, Art, Mining, Agriculture, Electricity, Engineering and Commerce. The doors represent the apotheosis of America. According to the American Architect, they contain designs which bring the history

of the nation down to the present time.

It is seventy-two years since the first bronze doors were placed at the eastern portal of the Capitol. They were by Rogers, and are known as the Columbus doors. Afterward the Crawford bronze doors, on which were designs depicting scenes in the history of the republic, were placed at the Senate and House entrances.

Inlaid Chess Board

The chess board shown in the accompanying illustration is the work of a seventh grade Icelandic boy, sixteen years of age, in Winnipeg. *The Manual Training Magazine* states that



Beautifully Inlaid and Carved by an Icelandic Lad

before making the board the boy made a drawing and blueprint of it. The design for the carving was adapted to the size of the frame from a design given him for a frame two inches larger.

Melting Points

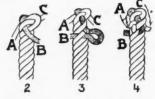
The melting points of some of the more common metals are as follows:

Cast Iron	deg.	Fahr.
Wrought Iron		
Steel	deg.	Fahr.
Copper	deg.	Fahr.
Brass	deg.	Fahr.
Lead 608	deg.	Fahr.
Tin 446	deg.	Fahr.

Rope-End Neatness

A very effective method of keeping rope ends in good condition yet at the same time small enough to pass easily through pulley blocks, small holes, etc., is the "spliced wall knot" described by a reader of *Farm and Fireside*. Fig. 1 shows the wall knot

started and Fig. 2 shows all of the strands pulled tight. Fig. 3 shows the **A** first step in splicing the ends of the loose strands back into **Fig.1**



the rope. Strand B (shaded) in this case is used as an illustration and all of the other strands are treated in a like manner with respect to the adjoining strands. After all of the strands have been treated as shown in Fig. 3 they should be drawn as tightly as possible into their places and cut off so that about one-half of an inch of each strand protrudes from the rope. The rope is then laid on a smooth board and rolled with the foot until it assumes a smooth, round finish as shown in Fig. 4.

Standard Automatic Brush

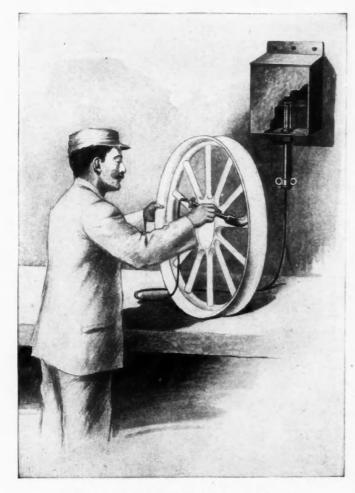
An ingenious painter's outfit has been perfected by the Standard Automatic Manufacturing Company, of New York, which will prove to be a great time and money saver in all woodworking shops where any considerable amount of painting is done. It will be especially useful for the manufacturers of automobiles, automobile bodies and wheels, all kinds of vehicles, carriages, etc. It will also be very useful for the manufacture of furniture.

This painting appliance is called the Standard Automatic Brush. Its arrangement and use are clearly shown in the accompanying illustration. By means of this labor saving appliance painting is done better and more quickly, eliminating all waste of paint. With it there is an absolutely even flow at all times, the brush being easily and accurately adjusted to put on any thickness of coat desired.

Unlike the air brush, the Standard Automatic system requires no air pressure and is claimed to be far superior to the spray, for with it the paint is rubbed into the grain of the wood. Any kind of paint can be used with it. The Standard Automatic Brush is absolutely clean and is fire-proof.

The ordinary outfit complete consists of a large paint tank with automatic valve, and 6 feet of flexible tubing with the automatic adjustable brush which is made of aluminum. For factory or shop use the paint tank is stationary and is placed in an elevated position. The outfit is also made with a tank to be strapped on the back for house and sign painting, work on structural steel, etc.

For all these purposes the Standard Automatic Brush will reduce the cost of painting. Readers of the the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER are urged to make a test with one outfit and be convinced of the money-saving features of the



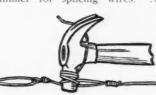
Painting With the Standard Automatic Brush

Standard Automatic system. Since the apparatus will last a life time, the first cost would be the only expense. It does not matter what you are manufacturing or what special line you are engaged in, if you are having painting work done, it will pay you to investigate this method.

Address the Standard Automatic Manufacturing Company, 50 Church street, New York, N. Y., and they will send you immediately, their booklet describing this system in full.

The Hammer as a Wire Stretcher

The accompanying picture shows how some farmers use a hammer for splicing wires. A loop is made and the



loop is made and the loose end of the wire pulled through it and wrapped a round the hammer head and fastened in the claws. The head is inserted in the loop as shown and by

winding the wire onto the hammer head, it is stretched. As the unwinding is done, the wire is wound in such a way as to complete the splice.

Locking Ships at Panama

With the wonderful progress being made in the construction of the Panama Canal and the near approach of the time when it will be finished, the operation of the locks takes on new interest.

Recent estimates fix the time to be spent in ascending or descending the lock stair at Gatun at an hour and a half, and in all probability the three locks at the Pacific end will be passed with equal quickness. Under ordinary circumstances

it is thought that a lock chamber can be filled in about fifteen minutes. The remaining quarter of an hour may be needed of the operation of the gates and entrance to and departure from the lock. If there is need for haste, though, it is asserted that the work can be conducted twice as quickly. Once inside the lock, steamers will not be permitted to move under their own power. They will be towed by electric locomotives. In approaching a lock a safety chain in front will check any excessive speed. In crossing the isthmus a vessel will take ten or twelve hours. Hence it is likely that passengers will leave it temporarily at one end of the canal and make the journey by rail, going on board again at the other terminus. In this way several hours can be saved for sightseeing at Colon and Panama.

The largest steamships built for the transatlantic service belong to the White Star Line. One of them, the Olympic, is nearly completed. The other will be ready next year. These vessels are 890 feet in length, 92 feet wide at the broadest part, and very much larger than the Mauretania and the Luisitania of the Cunard Line. Yet the Olympic and her sister ship will have plenty of room in the locks of the Panama Canal if they ever have reason to use the new waterway. The interior measurements of each lock give a breadth of 110 feet and length of 1,000.

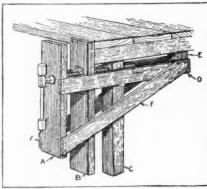
Valuable Cabinet as a Hen's Nest

At a farm sale in Warwickshire a beautifully carved old Jacobean cabinet realized about \$380. Up to the time of the sale it had been used as a medicine chest in the cow house, and at one time was made the nesting place of poultry.

There is no absolute need of painting zinc work, for exposing it to the atmosphere has the effect of coating it with a thin film of oxide, which protects it as effectually as paint.

A Parallel Bench Vise

Herewith is given a sketch showing the construction of a parallel vise for carpenters, as suggested by Popular Mechanics. The jaws of the vise, A and B, are made from 2 by 6 inch material of the right length for the bench. A hole is bored through the leg, C, of the bench to make a guide



screws, and also loose mortises are

Carpenter's Bench Vise

pieces, D, should be longer than the screw. The block, E, is 4 by 4 inches square and 6 inches long and fastened between the ends, D. The upper end of this block should be smooth for sliding along the under side of the bench support. Two, braces, F.F. are fastened diagonally from the lower end of the jaw, A, to the sides of the block, E, and

over the pieces, D. The screw is an ordinary vise screw that can be purchased at any hardware store.

notable feature about this device is that it takes away entirely the necessity for erecting scaffolds, even for work on stucco houses. These ladders do not lean against the building. Only a narrow steel brace just touches it at two points, and is not fastened in any way.

Using these elevators, a couple of workmen can erect a perfectly safe scaffold and be at work on it in 10 minutes; they can afterwards raise or lower themselves at will with ease, for the elevators can be operated from the ground, from the scaffold, or from any point necessary on the ladder. It locks automatically and positively every foot.

A second smaller platform is provided, about 2 ft. above the one on which the men stand; this holds tools, material, etc., within easy reach, and its advantage can scarcely be overestimated, for it saves the workmen stooping every little while, which is the heaviest part of the work, besides saving considerable time.

Elevators are run on and off after ladders are up, and can be folded for shipment after removing two wing nuts. There is nothing about them to get out of order, and if properly taken care of, they are good for a life-time of use.

Any wide-awake contractor who studies into it will quickly appreciate what the returns will be from investment in this equipment; in fact it will be hard for the man who does not use it to compete with estimates from those who do.

These elevators are being manufactured by the James I. Taylor Mfg. Co., Bloomfield, N. J., who will be glad to furnish circulars and full particulars on request.

cut in the stationary jaw, B, to allow the pieces, D, to slide freely. These two sliding

for the screw.

This hole should

be of such a size

to make a close

fit for the screw.

Two pieces of 1 by

3-in. material, D,

are mortised into

the jaw, A, and

fastened with

To Take Heat Stains Out of **Polished Wood**

Take three or four thicknesses of blotting paper and lay on the spot and place a hot smoothing iron on the paper. Have ready at hand some pieces of flannel, also folded and made quite hot. As soon as the iron has made the surface of the wood quite warm, remove the paper and go over the surface with a piece of paraffine, rubbing it hard enough to leave a coating of the substance. Then with one of the pieces of flannel rub the injured surface. Continue the rubbing, using freshly warmed cloths until the whiteness leaves the varnish or polish. The operation may have to be repeated one or twice, but it always succeeds at last.

Flexible Paint for Canvas

Take 21/2 pounds of good yellow soap; cut it into thin slices and dissolve it in 11/2 gallons of boiling water. While hot, grind the solution with 31/2 gallons of good oil paint. This paint is impervious to water, but does not diminish the flexibility of the canvas or other fabric to which it may be applied.

A Ladder Elevator

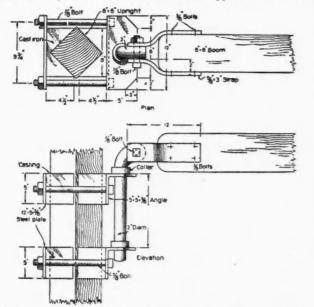
One of the newest appliances for the use of stucco workers and painters is the ladder elevator shown in accompanying cut. One



A Severe Test for the Taylor Ladder Elevator

Novel Boom-Seat for Hoisting Derrick

In the execution of building contracts novel expedients are often devised with a view to facilitating the performance of some detail of the work, or some peculiar form of construction is adopted in connection with the apparatus which is



likely to command the immediate attention of the contractor or builder who may see it. In connection with the recent erection of a reinforced concrete building a rather novel

fastening of the boom to the upright of a derrick was adopted by the concern executing the contract for the work. The boom seat was attached to a construction elevator tower, the elevator being used for hoisting concrete and the derricks for raising reinforcing steel and forms to the various floors of the building. The seat consisted of two pairs of castings 8 inches wide by 5 inches deep by 41/2 inches thick cast to fit a 6 by 6 inch timber diagonally. Each pair of these castings was tightly clamped to an upright of the elevator tower by two 7/8 by 11 inch bolts, a 12 by 5 by 3/8 inch steel plate and a 5 by 5 by 3/8 inch angle 12 inches long. The two pairs of castings were spaced so that there was a distance of 12 inches from top to top of the outward flanges of the angles. In the horizontal flanges were holes through which passed a 2-inch steel pin, held in place by a collar resting on each angle. The head of the pin was bent slightly out from the upright. upset and drilled for a 7/8-inch bolt. This bolt held a 5% by 3 inch strap to either side of the head of the 2-inch pin, and the 6 by 6 inch boom was tightly bolted to these straps by four 3/8-inch bolts.

