Special Features This Month

Building Plans
- Modern Homes for Workingmen
- Practical Sanitary Dairy Barn
- Eight Room School Building

Practical Carpentry
- Bracing and Truss Construction
- How to Build a Porch Swing
- Framing for Outside Doors

Modern Methods
- Papering and Interior Decorating
- Outdoor Decorating—Vines and Shrubs
- Power for Carpenter Shops
The Perry Pneumatic Water System

(DESCRIBED IN THE AMERICAN CARPENTER & BUILDER, JUNE, 1907)
A Complete and Efficient System of Water Supply Without a Water Tank

FRESH WATER DIRECT
from the well. No stored water, no freezing, NO STAGNATION

The PERRY PNEUMATIC WATER SYSTEM furnishes water at any given pressure at the faucets by means of compressed air. Power and air compressor operate only occasionally to keep air reservoir charged. This stored air is used, and the Perry Pneumatic Pump operates only when water is drawn. Air may be piped to pumps in widely separated wells. Well and cistern water may be obtained with one air reservoir, as illustration shows.

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OLD COLONY BUILDING CHICAGO

Here is a Gimlet
Equal in quality and usefulness to any Brace Bit

HANDLE OF SELECTED COCOBOLO WOOD

THREE SIZES ONLY
Cutting 4-32, 6-32, and 8-32 Holes

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on the "LITTLE SHAVER" Floor Scraper
It Will Interest and Save You Money

WRITE TODAY

Sectional View of the "LITTLE SHAVER"

Inter-State Equipment & Engineering Co.
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
The American Floor Surfacing Machine

Does the Work of 20 Men

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

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

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

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Company

TOLEDO, OHIO

Perfect Results

Are Easily Obtained by using

SCHLUETER RAPID FLOOR SURFACER

The machine is built on the only correct principle. It is guaranteed to be the BEST machine with which to produce an even, smooth surface on any kind of wood floor, old or new, hard or soft, and in all buildings: Residences, Stores, Factories, Bowling Alleys, Roller Skating Rinks, Reception and Dance Halls, etc. THE SCHLUETER will remove all joints or warped edges, and leave the floor perfectly smooth. It will remove shellac, varnish, oil, wax, lime stains or the "muck" from skate wheels in a most satisfactory manner.

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Type "B" Machine 18x8 in. Roller

The contractor using a SCHLUETER Rapid Floor Surfacer and advertising the fact that he is prepared to do perfect work will soon have all the work he can do. We can prove to any contractor that the Schlueter machine will easily earn a net profit from $10 to $25.00 a day when in operation.

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What One Contractor Says

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

DE S MOINES, I.A., Feb. 28, 1908.

Dear Sir: We have used your rapid floor surfacing machine at the Harbach Apartment House, this city. We consider it to be a labor-saving device of high order. We believe there is no comparison between work done by the machine and hand work, the sander giving a smooth, uniform surface, much preferable to that usually obtained by hand work. Yours very truly,

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Ask your hardware dealer or write for free sample and catalog.

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The Modern Wall and Ceiling Material

Takes Place of Both Lath and Plaster

The carpenter nails it direct to the studding. It is then painted. No waiting for plaster to dry. Susceptible to finest decoration. "Determining Facts in Wall Building and Decoration" tells about the six kinds. A copy and sample free. Write today.

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I want you to study my catalog and learn for yourself the advantages that the Weber Double Acting Floor Scraper has over other floor scrapers. The Weber reaches every square inch of the floor space on any floor, can be sharpened without removing the blades from the machine and planes perfectly level. Weight complete, 105 pounds. Write today for catalog and prices.

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This vise should be in the tool chest of every carpenter. It is the most compact device of its kind made. It can be adjusted for use in thirty seconds. Holds the saw firmly, impossible to slip. Folds up when not in use, and occupies an extremely small space. Price only $1.25. With adjustable bench attachment to fit bench, saw horse or support at any angle, price $1.50. Shipped promptly on receipt of express or money order.

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Aside from excellence of material and workmanship, the greatest difference between the best Carpenter's Steel Square and the old iron square of the blacksmith, consists of the scales and markings on the improved tool. Our square, as recently improved, enables the carpenter to lay out all kinds of work and to calculate quantities with an ease and accuracy never before known.

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No. 5 "Union" Saw

is suitable for various kinds of work—ripping (up to 3½ inches thick), cross-cutting, mitering, etc., and, with additional attachments, rabbing, grooving, dadoing, boring, scroll-sawing, edge-moulding, beading, etc. Almost a complete workshop in one machine.

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Their superiority over others is acknowledged by thousands of users. Made-to-order steel used in their manufacture adopted only after most careful experimenting gives them their value.

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**ONE STAKE**
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Constitute a Set

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22 in

18 in

Punch 4 1/2 in. long.

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**The Marshalltown Wide Heel Leather Handle Brick Trowel**

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WILL SEND ON APPROVAL

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

Illustrated booklet mailed upon request

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IT'S THE BEST
ACKERMANN'S RAPID FLOOR SCRAPER

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

Knife Advantages
By means of a simple eccentric device, the knife blades of the "Rapid" can be instantly moved or set at any angle, thus securing a "drawing cut." No floor scraper can be a success that does not bring the knife blade across the floor surface with a natural, hand-like movement. The "Rapid" does this perfectly. Any size blade up to 4 x 8 inches can be used on this machine.

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

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

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Sole Manufacturers
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Cut Showing Machine in Reverse Position
Ready to Sharpen the Knife-Blade

This Brush is an Exclusive Patented Feature.

Patent Allowed Nov. 1907

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Is the only Sensible Floor Scraper on the market today. Why? Because it works like a hand plane, always on the floor, no ripples, waves and other defects can be made, even if you try to. Works automatically, the blade raises and lowers when in operation. Easily sharpened without removing blade. Works right and price is right.

Mr. Contractor, do not mistake this scraper for some inferior scraper that you have seen or used. Write for descriptive circular and price.

Manufactured and Sold by

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It will Save You Money

We Don't make hard work of Floor Scraping

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The Simplest and Best Device for Perfect Floor Scraping.

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FOR FINE CARPENTER, CABINET AND PATTERN WORK

Specially Adapted for Hardwood Working

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The Celebrated Barton Planes and Edge Tools for carpenters and all other woodworkers are unequalled by any other make for keen, hard, smooth cutting edges. If your hardware dealer does not handle.

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Your Success Means Our Success
Prepaid, Absolutely FREE of Any Expense to You Whatever

You try it on your own floor and if not satisfactory in every way, ship it back at our expense. When you have proven for yourself that the "LITTLE GIANT" is all we claim:—
The best floor scraper on earth from every standpoint, write us and we will make you satisfactory terms for its purchase.

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"Little Giants"

Now in Use
Testify to its Utility

Write Now Today
For Free Catalog
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Standard Shutter Worker

Opens and closes the blinds without raising the window.
Made of grey and malleable iron. The best and most durable blinds. Interchangeable for strength, durability and power. Can be applied to old or new houses of brick, stone or frame. Send for Illustrated Circular. If your hardware dealer does not keep them send direct to
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Twelve knives with twenty-four cutting edges furnished with each machine.
Knives supported right down to the scraping edge.
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_These Four Machines with a Gasoline Engine or Motor make a Model Shop_

You can save time and money by being in a position to manufacture your own millwork.

We also carry a LARGE STOCK OF UP-TO-DATE, BUT SLIGHTLY USED MACHINES. We can surprise you with the small investment it requires to be independent. Write us today for full information.

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No. 141 24 inches, adjustable. Also made in 30, 36, 42 and 48 inch lengths at slightly higher prices.

Round glass towel bars, $2.00

Adjustable glass towel shelves, $3.50, $4.00, $6.00

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

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**CUSTOM MADE FLY SCREENS**

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For outside screens we use the identical finish of the outside of Pullman cars.

The best grades of Wire Cloth, enameled, galvanized, genuine bronze, etc. Fastened by tacks or by the "lock-strip" process.

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If you are it will pay you to investigate the Langdon Acme. It has all the advantages of any other box made and several that others do not comprise. Our pocket catalogue "D," representing our full line of tools, will be sent if asked for.

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Blake Quick Acting Vise

For Cabinet Makers and Wood Workers. Simplest—Strongest—Cheapest—Best
Send for Catalogue of all kinds of Vises.
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Rip Saw, Band Saw and Boring Machine

To the above machine we can add 3-inch Jointer and Tenoning Attachment, two heads, 3 inches wide. For Foot, Band or Belt Power. Also making heavier machines with long, heavy base, on which countershaft is mounted, with light and heavy Boring Attachments, 3-inch and 6-inch Jointer, either of three size band saws. Sand drum and disk combined, and swing cut-off saw from countershaft. Each ready for use without change, driven from same countershaft with friction clutches if preferred.

Special Attention given to getting a number of machines in small space all driven with one belt direct from engine or line shaft.

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Much of the cord sold nowadays is cheap, rough stuff, that will wear out in no time. Spot Cord is made of extra quality fine yarn, and guaranteed free from imperfections of braid or finish.

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A TOOL THAT MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS
A Combination of a Ratchet, Straight and Corner Brace; also can be Used as a Breast Drill
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A substitute for Lath and Plaster Can be put on by any Carpenter. It is Warmer, more Durable, Quicker and more Easily Applied. Manufactured all 4 ft. wide, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 ft. long.
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The Wonderful American Door Catch
The Catch that Latches The Latch that Catches Holds every time. Catches with a spring quick as lightning. Releases with a push and is then ready to catch the closing door again. Automatic—never fails. Spring has never been known to break, nor the catch to wear out or come apart. A wonder for Doors, Screens, Office Gates, Swinging Windows, Pantry Doors, Cabinets, Closet Doors and a hundred other uses. The door will never sag, rattle or spring. Have Some Handy Complete with screws, staple and templet—all in envelope. Price 15c each. $1.50 per dozen. Sold by hardware dealers, jobbers and AMERICAN HARDWARE MFG. CO. Dept. 79, Ottawa, Ill.

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Every fellow fortunate enough to own a Crescent Jointer is so perfectly satisfied that when any of his friends want a Jointer he tells them on the spot to order a Crescent. You will do the same when you get one. Catalog describing our elegant line of Band Saws, Saw Tables and Jointers mailed on request.

The Crescent Machine Co.
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AT WHOLESALE

If you need anything in my line and wish to save

SAVE 20 to 40 Per Cent on every article, write for my free illustrated Catalog. Shipments promptly made from a very complete stock of guaranteed goods.

Small orders are as carefully handled as large ones.

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PERFECTION ELEVATORS

“BEST BY EVERY TEST”

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

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

Sidney Elevator & Mfg. Co., Sidney, O.

Extra - Economical Power - Elevator Service

Any Eaton & Prince Hand-Power Elevator may be equipped with the Eaton & Prince Power Attachment, which is operated either by steam, electricity, gas or gasoline.

This Attachment is most economical both as to first cost and as to cost of operation.

It solves the question of inexpensive power-elevator equipment.

It affords all the advantages of a high-priced power elevator.

The Attachment does not prevent the elevator being operated independently by hand power.

It is one of the most important innovations in elevator construction today.

Folder No. 99, with illustration, full details, prices and particulars may be had of Eaton & Prince Company, CHICAGO.

FREE

To all Contractors and Builders.

We want you to try this rail and hanger STORM AND BIRD PROOF

For particulars write to the Automatic Door Rail Company, Hillsdale, Mich.

The GADE Air Cooled Gasoline Engine

The engine that “BREATHES”. Don’t use a FAN. Don’t monkey with a big water tank, pipes, etc., and run the risk of having a freeze up in cold weather. Investigate and you will find we use $31 3/4, less gasoline than any other make; need no repairs. Buy our high grade engine and have something to depend upon. Special prices to Contractors. Write for catalog and price. Sizes 2, 3, 6 and 12 H. P., all air cooled.

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ONLY SELF-SETTING PLANE
Trial Costs Nothing if Plane is Returned
Take 10 Days Trial on our Circular, if Satisfied do not keep it.

The first man in Minnesota, New York, Oregon and Washington who sends us this ad, in July gets a $3.25 plane free by paying the express.

The lucky man from Missouri in April was Mack Green, of Monroe City, who writes, "The boys pronounce it O.K. It is as good or better than you claimed."

That's good enough.

The lucky Kansas man in May was W. D. Wilson, Sabetha. The lucky man from Iowa in June was Louis S. Graf, Independence.

Watch for the State next month. Circulars and a carpenter pencil free if you send this Advertisement to.

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GRAND RAPIDS
All-Steel Sash Pulleys
Are sold DIRECT to Builders, Contractors and Mills at prices under the common ordinary goods.

If you make ten or ten thousand window frames, we can save you money and give you a superior sash pulley. We are the largest sash pulley makers in the world. We ship direct, or through dealers and jobbers everywhere.

Write for catalogue and free samples and prices on gross, barrel, or any quantity.

Direct from the makers to you. Inquiries welcome.

GRAND RAPIDS HARDWARE CO.
34 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Taylor Shingle Bracket
Adjustable to any pitch of roof; shingles laid over bracket, which is removed without leaving exposed nail holes.

Made entirely of steel, and folds up when not in use.

List $5.00 Per Dozen

Catalogue on request.

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NAIL SETS

No. 999

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Published monthly by
American Carpenter and Builder Company
185 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Vol. V JULY, 1908 No. 4

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

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THE man who smiles has half the battle won.

EVERY day we discover how little we know about most things.

DON'T go through a house and guess a certain size furnace will heat it properly. Take the cubic contents, etc., then plan your lay out for that particular house. How often do you find two conditions just alike?

IN THE art of holding a customer, the next best thing to furnishing good work is to treat him with the consideration due a gentleman.

IT DOES not matter whether a man's grandfather was on the bench as a judge or a cobbler, so long as the man himself is right.

WHAT we need at this day and age is more of the pride of workmanship and less of the desire to turn out something quickly and sell it for a big profit.

A GOOD boss uses his brains more than his feet. But he doesn't necessarily wear his trousers through at the seat. He keeps brain, feet, and hands in good training.

SAFETY devices pay in the long run. The man who must keep one eye on his machine to keep from losing a finger or an arm, can not turn out as much or as good work as he who devotes his entire attention to the work, knowing that with reasonable care his fingers are safe.

Co-operation

AT THIRTY-FIVE the crash and boom of the cannon cracker is not the source of unmixed delight that it was at fifteen; the pin-wheel does not throw such radiant stars; nor does the rocket pierce the heavens to such a height. Yet who will prove, by that, that patriotism has grown less?

In this year of grace, 1908, the builder is no longer able to go forth into the forest and hew out the materials for his house, complete—or rather, he does not have to, as our Revolutionary fathers did. And we
might conclude, unthinkingly, from this, that independence is no more.

Yet, just as the quiet fervor of the man marks a higher patriotism than does the thoughtless noise of the boy, so the orderly co-operation of modern industry is a truer independence than the old, primitive, every-man-for-himself condition. The man who once had to toil all alone to make his rude, comfortless dwelling, now has a dozen experts at his service. The carpenter, the mason, the plumber, the electrician—all are ready with their materials and skill. Modern building is done by specialists, all working together to the same end. By co-operation we have developed; and today it is only by pulling together that success, progress and independence can be gained.

**National Prosperity**

They have formed a somewhat unique organization in St. Louis, which they have named “The National Prosperity Association of St. Louis.” Behind the movement are all of the business interests of the city, large and small. The purposes are stated in a circular letter to be: To keep the dinner pail full, the factory busy, the pay-car going, the present wages up, the workmen employed. And a mighty good platform it is.

The occasion, some time ago, for the birth of this association, was as follows. A number of manufacturers, contractors, business men, discovered that their business showed a profit last month—where no profit had been for the three months before. They came together informally and compared notes. The situation was much better than they had thought. The investigation was pushed further, enlarged to take in all the different lines of trade. Much evidence of restored confidence and returning prosperity was found.

Feeling that the community ought to be fully informed, and that the encouragement ought to be extended beyond St. Louis, the organization of the National Prosperity Association followed. This association has nothing to do with the past. It looks forward. It is not political, yet it has a platform. The two planks are a square deal and a square meal for every man.

There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the business situation. The financial clouds have rolled by. The crop prospects—that basis of all things for all of us—are exceptionally good. We believe we can get back to normal conditions quickly, if we will. We do not see why we should wait for the closing months of 1908, or for the spring of 1909. We have passed the low level. The commercial sun is shining. The time for this movement is ripe now. It was not ripe before.

The National Prosperity Association has definite plans to expedite its purposes. To carry out these plans it asks the co-operation of every newspaper, every business, industrial and labor organization in the country. The movement must spread; for prosperity is national. No city or town can monopolize a good thing in business. We prosper, we stagnate, we recede, we grow, all together. That is the lesson of the season through which we have passed. Every man from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate is invited to talk the gospel of good cheer.

The plans and methods of the National Prosperity Association are available to any business organization or any individual anywhere. The association will welcome any helpful suggestion to increase its efficiency. We are confident that if the business men of the United States join in this movement, prosperity will be at full tide before the end of the year; that 1909 will be the best business year our country has known. Instead of waiting for something to turn up, let’s turn up something, and do it quick.

**Prize Contest**

The winners of monthly cash prizes for June in Our Great Prize Contest were: First, J. M. Heinonen, Negaunee, Mich., $50; second, T. J. Holler, R. R. No. 2, Peabody, Kan., $25.

We have been intensely interested in this contest and in the splendid work done by so many of our readers; we know that you are all interested, too. In next month’s magazine (August) we will be able to announce the final results and the winners of the two Grand Prizes.

**The Conference of Governors**

Two facts stand in large prominence from the recent conference between the President and the governors of the states.

One of these facts is that the nation is making prodigal use of its natural resources to an extent that may be designated alarming.

The other is that a determination has been formed among the governmental heads of the nation, including the states, to take active steps to conserve the natural resources and to resuscitate them where exhausted, at least in the case of forests and the natural fertility of the soil.

The President and other speakers at the conferences and public functions made strong statements about the development of the natural resources of the nation to the point of danger. These warnings are wise, and no one will think, or can think, that the statements made are much exaggerated. Coal, lumber, building material, iron, and various minerals are being consumed at an enormous rate, and, with conditions as they are, without taking into consideration the cumulative rate of consumption, it is possible to foresee the end of the terrible strain put upon mountain, forest and farm to support modern life.

In another part of this magazine is given the declaration of principles adopted by this conference.
WORKING BY THE DAY

What the Owner Thinks the Workmen are Doing

What the Workmen Think They are Doing
ONE of the most pleasing and important signs of the country's general advancement is noted in its recent architectural development. From the modest cottage to the towering skyscraper wonderful progress has been made, and both homes and business structures have been made the very embodiment of architectural excellence.

But it is in the building of modern residences that the greatest universal benefit results. Recently marked attention has been given to the building of modest, attractive homes for workingmen; not only by the real estate dealers of the cities, but also by great corporations, some of which have built whole towns of modern residences for their employes.

