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Modern City School Building

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Storm Proof Screened Porch
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The time is Three Minutes. The Material is Hard, Soft, Gross Grained and End Wood.
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The World’s Greatest Building Paper

American Carpenter and Builder
Entered as second-class matter July 1, 1905, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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

Vol. V  August, 1908  No. 5

The American Carpenter and Builder is issued promptly on the first of each month. It aims to furnish the latest and the most practical and authoritative information on all matters relating to the carpentry and building trades.

Short practical letters and articles on subjects pertaining to the carpentry and building trades are requested.

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ONE good way to avoid excitement is to live within your income.

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

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

Enterprise

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

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

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

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

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

Let the Public Know

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Teach the Boys

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

Take any of the tools in common use—practically every man now and then in a careless moment will use them improperly. If a boy doesn't receive some specific instructions he will be at a loss to know what is proper. Take the use of the hand saw, for example: There is many a man who has been for years at the work who doesn't handle his saw as he should. The saw bobs around; and the point and the heel play up and down like a seesaw; and there is utter disregard of the proper and what might be termed the dignified handling of the saw. It is not a matter of mere dignity, however, to handle a saw as it should be; but it is a matter of training for the sake of good work and true cutting. So when you put a boy to using a saw teach him how to use it right. It is worth the time and trouble to you in that it will make the boy's services more valuable; but more than that it is very important to the boy, for it starts him off in the right way.

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

The Pride That Counts

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

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

New Department

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

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

NOW I'll PLAN MY SUMMER VACATION!

MR. SMITH TO SEE YOU!

MR. JONES WANTS TO SEE YOU!

I WANT TO PAY THAT BALANCE!

WILLIE!

GREAT SCOTT! HOW THAT CRACKER SCARED ME!

I DON'T THINK I'LL BE BOTHERED UP HERE ON THE ROOF!

IF ANYONE ELSE CALLS, TELL THEM I'M OUT! SEE!

THAT'S THE TIME I FOOLER 'EM!

MR. SMITH, I HOPE HE STAY LONG!

FINE FISHIN', PICKEREL, BASS, AND —

GRAD HES GONE! NOW FOR THIS RESORT BOOKLET!

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

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

The Dining Room, Showing Well the Artistic Ceiling Paneling
ferent localities from $8,000 to $11,000, the interior being finished in the finest oak and birch. E. E. Roberts, of Oak Park, is the architect.

"Sesamere," as it is called, stands thirty-five feet above the lake, a terrace running to the water's edge. The acreage is covered with bearing hickory trees, white oak and elms, and the whole is beautifully landscaped. The picture of the residence was made in the spring before the shrubbery had become well started. The house is now banked with vines and climbing roses and appropriately shielded by shrubs.

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

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

by the lake—hence, a magic opening by the lake. Inasmuch as the home is on a crest between two higher crests and on the shore of Lake Ellyn, the name is
most appropriate. It was but recently that Mr. Williams succeeded in fitting an appellation to his place, judging from the following from his pen:

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

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

Mrs. Williams is the originator of the color scheme
throughout the house. She was imbued with the idea like that of the woman who built all her closets just to suit and erected the house around them. Mrs. Williams selected the brick for the great fireplace in the living room and had the first floor and stair walls decorated in slightly varying shades of harmony, on sand-finished plaster. The brick are of a mellow terra-cotta color and all the walls downstairs vary but slightly from this shade, the idea being that each room should have just enough variance to prove its individuality but not enough to mar the symmetry of the whole. The ceilings were first painted, then carried out in the dining room (which is the same size as the living room) except that the space between the posts is used for serving tables instead of window seats. From these posts run the paneled effects on the ceilings of both rooms. This overhead trim is also carried out in all other first floor rooms, but modified. The picture mold is the top casing on the doors and windows and completely girdles the rooms of the first floor, all at the same height.