A New Jointer or Hand Planer

H. B. Smith and his successors the H. B. Smith Machine Company, have been building jointers for many years. Those which were made forty to fifty years ago had each table mounted on four links which were of the same radius as the cutting circle, then known as the Carey style. Subsequently they built them with the table mounted on

four slides, and a few with only one large or long slide to each table, later (some twenty-five years ago), they built them with four slides or inclines to each table in such a manner that the tables were made to adjust radially with the cutting circle; and while the design did not indicate it the base was made so

that it could rest on the floor in three places like a threelegged stool. As indicated by the illustrations they have now brought out a new design in which the frame is cast whole and rests upon the floor in three places so that it cannot be twisted out of line by changing floors. And the longer table comes first so as to handle long materials with better facility. The following description will give an idea of the details and adjustments:

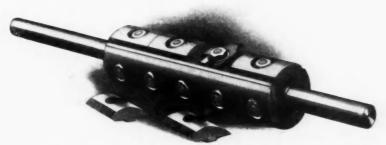
The frame is of box form, very rigid and is provided with a chute for delivering the shavings to the rear, where connection should be made to the exhaust pipe system. The top of the frame for supporting the table inclines is 74 inches in length, while the bast is 46 inches long by 24 inches at the rear end of the 12-inch and 16-inch machines. The larger machines have wider frames.

The tables are extra wide and conjointly are 86 inches over all, the front table being 48 inches long. These tables are deeply ribbed so as not to sag or twist out of truth, and are raised and lowered by hand wheels and screws at each end on inclines which are locked together and tongued to the carriage, making it practically impossible to get the tables out of alignment. The rear table has a rabbetting groove $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and a plain rabbetting bracket is furnished with each machine. Both of the tables are faced with steel next to the cutter-head and can approach one another so as to reduce the throat to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The carriages on which the tables are mounted, are secured to the main frame in dove-tail slides, and can be drawn away from the cutter-head for projecting or molding knives, and for changing and sharpening the cutters. Four small hand wheels serve to clamp the carriages on the position desired.



Rear Side View of New Jointer



New Round Safety Head Showing Sectional Caps Removed on Two Sides for Projecting Cutters

The rear inclines adjust for glue joints.

The head-stock is firmly held in clamp bearings and is adjustable by screws beneath for aligning the cutter-head perfectly to the tables. The bearings for the cutter-head are of the new wing or side-clamp style and are self-oiling; the

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[January

front box being 61/2 inches and the rear box 73/4 inches long.

The new cutter-head is made round and is arranged to carry two thin self-hardening knives which are held on by two steel caps and screws; the other two sides of the head are slotted and provided with bolts and nuts for holding the projecting cutters which may project to cut to the depth of 1 inch. These slots are covered by sectional caps which can be removed when cutters are used, as shown in one of the cuts. The angle of cut is the same as any regular 4-slotted head and therefore offers no beating resistance to the cut. The head proper is made of high grade crucible steel with the lips for self-hardening knives faced with hardened tool steel, and the journals which are forged solid thereon are turned and ground to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to fit the clamp bearings above referred to. The head is driven by a $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inch pulley.

The guide or fence is 54 inches long, tilts to 45 degrees for bevel planing, may be set slightly diagonally and adjusts entirely across the tables.

The countershaft is provided, consisting of a shaft of suitable size with pressed steel hangers, and tight and loose pulleys 10-inch diameter by 5-inch face, the loose pulley being fitted with the Gleason patent self-oiling bush.

The equipment for regular jointers consists of one pair of thin, self-hardening cutters, and bolts and nuts for the other two sides of the head including sectional caps; also the countershaft described above.

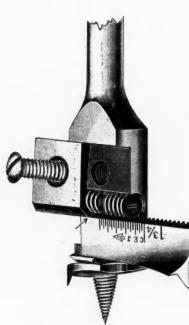
For further particulars address H. B. Smith Machine Company, Smithville, N. J., U. S. A.

To Dull Brass

One part by weight of iron rust, 1 part white arsenic, 12 parts hydrochloric acid. Clean the brass thoroughly, and apply with a brush until the color desired is obtained, then rinse well, dry and lacquer.

Improved Expansive Bit

Carpenters and builders generally will undoubtedly be interested in the accompanying illustration showing the improved Steer's patent expansive bit, made and sold by C. E. -Jennings & Co., 42 Murray street, New York. Particular attention is called to



screw by means of which the cutter can be instantly adjusted to the thousandth part of an inch. There is a bevel on the cap and the cutter; and this, with the teeth, prevents the cutter from slipping and creeping. Bits are made for large cutting, from 7/8 to 3 inches, and for small cutting from 5/8 to 13/4 inches. The cutters, caps and screws can be obtained in various sizes.

the micrometer

These bits come packed in waterproof canvas case, so made as to prevent damage to the tools. C. E.

Jennings & Co. are manufacturers of the "Arrow Head" line of carpenters' tools, and will be glad to send catalogs and price lists to any address on request.



ew York Contractor de a Barrel of Money **Suburban Houses!** 50)

The Gordon-Van Tine Catalogs OPENED HIS EYES!

Here's just one example of the way our business grows. A New York Contractor, conducting extensive building operations in the suburb of Far Rockaway, Long Island, noticed an advertisement of the Gordon-Van Tine Co. of Davenport, Iowa, offering high-grade, guaranteed Millwork, Lumber and all other Building Material-direct from the mill-at a big saving over retail dealers' prices. It interested him. He wrote for our Catalogs. When they came, the low prices opened his eyes to the enormous savings offered.

Comparison of Our Prices With Local Dealers' Made Him "SIT UP AND TAKE NOTICE"

He said to himself, "Great Scott, if there's as big a saving as that, **me for Gordon-Van Tine!**" by local retail lumber dealers and millwork men. He decided to risk a trial order, as he found our He made careful comparison of our quotations bank references O.K. and our rating in Dun and with the prices asked on the same class of stuff Bradstreet satisfactory.

1911]

Sent Us a "TRIAL ORDER"—Goods Shipped Quick and Proved to be HIGHEST QUALITY

We filled the order in the usual way-promptly, carefully, conscientiously. We didn't know he everything came through had "150 houses up his sleeve." It wouldn't have extreme care in packing. made any difference even if we had. The contractor was delighted with our stuff.

It was not only better than he expected, but everything came through "shipshape"—due to our

He saved so much money on the "trial order" that he felt like he had tapped a "pay streak."

Orders Material for 150 HOUSES and Becomes a EADY CUSTOMER of the Gordon-Van Tine Co.

The pictures at the top show the class of houses which this wide-awake contractor built from our materials exclusively.

He made a barrel of money on those 150 houses out in Iowa.

and is a steady buyer of our materials. There are over half a million fellows throughout the country who have also "seen a great light"

Honestly, MR. CONTRACTOR, Why Not Investigate?

Our immense concrete warehouses are packed and with bargains in sash, doors, millwork, stair and porch material, flooring, roofing. Everything ready for quick shipment anywhere; quality, safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Get the Free Catalogs. Compare prices, note the big saving, and send us a trial order.

GORDON-VAN TINE CO., 553 Federal Street, Davenport, Iowa

What is Marble?

The most recent authority on marble defines it as follows: "The name marble is given to any calcareous or magnesium rock sufficiently beautiful to be utilized in decorative work. Commercially this includes limestones, magnesium limestone and dolomites, onyx or travertines, serpentine and alabaster, in short all varieties that are capable of taking and retaining a polished face and that are adapted to and available for decorative purposes."

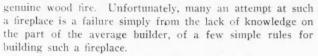
By a critical investigation of a manufactured marble, "Tesco," a product recently placed on the market, it is found to display all the analytical features of a real marble—a multitude of crystals twined together to make up the whole, displaying natural colors that closely resemble the quarried marbles of France, Italy, Belgium, Greece and those of this country and so easily distinguishable in its characteristics as to be recognized by name.

The advantage of a surface that is crystallized, translucent and without any fractures gives it merit, and furnishes the building trades a marble product that will create a new market peculiarly its own.

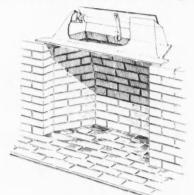
The results finally attained in this manufactured marble came after 28 years of experimenting, in which time the product seems to have been perfected to withstand the exposure of the elements. Since its price is low it undoubtedly will be given a trial; and will prove successful, if its claims are borne out—which time will tell when put in general use.

Fireplace Construction

A genuine, old-fashioned fireplace for burning logs is a most delightful feature in any home. Family life centers around it and it has a charm that no other feature has. A gas log or a small coal grate is a poor substitute for the



There is no mystery nor any great difficulty in building a fireplace that will burn wood without smoking: proper pro-



The Covert Fireplace Throat and Damper

portioning of the flue to the fireplace opening, proper forming of the throat and smoke chamber—with this knowledge any mason can build a successful fireplace.

Clear and explicit rules for the above are found in "Hints on Fireplace Construction," published by the H. W. Covert Company, No. 168 Duane Street, New York City, and a copy of this booklet will be sent *free* to any one who will apply to them.

To Whiten Brass or Copper

Three pounds cream of tartar, 2 gallons water, 4 pounds finely-divided tin.



MECHANICS.

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co.

SIDE CUTTING PLIERS

HAND TOOLS

ID VALUABLE SHOP

ND

Stow & Wilcox Co.

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co.

TINNERS' HAND SHEARS OR SNIPS

This 165-page book should be in every carpenter's tool chest

T contains a complete catalog of 200 mechanics' hand-tools, the largest line offered by any one manufacturer, and 35 pages of handy reference tables and useful information.

77

It is important to know the factory where your tools are made, for otherwise you have no one to hold finally responsible for the quality.

The MARK of the MAKER tells you

- **1** That the tool has been made by us and has over 90 years of supremacy in tool-making back of it.
- **?** That it is guaranteed perfect in quality and workmanship, and is the best tool made for the work it has to do.

3 That we assume the full responsibility.

Our four large lines of Guaranteed Hand Tools for Carpenters, Electricians, Machinists, and Tinsmiths, are sold by practically all leading dealers in the United States and Canada, or can be ordered by them from any hardware jobber. Insist on The MARK of the MAKER and accept no substitute.



The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co. MF'RS of the Largest Line of Mechanics' Hand Tools offered by any Maker Address all Correspondence to 22 Murray St., New York City Established 1819 Five Large Factories

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Y LIST

MARK of the MAREE

THE PECK, STOW & WILCOICO.

MANUFACTURERS

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co.

RATCHET BIT BRACES

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co.

HOW TO USE A WRENCH

13 14 14



As a rule rinst coart into only inspense years; and if the cost of paint and labor is added to the original cost of the material and applying, it will be at once apparent that "Burmite" will be found not only the **Most Durable** but **More Economical than others**. Architects, Contractors, Builders, Roofing Experts, Owners and Occupants will find our samples and booklet,

"BURMITE QUALITY COUNTS"

Illustrated with buildings, beautifully printed in colors, showing effect of BURMITE MATERIAL, applied as a Roofing and Siding, both interesting and instructive. Mailed free of all charges and obligation. WRITE TODAY.