No greater agency than attractive homes is found for aesthetic and ethical improvements of our people. Let a workingman return after a day of toil at the mills to a small, dingy, unattractive dwelling, and he will find little to encourage, cheer and uplift him.

But let him really live in a modest, attractive and well arranged house and his condition will be bettered in many ways. He takes interest and pride in his home; he takes a deeper interest in his daily work; he becomes more ambitious for the higher possibilities of life, and his whole career is bettered and made brighter. Realizing this fact, some of our greatest corporations have spent millions of dollars in building modern residence towns for their employes. Probably the greatest undertaking of this character is the building of Gary, Ind., the new, made-to-order city of the United States Steel Corporation.

Two years ago there was a vast stretch of waste sand dunes and swamps along the southernmost shore of Lake Michigan, twenty-six miles from the heart of
Chicago. But, desolate as this country was then, the United States Steel Corporation saw at this spot excellent advantages for a great manufacturing plant and a city of modern industrial homes. Nine thousand acres of land were purchased, with eleven miles of lake front, and an army of men set to work to build the greatest steel and iron mills in the world.

As everything at the plant was to include the most modern improvements known to the technical world, so the homes and all public utilities of the city were to be the most modern in every respect.
Last summer the steel company erected eight hundred residences, costing from $1,500 to $6,500, each including basement, complete plumbing and sanitary arrangements, water, gas and electric supply. When the great mills are completed and in full operation according to the present plans, there will be 15,000 men at work, meaning a population of at least 50,000 for the new city. There will be a demand for hundreds of houses besides those built by the company, and the building of residences in Gary offers an excellent investment.

The Steel Company has built twenty-seven miles of paved streets along which these modern dwellings are erected. All houses are set back thirty-five feet from the sidewalk, giving excellent space for lawn and landscape effects, and a uniform building line. All houses
are two stories and basement, and are built of a variety of materials and designs. Some are half timbered, others cement plastered exteriors, some entirely of frame and others of half brick with these different materials above.

House No. 1, of group I, contains eight rooms and an average workingman, who, with the same rent as paid elsewhere, can enjoy a modern, attractive home, with all improvements and public utilities.

House No. 4, of group I, is arranged about the same as No. 2, the chief difference being in the elevations. The long, sloping roof, broken by a broad gable, gives it a distinctive style without taking up valuable space on the second floor. It is this variety of design, bold outlines, strong contrasts in color and material, and the harmony of the whole, that will make this one of the most pleasing and attractive cities of workingmen’s homes in the country.

The frame cottage shown in the elevation, taken from the architect’s drawings, is a fair example of the many frame residences erected and in course of construction. The exterior walls are 1 inch by 10 inch rough siding, mitered at the corners, and stained in weathered finish. The gables and roof are of shingles, with creosote stains. Provision for plenty of light is afforded by the many large windows, several

**Group No. 2. Cozy, Well-Built Frame Houses—Floor Plan Reversed in Every Second House**

bath, with basement under the whole. This house, like the others, has wide open fireplace, with polished floors in reception hall, living room and dining room. Most of these larger houses are intended to be occupied by foremen at the mills.

House No. 2, of group I, is a very attractive and well arranged dwelling of six rooms, with vestibule, stair hall and bath room. The lower exterior walls are of cement plaster on metal lath, paneled off by four inch strips of cypress, finished with weathered stain. The two side gables give accommodations for two of the rooms on the second floor, and add to the general appearance of the house. There are hundreds of these smaller houses in Gary, and they are intended for the

**Group No. 3. A Comfortable Roomy Design—Variety of Roof Treatment Prevents Monotony**

...
of which are of leaded glass in plain design. The
cased opening offers the suggestion of separation be-
tween the stair hall and living room, while still leaving
it as one broad room. The double window and the
long high window of leaded glass give light and style,
so important to the comfort of the dining room. Ad-
vantage is taken of the space near the stairway in the
kitchen for a china cabinet.

The roof plan and design provide four large gables,
affording four rooms and closets on the second floor.

The added attractiveness of the long plate glass door
and the leaded glass windows more than compensate
for the difference in cost from the common stock.
The approximate cost of this house is $1,800.

One of the most attractive, if not most costly, resi-
dences in Gary, is the little bungalow, the plan and
photograph of which is shown herewith. The bunga-
low is the simplest form of house construction; it af-
An Artistic Homelike Little Bungalow, the Home of Mr. J. E. Hammons; Cost $1,000

with the aid of such help as local workmen can afford, so it is never expensive unless elaborated out of all kinship with its real character. It is beautiful because it is planned and built to meet simple needs in the most direct and simple way; and it is individual for the same reason, as the needs of no two families are alike.

The bungalow shown herewith is 24 feet by 35 feet, and contains five ample rooms with bath and vestibule. The mission door opens into the vestibule, in which an umbrella rack and shelf is built below the projection of the chimney, which starts about five feet above the floor. A wainscot of sized burlap extends around each room, above which are wall-papered panels up to the square of the walls. The ceiling follows the roof about three feet; and the entire ceiling is plastered and frescoed. All interior woodwork is finished in dark craftsman stain. The exterior walls are of 1 inch by 10 inch boards, with mitered corners. The roof projects two feet and the shingles are finished with moss-green stain. All trimmings of the exterior are painted pure white, the body a copper brown. The porch railing is shingled and contains flower boxes, so characteristic of the bungalow. Cost of bungalow complete, $1,000.

The houses shown in group No. 2 are entirely of frame construction. The exterior walls of the first story are of beveled siding, the upper walls of shingles. Each house contains seven rooms, including bath. The front porches are of simple yet attractive design, showing the details of the massive construction.

The houses of group No. 3 are well planned on the interior and give several comfortable rooms, but the houses are set too near the ground to give the best exterior appearance. The porches, while spacious, could be improved in design.

Every house in Gary has been built within the last year, so time has not yet been found for beautifying the surroundings. Nature furnished nothing but sand; train loads of black soil, however, have been brought in and all residence sections will soon have green lawns and growing shrubbery. Two large parks have been laid out in the residence districts, costly school houses erected, church structures begun and every thing that will go to make this a modern city of homes has been included.

Miles of cement sidewalks have been constructed, and the two main business streets are unsurpassed anywhere. Broadway is one hundred feet wide, with seventeen foot sidewalks, twenty foot roadways and space for double track electric lines in the center. Fifth avenue is ninety feet wide, and like Broadway, is already paved for two miles of its length.

The largest sewers of Gary are seven feet in diameter, and built of brick and reinforced concrete. A structural steel water tower of 300,000 gallons capacity, and a pumping station of 1,000,000 gallons daily capacity, will furnish the city with water, taken from a crib two miles out in Lake Michigan.
The cost of a building does not always decide its comfort, architectural beauty and general attractiveness. Good taste, sometimes, in developing the grounds more than compensates for lack of structural harmony. A home, no matter how humble it may be, can be redeemed from positive ugliness by proper arrangement of trees, shrubs and flowers, so that it will often outshine more pretentious buildings.

The builder is sometimes called upon to construct houses from plans which do not appeal to him; but, on account of the cost, the owners cannot afford to adopt any others. The builder is not a landscape gardener; but, if he understands something about the ornamental effects of flowers and shrubs he can often suggest to owners a way to get around the problem of making an attractive place on a very small sum. One of the prettiest town houses of a small New England village is occupied by an architect, who purchased a small, square brick house that had been noted for its ugliness, and by covering it with ivy and planting trees and shrubs around it, converted it into one of the show places of the town. Another living in a plain wooden structure that had no exterior view that could be called attractive built a front and back porch to it, and then proceeded to cover the pillars and sides with climbing, flowering vines. One would never think today of calling the place ugly or even plain. It is a veritable bower of sweet-scented flowers that attracts every stranger.

What may be done with plants and vines in redeeming an old place or ornamenting a new one at little expense may be seen in the illustrations. One is an old-fashioned house placed close on the ground, with scarcely any foundations above the soil level. It was built in the days when it was not considered necessary to raise the floor level several feet above the ground to keep out the dampness. Inside, the house was roomy and pleasant, with high ceilings and good timbers—
imitators, and the little flower-embowered house is the most attractive in the town.

Another picture shows a modern bungalow relieved of its straight lines by a piazza extending on four sides and supporting clusters of flowering vines. This picture was taken in California, and shows the remarkable effect produced by climbing rose bushes. In the flowering season the atmosphere is heavily scented by the roses. It is such a simple thing to cultivate flowers and shrubs around a home that the wonder is we do not see more embowered among foliage and flowers.

The back yard should also receive attention. What a little stimulation in this direction has done for the backyards in a small factory village is here illustrated. Five years ago the backyard view was a dreary affair. Nothing was visible but plain board fences, and ragged gardens. The authorities offered a series of prizes for the best backyard gardens, the judges to be disinterested persons. A second prize was offered for a block view, which included half a dozen and more adjoining yards. As a result of this offer the dreary backyards became veritable show places. In glancing across the backyards one found it difficult to decide which deserved the prize; moreover, the effect of the experiment was noticeable every year after. Nearly every fence is concealed from view by the climbing vines, while annuals and perennials rear their gorgeous heads above in the most pleasing way. It may easily be assumed that the owners find more pleasure in sitting at their back windows than they did before the change was made.

A new house should have its plants and trees placed in front of it just as soon as the grade is finished. It is remarkable how much can be accomplished in one season. The last picture is a second year view of a new house. The shrubbery has already nearly reached a height which will shut out the unpleasant side building. In two more years this unsightly object will be completely concealed from the front view. The house itself will take on a very different appearance as soon as this has been accomplished.

There has always been a prejudice against planting vines and flowers against the side of wooden houses on account of the injury to the wood and the difficulty
experienced in painting the house every few years. There is also the contention that the thick shade collects dampness and makes the interior moist. However this may be, the relief the foliage gives to the eyes and the shade afforded more than offsets any disadvantages. So far as injuring the wood and paint is concerned it is possible to raise the vines on thick, stout woven wire which can be taken down when necessary. The very thickest galvanized wire should be used for this purpose, and it should be fastened at the base so that it cannot be pulled up. It should then be trained on separate posts and carried toward the house on a trellis work. In this way the vines need not touch the house at any point. Careful trimming and pruning every season will keep the vines where they are needed. When the house is painted the wire can be taken down and laid carefully on the ground without seriously breaking or injuring the vines.

The planting of dense shade trees near the house is condemned today by all landscape gardeners and sanitary experts. Trees which attain any great dimensions should never be planted nearer than fifty feet to the house. Their appearance on a restricted lawn or front garden is of doubtful value anyway. The ground within a radius of forty or fifty feet from their trunks will never yield a good crop of grass or foliage on account of the dense shade. Small trees and shrubs, however, do not shade the surrounding ground and unless banked close to the house do not collect dampness and so prove at all objectionable.

The growing popularity of the pergola is stimulating the cultivation of vines and flowering plants without incurring any of the disadvantages which some see in the growing of plants around the house itself. The pergola in its final completion today is really an evolution of the old-fashioned grape trellis or grape arbor so common in New England. Instead of being constructed primarily for utilitarian purposes without any pretense to beauty, the modern pergola is designed first for ornament and second for service. There is no reason why the pergola should not be made a place for quiet enjoyment of the outside air, but usually it is a stiff ornament without much suggestion of comfort. Unless the flowering vines and shrubs are made to give adequate shade from the sun, the pergola is not a practical adjunct to the house or garden. Some of the handsomest pergolas are found in California, where dense masses of climbing roses form a complete overhead shade and fill the space with their heavy odor. Even the Crimson Rambler rose of our eastern states, when protected in the winter season, can be made to form a perfect rose bower when trained over the sides and roof of a pergola. The white posts and sides of the pergola then contrast beautifully with the green of the leaves and the color of the flowers.

**Awkward**

"I did not see you in church last Sunday."

"I do not doubt it. I took up the collection."
SINCE a review of the most recent work in residence building will be helpful in meeting coming demands, the accompanying sketches are given; they are of new buildings in progress in Chicago's western suburbs. In most cases the houses were not quite finished but have been shown complete in the illustrations; they represent the latest tendencies in suburban building.

The ideas which the owners seek to express are more than ever solidity, protection and refinement. Windows. Libraries are recognized by the broad, hinged window sash. It is pleasant to step from assembly rooms through low French windows onto sheltered verandas. Even the "den" is distinguished by a cozy, tucked-in appearance.

It will be seen that the walls of a great many of the new houses are straight, with unbroken surfaces. The windows are arranged in groups. Their location is symmetrical. Basement windows are placed in the rear as much as possible. Sill courses are continuous.

Generous provision for hospitality is made in the houses.

The point in designing a house is to have the good features of the interior indicated on the exterior also. This is the art language of the building, making the house interesting and worthy of notice. This consistency of design is becoming more general every season. Stair halls are indicated by the two-story windows. Libraries are recognized by the broad, hinged window sash. It is pleasant to step from assembly rooms through low French windows onto sheltered verandas. Even the "den" is distinguished by a cozy, tucked-in appearance.

It will be seen that the walls of a great many of the new houses are straight, with unbroken surfaces. The windows are arranged in groups. Their location is symmetrical. Basement windows are placed in the rear as much as possible. Sill courses are continuous.

This helps the structural unity and makes the use of a variety of materials satisfactory.

The porches are large. The word porch fails to describe them. Occupants of the houses call them their out-of-doors rooms. Here furniture and other comforts are safe in most kinds of weather. Sometimes they are provided with lighting fixtures. Sometimes there are screens on the cold side or lattice frames on the sunny side for vines.

Many porches are made to receive storm sash in cold weather. For this purpose solid paneling is built under the rails. Often the basement wall is extended to the window sill height. This makes a good place for winter recreation.

Suburbanites often remark the expensiveness of lumber and that masonry therefore costs but little more. As a result brick walls are favored. Brick veneers are used more than formerly and cement plaster on metal lath is adopted for the whole house.
People like tight, warm construction and freely criticise buildings that become draughty in cold weather. They are quick to remark the hasty work which sometimes enters the cheap house built to sell.

One of the new ideas is a style of house planned to look massive. A few instances are found where broad piers evidently contain closets or recesses. Doors and windows occupy limited spaces between. They give variety to a neighborhood. Two of the illustrations show how bays and porches are brought under one roof.

When commercial builders succeed in erecting a popular type of house they seem determined to repeat it until they make a failure of their success by glutting the locality. Many people change their residence because they have worn out the experiences of a house and desire something different.

The houses are often too close together for the style of plan. When standing in rows, all alike, a slight variation is made in the details. The inclosing corners of the porches are made slightly different or there is a change in the style of dormer windows. Sometimes a plan is reversed.

The most cheerful of the new houses are the one-story bungalows. They harmonize well with shrubbery and half-grown trees, making an inviting home. Cottages with a half story under the roof are also attractive.

Another noticeable advance over the past is the skill with which every available building material is utilized. An appropriate place is found for all kinds. Panels, dadoes, corners, posts, friezes and roofs may all be of different materials. Manufacturers present a great assortment of materials from which to choose.

The old timers used to think it dreadful to vary from the one general material of which a house was constructed. It was either wood or brick or stone. At first stone trimmings in brick walls were allowed. Then the brick chimney was made to peep through the side of the frame house. But now there are a
great many beautiful effects secured by a little rustic stone work, or timber effect, in contrast to the rest of the building. Terraces and trellises are incorporated in the design that lead flowers and vines to become a part of the picturesque grouping.

In the River Forest illustration the front porch introduces graceful curves for architectural effect. It looks firm as well as characteristic of cement work. All the walls in this house are cement plaster on wire lath. Another residence is illustrated in which the main walls begin at the ground line, not having the usual basement course.

There are many kinds of square columns being used in place of the customary classic patterns. Often simple carpentry work accomplishes very good results.

Regarding special features it looks nice and convenient to see a side entrance level with the grade. Roofs extending over nooks and recesses give a comfortable air of shelter.

It is always satisfactory when the common utilities are also incorporated in a design. They used to be left to straggle about the yard and disfigure the rears in a most forgetful way. A place by the door for hanging out clothes is very convenient. A balcony on the second floor where bedding may be aired always proves serviceable and is very much appreciated.

Sometimes certain features of a house are calculated to be changed from time to time. Sometimes there is spare space which may be utilized as a play room in bad weather. Later, as children grow up, it becomes a workshop.

There is not much detail on modern buildings, and it has been the loss of much employment to workmen. It is because ornamentation was formerly used in such a trifling way that people soon tired of it. There was no idea in it. It did not appeal to mature intelligence. This was because the workmen who turned and sawed out fancy work would not study up a little. They were not acquainted with previous styles with which their work should have harmonized. There is nothing better than to study the art work and history of our predecessors in crafts and trades. It fits one to guard against many mistakes and failures. It is the way to rise above competition and do good work that will always increase in demand instead of going out of use.

House plans seem to have been brought to perfection. All the changes or additions of various materials do not necessarily affect the general lay out. A good plan is the best basis from which to work the building problem.

The suburban owner pursues wholesome ideals. He seeks recreation and natural life. It is well when part of the house can be thrown open to the air with ease, so that nature may be enjoyed.
How to Use the Steel Square

SHOWING THE FIGURES TO USE ON THE STEEL SQUARE FOR EITHER THE MITER OR LAP JOINT OF REGULAR POLYGONAL CORNERS—THE DEGREE IN CONNECTION WITH SAME ILLUSTRATED

In our last article we were talking of miters; how they were founded and how to obtain them with the aid of the steel square. Our article for this month is a continuation of the subject. In Figs. 193 and 194 we showed how they are reckoned on the steel square from a central point. In this we show the miter lines in connection with the steel square from the triangle to the decagon and the figures to use to obtain them, as shown in Fig. 200. Here are shown two squares with their tongues lapping, with twelve on each at the central point. The lines radiating to the blade on the left represent the figures to use for the miter joints of the different polygons, as shown by their names and degrees they represent. The lines radiating to the blade on the right represent the figures to use for the lap joint, as shown by their name on the respective lines. The degrees are also shown from which the cut is reckoned, from either the square end or the outer edge of the timber. The blade in each case, whether for the miter or lap joint, gives the cut.

The following illustrations exemplify the different angles in degrees and the application of the square to obtain the cuts. Beginning with the triangle, as shown in Fig. 201, 12 and 20°-24° give the miter, and 20° and 6°-11°-12° give the lap joint. However, in this case, either of the above set of figures will give both cuts, because their angles are 30° and 60° degrees. Therefore, when the larger figures are used, the blade will give the miter joint and the tongue will give the lap joint, or vice versa, if the lesser figures are used.

In the case of the tetragon, as shown in Fig. 202, 45° degrees gives the miter and 12° and 12° give the cut. For the lap joint, it is 90° degrees, which being the same as the angle formed by the blade and tongue, requires no figures on the square; simply place one
of the arms parallel with the edge of the timber and cut along the other.