The upstairs rooms were finished in white coat and left for the first year, so that the house might settle and the shrinkage cracks all become visible before

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

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

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

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

"Gradually I worked the list of marauders down to a negligible quantity and with the aid of a strong-

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

$1,200, but cost considerably less than one-tenth of that amount. The grapevine grows a foot a week and in another year the entire fence will be a mass of vines. Did you ever smell a wild-grape blossom in the spring-time? Isn't it simply heavenly?"

**Largest Saw Mill Belt**

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

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

**Woman's Last Word**

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

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

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

It's cheaper to pay interest on money with which to build now, than to pay the coming high prices.
LAT buildings have solved the problem of how several families may occupy the same plot of ground at the same time, but flats are not interesting like houses. They may be necessary—a necessary evil perhaps—and so long as people think they want to live in such places it is our business to supply them and take our profits.

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

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

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

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

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

These buildings generally are occupied by the owner, who rents out the second and third floors and furnishes heat and hot water on tap for the whole building. This same plan has been tried a good many times with two
story buildings, but the tenants say they suffer too much from the owner's forgetfulness. I am writing this with the best resident sections of the city in mind.

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

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

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

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

No. 4. A new six-flat building on Sheridan Road. It represents the best and most fashionable type of flat construction. There are eight rooms and two bath rooms in each flat. Four solid brick walls extend through from front to back, and the construction is what is termed "slow burning." At the left is another six-flat building about two years older. Few private porches were built up to two years ago.
No. 5. A modern six-flat building. The layout of the rooms as shown in the accompanying floor plan is exceptionally good. For the size and cost, it is the best arranged of any flat examined. The owner has built from this plan many times, each time making improvements, till now he calls it perfect.

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

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

In Memoriam

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

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

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

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

Sounds Well!

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

"Simple as eating ice cream with a monkey wrench," answered the glib tongued contractor, "for you must remember there are no contractors there to attend to the building."
THE increasing use of ice for private purposes, and especially on country places where milk, cream and fruits are raised in abundance, makes the small ice house an essential part of every well-regulated home. Dependence upon the ice man is both uncertain and expensive in many parts of the country, and when with the expenditure of a few hundred dollars we can have our own ice house with all the luxuries that go with it there is little wonder that there is a growing demand for such buildings. A good deal of misconception has existed in respect to ice houses and the keeping of ice, but today it is possible to keep a small quantity of ice for family use just as easily as a large amount for wholesale use. In fact, the small private ice house is often far more economical in preserving the ice than the large commercial ones. It is the difference between careful, scientific methods of construction and old-fashioned systems.

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

The type of house is of importance. It may be built partly or wholly under ground except the roof, or entirely above ground. Both types can be made successful and economical. The walls may be of brick, stone, cement or wood, and equally good results produced. There are almost as many different types of ice houses as there are of dwelling houses. Some are ornamental to a place and others are so plain and ugly that they disfigure the landscape. A few are so poorly arranged that they are very troublesome to use and the matter of getting at the ice when needed is so clumsily arranged that melting goes on rapidly whenever a cake of ice is removed.

It is just as cheap to design and construct a simple but artistic ice house as it is to build an ugly one, and it is just as easy to make one that will reduce the cost of time and labor to get at the ice as to design one of a difficult nature. There has been too little attention paid to these important details in the past. A carpenter or builder who can draw good plans for an ice house and execute the work properly adds a very important item to possible chance of securing paying jobs. Good ice house designs are about as scarce as good designs for country homes are abundant.

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

The cost of such an ice house varies according to the type and the finish outside. A good deal depends upon the soil on which the house is constructed. If
loose soil so the melting ice can drain away naturally, the house can be constructed directly on the ground and built entirely above. All that is needed is a layer of six inches of coarse stone and gravel packed firmly and smoothly down. The foundation walls of stones or brick should be carried up about twelve feet, and 8 inch chestnut sills laid on these. The sills should be 2 by 6 inches, and the 14 foot studding be set with 2 foot centers. Two by six inch joists nailed together in pairs will answer for corner posts. Both posts and studding are nailed to the sills, and not framed.