The Peck-Williamson.Way of Reducing Cost of Living

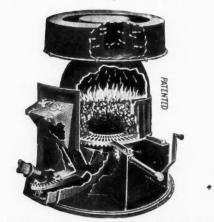
Underfeed heating systems have created a distinctive place among worth-while inventions. The Peck-Williamson slogan which has been sounded without let-up for years is one which appeals strongly to anyone who really comprehends its cheerful meaning; viz., "The Peck-Williamson Underfeed systems save one-half to two-thirds of coal bills." Here is a slogan that gets pretty close to everybody who has to pay the bills. The Peck-Williamson Underfeed principle of coal-burning,



The Boiler Underfeed Device

indorsed by many municipalities as best for health and the wiping out of the smoke nuisance, has already won national favor. Ten years of success with the Peck-Williamson Underfeed warm air furnaces have had a counterpart in two years of rapid growth of Underfeed boilers which have enpoyed two seasons of increasing sales and wonderful popularity. The Underfeed boiler followed the Underfeed warm air furnace because of an insistent demand for the same type of apparatus by those who preferred steam and hot water to warm air.

To meet this demand, after several years of careful plan-



Underfeed Boiler, Cut Out to Show How Fire Burns on Top

ning and research, the Underfeed steam and hot water boilers were placed on the market in January, 1909. The new apparatus met with a hearty reception by the heating trade generally, and a large number of boilers were sold and installed last season. The boilers made good in every particular and many enthusiastic letters have been received from dealers and users telling of the remarkable savings which Underfeed boilers are effecting in money, time and labor.

The Underfeed heating systems have won national recognition among architects, builders, and improvers of real estate as systems which add to the renting and selling value of any building, because they provide clean, even heat at least cost.

Underfeed furnaces are made in three sizes-the smallest suitable for the modest home of four or five rooms, and the

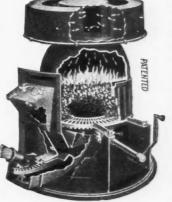
1911]



making a saving of \$33.80. I have saved one-half the work of caring for the fur-nace. I would not let the Underfeed go

out of my cellar for \$1,000 if I could not purchase another like it." Let us send you an Underfeed Furnace Booklet

and fac-similes of other cheerful testimonials like this, or our Special Catalog of Steam and Water Boilers-both FREE. Heating plans of our Engineering Corps are FREE. Write today, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.



THE WILLIAMSON CO., 436 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

largest giving satisfaction in homes that include 14 or 15 rooms.

Underfeed boilers made in fifteen sizes each, steam and water, with ratings ranging between 450 and 2725 square feet. The Underfeed contains all the good points of the



The Furnace Underfeed Device

best top-feed furnaces and boilers, with the addition of the Underfeed method of combustion and operation, which is just the reverse of the ordinary way of firing.

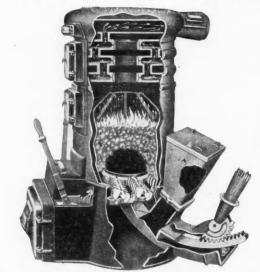
This enables the successful use of the cheapest grades of hard or soft coal, which could not possibly be burned in the ordinary furnaces and boilers, and the consequent saving is claimed to be one-half to two-thirds in coal bills.

The cuts clearly show the operation of the Underfeed feeding devices. Coal is placed in the hopper at the side of the boilers and furnaces and pumped up through the feed chute by means of a wooden lever which operates the plunger, onto the grate and underneath the body of burning coal. The fire is pushed upward and outward, and the fresh coal is thus surrounded on all sides and the top by fire. Smoke and gases released by combustion are consumed, thus utilizing every heat unit and bringing the fire in direct contact with the most effective heating surfaces of the heater. The few ashes

are removed as in ordinary furnaces and boilers.

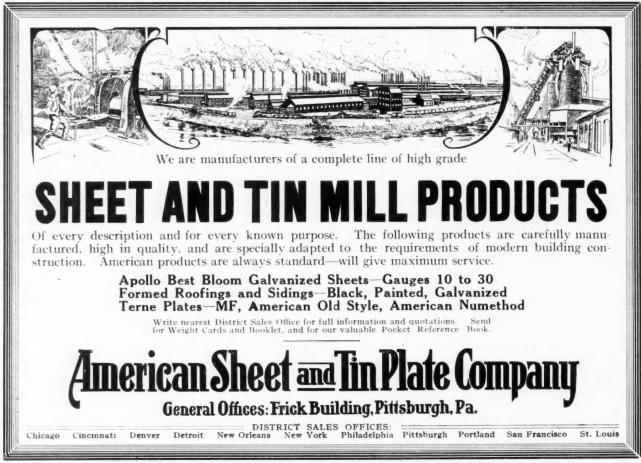
Carpenters and builders are urged to specify Underfeed heating plants, because in so doing, they will confer favor upon the house-owner or renter, because the Underfeed soon pays for itself and then keeps on saving money by reducing cost of heat.

Carpenters and builders are invited to write to The Peck-Williamson Company, 436 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio,



The Underfeed Furnace, with casting removed. cut away to show how coal is forced up under fire, which burns on top

for their illustrated Underfeed Furnace booklet or special catalog of Underfeed water and steam boilers. These are *free*, as are heating plans of the Engineering Corps of this big Cincinnati concern.



<u>**RICHMOND</u></u> CONCEALED TRANSOM LIFT</u>**

"Simply turn the Knob"

The <u>"RICHMOND</u>" Concealed Transom Lift is in a class by itself. Scientific principles have been applied in its design with joints and contacts reduced to a minimum.

It is easily set in position, operates by the turn of a knob, has a positive action and the knob is the only part exposed.

The operating knob is about on a level with the door knob, turns almost as easily as a latch and locks the transom in any position.

The knob is the prominent feature of this device, and the fact that a transom can be operated by turning a knob will appeal to owners—the fact that all mechanism is concealed should appeal to architects.

We have an interesting booklet on this device, which tells more about it, and we will gladly mail a copy to any architect upon request.

THE MCCRUM-HOWELL CO.

NEW YORK: 41st Street and Park Avenue CHICAGO: Rush and Michigan Streets

Manufacturers of "RICHMOND" Modern Improvements For Heating, Vacuum Cleaning Ventilation and Sanitation

If it's <u>"RICHMOND</u> it's right

Money Making Offer on Portable Baths

Through the inventive genius of a Toledo man, Mr. Willard E. Allen, it appears that the blessings of modern bathing facilities are now to be enjoyed by all. It is a rather startling fact, when you come to think of it, that with all the progress that has been made in sanitation and in the matter of household conveniences of other kinds, there has been no improvement for the great majority of families in the matter of bathing facilities.

Most people are still obliged to use the same crude appliances that were used hundreds of years ago. For everyone knows the sorrowful fact that modern bathrooms are possible only where there is running water, supplied either by public water works or private water pressure systems, and then only at great expense.

The vast number of people living in small communities or in rural districts where water pressure systems are unknown still have to rely on the old bothersome and unsatisfactory utensils of long ago.

Any one who has experienced the inconvenience of carrying water to pour into a tub or basin, the nuisance of slopping water, to say nothing of the incompleteness of the old cleansing process, will appreciate at once the wonderful advantages of a simple equipment which will do the work claimed for this invention of Mr. Allen's.

Being naturally of an inventive turn of mind, Mr. Allen perfected what is known as the Allen Portable Bath Apparatus for his own use. The success of the invention was so remarkable, however, that friends and neighbors in large numbers immediately wanted to share in its benefits also. The Allen Manufacturing Company was accordingly organized, with Mr. Willard E. Allen as president, and the project was undertaken to manufacture the Portable Bath Apparatus in sufficient quantities to supply the huge demand which immediately developed.

The apparatus itself proved so efficient in operation, so simple in construction and so easily used, at the same time being extremely moderate as to cost, that its use quickly spread throughout all parts of the country. It is now stated that after having been thoroughly tested throughout a considerable period of years, a quarter of a million of these portable bath outfits have been sold.

The Allen Manufacturing Company, 3221 Allen Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, are making a very attractive offer to readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER to act as district agents for the Allen Portable Bath Apparatus. It will pay you to drop them a line requesting details of their agency plan and information concerning the apparatus itself. You will find this very interesting and well worth investigating.

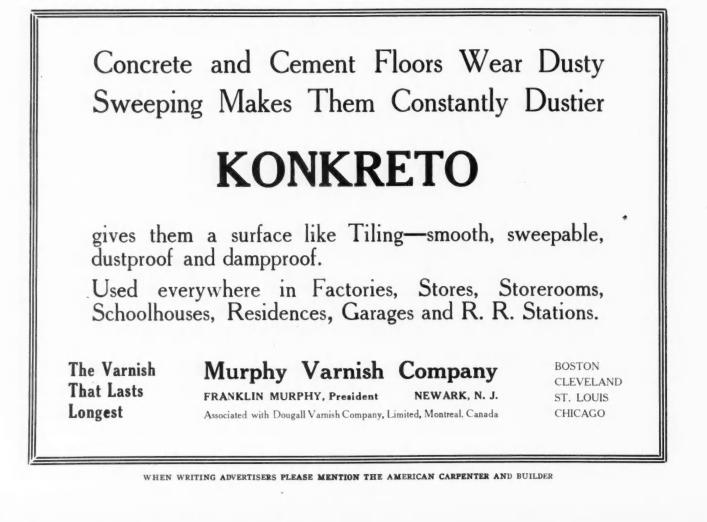
New Light on Vacuum Cleaning

The McCrum-Howell Co., manufacturers of the wellknown "Richmand" line, have just issued two new booklets dealing with the subject of vacuum cleaning.

These booklets are entitled "What it Means to Be Clean" and "Vacuum Cleaning and School Hygiene," written in a very fresh and attractive style, offering many goods ideas on this new branch of industry.

Vacuum cleaning, both built-in and portable, is certain to have a great future in this progressive country. Carpenters and builders should see to it that they keep fully informed as to all its developments.

We understand that these booklets will be mailed with other information, to all readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER requesting the McCrum-Howell Company, New York City, for details of the vacuum cleaning business.



Will You Answer This Advertisement And Get These Samples Delivered Free?

R IGHT by actual test we want you to know all about Johnson's Wood Dye and Under-Lac. A single trial will prove their superior merits. We will gladly bear the expense of sending samples that you may be familiar with the quality of our goods. There's a great difference between

Johnson's Wood Dye

and a mere stain. It is a real deep-seated dye that penetrates the wood, giving a rich, permanent color that will not raise the grain in the slightest. Johnson's Wood Dye is made in fourteen standard shades, as follows:

No. 126—Light Oak No. 123—Dark Oak No. 125—Mission Oak No. 140—Manila Oak No. 110—Bog Oak No. 128—Light Mahogany No. 129—Dark Mahogany

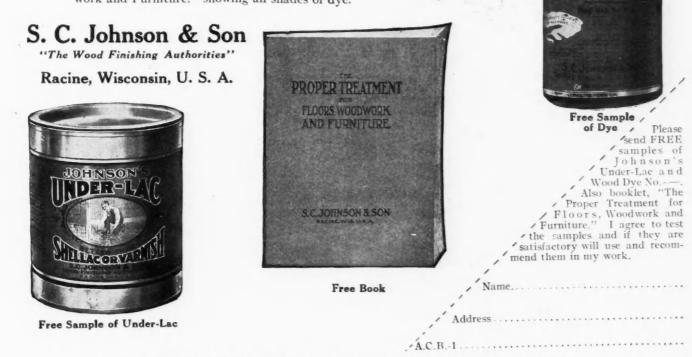
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No. 130—Weathered Oak No. 131—Brown Weathered Oak No. 132—Green Weathered Oak No. 121—Moss Green No. 122—Forest Green No. 171—Flemish Oak y No. 178—Brown Flemish Oak Half-Gallons—\$1.50 Each.