In Fig. 203 is shown that for the pentagon. Fifty-four degrees on the square gives the miter joint and 18 the lap joint. The figures to use on the square are 12 and 8 17-24 in the former and 12 and 3 11-12 in the latter.

In Fig. 204 is shown the hexagon. Like that of the triangle, the same figures on the square will give either joint. Twelve and 20 19-24 (60 degrees) will give the same result, but the cuts will be on the tongue instead of the blade.

The heptagon, shown in Fig. 205, results in fractions in the degrees, it being 25 5-7 degrees for the miter joint and 38 4-7 for the lap joint, 12 and 5 19-24 giving the cut in the former and 12 and 9 7-12 in the latter.

The octagon, at Fig. 206, also results in fractions in the degree (221/2) for the miter joint, but this is not so in the lap joint, which is double the amount for the miter, or 45 degrees. Twelve and 4 23-24 give the cut for the miter and 12 and 12 for the lap joint.

We could go on and on illustrating polygonal figures till their sides are no longer discernable; that is, revert back to the circle from which their divisions are reckoned as before described in Figs. 193 and 194. Other figures, of course, may be used on the square than shown, but these are standard, and when others are substituted, they must be in the ratio to the figures here given.

The man who thinks twice before speaking once may not say much, but he won't have to take any of it back.

The grouch has a hard time maintaining his pessimism in the country these mornings with forty-seven meadow larks trying to drown out the chorus of all the other birds.
Bracing and Truss Construction

THE SIMPLE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF TENSION AND COMPRESSION BRACING—SOME COMMON MISTAKES POINTED OUT—PRACTICAL TRUSS DESIGNS SHOWN

By T. B. Kidner

SOME years ago the writer, who has always found much difficulty in keeping his money in his pocket when a new book relating to the art of building was in question, purchased a small volume purporting to be for the guidance of the young carpenter and of amateurs in woodwork in general. The first part of the book was devoted to simple outdoor structures such as rustic summer houses, fences, wicket gates, etc., and almost the first illustration was of one of the last named. Unfortunately, however, the writer of the book (or, perhaps, the artist) had made a serious error in a most important particular; namely, in the brace of his gate, which he showed as in the accompanying sketch, Fig. 1, where it was placed just opposite to the way it should have been. The writer of this article called the publisher's attention to the error, and it was corrected in a subsequent edition. Ever since that occasion the writer has made a note of similar errors which he has seen in actual practice, and from the number of them it would appear that the little book was not alone in its error, but that a great number of practical men make the same mistake in placing the brace on a gate in the wrong position altogether.

The case of the brace is a very simple example of what is known as the principle of triangulation. A four-sided frame can be racked in any direction, and made to assume various shapes; but if a frame is made of three pieces fastened together at the ends to form a triangle, it is, of course, impossible to alter its shape. The device of nailing a piece across the angle of a door frame to hold it square while it is being fixed is familiar to all carpenters and is an example of this principle. All trusses and similar composite structures depend for their rigidity upon the same principle and an understanding of it is therefore necessary for the practical builder.

An ordinary wicket gate, or a ledge and batten door will, if unbraced, tend to drop at the end farthest from the hanging stile. In other words, the square or oblong becomes diamond-shaped as in Fig. 2; one diagonal, B to D, becoming longer and the other, A to C, shorter. The proper use of a brace in such a case is to prevent A and C coming together, thereby keeping the door or gate in shape. It is clear that a wooden brace cut in between A and C cannot become shorter, although it is in compression, and therefore it will do all that is required of it.

But if the brace be placed the other way (from B to D) where the tendency is to pull apart, it is obvious that it would depend wholly for its efficiency on the fastening of its ends to the frame of the gate. The result is that a brace placed as in Fig. 1 fails to keep the distance from B to D from becoming greater, and the outer end of the gate drops in consequence. If, however, an iron rod with proper fastenings at the ends were substituted, its effect would be satisfactory.

In point of fact, this is often done in gates for farms, driveways, parks, etc.; being generally carried out as in Fig. 3. The hanging stile of the gate is formed from a selected hardwood knee or other curved piece of timber, and a stout iron rod carried to the lower outer end of the gate. But tension braces, as these are termed, are not as satisfactory as compression ones, and a piece of wood placed the other way and properly cut in between the rails and stiles so as to have good bearing surfaces to resist the compression set up through the brace by the weight of the gate, would be more effective.

Another simple structure which is sometimes misunderstood is a common king-post roof truss such as is shown in Fig. 4.

If two rafters are placed as in Fig. 5 they will, of course, tend to spread at the bottom and push the walls apart. This is prevented by a wooden tie-beam as in Fig. 6, or an iron tie-rod as in Fig. 7. But after a certain span has been exceeded, the tie-beam commences to sag and has to be supported either by a king-post or a bolt from the apex of the rafters, as in Figs. 4 and 8. The writer has found many carpenters with the impression that the king-post rests on the tie-beam to support the ridge, but a little reflection and a study of the foregoing diagrams should convince even the beginner in roof framing of the fallacy of that view. As a matter of fact, both the tie-beam and king-post are in tension; that is, they are being pulled,
and their work can be, and often is, done equally well with a wrought iron rod.

But, as the span becomes so great as to necessitate the support of the tie-beam from above, the rafters will also become so long as to tend to sag in the center, iron roof or other roof of heavy construction.

There are thus two kinds of stresses in such a truss; the tie-beam and king-post being pulled or in tension; and the struts and rafters being pressed or in compression. For the former, a flexible material, such as a wrought iron rod, is suitable; but for the latter, a stiff and unyielding material must be employed, so as to resist the tendency to buckle or bend under the weight of the roof.

One other case of bracing will serve to conclude.
Quite recently the writer noted for the second time only, in a somewhat wide experience of construction, a very curious and mistaken way of putting braces in a partition. The carpenter had placed the head and sill in position and then cut and nailed up all the studs in position before the braces. The latter were cut in between the studs, as shown in Fig. 10, and while they did their duty perhaps, in preventing to some extent the racking of the partition, yet they were not nearly as effective as if they had been fitted in first in one piece and the studs cut in after, as in Fig. 11. By putting the braces in first, not only is their
full strength obtained, but the frame of the partition can be properly squared by measuring or testing the diagonals with a rod in the usual way, and adjusting if necessary; an almost impossible thing to do if the studs are all spiked into position first. Numerous small details of this sort mark the difference between the thoughtful craftsman and the bungler. Such mistakes come from carelessness or lack of knowledge.

**Door Frame Construction**

**PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE FRAMING OF OUTSIDE DOOR WAYS—PROPER WIDTH FOR OUTSIDE BASE—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION SHOWN**

By I. P. Hicks

In constructing a porch it is a matter of some importance that the details be properly worked out so that in putting an outside base and watertable around the building, it will finish properly with the porch floor, being neither too high nor too low. The door frame must be set so that the finish floor comes level with the top of the door sill and the sill should be dressed off on top so that it is level for about 2½ inches, so that a threshold can be put down in proper shape without leaving a gaping crack underneath it on the front side.

It is quite essential to have the outside base exactly the right size so that when the watertable is put on it will finish up to the porch floor in proper shape. In the sketch we show the watertable stopping against the porch floor. With 2 by 8 joists in the house and 2 by 6 joists for the porch, the base would have to be six inches wide.

If it is desired to run the watertable along on top of the porch floor and let it finish against the door sill, then the base should be just the thickness of the floor wider, that is, with a 7½ floor it would be 3/8 of an inch wider; the base in this case would be 7 inches wide. This works out well from the 8 inch, so-called, stock boards. These 8 inch boards vary all the way from 7½ to 8 inches, and we know of cases where contractors, trying to rush work, dress the edges and put them on without paying much attention to the width; the consequence is that when they come to the porch the base is either too high to finish one way or too low to finish the other; and the result is that the job looks more or less botchy where it joins the porch. Of course it takes a little more time to figure these things out and dress the boards all to a width, but then the reputation for doing things right ought to be inducement enough to pay a contractor to do this much on a job. It does not pay a contractor to finish up work that is going to leave the trade mark of poor workmanship standing right out where everybody can see it. Now, if the house has 2 by 10 floor joists and 2 by 8 porch joists, the base finished either way, as shown in the sketch, would have to be just 2 inches wider.

**Floor Jack**

Among inventions recently patented is the floor jack shown in the accompanying illustration, an exceedingly handy and convenient implement for setting up tongue-and-groove flooring. It is simple in construction, and is especially arranged for convenient handling, so as to facilitate the engagement of the device with a piece of flooring and is readily manipulated for forcing the successive floor pieces into position. This floor jack is operated by a lever, at the end of which is a foot having a pointed end designed to bite into a floor beam. Pivoted to the foot is a shank to which is clamped a grooved section of flooring. In practice the floor jack is placed in position adjacent to the piece of flooring to be nailed as shown. The pointed end is forced into the floor beam and the lever swung to force the last piece of flooring snugly against those pieces which have already been laid. The flooring strip is then nailed in the usual manner and the jack removed to make room for another piece.

**Built by One Man**

At Stivichal, near Coventry, there is a church which is unique among places of worship. In 1810 a stone-mason named John Green laid the first stone of the building, and seven years later he completed the edifice. During that period he declined assistance from anyone, doing all the work himself until the building was ready for its interior fittings. This, it is said, is the only stone structure in England of which every stone was laid by one man.
ALTHOUGH any architect will tell you that the designing of residences, and especially the smaller ones, brings him less in the way of fees and fame than any other class of work, still that is just what the average man is vitally interested in. The average man, whether as builder or as owner, rarely puts up a library, a cathedral, or a skyscraper; but he does build a home. And it is gratifying to know that there are skilled, experienced architects who are giving careful thought to small residence work.

The accompanying design is of a remarkably attractive and convenient little house, which can be very easily and economically constructed. In general exterior effect it is of the popular bungalow order; this in spite of the fact that three roomy bedrooms with closets are provided in the dormered half-story which makes up the second floor. The side walls are shingled and stained a dark brown; the roof and dormer shingles are stained an olive green; the trimming is white.

The floor plan is almost square, 37 feet long by 38 feet wide; but to this length must be added 9 feet for the porch, which extends clear across the front and is under the main roof. As will be seen from the floor plan, the entrance is through a small square vestibule (with a closet for wraps at one side) into the large living room. To the right, through a cased opening 6 by 7½ feet, is the dining room, very light and airy. The arrangement of kitchen and pantries for the preparation and serving of meals is exceptionally good. A small pantry, with china closets and serving table, separates the dining room and kitchen; another larger pantry at the rear is equipped with shelves, bins and work table. The kitchen itself is well lighted and not too large; the back porch is 7 feet square.

Immediately back of the living room are two bedrooms, each 10 by 14 feet. The bath room, opening from the back hall, is conveniently located. The stairway arrangement is good; it is open to the living room up to the first landing, and a back stair from the kitchen joins at that place.

Although the second floor is all "under the roof," the rooms are good size, well lighted and ventilated. Such dormer window rooms are always very cozy and attractive. There are three bedrooms, besides a large hall and a number of closets and storage rooms.
There is a cemented basement under the whole house. This will prove, in many ways, a very desirable house to build. The full working plans, including details of finish and construction, are here given.

**Colors for Interiors**

An authority, writing on interior color decorations, says: With light oak trim and cabinet work, soft warm greens, peacock blue and deep rich reds, free from purple shade with gildings for metallic effects, are appropriate.

Medium dark oak looks well with stronger, browner greens, richer reds and lighter and greener tones of blue. The gildings should tend to deep-hued gold in this case.

With antique, fumed or weathered oak, the old Gothic colors, such as sage green, deep peacock blue, dulled red and yellows and as the sole relieving tint, ivory, are in keeping. Old Italian gold and bronze
should be used for beautiful metallic relief effects. American walnut calls for rich, deep yellow or old gold and the old reds and blues, into which the brown hue of the walnut distinctly enters.

With maple-wood, satin wood and similar light colored finish, delicate greys, ivory tints of raw sienna and raw umber, silver (indigo tinted) and subdued tints of old rose, are appropriate. Metal ornamentation should be in silver or gold. Cherry should be accompanied with turquoise or greenish blues, with olive browns and transparent yellows and metals.
Mahogany, especially for dining room, study or library use, looks best with rich, deep olive greens, the metal ornaments should be of a rich golden color. For salon purposes, all yellow tones, from old gold to cinnamon brown and soft neutral reds, are most fitting. Deep pure colors, in harmony with the color of the wood, can also be used with good effect.

With white wood use Venetian red, ivory and light tints of ochre and green or blue, softened and warmed with raw umber.

White enamel or ivory white finish calls for gold, light blue or pink, in delicate shades.

Ebony allows the use of all rich reds and yellows, deep gold and ivory.

Rosewood harmonizes exquisitely with soft old rose, old golds, ivory tints and tones of empire green.

The best “balance” in decorative effect is produced by having the wall tint predominate. The color of the
wood trim should be more subdued and the drapings in soft contrast to the wall background.

**Home-Made Refrigerator**

Take two large boxes, the second one somewhat smaller on all sides, and bore two one inch holes in each correspondingly, to give drainage and ventilation. Fill up the bottom of the larger box with powdered charcoal (or sawdust, if charcoal cannot be procured) until the smaller box will stand on a level with the top of the larger box. Put the inner box in place, and fill up all the space around the sides with the charcoal. Fasten lids on both boxes to fit tightly. On each side of the inner box, by means of cleats, put several shelves, leaving a space in the center for the ice.

A rack made of lathing may be laid at the bottom, for the ice to rest upon. Legs may be added, also, and the drainage and ventilation in this way be improved. This is a rough refrigerator, to be sure, but
one that has been successfully used in our home for years.

**Miles of Scaffolding**

In a gale of wind, and at a height of 250 feet, the Archbishop of Canterbury and his wife recently performed a remarkable ceremony. On the top of the Bell Harry Tower of Canterbury Cathedral the primate laid the final stone of the pinnacle, and Mrs. Davidson fixed the vane. The ceremony marked the completion of the work of restoring the tower and spires of the cathedral. The work, which has been in progress for between three and four years, has involved an expenditure of $75,000. It is calculated that about twenty miles of scaffolding were used, and it is a remarkable fact that during the whole of the operations not a single accident occurred. The stone-laying exercises took place on about six square yards of scaffolding, on which fewer than a dozen people stood, and which swayed about with the force of the wind. Taking a trowel, the archbishop laid the cement on the base of the coping, imbedded a tube containing a record of the event, and then, with an appropriate prayer, declared the stone “well and truly laid.”

**Mrs. Johnson to Command**

Henpeque—Johnson has joined the silent army.

Henderson—Dead!

Henpeque—No, married.

**A Pair**

“An Ohio hen chews tobacco,” says an exchange. Chewing tobacco ought to be confined to all animals that can not spit. A Massachusetts hen laid an egg with a quarter in it. We have always heard that there is money in hens.

A man in my town won’t buy colored supplements to put under his carpets because the funny papers tickle his wife’s feet.
Some Suggestions for Up-to-Date Decorations
GIVING HINTS FOR THE USE OF PICTURE FRIEZES, CUT OUT DECORATIONS, AND OTHER MODERN EFFECTS—EFFECTIVE COLOR SCHEMES SUGGESTED

By Sidney Phillips

The decorator of today finds the field full of opportunities for novel and effective treatments that are out of the commonplace, yet at the same time comparatively inexpensive. The manufacturers of wall papers and other decorative materials have been vying with one another to produce novel and up-to-date materials which can be used to obtain original effects, and there is no excuse for the decorator with brains following in the beaten rut, or for the house owner whose home does not reflect an individuality of taste in the wall decorations, the hangings and other features of that character. The wall papers of the present season are noteworthy for their artistic design and beauty of coloring, and while, of course, every manufacturer is obliged to put out each season a number of patterns that are showy and commonplace and intended to meet a demand from an uneducated class, yet even these so called “bread and butter” designs are better, both in their drawing and coloring, than similar patterns of previous seasons. But almost every line of wall paper shows the influence of the education along decorative art lines which is being carried on by the popular magazines and in the schools of the country. People know a great deal more of the harmony of color, and of what is good taste and what is bad, than they did a few years back. They have learned that decoration does not look to garish display, but depends on breadth of color treatment and is effective because of its simplicity. The mission and craftsman styles are direct results of this revulsion of feeling against the too ornate and the vulgarly tawdry display of the past generation. It is true that refinement of decoration does not necessarily need to go to such extremes as this, but the popularity of these styles indicates that simplicity as a keynote in decoration meets with the popular approval. To meet this demand for broad color effects, and yet at the same time to avoid the use of perfectly plain papers, which are not economical because they so readily show disfigurements from the unavoidable knocks which the walls almost always get, or the irregularity of the plaster, or stains due to the action of lime in the walls or to dirt on the surface of the paper, almost all the wall paper manufacturers offer a more or less extensive line of fabric effects. Some of these imitate plain burlaps, denims or grass cloths, while in others these effects form a background upon which conventional figures are powdered or a more or less intricate all-over pattern appears in a darker tone of the background color, giving the effect of a woven or printed fabric. One of the most popular of these grounds, for bed room decoration, is the chambray, or linen effect, in almost all the colors that one would see the actual goods, such as blue, green, ox-blood, pink and brown—resembling, in some cases, a dark unbleached linen. These chambray papers are either used to cover the entire wall, with a narrow floral or landscape border at the top; or they may be used in panels, with some one of the narrow “binders,” or floral or ribbon and bow-knot borders, that are found in almost every line of wall paper. Another treatment is to use the chambray paper for the lower two-thirds of the wall, capped with a white enamel photograph rail—a narrow shelf molding with a groove in the top for the purpose of holding photographs, with a picture molding underneath. Above this rail, there is a frieze treatment, formed by using a cretonne or chintz paper of an appropriate color. Many of these papers are made to match imported cretonnes and chintzes that can be used for the window hangings, giving a very dainty and attractive room. Again, a chambray paper may be used to cover the ceiling, and run down
upon the side walls for a couple of feet, a floral cretonne or other figured paper being used for the base. For a small room with a low ceiling a very pretty effect may be obtained by running a plain chambray from the baseboard to the ceiling angle, a picture molding being used in lieu of a cornice. A few inches below the ceiling, one of the popular ribbon patterns, showing a ribbon about two inches wide with occasional bow-knots and roses, should be neatly cut from its white background and run round the room as a border. The ribbon, of course, should be of a contrasting color, as for example, pink on a light green ground; buff on a blue chambray, or blue on a pink ground.

These chambray papers are also made with borders having the effect of white applique embroidery or white lace against a ground of the same fabric. Some of these lace borders may be used very appropriately for the purpose of forming large French panels. Or in a low room, the side wall may be a plain chambray with a lace border at the top and just above the baseboard.