The house should have double inner walls, the inside space of six inches being filled with sawdust and the outside of three inches being left for an air space. Up and down siding should be used for separating the air space and the sawdust compartment. Unmatched lumber will do for both inside walls, and outside; the finish can be made in any way desired. The corners of the siding must be left open so that the air in the outer space can have free circulation. If this air is confined it will melt the ice. When the sun heats the outside walls it communicates the heat to the inclosed air space, and if this latter is made too tight the heated air would in time penetrate to the sawdust inclosure and then melt the ice. But by having a free circulation the air carries the heat off and protects the sawdust.

An ice house of this description and size can be built for $150, or if an artistic exterior finish is desired the cost may be extended to $200. The cement or grout ice house can be constructed for even less. In regions where stones are scarce this type is of course out of the question, but if stones are abundant it can be built for nearly half the cost of a timber ice house. Very little wood is needed for this kind of a house. The old-fashioned grout ice house was built mostly underground and without an inside space for sawdust. The sawdust was simply placed over the bottom and stuffed around the sides and over the top of the ice. The walls were about a foot thick, made of stones and cement grouted together. An ice house of this type cost less than a hundred dollars. About twelve barrels of cement would answer the purpose and eight loads of sand. The chief cost then was for the wooden roof and the door and windows and the labor.

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

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

The walls are built in sections two feet high at a time, and the outer and inner walls are bound together by placing galvanized iron strips across each section. The concrete is made of one part cement, two parts clean, coarse sand and four parts broken
stone. The air space left between the outer and inner walls will thus protect the ice from atmospheric changes. The roof of the ice house is made of shingles placed in the ordinary way. The door is framed with wood and made of double thickness, or with an outer and inner door.

A combination ice house and storage plant is an improvement upon many of the old-fashioned houses, and for dairy purposes it has great advantages. The plan of this combination is to construct the storage room partly underground, made accessible by stairs leading down a few feet, and ventilated on at least two sides by windows. The ice is stored directly above this room, and can be reached at any time from the upper door where the ice is first put in. The mere keeping of the ice renders the storage room cold without any great loss of good material.

To construct such a combination storage house and ice house, an excavation should be made eight feet below the surface, and of the required dimensions other ways. The bottom of this excavation is filled with cinders and gravel, and on top of this a firm concrete floor is placed. At the four corners openings should be left for drainage pipes to run from the ice above. The chief thing is to keep this floor dry and sanitary. Foundation walls of stone, brick or concrete are next run up two feet above the surface of the ground. If the house is more than 8 by 8 feet in dimensions, a row of posts should run down the middle of the underground storage room to support the heavy load of ice overhead.

Heavy wooden beams are laid across the foundation to support the load of ice. These are nailed together, and sheathed top and bottom with unmatched lumber. As the floor of the ice room must not leak it is essential that a galvanized iron or copper flooring be spread over the top and turned up a foot at the edges and corners. At each corner the drainage pipes are connected and securely soldered. There must be no leak in this floor or the melting ice will keep the storage room damp and wet.

In building the foundations window spaces must be provided on at least two sides or three sides, with the door on one. The windows should be double sash so the temperature of the storage room can be regulated for any weather. The entrance should likewise be provided with an outer and inner door. A door for putting the ice in should be provided just under the roof, where the only access to the ice is possible.

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

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

LAST month we showed the angles and the application of the steel square for six of the polygons,—others may be found in the same manner. Therefore, we will not take up time or space in illustrating more of them, but will call attention to another kind of miter, usually called hopper cuts. This is an angle that unnecessarily puzzles many carpenters; the experienced roof framer fully understands it because it comes up in every hip and valley roof when joining the roof boards in the valley or over the hip, though this does not require a close fitting joint and is usually made by the cut and try method; if a close joint is obtained, it is all right, if not it does not matter, further than the looks, because it is covered up. However, a fairly tight joint in this kind of work may be had without the use or knowledge of the steel square, or any instrument other than the hand saw, by simply sliding the end of the board a little past the edge of the hip and by cutting close to its side. In that way the hopper cut is often unthinkingly made. This may be easily explained by taking the ordinary square hipped roof, as usually seen on a cottage. Now suppose the roof be inverted; it will be seen that it forms a perfect hopper on a large scale.