Cap Dip

Johnson's Under-Lac

is a spirit varnish which will not chip, mar or scratch. It is better than shellac or varnish, as it can be easily applied and does not raise the grain, nor is it thick and sticky like varnish—dries in half an hour. Gallons \$2.50. In answering, use attached coupon for samples of Johnson's Under-Lac and Dyes. State carefully the number of shades wanted. With samples we will also send a copy of our booklet. "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture," showing all shades of dye.



BEAVER BOARD Offers the Good Carpenter Another Good Opportunity

You build and finish most of the house, why not the walls and ceilings, too? You can if you know how to put up BEAVER BOARD

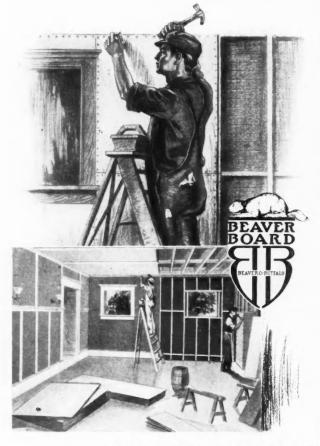
THE picture below shows how easy it is for a good workman to turn out a classy job and get the reputation and steady employment that goes with it. When it's done it's a standing ad for you, for BEAVER BOARD Walls and Ceilings *last*. They don't crack, peel off and deteriorate like lath, plaster and wall-paper; they cost less and look better.

Write today for samples, booklets and special information to carpenters—How BEAVER BOARD is nailed direct to studding of new buildings or over the lath and plaster of remodeled buildings of every kind; directions for working out different designs; pictures of finished interiors; how to make partitions, drop ceilings, etc.

Sold[by] lumber, hardware, paint, wall-paper and builder's supply dealers and decorators, in sizes to meet all requirements. If not handled by your dealer, write us, mentioning his name.

The BEAVER COMPANY of BUFFALO

In U. S. address 279 Beaver Road, Buffalo, N. Y. In Canada address 329 Beaver Triangle, Ottawa, Can.



A Popular Tool

The great popularity of Fay & Egan Company's No. 61 hand planer and jointer is evinced by the fact of its general introduction into the best woodworking shops in the land.

This machine is said to be remarkably simple. The accuracy, precision and superiority of work performed, together with the immense saving effected over hand labor, has made it a universal favorite among carpenters, contractors and retail lumbermen.

The manufacturers designed this machine for general, jointing and rabbeting, planing straight or out of wind, cornering, chamfering, making glue joints, and a great variety of similar work.

In its construction, the manufacturers have given special attention to the frame, casting it sufficiently heavy—making it perfectly free from vibration.

Tables are planed perfectly true, and are each vertically and horizontally adjustable, independent of each other. They are



No. 61 Hand Planer and Jointer

mounted on inclines tongued into each other. Each incline has an independent micrometer adjustment, for perfectly aligning the tables. They can be instantly drawn away from cutter head on each side to facilitate the setting, and sharpening knives and for swinging larger cutters.

Cylinder is of forged steel, four sided and slotted, running in reservoir of self-oiling bearings. The manufacturers furnish their safety cylindrical cutter head with this machine when ordered.

Fence bevels to 45 degrees and is equipped with spring post for holding down material while passing over head.

For further information regarding this machine, you are invited by the manufacturers to write for large illustrated circular. The proper address of the manufacturers is J. A. Fay & Egan Company, 545-565 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

American Ingot Iron-Non-Rusting

The American Rolling Mill Company began operation January 1st, 1900, at Middletown, Ohio. This site was chosen because of the exceptional shipping advantages, the proximity of the coal fields and the central location; in fact, the most advantageous location for shipping finished material to all parts of the United States. The growth of this company has been very fast.

In the year 1904 the output was increased by purchasing the Curtis Plant at Zanesville, Ohio. The company is now turning out a total of 60,000 tons per year.

In February, 1910, four hundred and eighty acres of ground were purchased at Middletown for the erection of a new \$3,000,000 addition, which will treble the present output of the company.

Since its inception, the present officers have had charge of the management of this company and have gained a reputation not only in this country, but abroad, for fair dealing and

Know this label and you know all you need to know about the quality and value of varnish.

It can be your sole guide to the purchase or recommendation of varnish for any grade or character of work.

It is always the sign of honest quality.

Berry Brothers' Architectural Varnishes MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGHEST GRADE FINISHING IN BUILDINGS.



For finishing floors in the most durable manner possible. Its quality has made it the bestknown and most widely used of all varnishes. There is no substitute.



For the finest rubbed (dull) or polished finish on interior woodwork. It has for years been the standard to which all other varnish makers have worked.



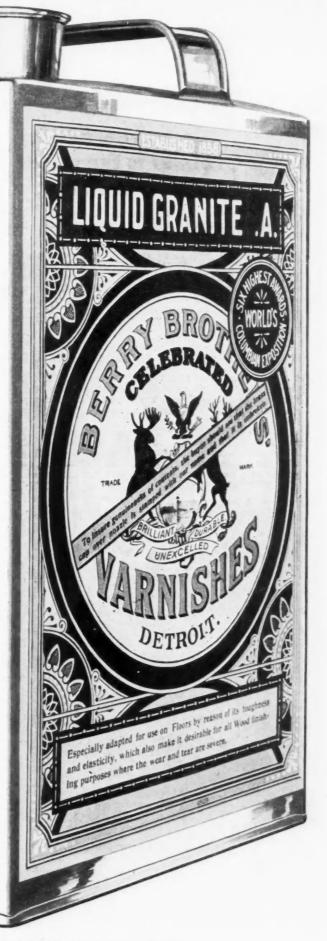
For interior woodwork exposed to severe wear and finished in full gloss, such as window sills and sash, bathroom and kitchen woodwork, and stands the action of soap and water to an unusual degree.



For front doors and all other surfaces exposed to the weather. Dries dust free in a short time and possesses great durability under the most trying weather conditions.

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET: "NATURAL WOODS AND HOW TO FINISH THEM." BERRY BROTHERS, Ltd.

Established 1858. Largest Varnish Makers in the World. Factories: Detroit, Mich., and Walkerville. Ont. Branches: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco. Dealers: Everywhere.



86

January

FAMOUS UNIVERSAL

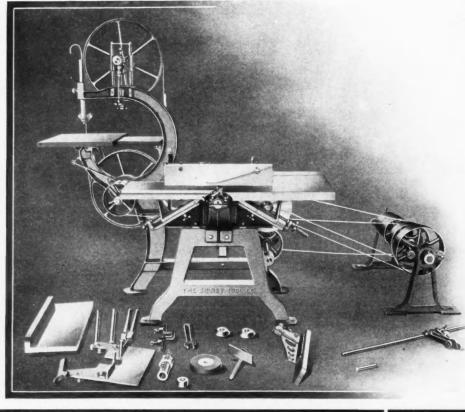
The FAMOUS JUNIOR for \$150.00 is the greatest offer in Woodworking Machinery ever made

This extraordinary bargain in woodworking machinery gives every carpenter, builder and contractor in America the opportunity to install a machine-shop for the total investment of \$150.00. The offer holds good until February 1st—after that the price will be increased. The present low price is about 50 per cent below the usual cost; it's made for the sole purpose of competing with inferior machines, and to convince the trade how much extra profit a FAMOUS Universal Woodworker will put in their pocket. The FAMOUS JUNIOR does eight different kinds of work, and embodies the following eight ma-chines: 20" Band Saw, 8" Jointer, Felloe Rounder, Emery Grinder, Saw Table with raising or lowering arbor, Boring Machine, Dadoeing Machine, Vertical Shaper. One man, with no previous experience, can operate the machine; there is nothing complicated, nothing to wear out, nothing to cause the least trouble. It means an end to the planing-mill bugbear, because in addition to saving planing-mill bills, there is the saving in time and trouble. Buying a FAMOUS JUNIOR is like putting money in the bank—only the dividends are bigger. dividends are bigger.

Half Price-Until February 1st

Hundreds upon hundreds of contractors have already taken advantage of our "half-price" offer. You have a clear month to make your application and to lay the foundation for a more profitable business. The year of 1911 will be a busy one for contractors and builders—prepare to meet it by installing the FAMOUS JUNIOR. Think of it—a complete machine-shop for only \$150.00 (there are positively no extras).

The FAMOUS JUNIOR is for hard service. We guarantee it—not for a year but for LIFE. Doesn't matter how long you have it, our guarantee is always good. No other manufacturers of woodworkers in the world can afford to make such a sweeping guarantee. But we know what the FAMOUS JUNIOR IS. We know how strong it is—how simple in construction and operation, and how it will live up to its guarantee. Yet the total outlay that you are called upon to make is \$150.00. And then we sell on trial and will take time payments. guarantee. Yet the total will take time payments.



Send Today for **Special Literature**

We have special literature telling all the details which will be sent free upon request. will be sent free upon request. Don't think you do not need a .woodworker — you .DO. Don't think you cannot af-ford this FAMOUS JUNIOR —because you CAN. Once you get the machine install-ed it will now for itself cach ed it will pay for itself each month—and save money in the bargain. Write for literature at once-before you do another thing.

The Sidney

SIDNEY,

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co. Front Street TORONTO, CANADA

The A. R. Williams Machinery Co. 57-61 Alexander St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

The FAMOUS No. 14 is an ideal Woodworker for Contractors' use

While our FAMOUS JUNIOR is the best universal woodworker on the market today for small contractors and builders, this No. 14 FAMOUS is unquestionably the most satisfactory for carpenters, builders and contractors who have a large amount of millwork done, and a great variety, as on the one machine SIXTEEN DIFFERENT KINDS OF MILLWORK CAN BE DONE, SIMPLY BY MAKING A FEW SIMPLE ADJUSTMENTS. The No. 14 FAMOUS Universal Woodworker is, without the shadow of a doubt, the most

unique piece of woodworking machinery, and the greatest time and labor saver, ever invented. On the one base are embodied the following sixteen woodworking machines:

[1101

- 27" Band Saw
 12" Jointer
 Saw Table with raising and lowering Saw Arbor Single Spindle Shaper 4
- Boring Attachment arranged on Special 5.
- Boring Spindle Poney Planer
- 6.
- Tongue and Pole Rounder
- Hollow Chisel Mortiser
- 9. Single End Tenoner 10. Drum Sander 10
- Disc Sander 11.
- 12. Knife Grinder
- Emery Grinder Band Re-saw 13
- 14.

Spoke Tenoner, Rim Borer and Wheel 15. Equalizer

16. Adjustable Felloe Rounder

Record Sales for 1910

Over five hundred contractors bought FAMOUS woodworkers during the past year; over a thousand will buy during 1911. We have never had a machine returned for repairs-we have never had an unsatisfactory report. Such a record points to a machine possessing REAL MERIT

-a proposition which every contractor should inquire into. Think what it means to install a machine which does the work of sixteen. Consider the saving in initial cost—in ultimate cost—in power transmission equipment—in floor space—in time—in labor. And remember that we guarantee the machine for life. Only the highest quality materials obtainable are used; the durability is wonderful. Yet, notwithstanding the adaptability of the machine there is absolutely nothing complicated-nothing beyond the knowledge of any machinist.

A Prosperous New Year

Begin your business year by sending for full information about this wonder-ful woodworker. Installing this FAMOUS means more profits for you and greater satisfaction to your customers. Catalog sent upon request.



16 Machines in One

KULK

87

The machine does sixteen different kinds of work and can be adjusted to perform the necessary woodworking operations almost instantly. The whole thing is so simple to operate that anyone with no previous experience can readily understand the principle.

The A.R. Williams

OHIO

Machinery Co. 260 Princess St. WINNIPEG, CANADA

Tool Co.