Another class of papers that are much used in making up original decorative treatments are what are known in the trade as “clothy” effects. These are two-toned papers in which small conventional figures are thickly sprinkled over a background one or two shades lighter in tone, giving the effect of woven goods, although there is no attempt to indicate the texture by overprinted lines as in a tapestry or a chambray paper. The figures are simply printed in solid color upon a plain ground color. They are made in all grades of wall paper from blanks or flats—a cheap grade printed on white stock—to the more expensive ingrain and cartridge papers and the “duplex” papers, which have an ingrain face and a backing of a harder surface paper. Of course, in these latter papers, the resemblance to a cloth fabric is very much stronger than in the lower priced goods. But in all classes, the general decorative effect is excellent. These papers are specially suited for dadoes, or for panel fillers, or are well adapted for use with the independent pictorial friezes that can be obtained in such variety, both in the imported and American papers. These friezes may also be used very satisfactorily in combination with two-tone stripe papers. Some of these are very beautiful, having dull stripes alternating with others of a silky or satin like luster. Of course, the plain cartridge or ingrain papers meet with much favor, but they unfortunately are very apt to stain and being colored in the pulp, instead of having the color applied to the surface like ordinary papers, are very apt to run uneven in color, one edge of the roll being often a shade or two lighter than the other edge. As a consequence, if these papers are hung just as they are cut from the roll, with the same end toward the ceiling, a very disagreeable streaked effect will be observed. This can be obviated by the careful paper hanger, who will cut two lengths of paper from the roll and reverse them, thus bringing the light edge of one length next the light edge of the adjoining strip, and so on. By exercising care in matching the papers, the unevenness in the color will not be observed.

Where the increased expense does not prove a detriment, grass cloth is one of the most beautiful wall decorations, where broad, single color effects are desired. This material is imported from Japan, and as its name indicates, is a fabric woven from some of the fine grasses or materials of that nature found in that country, and mounted on a light yet very tough paper. The total thickness is about the same as that of a heavy ingrain paper. It is very pliable and just as easily cut and trimmed as any high-class wall paper. It comes in all the prevailing decorative colors, and owing to its texture, there is a very pretty play of color over the surface, which makes it particularly effective. The writer recently saw a very attractive parlor in a suburban house, the walls of which were hung with a green grass cloth. About two feet below the rather low ceiling a white enamelled photograph and picture rail was used, that served as a resting place for small pictures, plaster casts, bits of pottery and other small pieces of bric-a-brac. A two inch
white molding served to break the angle of the ceiling, which was tinted a cream white. The plain green surface of the lower wall made an excellent background for a number of good pictures.

In regard to cut out ornaments, a New York wall paper house has recently brought out some very beautiful lithographed ornaments of this character that are sold ready cut out. Those already introduced show swags of flowers, with cupids, baskets of flowers, bouquets of roses and the like, suspended within the swag. These patterns are made eighteen inches wide, or just the width of ordinary wall paper after it is trimmed, and they can of course be used on any color or kind of background, from a plain tint or a mica or silk stripe to a chambray. Of course they would not look well on a figured background, and being themselves printed in delicate colors, naturally look best when used upon light backgrounds.

The pictorial friezes already spoken of can be used in a great many original ways by the decorator who is awake to their possibilities. We illustrate a suggestion in which a coaching frieze is utilized in the decoration of a dining room. This frieze is made in six foot lithographed sections, printed in oil colors. Each section is different and the complete design is thirty feet long before it repeats. The sections may be used indiscriminately, in any order preferred, so that practically there is no continued repetition in the room. They are made by a Cleveland firm, who devote practically their entire energies to the production of these pictorial friezes. In the decorative treatment illustrated, the frieze forms the key note of the design and is used as the crowning feature of the tall paneled dado, which can be made of wood, or the panels may be filled in with buckram or burlap and the stiling only made of wood. The dado is capped with a shelf molding that serves as a resting place for steins and jugs, the upper portion of the wall being hung with a grass cloth. The cornice is made up of a series of arches, with plaster or plastic relief shell ornaments, and under every other arch is an electric light bulb. This cornice should be in ivory white, of the tone of old ivory, the ceiling being somewhat lighter. The wainscot and the other woodwork of the room may either be in forest green or fumed oak or may be finished in white or ivory enamel.

Some of the pictorial friezes are well adapted for cutting into short lengths, framing them up with narrow borders of wall paper binders, and centering them in the upper part of large French panels.

Pictorial friezes are made with what are known as extensions. For example, on one roll may be printed a series of pictures of hunters in red coats leaping a five barred fence, with a pack of hounds in full cry, after a fox or deer, while another roll is a forest scene without figures. The decorator may space his huntsmen at will upon the wall, depending on the shape and size of the room, filling in the space between them with the forest extension. The writer recently saw a den decorated with a pictorial frieze of this character. The ceiling was covered with a mustard yellow ingrain paper, and a breadth of this paper, which was twenty-two inches wide, was run round the room, instead of up and down, just below the frieze. Below this was a photograph rail, while the lower portion of the wall was a striped Oriental tapestry effect, the principal color tone of which was red. This merely gives a suggestion for the use of these extension friezes, which are made in many different designs and characters of subjects.

The cut out poster friezes for dens and nurseries also offer many opportunities for original treatment. These come in sheets or panels, the figures from which are to be cut out and arranged at will against a plain ground, for in these poster pictures, backgrounds are looked upon as superfluous. Of course, a little ingenuity enables the decorator to tell a story with the pictures that will interest the children in the nursery or please the grown people in the den.

We have hinted in this article at only a few of the possibilities that can be achieved by the decorator who uses modern inexpensive materials and have endeavored to suggest how easy it is for the man with ideas to get out of the commonplace.
The Carpenter and His Gasoline Engine

The advantages in a general way of the small gasoline engine for a carpenter who operates a few light wood working machines have probably been discussed enough for everybody to be perfectly familiar with the matter in a general way. There are, however, some peculiar phases of the subject that may well have attention.

Economy in fuel, that is in gasoline, is one point aimed at all the time, and sometimes for the sake of this economy in fuel, the engine used is smaller than would be required to drive all the machinery equipment at once. Usually where a carpenter has a few machines, he only operates one or two at a time, consequently, practically all the power he needs is that required to operate whatever number of machines are likely to be at work at the same time. So a plant that might require, say, 12 or 15 horsepower to pull all the machines may be run with a 6 horsepower gasoline engine and thus quite a saving in fuel be effected. To get fuel economy out of an engine, it should be run at something like its normal capacity. It is not meant by this that one should hook all the machines on and run them empty in order to have the engine work to full power, but rather that the engine, for the sake of economy, should be purchased small enough that it will take practically its full power to operate what few machines it is desired to run at any one time.

We find, therefore, that economy in fuel carries with it also economy in first cost, by making it an advantage frequently to use a smaller engine than one might figure was needed.

This combination of economy is too great a thing to overlook. Of course it might prove some handicap at times when a carpenter is crowded with work and puts on a lot of extra help, because then he will find that he hasn't power enough to pull all his machines at once. These are things, however, he must figure on beforehand and determine whether there will be enough of such occasions where he has to put on extra help and run all the machines to justify investing in an engine of full capacity, and spending during light periods the extra amount for fuel involved in producing the limited horsepower with the larger engine as compared to the smaller one. If he is turning the shop into a regular planing mill, it might be advisable to use the larger one, but for the average carpenter who simply runs a shop in a small way, it generally pays to be rather modest in the size of the engine, thus getting economy not so much in the first cost as in future operations.

There is another chance to save power and thus economize in gasoline which is sometimes overlooked in equipping a plant with a number of machines. Say, for example, there are six or seven machines scattered all through the shop, including maybe a turning lathe at one end, a pony planer at the other end, band saw, rip saw, etc., in the middle. To reach all these machines it takes quite a stretch of line shafting sometimes, and it is in this line shafting that one can frequently expend quite a lot of power. The first precaution to be taken, therefore, is to have the shafting, pulleys and belting as light as practical for the work they have to do. This would seem contrary to the inclinations of some old time mechanics, who believe in making things extra heavy, but it is a good policy just the same. For one of the important things in connection with the gasoline engine is reducing the quantity of gasoline required to keep it going. To keep this quantity down to minimum means that you should eliminate all useless weight of machinery and friction in both shafting and belts. Not only should the shafting, pulleys, and belts be made light and carefully fitted and well lubricated so that they will run as light as possible, but frequently, especially where the shop is very long and it is necessary to get a line of shafting the full length, it pays to have some means by which you can cut off at least a part of the line shafting while you are operating the other part. This may be done very easily if your gasoline engine is somewhere near the middle of your line of shafting, which it should be, provided the machines are all practically the same in power requirements. Then you can put your drive belt from the engine onto a short length of shafting or a jack shaft with a coupling on each end, attaching it to the line shafting in each direction. By having these couplings and convenient levers to throw them in and out one can
let half the line shaft stand idle while operating the other half and thus economize considerably in power. It costs a little more to equip with these couplings in the manner suggested, but money expended here will be made up for by economy in gasoline, and it will save wear and tear on machinery and belting as well.

In case there should be a planer at one end requiring considerably more power than any of the other machines it would be better to put the gasoline engine at that end and let the line shafting extend through from that to reach the lighter machines.

Then, for the sake of power economy, when only the planer is being operated, and the other machines are idle, put a coupling in the line shafting just beyond where the planer drive comes off and you will take off useless friction and leave the engine more power with which to drive the planer. In addition to this, machines that are only used once in a great while may have the belts taken off the pulleys entirely when you are done with them to save strain on both the belts and the machinery, and it only takes a moment to put the belt on when you want the machine, provided you can get at it conveniently. For machines that are in use practically every day, however, this changing of belts off and on is generally too much trouble, and it is better to arrange so as to cut off and leave idle that section of the line shaft driving the machinery. Also, in so far as practical, avoid the use of extra shafting of what is termed counter shafting, because every bit of shafting and every extra pulley means a waste of power. In the small shop such as we are discussing here, practically all machines can be driven directly from the line shaft, but where they cannot—where it is imperative to use a counter shaft—strive to make the counter shafting and pulleys as light as practical. In fact, observe this matter of lightness for the sake of economy in all your machine arrangements if you desire to get the best service.

A Small Neat Library

The accompanying design for a small library building, the work of G. W. Ashby, architect, presents a remarkably striking and distinctive appearance. The lines are simple and there is very little ornament, yet the general effect is rich and harmonious.

The foundation up to the sill course is of Bedford limestone, which material is used also to face the door and window openings. Red pressed brick is employed for the body of the wall. Small panels of ornamental terra cotta appear over the doorway. The perspective view shows very nicely the artistic and general harmonious effect of this combination.

This library is 50 feet wide by 30 feet deep, a very convenient size for town or village. The space is well distributed; on the main floor are reference and reading rooms, broad hall with delivery desk, stack room, librarian’s room and packing room.
The basement is high and is well lighted. It contains a smoking room, ladies' reading room, toilet rooms and heating plant. The interior finish throughout is oak; the walls are finished with hard plaster, tinted and frescoed.

Quaint Old Carpenters of the South

The following, taken from a sketch written by Harry Stillwell Edwards and published in The Century Magazine a few years ago, recalls in a graphic manner the quaint old negro carpenters of the south and the importance of their labors on the plantations before and for some years after the war:

"The carpenter's bench stood under a group of majestic pines, and I had been idling upon one end of it, watching the pretty shavings curl out from under the plane, while the old man ran over the incidents of his early youth. Although seventy years of age, he was still as active as a boy, and his skill with tools was, as it had always been, marvelous to me. He was the last of the old-time plantation carpenters, and as the rear-guard of a vanishing civilization they deserve especial mention. Within their province lay the building of gin-houses, mills, cribs, cabins, dwellings, gates, sheds, and in fact everything needed in country carpentry. The ingenuity and inventive powers of the old fellows would astonish the city mechanic; their gates still swing on abandoned plantations, without hinges, their latches still defy the efforts of roving cattle, and I know of a mill-wheel, pivoted on a pine-knot, that has run true for a quarter of a century. It is true, they ever preferred odd jobs to a long one; that there probably never lived one that, given a shed to build, did not put a helve to an ax, make a wheelbarrow, fit standards to a wagon, nail on palings, hew out a sill, patch a roof, mend a well-wheellass, make a beehive, and yoke a jumping cow, before he finished the shed. If he had to cut a plank he would lift first one end and then the other, measure both ways, reflect, and wander off. But afterward the plank was always cut to advantage.

"These accomplishments were all based upon a hatchet, broad-ax, chisel, saw, hammer and square, which were carried in a bag, and made the owners privileged characters. Brought into contact with many kinds of people, naturally the carpenters lost something of their ignorance, and suffered likewise from the irreligious tendencies of the age."

The Charm of Houseboating

The essential charm of houseboating is its leisureliness, its irresistible invitation to loaf and invite one's soul, says Earl Mayo in an article on "Ideal Summer Homes Afloat" in Broadway Magazine for June. The English, who know how to rest, after some centuries of practice, have developed it into a veritable cult, although they are confined practically to one small river, as compared to the thousands of miles of waterways available to Americans for this purpose. All summer long the Thames, with its gay and beflowered houseboats, presents a delightful picture of comfortable aquatic life, and in Henley week some two hundred such craft, of almost as many shapes as sizes, form the chief feature of the most attractive water carnival to be witnessed anywhere.

The houseboat, however, is steadily making its way into popular favor in America. While there are more about New York than any other American city, little colonies are springing up here and there in every part of the country.

The material features of houseboating are important in so far as they affect the enjoyment of its ideal features which present the side of real importance and attractiveness. Realization of the latter proceeds only from experience. One cannot impart by ink or spoken word the sense of freedom and calm content that comes to the houseboatman as he tilts his chair against the rail in the soft summer evening and surveys the watery domain of his particular lake or bay or river stretch—his by right of adoption and possession, yet without cost or care of maintenance. His is the unbought glory of the gorgeous sunset, of the slow-gathering purple shadows of the soft summer night. For him the breezes gather the fragrance of wood and field or the more acrid but no less pleasant odors of the salt meadows.
THE commission of doctors and business men, appointed some time ago, to investigate the "milk situation" in and about Chicago, recently made its report. It was found that, while practically all the milk was well up to grade as to richness, a surprisingly large percentage showed traces of dirt and filth. This, it was found, was due to the dirty, dilapidated stables in which the cows, in many instances, were kept; also to the unsanitary milk rooms extra expense of building warm, sanitary stables.

The accompanying design is thoroughly modern, embodying the latest ideas in sanitary and convenient dairy barn construction. Complete provision is made for twenty-four cows—there is a warm, well ventilated stable, ample provision for feed storage, and separate, well equipped milk cooling and handling rooms.

The main floor is divided by a solid, fireproof partition into two general parts; one, having a little more than a third of the entire floor space, contains the office, feed rooms and milk rooms. This part is finished throughout with matched lumber. In the other part are twenty-four stalls in a double row. The stanchions are of the improved metal swing type; the feed mangers are concrete. There is a cement floor in all the stable with a plank upper-floor for the stalls. There is a driveway through the building from end to end.

Ensilage has come to be the staple food for dairy...
This barn is of the ordinary solid frame construction, the novel feature being the use of exterior cement plaster surfacing for the lower wall courses. This gives the barn a very neat, attractive appearance, and makes it dry and warm.

In the *Cement World* for June plans of this dairy barn are given, showing the use of hollow concrete blocks for the silo and for the lower courses of the stable walls. This material is being used more and more about the farm, and is proving economical and satisfactory.

**Conserving Our National Resources**

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE AFTER A THREE DAYS' SESSION

The action taken by the conference of governors that was called by President Roosevelt and held at the White House, May 12-14, was embodied in a declaration of principles which the conference adopted the day before its adjournment. The importance of that declaration and the value of the conference in thus directing public attention to the necessity of conserving our natural resources will be apparent to any one who will give it even casual consideration. We commend it to your careful reading,
and we trust that the recommendations made will not be permitted to go unnoticed in any section of the country. Every man, woman and child of the present is vitally interested in conserving the resources on which his or her children and children's children must depend for sustenance. The full text of the declaration is as follows:

“We, the governors of the states and territories of the United States of America, in conference assembled do hereby declare the conviction that the great prosperity of the country rests upon the abundant resources of the land chosen by our forefathers for their homes, and where they laid the foundation of this great nation.

“We look upon these resources as a heritage to be made use of in establishing and promoting the comfort, prosperity and happiness of the American people, but not to be wasted, deteriorated or needlessly destroyed.

“We agree that our country's future is involved in this; that the great natural resources supply the material basis upon which our civilization must continue to depend, and upon which the perpetuity of the nation rests.

“We agree, in the light of facts brought to our knowledge, and from information received from sources which we cannot doubt, that this material basis is threatened with exhaustion. Even as each succeeding generation from the birth of the nation has performed its part in promoting the progress and development of the republic, so do we in this generation recognize it as a high duty to perform our part, and this duty in a large degree is in the adoption of measures for the conservation of the natural wealth of the country.

“We declare our firm conviction that this conservatism of our natural resources is a subject of transcendent importance which should engage unremittingly the attention of the nation, the states and the people in earnest co-operation.

“We agree that the land should be so used that erosion and soil wash should cease, that there should be reclamation of arid and semi-arid regions by means of irrigation, and of swamp and overflowed regions by means of drainage; that the waters should be so conserved and used as to promote navigation to enable the arid regions to be reclaimed by irrigation and to develop power in the interest of the people; that the forests, which regulate our rivers, support our industries and promote the fertility and productivity of the soil, should be preserved and perpetuated; that the minerals found so abundantly beneath the surface should be used as to prolong their utility; that the beauty, healthfulness and habitability of our country should be preserved and increased; that the sources of national wealth exist for the benefit of all the people and that the monopoly thereof should not be tolerated.

“We commend the wise forethought of the President in sounding the note of warning as to the waste and exhaustion of the natural resources of the country and signify our appreciation of his action in calling this conference to consider the same and to seek remedies therefor.

“We agree that this co-operation should find expression in suitable action by the congress within the limits of, and co-extensive with the national jurisdiction of the subject, and, complementary thereto, by the legislatures of the several states.

“We declare the conviction that in the use of the natural resources our independent states are interdependent and bound together by ties of mutual benefits, responsibilities and duties.

“We agree in the wisdom of future conferences between the president, members of congress and the governors of states regarding the conservation of our natural resources, with the view of co-operation and action on the lines suggested. And to this end we advise that from time to time, as in his judgment may seem wise, the President call the governors of the states, members of congress and others into conference.

“We agree that further action is advisable to ascertain the present condition of our natural resources and to promote the conservation of the same. And to that end we recommend the appointment by each state of a commission on the conservation of natural resources, to co-operate with each other and any similar commission on behalf of the federal government.

“We urge the continuation and extension of forest policies adapted to secure the husbanding and renewal of our diminishing timber supply, the prevention of soil erosion, the protection of headwaters and the maintenance of the purity and navigability of our streams. We recognize that the private ownership of forest lands entails responsibilities in the interests of all the people, and we favor the enactment of laws looking to the protection and replacement of privately owned forests.