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

In Fig. 200 were shown the figures to use on the steel square for eight of the polygonal miters,—that is, for the joining of the sides lying flat; in other words, without pitch. If there is no given pitch, then the sides would be vertical and would simply be a box with mitered corners, but these figures furnish the foundation for a hopper box with flared sides. For illustrative purposes, we will first take the square cornered hopper. Now with 12 on the tongue as center, draw an arc with the same radius from the heel to the point directly above the center and square over to the blade, as in Fig. 209. 12 and 12 will give the miter for a square cornered box. Now, suppose there is a pitch, or flare, of 14 inches rise to the foot. Lay off a line from 12 to 14, as shown in Fig. 210,
with radius as before, and at the point where the arc intersects the pitch, directly above the tongue taken on the blade, as at \(9\frac{3}{4}\) and 12, the blade will give the angle for the cut across the square edge of the board. However, there must be another bevel across the face of the board to give the required flare for the hopper. This is found by taking 12 on the tongue and the length of the pitch line (which is 18 5-12 inches) on the blade and the tongue will give the angle. These figures are the same as would be required for the side cut of the jack for roof of like pitch, but in this case the blade gives the angle.

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

The rule given in Fig. 210 for the face angle, will apply to the miter, but instead of using the length of the given pitch, substitute that of the co-pitch and by referring to Fig. 211, it will be seen that this is 15\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches on the blade.

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

In Fig. 213 is shown all that is contained in the former figures with an additional angle for the butt joint, which is a continuation of the co-pitch to a point on a level with the starting point of the given pitch. This we will call complement pitch. The length of this pitch (which is 21\(\frac{3}{4}\)) transferred to the blade, will give the angle for the butt joint, the tongue giving the angle.

Before going further, we wish to show another method of obtaining the hopper miter with the aid of the steel square. Taking the 14 inch rise to the foot, as shown in Figs. 210 and 211, it is the length of the pitch transferred to the blade and the rise transferred to the tongue. The latter will give the angle.
Saw-Tooth Roof Construction

The first of a series of articles on standard mill construction designed to prevent heavy losses by fire.

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

Two typical designs are illustrated—one a textile weave shed with good basement for shafting for driving looms, on main floor above, thus dispensing with the overhead shafting and belting in the weave room; the other a design for a light machine shop or foundry. Other designs are applicable with light wooden trusses or reinforced concrete.

The important advantages of this form of roof construction are:

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

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

They provide the true solution to the problem of excluding the direct rays of the sun and obtaining the very desirable north light in all sections.

Economy in lighting, in that they lessen the fixed charges due to the lessened number of hours per day during which artificial light is necessary.

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

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

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

It may here be well to state that the light roof of
2 inch and 3 inch joists and boards should never be used, and that, while the principles of slow burning or mill construction, with the heavy timbers, are preferred, the increasing difficulty of promptly obtaining yellow pine lumber of good dimensions, and its increasing cost, often necessitate the use of trussed forms, using rather light timbers. In no case, however, should they be less than 6 inches in width and of depth sufficient to carry the load, this in order that they may be "slow burning." The roof in all cases should be of plank with wide bays.

The adaptability of the light forms of steel for framing trusses, especially when wide spans are needed, often compels their use; and in plants having safe occupancy, such as metal workers, they are not objectionable, providing adequate sprinkler protection with good water supply is available to prevent quick failure of the steel work, due to heat from combustion of contents or roof. Similar protection is, of course, needed in shops with wooden trusses if disastrous fires are to be prevented, but experience has shown that the steel-trussed roof will fail much quicker than would one of wood under similar conditions. Wooden posts are nearly always available and should be given preference, but if light steel columns are necessary they should be well protected by insulating materials if in rooms containing combustibles, as the column is the vital part of the roof support.