Williams&Wilson 320-328 St. James St. MONTREAL, CANADA

SERVICE OF KOVNAT & SHORT, CHI.

the production of the best quality of electrical sheets manufactured in the world.

In 1904 extensive experiments were begun to ascertain the real causes of the rapid corrosion of steel in its various forms. Following out the line of reasoning of one of the most prominent chemists and metallurgists in the United States, Dr. A. S. Cushman, Department of Agriculture, a metal was manufactured with the manganese eliminated.

In July, 1908, these experiments were culminated in a metal being produced in which the total amount of sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, manganese and silicon was reduced to 6/100 of 1 per cent. This was the purest iron ever manufactured commercially in this country or abroad. The metal was termed "American Ingot Iron" and has made the American Rolling Mill Company famous throughout the United States," Canada and Mexico as the manufacturer of the purest and very best grade of rust-resisting iron produced.

This iron is especially adapted for all purposes where resistance to corrosion is essential and is being specified and used extensively throughout this country for metal lath, roofing, siding, conductor, eaves trough, tanks, metal window frames, ventilators, cresting, corrugated culverts, etc.

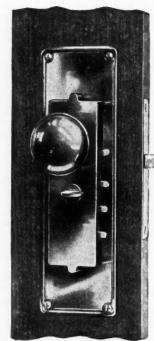
The American Rolling Mill Company has issued a very comprehensive and interesting booklet on the properties of American Ingot Iron, which can be obtained by addressing this company at the main office, Middletown, Ohio.

Making the Cribs Rat Proof

One way to build a rat-proof corn-crib is to set the crib on posts 22 inches from the ground and place glazed sewer tile 24 inches long around the posts before the crib floor is laid. The tile will settle enough so that the crib will rest on the posts. With the posts incased in tile it is impossible for rats to climb up the smooth surface and into the crib.

Agents Wanted for Keyless Locks

The Dayton Keyless Lock Co., Dayton, Ohio, have perfected a combination door lock which, being unlocked by pressing down the levers in the proper way, is predicted will put an end forever to the "Great Key Nuisance."



The Dayton Keyless Door Locks are the equal of the best key locks in appearance, material and mechanism, and give you double the protection, and their superior convenience make them worth many times more, though they sell for the same price.

It is confidently expected that the Dayton Keyless Door Locks will soon be used on old and new doors of all homes, shops, stores and offices. With old locks, just lay aside the spindle, and the outside escutcheon and place the keyless attachment on the outside.

It is much easier put on than a mortice lock, and cannot be removed from the outside.

This company is offering a high-grade, special chance to local agents with exclusive territory. A few places are also open to first-class men as state managers. All readers of the

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER ought to know what this new keyless lock is. Write today for complete information.



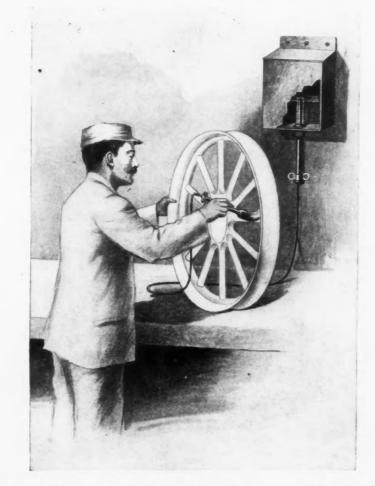
THE STANDARD AUTOMATIC BRUSH

does your painting work in a new way, better, quicker, cheaper, elimi-nating all waste of paint. An equal flow at all times; thickness of coat can be accurately adjusted. Absolutely clean and fireproof.

THE STANDARD AUTOMATIC SYSTEM

does away with the paint can. It eliminates the dip and is far superior to the spray, but it does rub it in. No air pressure is needed. Will work with any kind of paint. Get next to this method. Made especially for manufacturers of automobiles, automobile bodies and wheels, all kinds of vehicles, carriages, etc. It is most useful for manufacturers of furniture. It will also save a lot of time in painting structural work, such as bridges, elevated roads, etc. House and sign painting can be done effectively and quick.

Whenever duplication of work exists, this device will increase your output and reduce the cost. Buy just one outfit today and be con-



vinced. We are sure that we will have to equip your entire plant. Special equipments can be made to suit your purpose.

Complete outfit consisting of a large paint tank, either stationary or movable, with automatic valve and six feet of flexible tubing together with the automatic adjustable brush made of aluminum, costs \$7.50 and it is still cheaper than the ordinary brush. The outfit is also made with a tank, to be strapped on the back, which will cost \$2.50 extra. Our booklet will tell you why. Write for one today. Send in your order. Your outlay will only be once. Apparatus will last a lifetime. Let us know today what you are manufacturing and we will effect a saving for you.

JOBBERS AND DEALERS WANTED EVERYWHERE Standard Automatic Manufacturing Co. NEW YORK **50 Church Street**

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

1911

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A catalog of more than usual value and interest has been issued by the Knickerbocker Company of Jackson, Mich., covering their complete line of "Coltrin" Concrete Mixers. The machines of various sizes are very clearly illustrated and described and the construction of the various parts is shown in such a way as to be easily understood.

Every contractor or cement worker should have this catalog so as to examine the merits of this line. We note from the foreword that the Knickerbocker Co ships on five days' trial to trustworthy parties anywhere in the United States, the mixer to be accepted if it will do as they claim. If the mixer is not accepted, it will be taken off your hands.

Johns-Manville Remove to Larger Quarters

Owing to greatly increased business the H. W. Johns-Manville Company announces the removal of its offices now located at 85 Sheldon street, Houghton, Mich., to more commodious and convenient quarters at 96 Sheldon street, where they will be better prepared to serve their patrons.

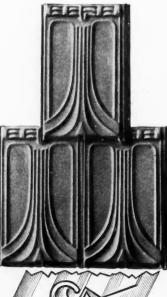
As in the past, Mr. S. T. Harris, who has been associated with the company for a number of years, will be in charge of the offices at the new address.

Wood Shingles Not a Proper Roofing

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade of the city of Worcester, Mass., F. H. Wentworth, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, discussed the subject of the shingle roof. In his opinion the wooden shingle is not a roof covering, but its use for this purpose is a genuine crime. "Except that they are not placed with malicious intent, wooden shingles have all the dire qualities of fagots piled about

the victim to be burned at the stake. Any person who witnessed the Chelsea conflagration cannot be other than the enemy of the shingle roof.

"If the roofs of a city are incombustible, any conflagration in it will have a distinct



Edwards Interlocking New Metal Shingles

might have been saved."

These words of Mr. Wentworth should be pondered by all builders. The shingle roof is a relic of the days when our



line.



Molded in one piece under hydraulic pressure.

NOTHING TO COME APART

No sections to come apart-no bolts, braces, screws or nails to work loose

The only Seat and Tank made in one piece.

Will not crack, split or warp.

Tanks never leak. Furnished in mahogany. oak and white enamel finishes.



Write nearest branch for sample of Sanitor Material and Booklet.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

fire line, and this fire

line will, of course ex-

tend itself, as the con-

flagration advances. In

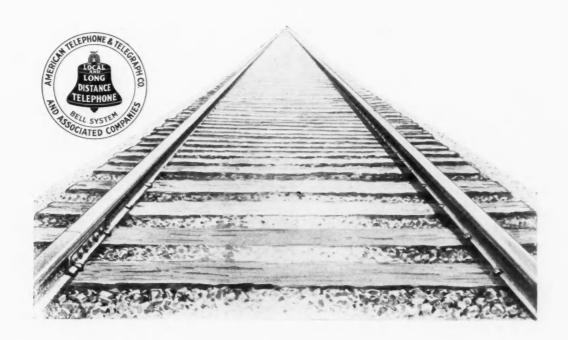
Chelsea, after the first

hour, there was no fire

was afire from the dif-

ferent centers, caught from shingle roofs. The

The whole city



"The Clear Track"

Two men a thousand miles apart talk to each other by telephone without leaving their desks.

Two wires of copper form the track over which the talk travels from point to point throughout a continent.

Moving along one railroad track at the same time are scores of trains carrying thousands of passengers. The telephone track must be clear from end to end to carry the voice of one customer.

The Bell system has more than ten million miles of wire and reaches over five million telephones. This system is operated by a force of one hundred thousand people and makes seven billion connections a year—twenty million "clear tracks" a day for the local and long distance communication of the American people.

The efficiency of the Bell system depends upon "One System, One Policy, Universal Service."

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES



since resco marole is a real marole in its analysis and surface appearance the demand has come from all sections of the United States and overwhelmed our present factory facilities in Milwaukee, consequently it becomes absolutely essential to meet the demands

We are ready to open negotiations with responsible parties for the manufacturing rights in the above named cities. Our marble is thoroughly covered by patent rights exclusively our own, thus assuring you absolute safety on your investment.

Tesco Marble is the marble of the age. Best financial references required. Full information regarding investment, profits, etc., will be mailed.

Tesco Products Company N. W. NORRIS, President Main Offices: 1-3 Builders and Traders Exchange MILWAUKEE population was small, in comparison with its present size, and large cities were not crowded with buildings. The notion of protection against fire had scarcely been thought of in those times, so little was the chance of serious danger from this source. Should a fire occur in a house, it could generally be extinguished without communicating to another. But in these days when large areas are covered with adjoining buildings, the power of flames to spread has been multiplied enormously, and the protection of the roof is one of the first necessities which the growth of this destructive power has created. Non-combustible roofs should be one of the leading demands of the cautious home builder now.

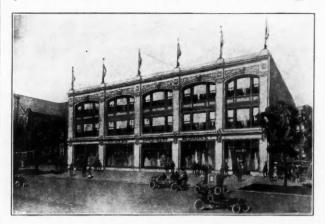
In this connection we wish to call the attention of our readers to a new metal shingle that is being placed on the market by The Edwards Manufacturing Company, known as Edwards Interlocking "Ajax." They claim it to be the most perfect metal shingle ever invented. Note particularly the perfect embossing and sharpness of pattern.

Then there is the interlocking device, which provides for expansion and contraction and conceals all nails from the weather. These shingles when properly applied are absolutely guaranteed to be wind, weather, storm, fire and lightning proof. The patented interlocking device is so constructed that it is impossible for the hardest rain or driving snow to penetrate. Manufactured from best quality Worcester grade terne plate, furnished painted or galvanized (regalvanized after formation), size 10 by 14 inches.

Further information, samples, prices, etc., can be had by addressing The Edwards Manufacturing Company, 401-417 Eggleston Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chicago Machinery Exchange

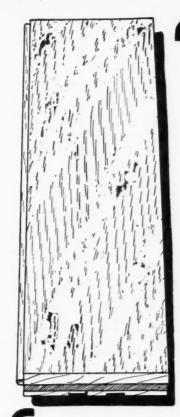
About the first of February the Chicago Machinery Exchange will move into its new building on Washington Boul. near Ann St. This building, illustrated herewith, is of mill construction, three stories high and with a floor space of 60,000 square feet. Everything, from office equipment to facilities for manufacture and repairing, will be modern and up-to-date and will be installed with a view to facilitating, to



New Home of the Chicago Machinery Exchange

as great a degree as possible, the ability of this concern to handle its trade.

Under the direction of Mr. Waldemar Giertsen, its owner, the Chicago Machinery Exchange has had a remarkable growth, and now enters a new era. The original business of the company consisted in dealing in second-hand machinery, but this stock was soon replaced by a complete line of the best types of woodworking machines. The remarkable success of the Exchange is undoubtedly due to the quality of the goods handled, the unusual facilities for the best service on all sales and exceptional reputation Mr. Giertsen has acquired for fair dealing with all customers.