“We realize in our waters a most valuable asset of the people of the United States, and we recommend the enactment of laws looking to their conservation, to the end that navigable and source streams may be brought under complete control and fully utilized for every purpose. We especially urge on the federal congress the immediate adoption of a wise and thorough waterway policy, providing for the prompt improvement of our streams and conservation of their watersheds required for the uses of commerce and the protection of the interests of our people.

“We recommend the enactment of laws looking to the prevention of waste in the mining and extraction of coal, oil, gas and other minerals, with a view to their wise conservation for the use of the people and to the protection of human life in the mines.

“Let us conserve the foundations of our prosperity.”
Foundations on Soft Soil

A SYSTEM OF CONCRETE PILING FOR SUB-Foundation WORK DESCRIBED—ADVANTAGES OVER COMMON METHOD OF EXCAVATING AND FILLING

By Fred W. Hagloch

The old expensive method of excavating through sand or spongy soil to hard pan is unnecessary, as large buildings erected the past five years on foundations made without excavating prove. The method by which any builder can execute this work, for buildings up to three or four stories high, is described in this article.

The concrete piling system has proved its superiority for substructure of our largest buildings, and is used by the government at the naval stations for erecting large buildings on sand and marshy shores. This method applied to smaller structures has made a saving of over half the cost and nearly half the time required by the method of excavating, cribbing and filling.

The illustrations show how a wall is supported; but this method is equally applicable to bridge and machinery foundations, and has proved the only successful method of supporting a gas pipe main through a swamp.

The driver, as shown in Fig. 3, is made of hard wood with metal point. For very soft soil the upper five feet of the cone is covered with a removable jacket made of 20 gauge sheet steel. This jacket is slipped over the core before same is driven into the soil with mauls or sledges; the core is then withdrawn, the jacket remaining in the cavity until the lower part is filled with concrete or grout, when the shell is withdrawn and the remaining cavity filled, tamped and the steel rod inserted to key same to the footing.

Always fill each cavity with concrete as soon as core is drawn to prevent caving.

The number and spacing of the piling depends upon the condition of the soil, length and diameter of the piling and the load to be placed upon the foundation.

The driving of the core compresses the soil around it, thereby giving it more sustaining power.

For supporting a wall sixteen inches thick and fifty feet high, dig the footing trench below frost; have the width three to four feet, spongy soils requiring four feet; and drive three or four rows of piling staggered, as shown in Fig. 1. Drive core until twenty-four blows with sledge are required per inch of penetration. Have one pile for every three square feet of footing or trench area. All piling need not be plumb, in fact, I have driven them as much as ten degrees off plumb to compact soil beyond the footing area.

The load a pile built in this manner will support can only be positively known by loading it, after concrete is twenty-eight days old, with double the weight of the total load to be placed upon it.

Piling made in this manner, whether four or eight feet long, should carry without settling a twenty-two ton load for each three square feet of area allotted to each piling. This gives a loading of over seven tons per square foot area.

The piling may be increased in length if the soft soil is deep; and the diameter may be increased for softer soils, since the object is to make the soil more sustaining by compressing it.

The only disadvantage this style of foundation has when compared with more expensive is that no method of waterproofing has been found practical for it.

The piling should be made of one part Portland cement, two parts sharp sand and four parts pea to walnut gravel; mix to consistency of grout for pouring and tamp well. The driving of the core near a newly filled cavity does much to compact the soft concrete.

For small bridge and culvert foundations along sandy or mucky streams this system of piling makes a firm foundation at one-third the cost of any other.
An Eight Room School

PERSPECTIVE AND FLOOR PLANS OF A VERY ATTRACTIVE SCHOOL BUILDING OF SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT DESIGN

There is no class of buildings in which simplicity and directness of treatment are so desirable and produce such satisfactory results as in our public school buildings. Where children are brought together to be taught, the matter of first importance is to have plenty of fresh air and plenty of sunshine; next, the school rooms should be of good size and the corridors short and broad, with ample exits, so that the building can be easily emptied. The simple rectangular type of building, if properly designed, possesses all these desirable features at lowest cost. Moreover, such a building may be so proportioned as to be very pleasing in its external appearance. Such a building, an eight room school, is illustrated herewith. It is the work of Geo. W. Barkman and G. W. Ashby, associated architects.

Four large school rooms, 25 by 32 feet, are provided on each floor; each room has an ample coat room attached. All of these rooms are very well lighted and ventilated. The principal's office is centrally located on the first floor; the library has a corresponding position on the second. In the basement are the manual training rooms, lunch rooms, toilet rooms and hot air furnace.

The exterior is of yellow pressed brick, with Bedford lime stone for the foundation courses and the corner trimming. The entrance is especially well designed; a classic stone column either side the doorway supports the wall above, the door itself being slightly recessed to form an entry. The roof is of slate.
Ship Decks of Sawdust

The Shipping World, published in London, England, says that on account of labor troubles, ship owners and ship builders have been looking for a substitute for decking and other portions of vessels now built of wood. A substitute known as Conolite has been tested and so far is receiving many compliments. The basis of Conolite is sawdust. Where hard wear is required, sawdust is taken from harder woods. Where the wear is light, sawdust from lighter woods can be used. The sawdust is treated and mixed with cement and a binding liquid, it is then laid on a steel deck very much like cement. If desired, the surface can be polished. It adheres well to a steel deck and seals up all spaces around pillars, etc. It seems to be sufficiently elastic to give with the movements of the ship. It is said the board of trade of London has accepted this substitute for wood.

Cement Storage House

In constructing the Big Rapids dam near Big Rapids, Mich., the following plan was adopted for storing the cement. The cement was shipped in cloth bags in January and February, and hauled in the snow 1½ miles. It was stored in sheds 40 by 90 feet, with one-third pitch bottom roof covered with tar paper, in the usual manner of lumber camp construction. The floor consisted of two layers of 6 inch poles laid on the ground, the second layer being at right angles to the first. The poles were covered with about a foot of loose straw, on top of which was placed a single layer of tarred felt. The bags were then piled 5 feet high on end. No cement was lost by caking. The only cement showing effects of dampness was that on top, which gathered some moisture from the air and caked in places about ½ inch thick. If tarred paper had been put over the tops of the sacks it is thought that this caking would probably not have occurred.

A Block for Damp Proof Wall

The concrete block illustrated was designed by G. W. O'Kelley, Commerce, Ga., and is another of the piece block patterns to build hollow walls.

An Eight Room School—First Floor Plan

The wall will unquestionably be damp proof, and can be varied in thickness with the same size blocks. We are informed that no patent will be applied for for this block; therefore our readers are at liberty to use same without interference.

Regular hollow concrete blocks will be required for corners unless a design for corner block is produced.

Objectively Considered

Ruggles—What horse power is your new automobile?

Ramage—Two, I guess. That’s the horsepower it took to haul it to the repair shop when it broke down on a country road the other day.

Once more the glad season of the summer garden approaches, the time when a man may sit in the shade with his soul’s mate and suck soda through a straw, while the strains of a little German band rise and fall in the bewitching crescendoes and diminuendoes of rhapsody! Ach, Louie!
This is the season of year when the thoughts of most amateur woodworkers turn to porch furniture. This month we offer a design for a porch swing. It can be made of hard wood and finished so as to show the natural grain of the wood, or it may be made of soft wood, such as pine, and given two or three coats of some appropriately colored paint. Hard wood will look prettier but soft wood makes a lighter swing and therefore one more easily handled at the opening and close of the season.

If possible, get the stock mill-planed and sanded on four surfaces. It costs but little more. Stock could be got from the rough if necessary, of course.

There will be needed nine lineal feet of stock, surfaced on four sides to one and three-quarters by one and three-quarters inches for the posts. For the lower frame or base there will be needed two pieces surfaced on four sides (s-4-s) to one and three-quarters by three and three-quarters with a length of ten feet. Out of each may be got a side and an end.

The lower rail will require a piece one and one-eighth by three inches with a length of ten feet six inches. The upper rail requires the same length and thickness with a width of four and one-half inches. The slats are five-eighths by three and three-quarters, and there will be needed about sixteen lineal feet.

In the swing shown in the photograph the bottom was made solid of one-half inch stock. There will be needed for this about thirteen square feet. From these lines measure towards the ends three-quarters of an inch and mark the second end of the mortises. The gauge settings will be one-half and one and one-quarter inches respectively. These mortises are for the tenons on the lower end of the posts to rest in and are to be cut one inch deep.

There should be rabbeted from these four pieces recesses the full length of the two short pieces one-half on the edge by one-half inch down the faces, the inside surfaces. The two long pieces have the same sized rabbets but these rabbets are to be but seventy-three and one-half inches long. Bevel the ends about one-eighth inch or more as desired. For the end pieces saw off and square two pieces to a length of twenty-two and one-half inches.

Since the weight of the swing comes upon the two long pieces, the short pieces need not be framed into them. To do so would be to weaken the long pieces unnecessarily. Two one-half inch dowels properly placed and glued in each end will serve to hold the parts together. If made of soft wood even these may be dispensed with, several spikes being used instead. Their heads can be puttied up before the swing is painted. Care must be taken to spike low enough to keep clear of the mortises for the posts.

To lay off the two long pieces, Fig. 2, measure from the middle in each direction, thirty-six and three-fourths inches; square knife lines across the top edges at these parts. From these lines measure towards the ends three-quarters of an inch and mark the second end of the mortises. The gauge settings will be one-half and one and one-quarter inches respectively. These mortises are for the tenons on the lower end of the posts to rest in and are to be cut one inch deep.

There should be rabbeted from these four pieces recesses the full length of the two short pieces one-half on the edge by one-half inch down the faces, the inside surfaces. The two long pieces have the same sized rabbets but these rabbets are to be but seventy-three and one-half inches long. Fig. 1. It will be necessary to gauge and use the chisel to cut these rabbets at their ends.

The posts, Fig. 3, should have one end of each sawed square. From these squared ends measure one inch, then three and three-eighths, two and one-quar-
ter, twelve, three and three-quarters, two and one-eighth inches. This last point gives the location of the lower edge of the slopes which are to be made on the tops. But one post needs be measured; the rest are to be marked by placing them alongside this one, evening their ends and squaring lines across all at once. A sharp pencil should be used for this. The lines are to be carried across two sides of the two back posts. The shoulder lines are to be carried entire around. On the front posts the mortises enter from one side only of each. It is a good plan to set the posts up in the positions they are to have with reference to one another and indicate in some way the approximate location of the mortises. The face sides should be made to turn in. The settings of the gauge for the five-eighths inch mortises are nine-sixteenths, and one and three-sixteenths respectively. These mortises are to be cut fully one inch deep.

The tops of the posts are to slope thirty degrees or any other angle that may be desired.

The tenon at the lower end of the post is to be three-quarters of an inch square and is obtained by gauging one-half inch from each of the faces, then one and one-quarter—saw it out with the tenon saw. The back rails should be laid off together. The length of the long rails, including the tenons, is to be seventy-four and one-half inches. The ends should be sawed square. Measure from the middle towards either end thirty-six and one-fourth inches to locate the shoulders of the tenons, or place them alongside the base. The ends of the mortises for the slats are to be laid off as follows: To either side of the middle of the length of the rail lay off and mark lines across the joint edges as follows: one and one-half inches, then measure from this, alternately, first, four and five-eighths, then three inches, out to the shoulders. These measurements allow for a three-eighths inch shoulder on each edge of the tenons of the slats, making the openings between the slats three and seven-eighths inches.

The four end rails should be laid off before any of the tenons of the long rails are laid off. Their entire length is to be twenty-four and one-half inches. The distance between shoulders is to be twenty-two and
one-half inches. They are one and one-eighth inches thick.

The ends of the mortises of the slats are located thus: Measure to either side of the middle of the length one and one-half inches, then from this measure first three and three-eighths inches, then three inches; this allows three slats to each of the ends. The photograph shows a fewer number of slats in both ends and back than are here specified. If fewer are desired, the proper spacings can be readily figured.

The sides of these mortises are obtained by gauging first to one-quarter then to seven-eighths, gauging from the working faces, the inside faces.

The thickness of the tenons for these pieces is obtained with the same settings and should be made at the same time the sides of the mortises are being marked.

For the wider rails the width of tenon is obtained by setting first to three-eighths, then to four and one-eighth inches, Fig. 4. For the narrower lower rails, the settings are three-eighths, then two and five-eighths inches. These mortises are to be cut one-half an inch deep.

It will be necessary to miter the ends of these rails slightly; the amount can be determined by a trial fit.

The slats are shouldered on the two edges only, gauging first three-eighths of an inch, then three and three-eighths inches. The distance between the shoulders is to be eleven and one-quarter inches and the tenons are one-half an inch long, Fig. 6.

Before assembling the parts they should be sandpapered clean and smooth. The slats in the back may be glued, placed and clamped, after which the slats, rails and posts of the ends may be put together. While the glue is hardening on these, the base may be assembled, being doweled or nailed as suggested above.

The bottom of one-half inch boards is to be fitted to the rabbets and nailed fast.

With the setting of the glue, the back may be glued to the ends and the posts to the base.

Since porch swings are exposed to all kinds of weather it might be well to reinforce the glue joints by pinning the tenons in the mortises. Three-eighths inch dowel pins placed through the mortises and tenons will insure the swings standing the most severe usage.

The picture illustrates quite well the manner of fastening the supporting chains. The staples extend entirely through the base rails and have nuts on the under side.

To Study Southern Forests

An important step in the general movement to bring many of the rich stands of timber in the south under a scientific plan of forest management is the offer made by the school of forestry of the University of Georgia at Athens, Ga., to furnish timber owners experts who will examine and report upon any of the forests in the state.

The object of the offer is to collect information in regard to the forest resources of the state, to spread a knowledge of forestry and to improve forest conditions. The forest school will furnish the experts free and the only expense which will be borne by the forest owner will be paid for the traveling and subsistence expenses of the expert while making the examination. In cases where several owners of the same locality apply the expenses will be prorated.

When applications for examination are made, the owners have been asked to give their names and post-office addresses, location of tract, area of tract, character of forest as shown by the kinds of trees growing on the land, the conditions of the forest, whether mature, original or second growth, whether the land has been burned or cut over, and the wishes of the owner regarding the use of the land.

The Shoe Fitted

A trolley car collided with a milk cart and gallons of milk splashed into the street. A crowd gathered; a small man had to stand on tiptoe and keep dodging about to see past a fat lady in front of him. “Goodness,” he finally exclaimed, “what an awful waste!” The fat lady faced about and glared at him darkly. “Mind your own business,” she snapped.
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FOR DETAILED LIST OF CONTENTS SEE NEXT PAGE
List of Subjects Covered in

“CEMENT HOUSES and HOW TO BUILD THEM”


PART II.—Specifications for Portland Cement—How to Test Cement.

PART III.—CEMENT BLOCK ARCHITECTURE—Concrete Building Blocks—A Word of Caution—General Rules—Standard Specifications for Concrete Blocks—ESTABLISHING A CONCRETE BLOCK BUSINESS—Location of plant; building; equipment; accessories; importance of skilled labor; patterns. CONCRETE BLOCK SYSTEMS—Block machines; mixing; concrete mixers; facing; caps and sills; stonettes. PROPORTIONS. CONCRETE AGGREGATES—Wetness of concrete; porous aggregates; fireproof aggregates; voids in aggregates; percentage of voids. SAND—Clean sand; allowance for voids; rich mixture; medium mixture; ordinary mixture; lean mixture; test for sand; test for strength; sand and tensile strength; principles for selecting sand; standard sand; weight of sand; coarseness of sand; cleanliness of sand; sand vs. broken stone and screenings. STONE AND GRAVEL—Values of different stones; selection of stone; hardness of stone; stone and gravel compared; screening the gravel; best sizes to use. WATER—Cleanliness of water; amount of water; injury by too little water; immersing concrete blocks. HOW TO OVERCOME CONCRETE TROUBLES—Crazing or hair cracks; expansion and contraction; efflorescence; endurance. CURING STONE BY STEAM—Tunnel Steaming process; blocks must be kept damp.

PART IV.—WATERPROOFING—Compounds and liquids; hydrated lime.

PART V.—CEMENT PLASTER OR STUCCO WORK—Applying stucco to old walls; stucco on frame buildings; cutting with hammer; painting the surface; use of colored aggregates; metal lath. CEMENT MORTAR—Expansion and contraction; fireproof qualities; hardness and resistance; fine cement best.

PART VI.—MONOLITHIC CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION—Advantages; care in tamping; forms; removing forms; proper time to remove forms; color variations; proper finish; rubbing down.

PART VII.—REINFORCED CONCRETE—Expanded metal meshing; columns and piles; reinforced walls; examples of strength; tension and compression; adhesion; vibration; placing reinforcing rods; dimensions for beams; large beams; reinforcement for tanks; concrete as a fireproof material.

PART VIII.—SIDEWALKS, PAVEMENTS and FLOORS.—Foundations; measurements; troweling; pavement foundations; laying pavements; good foundations. EXPANSION JOINTS—Sand joints; curbing; mixture; finishing coat. CONCRETE FLOORS—Veranda floors; basement floors; stable floors; jointless floors; grooved and roughened surfaces.

PART IX.—WALLS AND FOUNDATIONS—House foundations; excavating; partition walls; barn foundations; comparative cost of walls; blocks for foundation walls; corrugated concrete piles.

PART X.—STEPS AND STAIRS—The risers; steps out of doors; reinforcement; concrete steps; steps on terraced grounds; porch steps; flying stairs or steps; platform steps; cast steps; side walls for steps; slabs; paving slabs.

PART XI.—CONCRETE ON THE FARM—Concrete sewer pipes; culverts; concrete fountain; greenhouses; frames for hot beds; concrete ice house; storage buildings; root cellar; mushroom cellar; concrete fence posts; concrete silo; silo of concrete blocks; windmill foundation; poultry house of concrete blocks; hog pens.

PART XII.—CONCRETE TANKS AND CISTERNS—Concrete tanks; waterproof concrete tanks; building a concrete cistern; concrete well curbs.

PART XIII.—ROOFS, CHIMNEYS, Etc.—Concrete roofs, cement brick for chimneys, chimney caps, fireplace of concrete, concrete for hearths.

PART XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION—An ideal concrete; artificial marble molds; causes of failure; freezing; effect of lye; influence of tamping on strength; ramming concrete; troweling concrete; piers and posts; rubble stone and its use; gauging concrete; parts of cubic yard of concrete; decoration of colored clays; concrete sinks; concrete graves.

PART XV.—PERSPECTIVE VIEWS and FLOOR PLANS OF CONCRETE BLOCK AND CEMENT PLASTER HOUSES, finest ever designed. All houses illustrated with fine half-tone cuts, printed on enameled paper. The illustrations show the houses exactly as they will look when built and give a very clear idea of their appearance. All the floor plans are shown, giving the location and dimensions of all rooms, closets, porches, etc., with detailed information as to both interior and exterior. The houses illustrated range from the small to the medium large in size, such as will appeal to the average man or woman who intends to build a home.