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

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

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

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

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

Valleys between the saw-teeth should be flat, 14 inches to 2 feet in width and pitch one-half inch per foot towards the conductors, which should be of ample size, and not much over 50 feet apart, preferably less. The necessary pitch may be obtained by cross pieces of varying heights on top of the trusses, thus avoiding hollow spaces. Leaks, a common fault, may ordinarily be prevented by careful design of gutters, valleys and sashes, and by insisting on good workmanship and materials. The roof covering of asphalt or pitch should be continuous through the valleys and extend up to the glass.

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

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

Hollow spaces in roofs should not be permitted. They are very undesirable from a fire standpoint and any condensation which may take place in them during cold weather soon rots both plank and sheathing.

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

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

**Will Erect a Revolving House**

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

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

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

THIS plan for a one story cottage bungalow, designed by C. Bryant Schaefer, while having but
four rooms, is so arranged as to have all the
advantages of an eight room house.
The living room is large. It is suitable for a sit-
ting room in front, a dining room in the middle and
other provision is made for heating they may be
warmed from a heater in the living room, placed near
the entrance arch.
The front piazza is connected with the side porch.
The stone work before the latter forms a basis for a
screen of vines. A carriage stoop projects here that
is accessible from front or side doors. A cellar is
shown with an outside entrance. The loft is entered
through the gable. It is worth while to have a well
planned cottage finished in hard wood. The sash and
doors should be thick. The foundations may be of
concrete or rubble stone.

When it comes to the question of building a house
much depends upon circumstances. The mode we
hear least about nowadays is to build by accumulation.
A person should be enterprising and look about him.
PLAN FOR A BUNGALOW.
There may be pasture rock, sand or gravel on his own premises, possibly some timber also. It should be used as far as it will go. The old idea that there must be sufficient material of one kind for a house has passed away. Adapt the design to the means.

In this cottage the stone has been used in the porch and bay window with picturesque effect. There might be more of it or less without harm. If but few large stone come to hand they may be sorted out for the corners and the small pieces filled in between. Cobble stone panels may be made, even concrete introduced, just to make use of the materials available. Even paving brick, common brick or tile may be mixed in successfully if some orderly design is carried out. Cement on lath does well in the gables. A log or heavy piece of timber may also be made an effective feature.

Many persons are often in a position to build if
they will make a beginning at collecting and saving the materials. They will be surprised how it starts things their way. It is money invested and advertising to them, and a good return for the time employed.

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

An Attractive House

On this page is shown a perspective view of a very roomy, well-arranged house of substantial frame construction. In connection with it are given the complete working drawings including details of interior finish of this house. It is of the style which, while neither costly nor elaborate, always makes a satisfactory, home-like dwelling.

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

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

Front and back stairways lead to the second floor. Four large pleasant bed rooms, each with good closet...
space, are provided. The bath room is conveniently located.

**Chicago’s Building Boom**

Building in Chicago is on the boom. The records of all the city building departments show the month of June to have been a banner one. Not since June, 1894, has there been such activity in this direction. Furthermore, the gain in construction has been steady since the opening of the present year. For this...
period of six months, also, all records since 1884 have been exceeded.

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

In examining the statistics the officials of the building department note that much of the construction is going on away from the congested parts of the city. While there are more buildings erected, they are of cheaper character, the location playing an important part in the economies.

But dry statistics are not needed in order to get the impression of building activity. A ride on elevated road, or street cars a few miles from the business center, in automobile or carriage, shows the new buildings everywhere. The scrapers are moving dirt. The little sheds of the contractors and the piles of material block the streets. The busy laborers swarm upon rapidly growing apartment houses and private residences.
What the eye sees everywhere in Chicago now is evidence that the advice of the wise that now is the time to build is being taken by many. Materials of all kinds are to be had at much lower prices than formerly. Labor is willing and anxious for employment at satisfactory wages. The man who wants a building loan is readily accommodated. It is a condition of affairs which is full of satisfaction and encouragement to all the building trades.

**American Tool Opportunity in France**

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

“American handsaws are not known here, the old-fashioned ‘buck’ variety being exclusively used. It seems as though American manufacturers might successfully introduce their saws in this region. Other American tools, the quick-acting screw-driver, for instance, might also find a ready market. At the American pavilion at the Maritime Exposition, which was held at Bordeaux from May 1 to November 10, 1907, an American handsaw and a quick-acting screw-driver, brought over by the packer of the Smithsonian Institution, were looked upon with admiration and wonder by the French workmen.”