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Thin Hardwood Flooring Will Increase Your Profits

OU can easily build up a big business right in your home town, Mr. Carpenter, by laying "Thin Flooring." There's big money in it for you and it gives you the chance of replacing the high priced floor specialist.



Our flooring is the best hardwood flooring on the market because: It requires less labor to lay. Our special tongue and groove, found on no other flooring, makes it the easiest to put together.

It is absolutely level. Each piece is absolutely uniform and perfect, producing a uniform and perfect finished floor.

It is most beautiful. The finished floor looks just like a solid expanse of hardwood. No nails can show and it seldom requires scraping.

It is most sanitary. No dirt, dust or disease germs can catch or lodge in the floor, because there are no seams.

It has more wood above the groove—is more durable than other hardwood floors. And it is kiln dried.

These special features make our thin hardwood flooring the best selling proposition on the market. Housewives everywhere prefer hardwood floors to other kinds. Our flooring can be laid as cheaply as a carpet.

We offer this great opportunity to you, will give you the benefit of our twenty years' of experience. It's easy to learn how to lav the flooring. Just level the old floor underneath, and slap the hardwood flooring down. It's so perfectly made that you can't make mistakes.

Mail the Coupon To-Day for Free Booklet

"Profitable Opportunities to Carpenters" tells you everything about our flooring-tells how to lay and finish hardwood floors. It shows how to estimate surfaces, and-most important of all-how it means good, honest dollars to you. Cincinnati Floor

the Ath St., Cincin-You place vourself under no obligation writing for it, so do it now. Be the first in this line in your community. nati, Ohio. OFF Gentlemen:

CINCINNATI FLOOR CO. 228 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio,

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Co., 228 West

Send me free copy

tunities to Carpenters" and other information re-garding flooring. I under-

garding flooring.

me under no obligation.

Name....

Address

/ stand that this request places

Only concerns specializing in woodworking machinery of various types are represented, and only the best types of these machines are handled. The Exchange handles the entire trade of this section for Baxter D. Whitney & Sons, the Hermance Machine Company, Greaves-Klusman Company, McDonough Manufacturing Company, Porter Machinery Company, Beech Manufacturing Company, Crescent Machine Works and the West Side Iron Works. The standard of the goods manufactured by these firms is so widely recognized as to scarcely necessitate mention. It is certain that they represent the cream of the trade. It is Mr. Giertsen's object to keep on hand a full line, with duplicates, of all the patterns of the various firms represented, enabling him to give the very best of service.

Mr. Giertsen says that besides carrying on the business of the Exchange as in the old plant, he will invite manufacturers of special woodworking machines to take space and desk room in the new building at a nominal rent. The Cheiago Machinery Exchange will guarantee to give the exhibits the best of attention, keeping the machines clean and in presentable order at all times, thus offering to such manufacturers an advantageous proposition in that it will bring prospective customers to that building when in search of any kind of woodworking machinery. He expects, he says, to eventually make it the woodworking machinery exposition building of Chicago.

To Gild Cast Iron

Cast iron can not be gilded or silvered well by direct deposit. Copper or bronze deposits are better, though not perfect; but if the iron is tinned, the coat is adherent, and will readily receive the other metals.

A New Hand-Book on Concrete

A new hand book on concrete brick and block making is just coming from the press. This book is a regular standard text book on concrete and is right up to the minute with information on the following subjects and others:

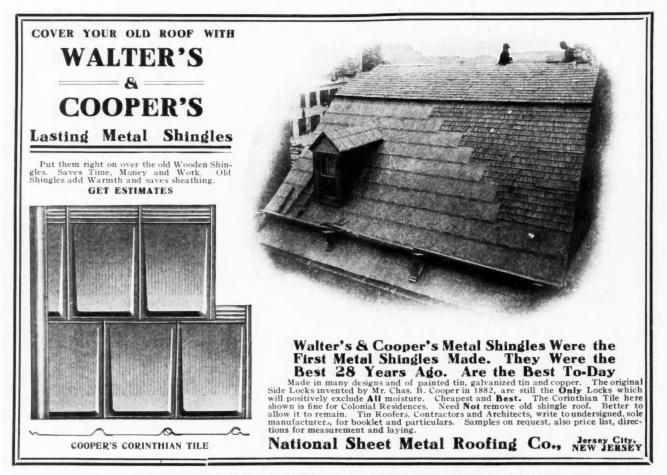
The field for concrete,	Ways of making product,		
Various building systems,	Selecting materials,		
How to proportion them,	Forming the product,		
How to cure it,	Steam curing,		
Plant arrangement,	A waterproof building sys-		
How to estimate,	tem fully illustrated,		
Comparative tests,	Weights of materials,		
Table of compression work-	Hints on selling,		
ing values.	Profits in concrete.		

It has cost a lot of money and time to gather this valuable information; but this book is being mailed *absolutely free to all who ask for it*, as it is designed to assist those now in the concrete business and those who contemplate it in putting their concrete plants on the best possible basis.

This book is being mailed free by the Helm Brick Machine Company, 271 Bank building, Traverse City, Mich. These people are the manufacturers of the well-known line of Helm presses for making "Dry Wall" blocks and pressed cement brick. The "Dry Wall" block system saves the cost of furring and lathing for the builder and the blocks meet with a ready sale wherever introduced. Full information pertaining to this improved line of machines for hand and power operation will also be mailed free to anyone interested.

Antiseptic Soap

M. Vigier recommends a soap made by adding 8 per cent of dried sulphate of copper to any good soap. When thor-



MONTHS' FREE TRIAL achanic's

We want every Carpenter, Contractor and Mechanic in the United States to grind any and all their tools on the LUTHER CARBORUNDUM PERFECTED CRINDER for the next SIX MONTHS, in order that they may

realize that it is a money earner, and also its great value. If after this trial you decide not to keep it, return it to us - no hard feelings just send it back. The SIX MONTHS' USE WILL HAVE COST YOU NOTHING?

1911]

Hand Power Me-

chanic's Special

with At

tachmen

Luther Diamond **Tool Grinde**

The Perfected Carborundum Sharpener EITHER HAND OR FOOT POWER PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY MONTH

25 Times Faster Than a Grindstone 8 Times Faster Than Emerv

It will cut the hardest steel as easily as emery cuts copper. One man with a Luther Grinder will do the work of 20 men with any other sharpening device. The wheel of the Luther Grinder is

Genuine Carborundum

Carborundum is the most wonderful abrasive known. is nothing else like it or near like it in the world. Nothing except the Genuine Diamond itself is so hard, and wheels made of Genuine South African Diamondswould sharpen tools no quicker, and even with all this speed and ease of sharpening tools, you can't draw the temper from the tool and need no water for cooling.

The Greatest Labor-Saving Tool Ever Made

The Luther Grinder is built like a high-priced Lathe and is Guaranteed for five years.

It's construction is mechanically perfect—machine cut spur gearsdust proof and bronze bearings-all machined parts run in bath of oil.

The Luther Grinder cannot fail to please owing to its solid construction and because it makes it easy to have keen edged tools without drudgery.

RETURN THIS COUPON FOR OUR SIX MONTHS' TRIA

READ WHAT W. H. SEARS, OF PENTWATER, MICHIGAN, WRITES: Luther Grinder Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Gentlemen:—We have tried your tool grinder and find that it will grind a chisel in two minutes that would have taken an hour of time on the ordinary grindstone.

Luther Grinder Mfg. Co.

Address 56 Madison St.

If the Luther Grinder will do this for Mr. Sears it will do it for every man in the country.

Luther Grinder Mfg. Co., 56 Madison St., Milwaukee, Wis. Gentlemen -Please send me particulars of your

Six Months' Free Tree Trial Offer, also your booklet about Carborundum. This does not obligate me in any way or mean that I will buy. It means simply that I want full details.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special

ment.

with Twist Drill Grind-

ing Attach-

95

Address

The Most Important Part of the Building

 \mathbf{T}^{OO} often the most important part of a house is looked upon as a matter of the least concern. The roof is, and always has been, the most important factor in the protection from the elements. It is not a question whether it is needed, but whether you will make a wise selection in the covering for your building. The roof should not only be a protection, but ought



The Canton Shingle

to be ornamental and add to the beauty of the building, as an unsightly roof may defeat the object for which it was intended and cause a loss to the owner of more than the price of a first class roof.

The advantages of sheet metal for a roof covering are obvious. The "Canton" Shingle is light in weight, fire and lightning proof and



Side Lock Connection

break, or fall It has out. less joints, reducing the danger from

cannot crack,

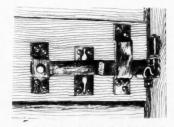
leakage. In applying, it does not require skilled labor, and the cost of erecting is reduced, as it comes to you ready to lay, requiring no cutting nor punching. Each sheet contains an equal area to nine slates, which, when laid covers a space $19\frac{1}{2}x26\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It will not rattle, as each sheet is firmly anchored to the sheeting. Expansion and contraction are provided for, in the lock seams and all nails are covered, so there is no danger of leaks from these sources. There is no loss from breakage.

Canton Art Metal Co. Canton, Ohio

oughly mixed, the product has a pleasant green tint; it is in no way irritating, and it has the property of closing cracks and of healing sores and scratches. Oxide of copper has long been known as a powerful destroyer of disease germs, and this was the case long before the germs themselves had been discovered, though their effects were well known and dreaded.

Scheel's Door Latches

C. F. Scheel, of Western, Neb., a practical builder, has devised and patented a barn door latch and lock that will



Latch and Lock for Sliding Barn Doors

meet a long felt need. By a strong yet simple contrivance the barn door is securely locked from either side-within or without-and can be unlocked with the key from either side. The illustration herewith shows the arrange-

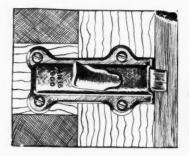
ment for sliding barn doors. The latch fastens to the inside of the door and stops the door both ways. It

is locked with a spike and key attachment from the inside; with key, only, from the outside.

The Scheel door latch and lock for swinging barn doors is arranged to lock with a padlock from the outside and is opened with a key from the inside. It holds the door open as well as closed. With this ingenious devise it is said that a barn can be locked with one pad-lock, no matter how many doors it may have, since the balance are locked with spikes.

Mr. Scheel has also patented a locking latch of merit for screen and storm doors. The two cuts herewith show what it is like.

This latch is fastened to a screen, or to any door, on the inside and with the lever on the outside. The section view shows the latch hook which engages with the lever to hold the door open.





View from Inside of Door

Section of the Door with] Hook on Wall

It is claimed by the inventor that no storm door, or barn door is complete without one of these locking latches. Doors and buildings fitted with these latches not only last much longer by being held firmly, open or shut, thereby saving breakage from slamming; but the novel locking device baffles the intruder. Give them a trial.

All interested should write to C. F. Scheel, Western, Neb., for full information and prices.

Make Your Own Incubator

By writing to H. M. Sheer, Quincy, Ill., you will receive, free of charge, an interesting and valuable book of plans and directions for building successful incubators and brooders. It is said that a better machine can be easily built at homefollowing the clear directions in this free book-than many of the expensive, ready-made machines. Mr. Sheer's service for poultrymen is well and favorably known.

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96

WANTED A Building Contractor

who will tell us how to make a furnace offer beat the following, which outlines our regular TRIAL TERMS.

We will plan the furnace heating equipment for your house, sending you blue print and instructions for installing, save you \$25.00 to \$75.00 of the price you would pay others, deliver it at your station, all freight charges paid. You may put up the purchase money with your local banker who will hold it while you test the heater for two months. If you buy after February 1st he may hold the money till January 1st, 1912. If the heater doesn't please you; if you'd rather have your money back, return the outfit to us, we paying freight, and the banker will refund the full amount you paid, and we will cancel every claim against you.