(See Next Page.)
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PRESENT day commerce is based upon the idea of specialization. One man raises produce, another builds houses, another makes clothes; others engage in transporting various commodities; still others work in factories, shops, foundries and mills. The men who build houses cannot consume all the potatoes raised by the farmers. The farmers cannot give all the carpenters, masons and plasterers steady employment. When the artisans are out of employment they cannot secure the means of purchasing for their requirements and the result is a lighter demand all along the line. Start one faction to work and you start them all.

When the call for carpenters is greater than the supply men unskilled in the work can secure employment at high wages and skilled workers can command special prices. Here enters and becomes active the law of supply and demand which may not be reversed or defied with impunity.

When the supply of labor is greater than the demand workmen can be secured on better terms and will give greater and better service. This is the logic of the law mentioned and of human nature.

Labor Is Better

Labor is cheaper now than it was a year ago, although nominally, wages are the same. It is cheaper because it is better.

Materials are cheaper than they were a year ago, not for the same reason that labor is cheaper but in the actual prices that must be paid.

Last year the majority of the dealers in building material had all the trade they could handle. This year business has been fair, as shown by the building records, but there is room for a very considerable improvement.

The one great reason why building operations should be undertaken now or why contracts for supplies should be entered into is that they can be made on more advantageous terms.

Lower Prices Rule

Materials can be secured for lower prices, will be delivered more promptly and in a more satisfactory manner than during either 1906 or 1907.

As a general proposition lumber now is being sold for 10 to 15 per cent less than during last year. In some cases where the trade is supplied with special woods a reduction to that extent has not been made. However, 10 per cent probably represents about the general decline in the retail price of building material.

Figures Do Not Lie

A Cleveland operator has supplied some specific information showing the relative cost of building in 1907 and 1908, which is reproduced herewith:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1907</th>
<th>1908</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masonry and grading...</td>
<td>$1,329</td>
<td>$944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbering</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbing</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber, $4 to $6 a thousand less.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The foregoing comparative values represent actual figures secured by a gentleman who wished to build. The 1907 prices were made during the latter part of that year and the 1908 prices this month.

It is high time the general public informs itself of this condition of affairs and profits by the opportunity now presented, one which probably will not long be available.

Reduction Not Uniform

No uniform reduction in the retail prices of lumber has been made by the dealers of the country. Some have very materially reduced their prices and claim to have encouraged building by this policy. In other sections, however, cheap lumber now being offered has to be transported such great distances that the freight rates put a high value on the products.

This particularly is true throughout the eastern section of the country, and to a more limited extent in the northern territory where local supplies are inadequate.

Referring again to the comparative schedule of values submitted, it will be seen that the total cost in 1907 would have been $3,814 for the items mentioned. For 1908 the bids put in represented a cost of only $2,727, a saving of $1,087 on the building for which prices were secured, representing a decrease of 28.5 per cent. This reduction possibly may be out of the ordinary. It scarcely is possible that building could be done for a third less now than in 1907, but the figures given represent estimates made by contractors during the two periods.

Now Is the Opportunity

This showing is sufficiently strong to warrant every prospective builder or everyone who is in a position to build in taking this matter up and making a thorough investigation of the subject.

Conditions in different parts of the country vary. What is said of one town may not be applicable to another and probably would not be applicable to all the country, but in every city and every village in the United States it is a comparatively easy matter to determine the relative cost this year and last, and beyond question it will be found that buildings can be put up this year at a saving of anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent of the cost in 1907.

Pre-eminently, emphatically and conclusively this is the time to build.—The American Lumberman.
"Cone Pines"

To the Editor: Cherokee, Iowa.

I send you a photograph of our home, "Cone Pines," for the Magazine. I remodeled it from a six room colonial cottage; cost $2,800.

The veranda is 72 feet long, extending full length across the front and the two sides of main part. The veranda foundation is 5 feet high, made of figured concrete blocks set in open-work lattice style.

J. M. Wilkie

Roof Truss for Rink

To the Editor: Gibson City, Ill.

Please give me an idea of a truss roof to span a 60 foot building, to be used for a skating rink. I want something cheap, yet substantial and safe.

MART ROBERTS.

Answer: We presume that only the roof is to be carried with allowance for wind pressure; for this we believe the accompanying illustration furnishes one of the best form of trusses, as it is built of light dimension lumber. These trusses to be placed 10 or 12 feet apart with 2 by 6 inch rafters placed on the curve, as shown. The roof boards are nailed to these rafters and can be covered with most any composition roofing material. It is taken for granted, of course, that the joints in this, as well as in any form of truss, should be tight, with perfect bearing at all parts and well nailed.

A. W. Woods

To Shingle a Hip

To the Editor: Highland, Mich.

I think the question asked in the May number of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER in regard to saddling a hip, was intended to mean laying the shingles. I have noticed many different ways of shingling hips, some of which looked as though some one was trying to see how clumsy a job he could do. I was taught to lay the shingles right out to the corner and shave them off with the hip over-lapping one with another. This made a good looking job, but was
not first class on account of the corners splitting off. The metal hip shingles are the things to use now, and for a plain roof, I make what I use from sheet tin. I get the tin cut about 3½ by 9 inches and turn the corners of one end over on a shingle. Select a shingle the same width as the tin, and cut the corners of the butt to conform to the courses of shingles, then tack it to the side of the work bench. See Fig. 1. Proceed by placing the tin against the shingle, top end of tin even with the point of shingle, and turn corners down over shingle. Then bend them lengthwise down through the center and telescope them together. These can be made very quickly and require no tools whatever. Figs. 2 and 3 show the tin before and after being bent. In using the metal hip shingles, it is only necessary to saw the shingles to conform with the hip and butt them together. I use the butts sawed from valley shingles just as they are, if I happen to be shingling a valley the same pitch.

ALBERT GONNE.

Flue Construction in Connection with Fireplace

To the Editor: Vincennes, Ind.
I am enclosing a sketch of part floor plans of first and second floors. The fireplace and flue construction puzzles me a little. The two outer flues will start in the basement, and I am to bring them all together just below the second floor. I want to know if this will work all right, or had I better run up two flue holes?

As to the second question, would plaster the brick work same as other walls and make a form to fill the opening, which could be ornamented as desired.

The accompanying illustration is a reproduction of Mr. Schamersdorf's sketch, which shows that he desires to have three stove connections besides that for the fireplace, with but one flue from the second floor without enlarging the opening. This is not a good arrangement. It is better to always make the fireplace flue independent of the other flues, then there can be no downward draught, which will occur when the capacity of the opening is overtaxed in certain conditions of the weather. Two flues might answer all right, but for the little extra expense, would recommend that there be three separate flues, as shown by the two extra ones indicated by the dotted lines. This can be done by drawing over to a plumb line at one end of the fireplace. The central hole should be used for the fireplace. The stove on the second floor should connect with either of the end flues, as desired. As to the second question, would plaster the brick work same as other walls and make a form to fill the opening, which could be ornamented as desired. A. W. Woops.

Window Frame for Concrete Blocks

To the Editor: Tiskilwa, Ill.
I would like to know if it is practical to put in window frames without box for weights, using instead concrete blocks with the inner corner cut out to form the box, as shown in sketch.

Answer: We herewith produce Mr. Kenney's sketch, showing the sectional part of the frame in connection with the block. While it is true that frames may be made in this way, at a saving over the ordinary box frame, we do not think it possesses enough merit for its adoption, because it cannot be as rigidly anchored and made as storm proof as the solid box frame, which can be more easily fastened to the blocks and furnishes a nailing for the casings. A. W. Woops.

A Problem

To the Editor: Coden, Ala.
Here is a problem for your readers. How far from the top end must a timber be cut which is 30 feet long, 10 inches square at top and 12 inches square at bottom, so that the top piece will contain as many feet of lumber as the bottom piece? If you have time to fool with this I would like an answer. I have worked overtime on it and think I have it, but I want someone else to figure it.

H. E. GRAHAM
Roof Plans

To the Editor: Brooklyn, N. Y.
I enclose two sketches in reply to F. R. Wright's inquiry which appeared in the June number.

Answer: Please refer to the answer given to E. A. Bean on page 232 of the May issue of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, headed "Paint for Asphalt Floors." The formula mentioned there has been very successfully used for painting cement floors. This could be tinted with Venetian red to produce the shade desired. Shellac should on no account be used, as it will not stand moisture. Whether the joints can be filled or not, would depend upon their depth. The best thing to use would be thin cement and sand, or marble dust. It would be necessary first to thoroughly wet the joints and keep them wet, while the cement is setting, in order to insure the permanency of the filling. Unless these joints are deep, would say they had better remain unfilled.

EDWARD HURST BROWN.

Appreciation

To the Editor: Highland, Mich.
I have been very much pleased and interested with your paper during the short time that I have been receiving it, and I realize now what a help it would have been to me when I was learning the trade if I could have had such helps as you are printing now. I get many helpful ideas now; but if I had known them twenty years ago they would have been valuable many times. I think the contributors to the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER are doing great work in helping out those who are now learning.

ALBERT GONNE.

To Lay Off a Square Corner with a Tape Line

To the Editor: Fort Wayne, Ind.
Will you tell how to square an excavation for a building with a tape line without the use of other lines and stakes? I know there is a way of doing it, and would like to see it illustrated in the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

Answer: The method is simple and may be quickly done by three parties, as follows:
Run off 24 feet, then the first party should take the end of the tape and hold it at the 24th foot. The second party should hold the line with thumb and finger at the 16th foot and the third party in like manner at the 10th foot. Draw till the line is tight, and it will form a right angled corner true enough for proving up excavation work. The figures given are absolutely correct, but as a little is liable to be lost at the corners in not being able to hold the tape so as to make sharp bends, may cause a trifle variation, but it will be true enough for the purpose stated. However, this may be largely obviated by holding a nail, allowing the tape line to pass by it at the figures mentioned above, which is simply the 6, 8 and 10 rule, as will be seen by the length
of the different sides. Other figures may be used provided they are in the same proportion, as 12, 16 and 20, which will be seen are double those mentioned above. The illustration shows the latter figures applied to a straight line as at A-B. Now suppose we wish to square cut from this line at D. Measure back on the line from this point 16 feet, as at E, and with the end of the tape drawn to 48 and stationed at E, the 32 foot mark will be at D and the third point will be at the 20 foot mark at F, then D-F will be at right angles to A-B.

A. W. Woods.

**Mortise Puzzle and Answer**

To the Editor: Highland, Mich.

I have at home a T puzzle similar to the one offered for solution in May number of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, with the exception that it has another mortise and tenon. The puzzle is one that my father made many years ago, and is much prized by myself and the rest of the family. I have seen several quite good mechanics mystified by it until shown how it was made. The cut will show the solution of both ours and the one by Mr. Strobus.

ALBERT GONNE.

**How to Frame Intersecting Roofs**

To the Editor: Peoria, Ill.

Enclosed herewith you will find a diagram which I have intended to be the plan of a corner of a building on which there is an octagon tower with roof intersecting the main roof. The pitch of the two roofs may be any pitch desired.

First. How could I proceed to lay off such a figure to make the distances come right or to determine the length of the sides of the octagon?

Second. How could the various bevels and lengths be obtained if the octagon roof is framed into the main roof before the latter is sheathed?

Answer: In answer to the first question: To find the side of an octagon, multiply the inscribed diameter by 4.97 and divide by 12, which will represent the feet and inches. Thus, if the diameter is 10 feet, it would be 10 times 4.97 equals 49.7, divided by 12 equals 4 feet 1-7-12 inches. Answer.

The operation may be simplified by multiplying by 5 instead of 4.97 and divide by 12 and then deduct 1-32 of an inch for each foot.

Second. Would treat them as individual roofs, and as no pitch is given, will assume that the main roof is one-half pitch or 12 inch rise to the foot and one pitch or 24 inch rise for the octagon, as shown by the lines on the square in the illustration. Taking the main part first, 12 and 12 will give the seat and plumb cuts for the common rafter. 17 and 12 will give the same for the hip, 12 and 17 will give the side cut of the jack (cut on 17 side); 17 and 20\(\frac{1}{2}\) will give the side cut on the hip (cut on 20\(\frac{1}{2}\) side); 20\(\frac{1}{2}\) and 12 will give the backing of the hip (the angle being on the 12 side). For the octagon, it is 12 and 24 for the seat and plumb cuts for the common and jack rafters. 13 and 24 seat and plumb cuts for the hip. 5 and 26 5-6 will give the side cut of the octagon jack (cut on the 26 5-6 side). However, the latter figures are beyond the length of the blade, consequently other proportions must be substituted.

W. Woobs.
Steel Square Framing for All

As was recently stated by Alfred W. Woods in this magazine, the Steel Square contains within itself—for the steel square specialist—the easy solution of all framing problems; to read and make use of the information contained, however, takes a great deal of skill and technical knowledge—more, in fact, than the majority of builders possess or feel that they can take time to acquire. We all know how difficult it is to read and apply the Steel Square; we also know the immense handicap a workman is under who does not understand its use.

It has been truly said, “Every day we find out how little we know about most things!” That is emphatically the case with most, when it comes to steel square framing. It was therefore with a great deal of interest and surprised approval that we examined, a short time ago, a newly patented tool, the “Calhoon Computing Square,” illustrated herewith; for on it, expressed so clearly and so simply that even a child could read and apply, were given all possible framing cuts for every class of building work.

We found it a handsome, practical, durable tool, giving the results desired. As Mr. M. M. Lloyd, master mechanic, East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company, has said, “It is the most complete tool I have ever seen; the best framing tool in existence.”

Dwight L. Stoddard has said, “The day of big chests and large kits is fast passing away.” This is exactly the case for the progressive builder who uses the Calhoon Computing Tool.

As Excellent as a Yale Lock

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., makers of the world renown Yale Locks have purchased twenty 18 inch Burt Ventilators for use on their new building the roof of which is of “saw tooth” construction.

The ventilation of this factory is of great importance as it increases the efficiency and helps to maintain the standard of workmanship of all of the employees.

Burt Ventilators

They are the most powerful and efficient ventilators made. They are strictly high grade in workmanship, efficiency and material.

Each Burt Ventilator has a patented sliding sleeve damper, which can be adjusted to any degree by a special attachment and is held permanently without tying cord to hook, nail or post. The glass top Burt’s make fine sky-lights and admit the light whether open or closed.

Send for our new 62-page catalog giving fine illustrations of mills, shops, factories, and residences where Burt Ventilators are in successful use.

The Burt Mfg. Co., 500 Main St., Akron, O.
Vulcanite is a natural Mineral Rubber which we control. It is mined the same as coal and costs us $100 a ton. It is the best and most expensive material used to manufacture ready-to-lay-roofing. Vulcanite was first made in Europe sixty years ago. It is the most extensively used roofing in European countries today. Vulcanite was awarded the highest honors in America at the Philadelphia Exposition thirty years ago. It is not the cheapest roofing at first cost but is cheapest in the end.

In the process of manufacture Vulcanite is all subject to enormous pressure, consequently is made dense and very firm. Each square weighs considerably more than other roofings, and ply for ply is much thicker.

In the manufacture of Vulcanite Roofing all the felt used is a pure all-wool felt—there is not a particle of paper or other cheap filler in it. The base of most cheap prepared roofings is a felt composed of a large percentage of waste paper added to the wool pulp. Our free booklet tells the entire process of manufacturing Vulcanite—write for it.

WE GIVE GOOD GUARANTEES

Vulcanite is guaranteed by us as follows: Three Ply to wear fifteen years. Two Ply to wear ten years. One Ply to wear five years. We are manufacturers and our guarantees are good.

TO DEALERS WHO SELL IT.—Vulcanite is guaranteed as above and dealers are authorized to give customers written guarantees in our name.

TO CONTRACTORS WHO LAY IT.—In bidding on roof contracts the contractor is authorized to guarantee Vulcanite as above. We will stand behind every contract guaranteed.

TO OWNERS WHO BUY IT.—Owners of buildings on which Vulcanite roofing is laid can have a direct guarantee from us through the dealer and contractor as above named.

FREEZING TEST

Lay a Live Coal on it; if it takes fire—Don't Buy It.

Put a Piece of it on ice, or expose it to any temperatures; if it breaks off brittle—Don't Buy It.

Vulcanite will not freeze or crack in winter—will not crumble in dry weather—will absolutely refuse to leak in wet weather. If your dealer does not carry "Vulcanite," write us for samples and free booklet. See "Vulcanite" before you buy other roofings.

WRITE TODAY—SURE

PATENT VULCANITE ROOFING CO.
635 Campbell Ave
CHICAGO
Square; for, although weighing but 2½ pounds, it combines within itself six different tools—and these the six necessary and cardinal tools of the building world: It is an organization of square, tri-square, bevel-square, plumb, level and bevel-protractor into one tool; when you pick it up you have any one of them ready for operation. There is nothing to detach or attach in its use, but all is in one compact tool. Virtually when you take this mechanical device with saw and hatchet in your hand, you have a kit of tools for any ordinary work. Its application covers all framing, bevel and miter cuts to be found in the carpenter world.

The Calhoon Computing Square is substantially made of steel with nicked finish, with steel cut graduations on the quadrant or dial plate, which are automatically found and reached at a glance by the pivoted swinging handle with set screw, as shown in cut. It is guaranteed to do all that is claimed and even more. The price is in reach. The advertisement on page 437 tells you where and how to get one. Others have shown us, let us show you.

Catalogue Exceptional

We have received from the Canton Art Metal Company, Canton, Ohio, a magnificent book,—the word catalogue doesn’t do it justice—entitled “Art in Metal Ceilings.” It is a most complete and serviceable volume, elegantly prepared. It is a pleasure to see a fine line of goods finely represented. In the Dedication, its mission is stated:

“To our many old, and new customers, architects, contractors, builders and dealers in building supplies, we offer this book devoted exclusively to Ornamental Steel Ceilings and Side Walls, and with the large number of varied designs to select from, we feel sure that it will assist in filling all of their requirements in this line.

With increased years of experience, and better facilities, greater and more improved than ever, we have, we believe, attained a perfection in metal ceilings, excelled by none, and we commend to our friends, our goods, and would call their attention especially to their architectural beauty and improved mechanical construction. We solicit a share of your patronage, and will do everything in our power to show our appreciation.

The Canton Art Metal Co., Canton, Ohio, U. S. A.

The Hand Saw—Its Care and Use

We are indebted to Geo. H. Bishop & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., for the following valuable information in regard to handsaws and their use. This company has made a specialty for years of high grade hand-made handsaws, and of filing and setting devices.

Saws of different kinds occupy an important place among the tools used on hand-made work of all kinds, and of these the handsaw comes first. They are made from 14 to 28 inches in length of blade. For all work of small or moderate size, the 20 or 22 inch saw shown in Fig. 1 is the most convenient. Handsaws are of two general kinds—rip and cross-cut. The ripsaw, as the name indicates, is for cutting with the grain, or lengthwise of the board to be sawed. A short section of such a saw is illustrated in Fig. 2. For pine or other soft wood, a ripsaw having three teeth, or four points to the inch, may be used, but for ordinary work, especially for hard wood, we would recommend a ripsaw having six points, and a crosscut saw of nine points to the inch. When filing,

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

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

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

The Heppes Company will help you in the same way.