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

Sometimes a man can go to sleep in church and get away with the goods if he doesn’t snore.
Two Extremes In Equipment

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

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

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

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

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

These are simply the ordinary conveniences; by and by when we get down to work in the shop you can find use for a ripsaw almost every minute. One really has to go into a big woodworking establishment, where a wide variety of work is being done, to find just how many different uses a table or ripsaw can be put to. Its use for the grooving saw is quite common; and instances are known where people have actually tongued and grooved small lots of flooring with such a machine, using a single saw for the groove and two saws with a collar between them to make the tongue. In this work, of course, the saw is thicker than the ordinary ripsaw; these same saws are made use of in cutting gains and for doing quite a wide variety of machine work on wood. Then, with the ripsaw proper, and the use of various jacks and a sliding gauge or carriage on the table, all manner of shapes
and bevels can be cut, and the work done better as well as more rapidly than it could be done by hand. In short, there is no one machine that can be made use of in more different ways than the table saw. If a man must limit his power driven shop appliances to one machine this is probably the best one to have.

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

Now, turning from the ripsaw as a starter for a minimum of equipment for a machine woodworking shop, and going to the other extreme, that is, to a full complement of machines for doing such work may be called for in the regular life of the average carpenter, we find need for about a dozen different machines. Possibly a few more or a few less, depending on local conditions. Taking the machines in the order in which they would probably be selected and added to the equipment if one builds it up gradually, we may formulate a sample equipment as follows: Ripsaw, turning lathe, hand jointer or top smoother. This machine may be of a simple inexpensive type or may be one of those combination machines which can be converted into a half dozen different kinds of machines. In fact, there are times when you probably find a shop with this machine the central figure, and probably including only the three named here and possibly a scroll saw in addition. Continuing the list we find next a scroll saw or band saw (people's ideas differ here, some choosing one and some the other). Then would come a planer (some use the small smoothing planer and some planers of larger patterns for doing a heavier volume of work, so as to be equipped to do custom planing). Next in order would be a molder. This may vary in type, but a molder or sticker of some kind enters in here to do odd sash and door work. Also special designs of molding bands present. Along with all this will have to go a knife grinder, a drum sander, or sanding machine, and afterward, if the work justifies, a drum sander of some kind is added. There are small ones especially designed for planing mill and machine woodworking shops of the lesser class.

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

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

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

At the Seaside

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

Perspective and plans of an attractive Ward school building, embodying the most modern ideas as to construction and arrangement

W e are showing this month an especially interesting city school building, designed by Geo. W. Ashby, architect. It presents a dignified, attractive street frontage, being of the academic English order and the design carried out in brown pressed brick with basement course and trimmings of Bedford lime stone. The roof is green slate. The appearance from the front is that of a much larger building than this really is. This is due to the broad but short ground plan used. In many city districts the only building site available is made up from a succession of city lots, extending back only 100 feet to the alley. This allows the school building to have a broad frontage but restricts the other dimension,

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

There are nineteen large school rooms altogether,

Bing Modern Ideas as to Construction and Arrangement

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

It is a very desirable feature of this design that so much room is provided on two floors; a three-story building is not proper for primary nor grammar school.
The basement of this building is finished throughout and makes good provision for manual training and domestic science departments.