Thirty-seven years of furnace making have taught us how to make and plan furnace equipments that satisfy. The offer means no risk to us nor to you.

Let us tell you what it will cost for a heating outfit, straight from the factory to you.

> HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO. 920 E. Tacoma Building, Chicago, III.



[January

Important Announcement

The Richards Manufacturing Company and Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Aurora, Illinois, announce the consolidation of their interests and, after January 1, 1911, the business will be conducted under the name of Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, with the following officers: W. H. Fitch, president and general manager; Lee Mighell, vice-president; Milton D. Jones, secretary and treasurer; P. L. Hoffman, superintendent.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Do You Want a Situation?

Have You Anything for Sale?

Do You Want Machinery or Supplies? An advertisement in the "Classified Department" of the AS SWEET AS A NUT IS THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER will be the least expensive Absorbent Calibash Pipe and the most thorough way of letting your desires be known. Rates 5 cents a word each insertion. CASH MUST ALWAYS ACCOMPANY ORDER t absorbs the otine like meer chaum. It's as light as a Patents It's as light as a It's as durable as meerschaum. It colors as beauti-fully as meerschaum. It's price is within the reach of all. Money back C. L. PARKER, Patent Attorney, Ex-Examiner Patent Office, 920 St., Washington, D. C. Write for inventor's handbook. if you are G St., not satisfied. Miscellaneous Draftsmen's, Builders' and Foremen's Courses; day, evenings or by mail. Maack's Academy of Architecture, 1742 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Missouri. TRY ONE-YOU'LL NEVER PART WITH IT Price 50 cents each. Three for \$1.25 For Sale ACME PIPE COMPANY Planer, Shaper, Sander, Mortiser, Turning Machine, Gas Engine, Belting, Shafting, Hangers, etc., cheap. A. F. REINEKE, Perry, Ill. Station M. **CINCINNATI, OHIO** THE OLDEST and BEST "THE EUREKA" Push on the end and the screw goes in Made in two sizes. No. I Small. No. 2 Large. BY JOBBERS EVERYWHERE. Manufactured By DECATUR COFFIN CO., [Dept. "G"] Decatur, III. SOLD **A WONDERFUL NEW** ELLIPSOGRAPH and DIVIDER **Called the KELLEY** Called the KELLET Draftsmen, Pattern-makers, Mechanics, etc., can now obtain an instrument which will draw an ellipse of any giv an major or minor axis, just as readily as an ordinary compass will draw a circle, or car-penters, builders and contractors its use is a necessity for saving time and doing perfect work. with or without Bor-Ø ing Attachment. Write for **PRICE COMPLETE \$3.00** Catalogue. We positively guarantee satisfaction. Send \$3.00 for this unique instrument and we will send one by return mait and pay charges. It will Pay for itself in a saving of time, labor and worry. B. M. ROOT CO. Wood Working Machinery New York Office, 136 LIBERTY STREET YORK, PA. J. T. KELLEY WEST RUSH, N. Y. PETRO PULP FLOORS CAN BE On Wood or Concrete Base. ARE SANITARY, FIREPROOF AND WATERPROOF THE IDEAL FLOORING FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF ALL KINDS. Laid in two coats. Elasticity of first coat takes care of shrink and swell FLOOR WILL NOT CRACK. WE GIVE A SURETY BOND. EASY TO CLEAN AND WALK ON. WRITE US TO-DAY AND LET US TELL YOU ALL ABOUT IT. 250 New York Life Bldg., KANSAS CITY. . MO. PETRO PULP FLOOR CO., 30 Tons' Pressure Uniformity of Product 2 Blocks Per Minute FASTEST MACHI MANUFACTURED FASTEST MACHINE THE SOMERS uses the "wettest" mix of any block machine on the market The Machine does the work, not the man It makes an absolutely damp-proof wall You Can Guarantee It OUR CATALOG SOMERS BROTHERS, Urbana, Illinois

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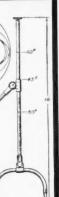
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The man who climbs to success is the man who knows how to do things in the best modern way. A bigger share in the

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is surely yours to claim! You can do it without technical training or hard study. To master every detail of your trade or business will be a pleasure instead of a labor ious task if you will let us send you for five days' free examination absolutely at our own expense and risk, a set of

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Twelve Massive Vols.—5,000 pages 3,000 illustrations. Up-to-date, practical, thorough. All in simple English, without higher mathematics. Latest materials and methods. The cream of practical experience of the world's best known builders and con-tractors. Every detail covered—Carpentry; Framing; Concrete Work; Masonry; Steel Construction; Fire and Waterproofing; Drafting and Design; Heating; Ventilating; Plumbing; Decorating; Contracting; Estimating Cost. etc., etc.

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WHAT OUR FREE TRIAL OFFER INCLUDES: 12 Massive Vols.—Bound in Morocco leather, with full Per-sian library covers A brand new work costing over \$100 000 to compile and publish, built along new lines especially for the practical builder or contractor. Without magazine \$1.00 less.

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FREE Radford's Portfolio of \$30,000 Prize Building hows, outbuildings, apartments, churches, etc. Ranging in cost to suit any purse.
FREE Complete Set of Guaranteed Working Blue, design selected from Portfolio—Ordinarily costing \$75 to \$100. We will also include One Full Year's Subscription to the "American Carpenter and Builder," the world's greatest building paper, without extra cost to you.
If you are a Carpenter or Builder, you can do all the ordinary work of the Construction Engineer or Designer without any deep mathematican calculations, thus insuring your title to better recognition.
If you are a Contractor, your clients will appreciate dealing with a mark ho is able to give them the latest practical suggestions, and whas back of him the experience and resources of one of the largest provident of the world.
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The more you know about your work, you will earn and the more important you will be GAMBLE. Depending on luck is building on shifting a mastering modern methods of doing things. KNOWLEDGE business, the key to prosperity, the pasport to victory in competitio You can get it very easily now

RADFORD'S CYCLOPEDIA Carpentry, Building, and

A Working Guide to the Latest Approved American Practice

TWELVE MASSIVE VOLUMES and One Extra Large Volume of over 300 actual plans of homes, bungalows, outbuildings, churches, apartments, stores, banks, cement houses, etc., ranging in cost to suit any purse, drawn by toremost architects. Cyclopedia containing over 5,000 pages, 3,000 photographs and diagrams illustrating every type and detail of construction. Indexed for immediate reference. **PRACTICAL THROUGHOUT**-not a page wasted on

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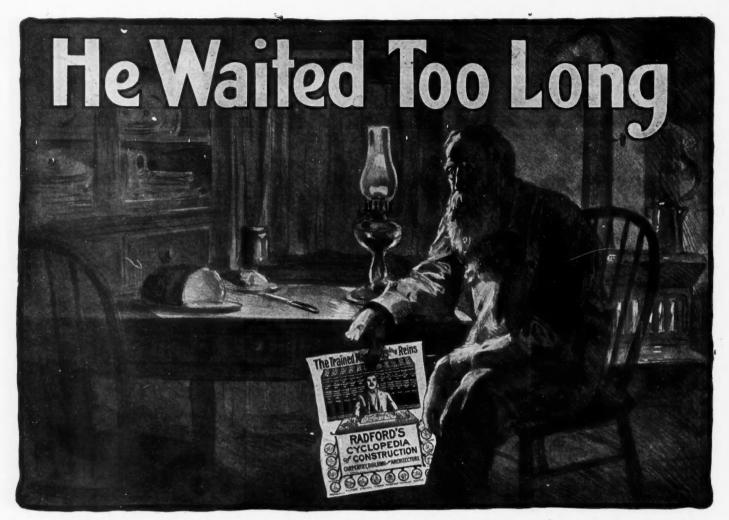
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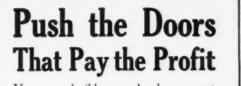
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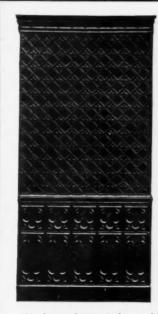
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[January



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It is made of aluminum and will stand the hardest usage. It will cut accurately the principal angles on any moulding or strip of

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- get it in position to cut, as in the ordinary miter box.
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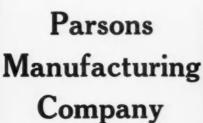
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[January



1911]

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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UTILITY WALL BOARD can be applied by the carpenter-nailed right to the studs-easy and clean to handle-cuts with a saw-fits any space and can be put on in Winter or Summer-no waiting for plaster to dry-no cracked walls-no dirt-no ruined decorations-warm in winter and cool in summer.

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January



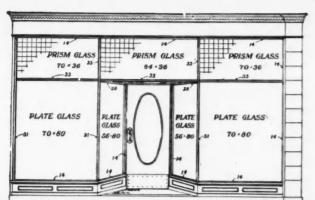
of saw known by name. We have had a Chemist experimenting for years to originate a purity of steel with a fine grain and tough body that would stand up under such a fearless warranty as we place on our "GREYHOUND" brand of saws. We now have it. We know its worth as well as its value. As workers of steel 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.





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[January

DISSTON No. 5 HANDY SAW CLAMP

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The material is grey iron. The arches are reinforced to give requisite strength where needed.

¶ The eccentric lever for tightening permits of quick and positive action.

There being three points of pressure on the jaw, proper contact with the blade is obtained along the entire length of the jaws, which insures the holding of the saw-blade firmly and rigidly in position.

- Fastened to bench by screws.
- Length over all, $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
- Filing length of jaw, 13 inches. Weight of clamp, 3³/₄ pounds.
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We also make the No.6 Handy Saw Clamp which is of the same pattern, with the addition of screwlugs for fastening to bench. These lugs fold snugly to body of clamp thus taking up small space in tool-chest.



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[January



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Milwaukee, Wis.

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[January



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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

1911]

\$13,245 IN 110 DAYS

.R. V. Zimmerman, an Indiana farmer, (address upon application), as sales agent for our

NEW INVENTION 110 days, and his ord ordered \$13,245 worth ers for 9 months total

His first experience selling goods. Started at home in spare time while farming. Another agent, M. G. Stoneman, an artist, of Nebraska (ad-dress upon application), devoting only spare time, total orders amount to

OVER \$15,000.00 and placed one order for over \$6,000. He writes: "Best thing ever sold. Not one complaint from 2,000 customers." Another agent, Wm. McCoubrie, a student of Kansas (address upon application), comes next, with total orders of

OVER \$8,000.00

Another agent, C. A. Korstad, a carpenter, of Minnesota (address upon application), furnishes added proof that we offer an extraordinary winner, by ordering

\$2,212 WORTH IN 2 WEEKS

These are just a few of hundreds who have made big money as agents,



BAIH APPAKAIUS Nothing like it. Gives every home that long desired blessing—Modern bathing facilities for only \$6.50. Abolishes tubs, bowls, buckets, wash rags, and sponges. Turns any room into a bath room, with hot or cold running water. Think of it. So energizes water, one gallon ample; cleanses almost automatically; no plumbing—no water works—self heating. Gives cleansing, friction, massage, and shower baths. Makes bathing 10 minutes operation. Operates wherever water is obtainable. Easily carried from room to room or packed in grip when travelling. So simple—child can operate. Truly delightiful; bathing without the drudgery, inconvenience, annoyance, muss of lugging water, filling tubs, emptying, cleaning, putting away. Surely it has all the features of a popular, easy, quick seller. Think of millions who need—want modern bathing facilities— who will welcome this chance to modernize their homes.