Through its great advertising campaign, this company is getting inquiries from people everywhere who want Heppes No-Tar. The names of these roofing buyers often come to Heppes before the man who could lay the roof ever knows there is a job in prospect. Heppes gives you the benefit of these prospects—and tells you how you can get enough work laying Heppes No-Tar to keep you busy all the time.

Heppes No-Tar Roofing

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

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

THE HEPPES COMPANY 638 So. 45th Avenue
CHICAGO

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
the ripsaw, the file must be held horizontal and at right angles to the side of the saw.

The teeth should be filed with all the bevel on the back of the tooth, as shown at “B” in Fig. 2. The front or throat of the tooth must be at right angles to, or square with, the tooth edge of the blade, as at “A” in the same illustration. The position of the line “C D,” whether perpendicular, as in the ripsaw, or slanting as in the crosscut saw, is called the “pitch of the tooth.” In order to have the blade of the saw work freely, and to give it clearance (see Fig. 2) the points of the teeth are slightly bent—one to one side and one to the other side, as shown at “E,” Fig. 2.

This bending of the teeth is called the “set” of the saw, and should be on the extreme point of the saw teeth only.

When the points only are set the saw will work more freely, and the danger of springing or bending the blade of the saw while setting will be avoided.

When using the ripsaw the front or cutting edge of the saw blade should be held at an angle of about 45 degrees to the surface of the board, as shown in Fig. 4. This brings the back of the teeth at nearly right angles to the fibres of the wood and insures an easy shearing cut.

For hard and well seasoned wood the handsaw requires very little set, but if the wood is soft, or if wet and spongy, considerable set will be required, for the reason that the fibers spring away from the advancing teeth and then press back again on the sides of the blade, causing the saw to work tight and to push hard.

In using a ripsaw the point of the tooth acts as a chisel, cutting off the fibres of the wood, each tooth chiseling off a shaving as it passes through the board. Fig. 3 “B.” With the crosscut saw the sides of the teeth do the cutting; really severing the fibers of the wood twice, as shown in Fig. 3 at “A,” the intervening projections being loosened and carried away as dust by the thrust of the saw.

In Fig. 5 we give a greatly enlarged view of a few teeth of a crosscut saw, showing the form of the teeth, not only on the hand saw, but on all saws designed to cut across the fibers of the wood.

As on the ripsaw, the teeth should be set on the extreme points only, and when filing the file is held horizontal, but on an angle of about 60 degrees to the side of saw blade.

It is not our intention to suggest any work for practice in the use of the handsaw, as the correct use will be acquired gradually while cutting out stock for different articles as may be required later.

In general, we would say to the beginner, do not press on or force the saw to cut too rapidly. Hold the saw firmly in the hand with the first finger pressed against the side of the handle and run it lightly and freely in the kerf, or cut, taking time to see that the line is followed exactly, and thus avoid all wasteful and crooked edges on the work, which must afterward be planed off.

While sawing, be careful to stand in such a position as to saw the edge square with the surface of the board. This position may be tested from time to time by setting a try square on the board and against the side of the saw, as in Fig. 6.

**Back Saw**

The backsaw shown in Fig. 7 is used on the bench, and is a bench saw, being used for light, fine work and for fitting and dovetailing. The filing and setting are the same as already described for handsaws. Backsaws are made of many sizes. A ten or 12-inch will be a convenient size for general use. As the medal back holds and stiffens the saw, when using, hold with one hand only.

Never under any circumstances press on the saw with the other hand, but run the saw very lightly on the wood. Should any trouble be found in starting the cut; first draw the saw backward against the finger of the left hand, which grips the block of wood being sawed.

Much trouble is sometimes found by beginning in starting the cut, the tendency being to cut too deeply into the wood, especially if the saw is sharp, making it hard to begin the cut close to the line, and often splitting off a corner from the wood. To avoid this trouble, hold the handle of the saw high, as shown in Fig. 8, drawing the saw backward with a pulling stroke toward the operator, and steadying the blade of the saw with the first finger of the left hand. This will make a slight kerf which can be increased by a very light pushing stroke. At each succeeding stroke gradually lower the handle end of the saw until a horizontal position is gained. The sawing must in all cases be done with a light lifting stroke, without any forcing into the wood, using long, steady strokes so as to use the entire length of the saw, and to bring all the teeth into use.

To all who wish to acquire skill in the use of this important tool, we recommend the following exercise for practice:

Take any block of wood from 12 to 16 inches long, about two inches wide, and from one and one-half to one and three-fourths inches in thickness, and with a try-square and a sharp-pointed pocket knife lay out lines, as partially shown in Fig. 10, on the front, upper and back sides of the block.

*(Continued on page 500)*
American Carpenter and Builder

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Special Offer to Contractors and Builders

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The Chicago House Wrecking Co. is the largest concern on earth devoted to the sale of Building Material and General Supplies. We carry all we advertise and are prepared to sell any kind of material you may want. We have on hand millions of feet of new lumber and many millions of square feet of used lumber. We are doing a larger business than ever before.

As you are purchasing at first hands. This company was organized in 1873 for the purpose. We dismantled the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Since that time we have spent millions of dollars on new buildings. We have from this one source alone sold over one hundred millions of feet of new lumber, in addition to over one hundred millions of square feet of used lumber. It was from this natural source that we engaged in the lumber business. We have purchased hardwood and softwood, of all kinds and qualities, from the forests of the world. We have purchased saws and various saw mills and also bought lumber of over one hundred millions of feet and over one hundred millions of square feet of hardwood, brand new lumber. In addition we have in stock a complete stock of millwork and hardware, building paper, glass, plumbing and heating apparatus, structural iron, hardware and everything that is used in building. Our concern is National. No other firm can make the statement that they have been here for over a century, that they have been in business. We are in this establishment and have everything needed on hand to build a house.

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Every item advertised is in stock and ready for delivery. We guarantee absolute satisfaction. We mean every word of that. We want your business only on a square business-like basis. We will deal honestly and fairly with you. If you buy any material not fully up to our description, we will either refund the purchase price or exchange it for something better.

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Natural wood finish for interior decoration is used to a greater extent than ever before. The growing demand for finishing material which would save labor and give satisfaction which builds reputations.

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Johnson's Wood Dyes are really dyes—not mere stains—Johnson's Wood Dyes develop the beautiful grain of wood, accentuating the high lights and wiping out the low. We have paid $50,000 to learn—we have paid $50,000 to insure your perfect satisfaction with Johnson's Wood Dyes. Most wood and varnish "stains" are made of such cheap, poor aniline or coloring matter that they smudge over the grain of wood and hide all its beauty because the color particles are too coarse to penetrate the pores—thus they show "laps," light and dark spots and streaks, and they "rub off" on your hands and clothes.

Johnson's Wood Dyes actually color the wood deeply—because they possess a peculiar penetrative power due to the use of a liquid vehicle which has been found to be the chemistry of wood finishing what "lanolin" is to medicine—the greatest "pore penetrator".

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The only modern finish that will not scratch and mar like varnish, hard oil and shellac, and will not catch and hold dust and dirt like ordinary furniture and floor wax, is Johnson's Prepared Wax. This is because Johnson's Prepared Wax contains 20 per cent more of the hard and very costly polishing wax than any other wax on the market—thus it covers a fifth more space and can be brought to the most beautiful and lasting polish with the least labor.

And the liberal percentage of hard wax enables you to secure a rich, subdued, satiny surface impossible with any other finish.

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That is because it is built on the right Mechanical Principle.
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work of five men, but when the job is finished it is done just as
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blade, being instantly adjustable by the lever on the handle, (see
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All you have to do is press a lever to shift the knife just at the
moment it needs shifting from an upright to a horizontal position, or
to any intermediate angle. Thus you get the proper Shearing Cut at
all times. No waves or uneven spots. The JOHNSON means high
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knees to adjust the Blade and no getting out of fix.
Every piece and part of this Floor Scraper is of the very best material
obtainable and is made and assembled by skilled mechanics. There is
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years of perfect satisfaction. No other Floor Scraper is like the JOHNSON
—or so good. A few days’ use of the JOHNSON in your hands will prove
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When you consider the fact that with the JOHNSON a man can
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Racine
Wis.
The knife cuts must be at least one-sixteenth inch deep, and one-fourth to three-eighths inch distance one from the other. Next proceed to saw up the block into the thin sections thus marked, sawing each time so that the saw cut (or kerf) will be just outside of, but close to, the knife line as shown by the first partial cut at "A." Each saw cut through the block should be true to each of the three lines, and while the saw passes along one side (the outside) of the line, its teeth should not scratch the opposite side of the knife cut, but must leave the smooth, clean cut of the knife on the block, as shown at "B" in the illustration, while at the same time it should be so close as to leave no wood to be smoothed off with plane or chisel. A few hours spent in careful sawing as above directed will enable anyone to use the backsaw successfully. This is one of the most important drills in the use of tools, as cutting and fitting with this saw enters into the construction of almost every article you undertake to make.

One of the important features that deserves careful attention is the filing and setting of all saws. They must be kept in good order and as necessary as the teachings of the use of the saw. Bishop automatic saw filer and setter is perfectly designed for this purpose and with little practice, a boy can set or file a saw as well as when new.

The Weber Saw-Filing Vise

This extremely compact little saw filing vise, which is illustrated herewith, is the invention of Mr. John F. Weber, who is well known as the president of the Weber Manufacturing Company and as the inventor of the Weber double-acting floor scraper.

This saw filing vise is undoubtedly the most compact of its kind made. When not in use it can be folded up into an extremely small space, and when required again can be adjusted in less than half a minute. With the Weber saw filing vise, the saw is held firmly for sharpening, and from the clutch of the vise it is impossible for the metal to slip. It sells for only one dollar and a quarter, and will be shipped promptly to any address on receipt of express or money order.

This vise is also made with an adjustable bench attachment, which permits of its being fastened to any bench, saw-
WATERPROOF AND FIREPROOF ROOFS

As an evidence of the popularity of Barrett Specification Roofs, we illustrate herewith four of the newest and most prominent hotels in New York City—The Hotel Belmont, The Gotham, The St. Regis and The Astor.

*All these have Barrett Specification Roofs.*

Including appointments and furnishings, these hotels represent millions of dollars invested. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that they should be covered by the best roofs that money can buy. A leaky roof might result in enormous loss through water damage.

Barrett Specification Roofs were selected because they can be depended upon to give absolute water protection.

These hotels are also fireproofed according to the very best and most advanced methods of the day. Again Barrett Specification Roofs were selected because they are recognized as a standard fire retardant by the Board of Underwriters, and accepted by them at the lowest premium rate.

Here is proof positive that Barrett Specification Roofs of Coal Tar Pitch and Felt with a top covering of Slag, Gravel or Tile offer the very best water and fire protection, and they do this at a lower cost than any other kind.

For these very reasons they are rapidly growing in popularity, and today cover a very large majority of the manufacturing plants and first-class buildings in the country.

**BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.**

New York  Chicago  Philadelphia
Boston  Pittsburg  Cincinnati
Minneapolis  New Orleans  Cleveland
St. Louis  Kansas City  London, Eng.
In quality and price our work is not surpassed. You will make no mistake in writing us before ordering elsewhere.

Send for Catalog No. 14
It contains many fine designs of modern Grilles, Columns and Consols.
Illustration at right shows half-section of Column design No. 455.

Northwestern Grille Works
CHRISTENSON BROS., Props. 1452 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago

BUILDERS
of CATALOGS
From The Foundation
To The Last Brick

We are experts in producing designs, illustrations, zinc etchings, half tones and color plates, for all advertising purposes.

We print folders, circulars, booklets and catalogues.

In fact, we handle your advertising from start to finish.

You do yourself an injustice by not conferring with us on your next order for engraving and printing.

Write for “Graven Message”

Dearborn Engraving Company
ENGRAVERS
1322 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A New Brick Press

We illustrate herewith a new and improved machine for making pressed cement brick by hand pressure. It is manufactured and sold by the Helm Brick Machine Company, 615 Bank Building, Traverse City, Mich., who are well known to the trade generally through their exploitation of the Helm brick press, model 5, which has been on the market for three or four years and has long been recognized as a standard machine.

This new press makes five cement bricks at one operation, face up. It has all the advantages of the Helm ten-brick press in using facing and wet material for the body. This machine compresses the material practically one and one-half inches, forming a very dense, hard product, while the face and edges are strong and beautiful. A capacity of 4,000 to 5,000 bricks when operated by one man is claimed for this machine.

This company also manufactures the model 5 Helm press which makes ten bricks at one time and is also adapted to the manufacture of veneer and two-piece blocks. This style of machine has a daily capacity of 10,000 bricks or 1,000 of the blocks. All the advantages set forth for the five-brick machine are found in this ten-brick press. The block attachments for this machine were placed on the market recently and have met with instant approval. Beautiful faces are secured and the edges are strong and sharp.

Further information can be secured by addressing the manufacturer.

Modern Methods

In a builder’s life his roofing troubles make it anything but a path of roses. People have come to the front with inventions to relieve him from worry, but he still has it.

The H. B. Sherman Mfg. Co., Battle Creek, Michigan, are making a little article that will go further toward vanishing his roofing troubles than any other invention yet put upon the market. This article is a nail—roofing nail—a.
"Yes, young man, we find that the training you have applied to your work has been so beneficial to the Company that we are going to encourage your further efforts along these lines by raising your salary."

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

**I. C. S. Trained Men Win**

If several hundred thousand other men have succeeded in securing promotion and better salaries through I. C. S. training, it will be of value to you to at least investigate this system and find out what it can do for your position and salary. You won't have to leave home; there'll be no interruption in your work; there's no age limit; you won't have to buy books; it makes no difference what you do or where you live; lack of capital is no barrier; it makes no difference how scant your spare time may be. The only requirement is the ability to read and write English.

If you are as ambitious as you think you are, for the sake of common sense mark and mail this coupon **NOW** and find out the most practical way in the world to secure promotion.

---

**International Correspondence Schools**

Box 910, Scranton, Pa.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary and advancement to the position before which I have marked X.

---

Architect
Arch'! Draftsmn
Cont. & Builder
Building Inspector
Struct'l Engineer
Struct'l Draftsmn
Plum. & Heat. Con.
Supt. of Plumbing
Form. Stock Fitter
Plumbing Inspect'r
Heat. & Vent. Eng.

Estimating Clerk
Bridge Engineer
Civil Engineer
Surveyor
Mechanical Eng.
Mechanical Drafts.
Stationary Eng.
Electrical Engineer
Electrician
Elec.-Light. Supt.
Elec.-Rf. Supt.

Foreman Kneel't
Hiring Engineer
Textile Expert
Lockkeeper
Stenographer
Ad Writer
Window Trimmer
Illustrator
Civ. Serv. Exams.
Chemist

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Name ____________________________

Street and No. ____________________

City ____________________________ State ____________________________
and it remains water-tight as long as the building lasts. That seems like a pretty strong statement to make to you contractors and builders who have so much to do with all kinds of roofing and know its short-comings, but it's true,—every word of it—and we expect you to tell it to your clients just as we say it to you. Cortright Shingles are water-proof, fire-proof, lightning-proof, never need repairs, and lasts as long as the building itself.

These statements will get you the business if anything will, and you won't regret it from a money standpoint, we'll assure you of that. Our guarantee is stamped on every shingle in the words "Cortright Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."—look for them.

Cortright Metal Roofing Co.
Philadelphia and Chicago

nail made expressly for the roofer and for no one else—and its name is Simplex.

In the use of these nails the greatest feature about them is their ability to save the builder's time, and time to the average builder is money, and money talks. Cut No. 1 shows the advantages of the Simplex nails.

Simplex nails are made in one piece, the stem being riveted on both sides of the head. You do not have to put them together, as is the case with tin caps, but by one operation you drive the nail. This saves time, money, and prevents leaks. Cut No. 2 shows the tin cap trouble.

Simplex nails have a much thicker head than tin caps. This prevents buckling of the head, leakage, and increases the life of the nail, and by increasing the life of the nail, the life of the roofing is also increased.

Simplex nails will cover four times as much roofing surface as the large headed wire nail, and can be driven four times as fast as a tin cap and a separate nail. What does this mean to you, Mr. Builder? It means to you that four times the time and nails are saved. The thick head resists the rust, therefore there can be no leaks around the head. Cut No. 3 shows the small nail trouble.

The next order of roofing that you order you will be greatly benefited if you insist on Simplex nails. It will cost you not one cent more, and any reputable manufacturer or dealer, if he does not already have them, should be more than glad to supply you with them. They are made in 1 inch or 1½ inch length of stem, the round heads being in both instances 1 inch in diameter.

The following cut No. 4 is a life-like reproduction of the Simplex nail, as further shown in the advertising columns of this paper.

The Kingstown Fire

Dong-g-g!
Before I came to myself I was sitting bolt-upright in bed. Was it nightmare? I pinched myself. No, I was wide awake.

"Ding-dong, fire!" echoed through the midnight air. And with one bound I was out of bed. In another instant, dressed and on the street.

"She's a goner!" yelled Jim Wilson, as he shot by the house.

"Who—what—where—?" But he was gone; and like a flash I followed my natural instinct and the firelit heavens, to the other side of town.

"They're working like Trojans, but they can't save her."
Asbestos “Century” Shingles

“The Roof that Outlives the Building”

The perfection of a roof is measured by the protection it affords the building. Asbestos “Century” Shingles are absolutely unalterable by the weather. Dampness merely increases the toughness and elasticity of the cement-asbestos concrete of which the shingles are made. Freezing and thawing have the same effect. Hail cannot break the shingles. Walking over them does no damage. Fire cannot burn the slates or get through them—no flaking off or splitting at the nail holes. An Asbestos “Century” Shingle roof will outlive the building, without painting or repairs.

Asbestos “Century” Shingles are a pure cement-asbestos-fibre concrete, formed into uniform sheets under hydraulic pressure. Applied like any slate or shingle. A great variety of shapes, in several sizes, and three colors—Newport Gray (light), Slate (blue black), and Indian Red. Five cents per square foot (and upwards), at Ambler, Pennsylvania.

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

McIntyre Steel Scaffold Bracket

is made of Angle Steel and is designed to meet the requirements of all Contractors and Builders. It provides a safe and durable scaffold, saves labor and material, is easily put up and removed, and can be folded up when not in use. These brackets are reasonable in price, being easily within reach of any Contractor.

WE WANT A LOCAL AGENT IN EVERY COMMUNITY WRITE FOR TERMS

Detroit, Mich., June 14.

This is to certify that I am using the McIntyre Scaffold Brackets and consider them the best I ever saw. I am sure they pay for themselves in a very short time, as they are quick to put up, save nails and lumber which you would have to use in the old fashioned scaffold, and I consider them safer. I would not be without them for double the price. I think anyone trying them will not be without them.

CHARLES A. PARKER
Contractor and Builder, 56 Carter Avenue.

McINTYRE STEEL SCAFFOLD BRACKET CO. 611 MAJESTIC BUILDING DETROIT, MICHIGAN
“What is it?” I asked, as I caught up to Simeon Sheldon. “The old mill. There! Can’t you see the flames licking up the lumber sheds this very minute?” Sure enough. I saw them only too plainly.

“Serves ’em right—”

“Hold on, Sim.” I interrupted. “What do you mean by talking that way?”

“Yes, it does! They knew what a risk they’ve been running with those old ‘tinder-box’ shingle roofs—and right alongside the railroad too. Everybody says it was sparks from the midnight freight that did it—and I guess they’re right. It started on the roof of No. 1 mill.”

“Look at those houses opposite. Why didn’t they catch fire, too?”

“That’s easy. They’re covered with Genasco. See those sparks dropping on ’em now? They burn out, and don’t have the least bit effect on ’em.”

“What’s that name, Sim? What kind of stuff is it?”

“Stuff? Well, TV’ll be switched! Do you mean to say you’ve never heard of Genasco Ready Roofing, made by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Philadelphia? Where have you been living all your life—in the back woods?”

I was willing to be “the goat,” and asked for more information.

“It’s the greatest stuff I’ve ever seen for a roof,” Simeon went on, “not only for resisting fire, but for lasting in all kinds of weather. You can let it pour pitchforks, and it won’t leak; or let the sun boil down on it all you’ve a mind to, and it’ll never dry out like coal-tar. Even zero weather won’t crack it. The farmers around here have taken to it like ducks take to water. You see it on all their buildings wherever you go out in the country. It’s a wonder, I tell you. And by the way, it’s made of stuff from what they call the Eighth Wonder of the World—Trinidad Asphalt Lake. You can find out more about it than I’ll be able to tell you in a month of Sundays, if you write to them Barber people for their Good Roof Guide Book.

“Yes, sir, the mill people might have had their old shacks still standing if they’d used a little common sense before it was too late. Any fool can learn from his own experience, but I tell you it’s a wise man that learns from the experience of others.”

“You’re dead right, Sim. I’m going to remember that. Meantime, I’ve got to turn in and get my sleep out.”

National Stamping and Electric Works
The announcement of the National Stamping & Electric Works, 153, 159 South Jefferson street, Chicago, which appears for the first time in another column, should prove of interest to many readers of the American Carpenter and Builder. This company, from a very small beginning, has built up a very large business and have recently been forced to acquire an entire building of several stories to take care of their trade in the manufacture of special machinery, models, dies and tools, also stampings, patented specialties and every kind of novelties in metal. If you have a specialty you want manufactured at low cost, or require models, tools or machinery of any kind, you will find them a thoroughly reliable and trustworthy firm with which to do business.

A Combination Woodworking Machine
The picture of the machine shown in this column is designed and manufactured by The Sidney Tool Co., to meet the requirements of contractors and builders, wagon makers and novelty shops; and embraces practically six distinct machines in one, making it only necessary to purchase one machine to give you a complete outfit. This machine consists of the following machines: Complete 10 inch jointer, tables 14 inches wide by 4 feet long, with slotted four-side removable
FLINT-COAT ROOFING

The Best Roofing
On Earth
That's All We Claim
Every Roll Guaranteed
Perfect

UNION DEPOT, DULUTH, MINN.
Rock Asphalt Roofing Stands the Test on this Monster Roof!

You Will Save 25 to 50 Per Cent

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<th>Type of Roofing</th>
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IMPERVIOUS BURLAP, ASPHALT, READY ROCK ROOFING, $2.75

Above prices are for one roll of 108 square feet, F. O. B. Chicago, all ready to lay. Can be laid by anyone. Special prices quoted west of Mississippi River. Nails and Cement with each roll. Our roofing costs less than shingles: lasts longer; can't rust like iron or steel. Water, Wind, Hall, and Fire Proof. Recommended by leading architects, largest railroad companies and corporations in Northwest. Samples and Booklets FREE.

ROCK ASPHALT ROOFING CO., Room 1105 Y. M. C. A. Building, CHICAGO

SKY LIGHTS
All kinds of Roofings, Steel Ceilings, Cornices, and Sheet Metal Work
ST. JOHN & BARQUIST CO.
420 8th Street Write for quotations DES MOINES, IOWA

ROENIUS
WOOD and COAL
CHUTES

10,000 in use

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

Grand Rapids Foundry Co.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
is used wherever best carpenters work, for it always successfully withstands even the hardest usage. No other saw can equal it because no other is made like it. It’s made of Simonds Steel, the best crucible steel ever put in a saw and which no other saw can use. Our process of tempering is absolutely our own, no one can utilize it, for it’s only known to us. Because of the steel used and the process of tempering, Simonds Saws are absolutely unequalled for wearing and keen cutting qualities. Abundant resources, years of experience and perfection in workmanship, form a backing that makes Simonds Saw as stable as the eternal hills.

Now, Mr. Carpenter, in buying saws you want the best value for your money, therefore always remember that any saw bearing the Simonds trade mark is absolutely reliable from every standpoint and contains 100 cents of value for every $1.00 you may invest.

Our book “Simonds Carpenter Guide” mailed free to any one who wants to know in detail about Simonds Saws of all kinds and the dealers that sell them.

SIMONDS MFG. COMPANY
FITCHBURG, MASS.
Branches in all the Leading Cities

inch band saw with tilting table 18 by 20 inches, will take saw blades from ¾ to 1 inch wide.

All of these machines can be run independently of one another, and you will find it a very complete variety wood worker. We would be pleased to send you our catalogue with full description and also prices on this machine. This tool is also very convenient for small pattern shops, enabling the pattern maker to do all kinds of pattern work with one complete machine. We also recommend it for large contractors, to be moved from job to job, as they will find that it will save them a great many dollars at the end of the year.

We furnish other attachments aside from what are shown in cuts consisting of sand drum and tenoning attachment. In our advertisement on page 500 of this book you will find two views of this machine which will give you a better idea of the construction of same. If you will write us we will see that your inquiry has our prompt attention.

A Water Way Trip

These are the days when many bridal couples enjoy the delightful lake ride between Detroit and Buffalo. A trip on the palatial steamers, Eastern States and Western States, fills all requirements, furnishing romance and seclusion at reasonable figures. Staterooms and parlors reserved in advance. Send two-cent stamp for illustrated booklet. Address Detroit & Buffalo Steamboat Company, 5 Wayne street, Detroit, Mich.

Mantel and Grille Catalog

The architects and builders all over the country will be interested in the new catalogue of mantels, tile, parquetry flooring, grilles, grates, etc., which has just been issued from the press by Wm. G. Ostendorf, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Ostendorf claims that although there is report of less building throughout the country, his business has increased wonderfully, which is entirely due to the high class of goods and low prices.

Our readers when buying from Mr. Ostendorf are dealing with a man who thoroughly understands the mantel and tile business, and knows that the success of his customers in getting the best prices and quality of building materials means his success. It will pay every reader of this publica-
I sell more Rubber Roofing than any other man who walks the earth because I sell it cheap and guarantee it to be satisfactory or your money back.

I just scooped in 17,000 rolls of the very best first grade Rubber Roofing in one, two and three ply. I paid cash in hand—the maker was in need of money. Here are my prices for this lot while it lasts:

1 Ply $1.25
2 Ply $1.50
3 Ply $1.75

EACH ROLL CONTAINS 108 SQ. FEET

It is shipped ready for use, all complete with nails and cement packed inside of each roll.

These prices are far below what it actually costs to manufacture these goods. This same roofing would cost you $1.50 per roll more if you bought from your local dealer.

I cannot afford to write back and forth with you. These goods are the best made, and if you knew the amount of economy you would be much surprised. If you want roofing for any purpose send your order at once, and if you are not satisfied you can have your money back for the asking.

I refer you to The Mutual Bank of this city as to my honesty and standing. You are perfectly safe in sending your order. Just state how many rolls you want of each ply, write your name, town and state plainly, and enclose with P. O. money-order or check. I do all the rest, and you will receive your goods by first freight.

OLIVER GARDNER, "The Roofing Man," Room 517 — 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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The Center of

FURNACE

PERFECTION

Twenty years of manufacturing experience enables us to offer the Front Rank Furnace as positively the most sensible and practical, durable and safe furnace on the market.

The straight vertical lines of its construction is assurance of the highest efficiency. The unusual amount of radiating surface means economy. The fire pot proper is lined with genuine fire clay tiling which guarantees extreme durability.

Send for our latest catalog. It contains very valuable heating information and tells the whole story of Front Rank Furnaces, or tell us your needs—we don’t charge for estimates.

HAYNES, LANGENBERG MFG. CO. 435-7 Forest Park Blvd., ST. LOUIS, MO.
EVERYBODY

USES

CLIMAX or VERIBEST

ROOFING

YOU CAN LAY IT YOURSELF

It Costs So Little. Costs one-fourth as much as shingles, and lasts twice as long. We are manufacturers. Our prices lowest. We pay the freight. We guarantee safe delivery—making good any damage or shortage of R. R. Co.

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

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

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

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

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

Free Book and Samples. Write today for our Roofing Book, Samples and Prices.

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

COLUMNS FOR CONTRACTORS

OUR SPECIALTY IS TO SAVE YOU MONEY

CANTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO.
CANTON, OHIO.

When writing advertisers please mention the American Carpenter and Builder

The Champion Floorscraper

The Champion floorscraper manufactured by The Dosch Manufacturing Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., and illustrated in an advertisement in this issue, comprises many novel features designed to facilitate the working of a machine of this kind. The feature first to attract attention is the fact that there are four knives, with eight cutting edges, all of which can be used in turn and dulled before it is necessary to insert a new knife. The small illustration herewith shows the arrangement of the knives, the piece of steel between the knives, known as the chipbreaker, and the means for springing the jaws apart when changing the knives.

The chipbreaker supports the knives right down to the scraping edge, is used as a positive gauge for setting the knives and as a chip-breaker for bringing the shavings loose from the floor without leaving a ridge. The machine operates by pulling and when near the end of the cut the operator merely has to lift the handle a little higher, the steel taking the weight off the knife edge, which gradually comes to the surface and brings the shaving loose. The truck acts as the fulcrum of a lever and gives the operator complete control of the head. With it a shaving can be started easily and smoothly, leaving no dents.

To operate, the handle should be adjusted to the height of the mechanic. When he pulls the wheels will clear the floor about a half inch, and all the weight of the heavy head, which is bunched right around the knife, is thrown on the knife and keeps it in the floor. By loosening the bolt, and running the handle up to the highest point, again tightening the bolt, and lowering the handle, the head is raised and held in the air, as in illustration, greatly facilitating the changing of the knives. Any adjustment of the handle for tall or short men does not affect the angle of the knife.

This machine is guaranteed to be first class in every way, to do the work intended and the manufacturers have a very attractive trial offer. Twelve knives with twenty-four cutting edges are furnished, and the machine is offered, complete, at a reasonable price.

Modern Scaffolding

The builder of the present day cannot afford to use the old methods of scaffolding. In the first place, it is too expensive, and in the second, there is too much lost time. Now
SKY-LIGHTS
for any purpose. Our complete illustrated catalogue is ready
for distribution.

THE CANTON ART METAL COMPANY
CANTON, OHIO

It Has Stood the Test

The Petz system of store front construction has stood the test of practical usage,
and has the unqualified endorsement of hundreds of merchants, contractors and architects.
It offers superior advantages in strength, ease of installation and artistic finish and design. The
most practical store front construction on the market. Endorsed by all plate glass insurance companies.
Write for our booklet "Listen to Petz" today; it's free.

DETROIT SHOW CASE CO.
491 West Fort Street

WRITE to us for preliminary opinions on all legal matters. No charge unless retained.
Associates throughout Continental Europe, Great Britain, the Colonies, South America and Canada enable us to investigate and prosecute foreign interests
with dispatch. Our Pamphlet for the Asking.

THE INDUSTRIAL LAW LEAGUE, Inc., 170 Broadway
New York City, New York

LIGNINE CARVINGS
UNBREAKABLE
Will they break or check? No Sir! LIGNINE CARVINGS are attached by nailing and gluing
Will they crack or shrink? No Sir! are stronger than wood. Are finished with filler or stain.
Write for samples. Our New Catalogue showing Capitals, Pilasters, Newel Ornaments, Drops,
Rosettes, Scrolls, Shields, etc., should be in the hands of every one interested in Carvings.

ORNAMENTAL PRODUCTS CO., 552 W. Fort St., Detroit, Michigan

“NICE” LIQUID WOOD FILLER
THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD SURFACER
It dries flat, works freely, does not show laps and requires little, if any, sandpapering. Light shade is perfectly transparent and will not mar the color
of the lightest woods. It enables the finisher every time to make a high-class job with two coats, one of “Nice” Filler and one of Varnish or Hard Oil. It
makes the very best flat stain by simply adding color in oil to suit. It has
remarkable covering capacity (800 square feet to gallon) and is the most
durable coating known for natural woods.

Will you let us send you our booklet “Natural Wood Finishing,” just off the press? It’s worth having and will only cost you a postal.

EUGENE E. NICE, Manufacturer of everything in Polishes, Fillers and
Varnishes for interior and exterior painting and finishing 272-274 S. 2d St., Philadelphia

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
Water-proof; Sun-proof; Spark-proof

Genasco
Ready Roofing

Made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt — the most enduring weather-resis-tor known. Nothing else can make roof-ing last anywhere near so long. That’s why the demand for Genasco is in-creasing so rapidly.

Mineral or smooth surface. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Refuse all substitutes. Look for the hemisphere trade-mark. Write for “reason” book; also samples.

THE BARBER ASPHALT
PAVING COMPANY
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world

PHILADELPHIA
New York San Francisco Chicago

Hand - Power Elevators

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

YOU SAVE ONE-THIRD

Our data sheet, sent on request, helps you tell us what you want.
We also manufacture Electric and Power elevators for any service.
Estimates cheerfully furnished.

HOLLISTER-WHITNEY CO., QUINCY, ILLINOIS

SUCCESS!

IS YOURS, Mr. Contractor, if you can estimate accurately. The up-to-date builders are adopting The Lightning Esti-mator as the standard for estimating residences work. Why? Because it teaches easy, rapid and accurate meth-ods, all based upon actual cost of labor and material. Largest endorsement and sale of any book of its kind now on the market. Lessons the risk of errors and omissions which often causes loss. Based on actual experience, not theories. Treats resi-dence work from start to finish exclusive of plumbing and heating. While it is a book particularly for the carpenter, it also includes masonry and concrete work, as required on residence work. It is brief and to the point, each subject being easily found and understood. Put your business on a better basis by sending a one dollar money order today for a copy of the new fifth edition.

Bradt Publishing Co.
1260 MICHIGAN AVENUE, JACKSON, MICH.

Low Cost Roofs

Of all the materials which have been used at various periods for the making of durable waterproof roofs, experience has simmered down to the use of coal tar pitch and tarred felt in some form, as the most practical wherever considerations of cost are important. On big factories, for instance, where the areas to be covered are very large, the problem becomes one of selecting a roofing material which will cost the least per square foot per year of service. Such buildings are almost always thoroughly built and designed to endure with minimum repairs for at least a generation. The foundations are generally good, and the walls are brick. On such build-ings a pitch and felt, or composition roof, is almost invariably
CANTON MANUFACTURING CO.

We can save you money on
Cornice, Skylights, Ventilators, Metal Ceilings, Roofings, Siding, Eave Trough, Conductor Pipe

STANDARD—Lock Joint—METAL SHINGLES
Ornamental, Easily Applied Guaranteed Weather Proof

1320 E. 2d Street
CANTON OHIO

"Band Saws and Jointers"
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It was current opinion around the borough that Gussie gave
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got to him on account of the blockade of Fair Sex.

Time went along, as Laura J. Libbey says, and we come
to a point in Gussie's career when he fell to the charms of a
beautiful little bunch of mimisette who had Fluffy Ruffles
backed clean off the boards.

She was the daughter of the Richest Man "in these parts"
and, while Gussie had little or no trouble lassoing her, it
was a very different and much sadder piece of news when it
came to chasing the old man into the corral.

The old man gave Gussie one swift, all-over, comprehensive
glance and then told him as pointedly as he knew how that he
"wouldn't do," and to, in future, deliver goods at the rear
entrance.

But Gussie was game and came right back with the Big-
Talk and wanted to know what was wrong with him.

The old man only vouchsafed that no Gilded Butterfly or
Drawing-Room Troubador would carry off his ewe lamb,
and that only a man who showed unusual aptitude for busi-
ness could get past the gate.

Gussie came right back strong with a suggestion that the
old man give him a job as his Purchasing Agent and he
would show him a few "new ones" that would make him think
he (the Guv-nor) was ready to get off at the Isler House.

This so completely unnerved the millionaire Mantel and
Tile Dealer that, ere he knew what had passed, Gussie was
on the pay roll and using a ninety-five dollar roll-top to put
his feet on.

One Fine Morning Gussie came down real early, about
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the other kind.

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Hand-Picked and packed in Imitation Ostermoors.

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had been paying for the other kind, he had two hemorrhages
and an epileptic fit, but Gussie told him to sit quiet and tend
to his knitting and he would show him in a few weeks where
he got off at.

But it didn't go with the old man, and Gussie was told to
take an unlimited lay-off.

Six Months Later, just when Gussie was beginning to feel
as if he was a candidate for the Down-and-Out Club, he got
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It was from Pa himself.

The Lorenzen Mantels had done the business.

The old man acknowledged the Cord and the Curtain went
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Being self-adjusting, the inexperienced man can turn out a better class of work than can an expert who uses the old, out-of-date, short-handled finishing tools.

You can do SIX times the amount of finishing with these that you can do with the old tools.

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

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At HALF DEALER’S PRICES

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"ODD SIZES"

There’s More Money for the
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On this page we show just a few of the almost innumerable styles of
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from "odd sized" millwork. Your
bread is buttered by using stock
designs of Porch material. The
cost of our stock styles of porch
work is only a fraction of the cost
of made-to-order material and 50
per cent less than the retail dealer
would ask for the same material.
We offer a variety of styles which
may be used in all sorts of combina-
tions.
Porches made from our millwork
are as handsome, durable and satis-
factory as those made from made-
to-order material costing five times
our price.

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mer, cool, shady and restful. All
modern homes have plenty of Porch
rooms. Owners of plain old houses
everywhere are adding porches.
Contracts for remodeling old
houses pay well. Our Porch Mate-
rial offers enables a contractor to
underbid on these jobs and still
make a handsome profit. Send for
our Special Porch Circular.

"Odd sizes" pay your local mill
man, but his profit comes out of
your pocket.
Use our stock sizes and you’ll find
yourself away ahead of the game
at the end of the season.
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