ALLEN'S POWERFUL PORTABLE BATH APPARATUS

Agents very successful. See what others areidoing. Actual results that make you want to seize this opportunity. Investigate anyhow.

This opportunity. Investigate anynow. See what these agents have ordered. (Ad-dress supplied upon application). M. Juell, Canada, (clerk) over $\$_{7,200}$; C. C. Fritzel, Iowa (lawyer) over $\$_{6,400}$; W. S. Harlow, Nebraska, (farmer) over $\$_{6,400}$; E. Edwards, Nebraska (solicitor), over $\$_{6,400}$; B. F. Magee, Florida (Physical Director) over $\$_{6,100}$; A. J. Wilson, Kentucky (Bank Organ-izer), over $\$_{4,000}$, and writes:

"Sold 102 Outfits In 14 Days"

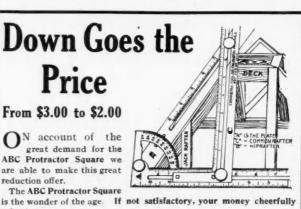
F. Oviatt, Iowa, (Minister), over \$800 in 11 days, \$4,000 to date; A. Rogers, Kansas, (Surveyor), over \$3,000 and writes: "Selling baths got me one piece of property;" W. H. Byrd, North Carolina, (Mechanic) over \$2,200, and so it goes. O. P. Schleicher, Ohio, (Min-ister), writes:

"First 12 Hours' Work Sold 30 Outfits"

M. Stoneman "(PROFIT \$107.25)" A. P. Lodewick, Maine. (Solicitor), writes: "Lucky I answered ad; it's great; money coming fast; 17 orders to-day: sells on sight." J. B. Hart, Texas, (Carpenter), total orders exceed \$5,000 and writes: "Took 16 orders in 3 hours. Appeals to all. Can't keep from selling it if it is properly demonstrated." Reece of Pennslyvania, (Carpenter) solicited 60 People—sold 55

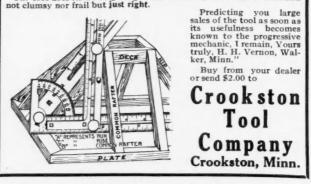
Don't Envy These People-Let Us Give You an Appointment with *exclusive right* to demonstrate, sell, deliver, collect, appoint, supply and control sub-agencies, at home or travelling, all or spare time. *Pre-vious experience, capitalsunnecessary.*





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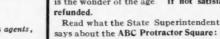


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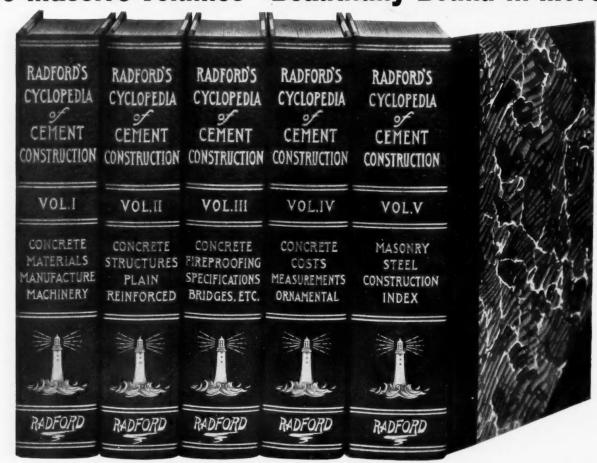
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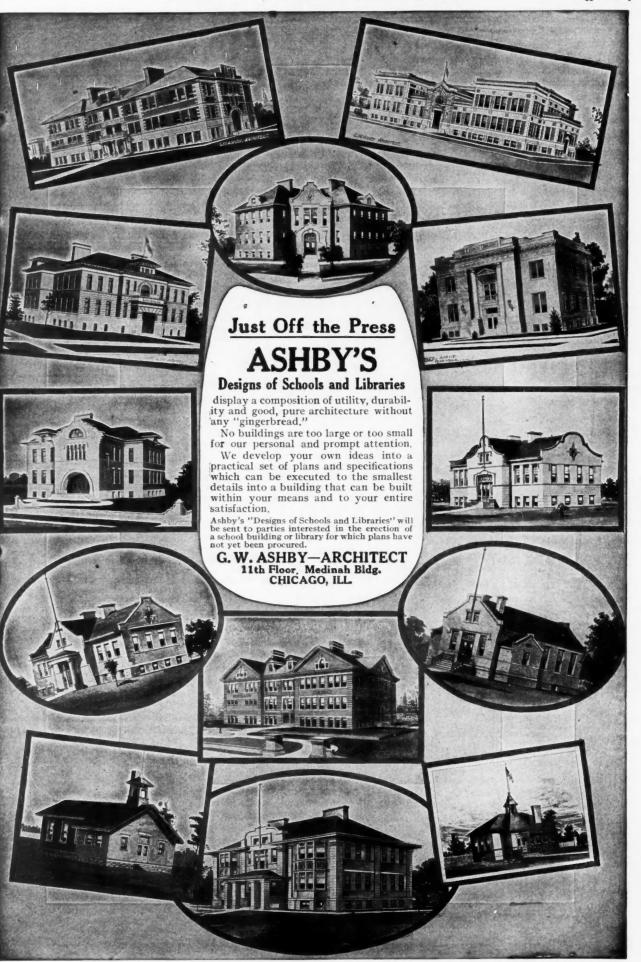
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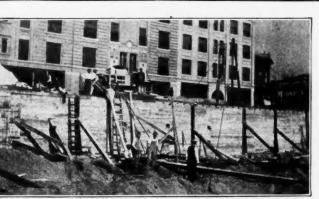
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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

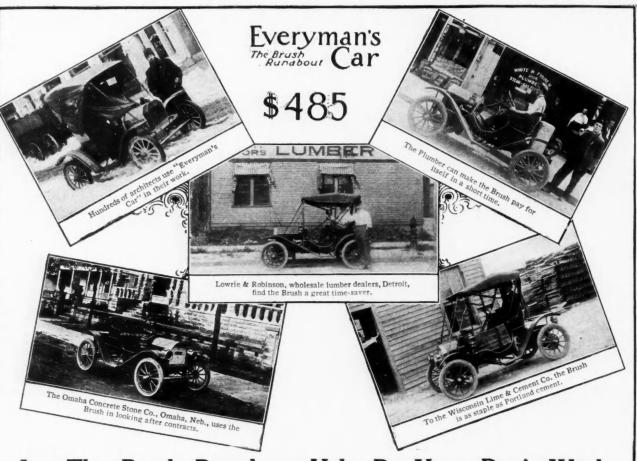
Forms for the February number of the American Carpenter and Builder will close premptly on January 20. New Copy, changes and ers for omissions of advertisements must reach our business office, 185 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, not later than the above to insure attention. AMERICAN CARPENTER & BUILDER Co. orders date to insure attention.

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Let The Brush Runabout Help Do Your Day's Work

If you are a contractor, carpenter, an architect, or have anything to do with **building**, you need the Brush Runabout in your business.

Stop and figure up how much time you lose going from one job to another on which you or your men are engaged.

It would mean a good deal to you—in actual dollars and cents —to cut down this lost time, to go quickly from one job to another at a moment's notice without waiting for uncertain street cars, or relying on the slow horse and buggy. It would enable you to keep in closer touch with your work.

Scores of firms connected with the building trades have found the Brush Runabout a valuable business asset. The photographs above show a few of these. The accompanying list—a partial one—is given to suggest the many allied businesses in which the Brush is in constant profitable use. These concerns have given the car a thorough tryout. Profit by their experience and let the Brush save you time and money.

The Brush is *dependable*—its perfect score in the arduous Munsey Tour and other contests (where many big cars couldn't stand the pace) proves this. It is *economical*—the experience of thousands of owners shows an operating cost of scarcely a cent a mile. It is *simple* to operate—9-year-old Louie Abernathy drove a Brush Runabout all the way from New York to Oklahoma. You don't have to employ a chauffeur or be an expert mechanic to drive the Brush.

Let us demonstrate what the Brush can do for you. Just send us a postal and say "Show me what the Brush will do for me in my business."

Our local dealer will be glad to demonstrate the car to you. If we haven't a dealer in your town, it will pay you to communicate with us direct.

BRUSH RUNABOUT COMPANY, 162 Rhode Island Avenue, DETROIT, MICH. (Division of United States Motor Company) (Licensed under Selden Patent)

Contractors E. H. Bush Oklahoma City, Okla. W. E. Hayworth Lexington, Iowa E. Latham Geddes, S. D. Wm. Smith Valentine, Neb. Guy Salisbury Geddes, S. D. Sutton & Stephenson Philadelphia **Cement Contractors** J. H. Hinkle & Co. Philadelphia Cement Block Works Belgrade, Neb. L. L. Robinson Calciminers M. Ewing Fox Co. Chicago Decorators and Painters Ellsworth, Iowa Sam Severson Kayser & Allman Philadelphia Lumber Dealers Carpenter, Kendall & Naylor Co. Detroit Hunton, Weeks Co. Lowrie & Robinson Detroit Detroit **Plumbers and Gas Fitters** Ernst Bros. Detroit C. Flannigan Chicago Walls, Owen & Stambach Philadelphia Plumbers' Supplies D. M. Gilmore Co. Minneapolis Roofing Philip Carey Co. Detroit **Roofing Materials** Ford Mfg. Co. Vandalia, Ill. Sheet Metal Roofers M. L. Jennings & Co. Chicago

SOME BRUSH USERS AMONG THE BUILDING TRADES

Test these Extra Slim Taper Files Yourself

Send for Free Samples

(Coupor

HERE are two special slim taper files—the slimmest taper files made. Just the kind you need for fine tooth saws. They go right to the bottom of the teeth, cutting true and quickly.

These two files will be sent you absolutely free when you mail the coupon. Then test the files in every possible way. You will find

KEEN KUTTER Special Slim Taper Files

E. C. S.

are of a whitey-grey color throughout—a sure indication of uniform temper. You will find every tooth of the same depth. This means 100% cutting efficiency compared with the 65% of ordinary files. You will find they are very long-lived. In one particular case a single file sharpened 35 saws.

Fill out the attached coupon to-day and the two files will be sent you absolutely free. Then test them yourself. That's all we ask.

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten." Trademark Registered -E. C. SIMMONS,

If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Ine.) St. Louis and New York, U. S. A. F.C. SIMMONS KEEN KEEN KUTTER TRADE SLIQUIS MARK U.S.A. SIMMONS HDW. CO., (Div. A. C.) St. Louis, Mo. Dear Sirs: Please send me FREE. Charges Prepaid, two E. C. Simmons Special Slim Taper Files, as per your offer, with the understanding that I am under no obligation to buy.

DDRESS

we initiate - Never imitate Time-Savers 50%

of the time required to hang a door can be saved by using "NATIONAL" ornamental Butts. Some contractors say they can save more. Figure up the time spent in a year in hanging doors and you will see how much it is to your advantage to use them.

Another exclusive feature—the new false tip is threaded and screws into the butt. The slot is for a screwdriver, making it easy to remove the pin. Also shows which is the bottom of the butt.

STYLE No. 400B

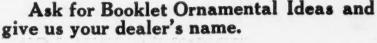
here illustrated can be furnished in any finish and in all sizes from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inches inclusive

No. 40B

CASING

National Manufacturing Co. STERLING, ILL.

DOOR



C

Directions—Attach butt part "A" to jamb first, then set and wedge do or into position and attach Ornamental I, eaf to surface of the door. Simple, isn't it?

MFG.CO. Be sure to look for the flag—it's stamped on all "National" Butts—It stands for quality.