**Noiseproof Walls**

Every builder is at some time or other interested more or less in what might be termed noise or soundproof walls and floors. It is always desirable to have floors and partition wall as non-productive of sound as practical, and there are several different kinds of composition and methods of construction resorted to for this purpose. It is, however, a bigger task than one might think to make an absolutely noiseproof wall. It is said that what is indorsed by Prof. S. I. Franz as the one noiseproof room is a room about 8 feet square and high, on the top floor of the University of Utrecht. Its walls are about 11 inches thick. From the inside these are made up of successive layers of horse-hair felt, porous stone, dead air, wood partition, ground cork composition, and a plastered surface. The ceiling, though somewhat simpler made, has similar layers. The boards of the floor were sawed and the joints filled with lead to stop vibration, a layer of lead was then covered over all to the thickness of more than an inch, and over this in turn is used a carpet nearly half an inch in thickness, and sometimes a second carpet. A small window opens into a small connected room with a roof window, the two windows supplying both sunlight and ventilation. The door is double, the outer part accurately fitted with felt, and the inner part composed of three layers with an air space. In the noiseless room sensations vary sometimes including a variety of body sounds, sometimes a feeling of pressure. A shell held to the ear no longer seems to give forth sound, the tones for which the shell is resonant being absent.

**Rose to the Occasion**

A woman bather at Atlantic City got beyond her depth, and in her struggles her new false "puffs" became detached. "Oh, save my hair!" she cried to a gallant rescuer. "Madam," he gasped, "I may be a life-saver, but I am not a hair restorer!"

**Why He Objected**

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

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

He—Well, chiefly because my name is Dupont.

**The Tannery**

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

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

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

With the increased use of machinery on the farm the question of proper shelter conveniences has become an important one. In the old days, when just a few pieces, the plow, drag, "stiff legs," etc., made up the entire equipment, the implements were easily stored in a small shed, the wagon was run in "onto the barn floor" and all was snug and tight. This is hardly the case at the present time, however, as any farmer who has struggled with the problem of storing his hay-loader and side-delivery rake in an ordinary carriage shed will testify.

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

The design we are showing this month serves this purpose admirably. The construction is strong and simple. Eight by eight posts are set in a double row 16 feet apart, both ways, thus forming a series of bays 16 feet square. The drawing shows five of these bays; but fewer could be used just as well, if a shed of less capacity were desired. The concrete footings of the posts extend above ground to a sufficient width and height to form a hub guard for the posts. The floor is packed earth with a gravel top coat.

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

Peculiar Construction

A building without windows has just been completed at St. Louis for a publishing company which is one of the most singular architectural freaks on this continent. It is constructed with solid walls having only two openings, one for a door in the front and one for another door in the rear of the building. While the structure was in course of erection it was the cause of considerable comment as to the method by which it would be lighted. The solid concrete walls extending into the air without a break attracted the attention of the curious and many surmises were made as to the uses to which the building was to be put.
The structure measures 68 by 170 feet in plan, is 58 feet high and is entirely lighted from a skylight in the roof, the main part of the building forming one large room. The building is of reinforced concrete, finished exteriorly with a two-inch marble facing. A copper cornice, 6 feet high, backed with a parapet wall of concrete one foot thick, runs around the top of the building and forms a striking contrast to the white marble surface.

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

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

**Signs**

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

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DO NOT SMOKE
REMEMBER THE IROQUOIS FIRE
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So great was the efficacy of this that before the end of the week he put up another:

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DO NOT SPIT
REMEMBER THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD
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**Every Day Will Be Sunday**

The following newspaper story, now going the rounds, purports to come from Chicago Heights, Ill.:

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

**Knew Them**

"Oh, yes," said the pilot on the river steamboat, "I have been on this river so long I know where every stump is." Just then with a jar the boat struck a stump. "There that's one of them now," he continued.
Reinforced Concrete Floors
NEW SYSTEM MAKING USE OF MOLDED FLOOR SLABS WITH MONOLITHIC BEAMS AND SUPPORTS—HAS PROVED PRACTICAL AND A MONEY SAVER
By Fred W. Hagloch

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Perry Weber Rathbun

The accompanying plans and specifications illustrate and describe a practical overhead installation for a hot water heating system, which is considered very good practice by architects, contractors and heating engineers of our country. Its special advantages are that it requires less radiation on second floor, and that only one circuit of mains has to be covered with pipe covering, which is the return circuit on basement ceiling. This makes the cost considerably less than the ordinary installation of a hot water installation of hot water heating. The corner of this building, as will be noticed, on the first floor is a bank and a store room running from the front along the side. The hotel and the rooms belonging to it occupy the remainder of the lower floor and all the second floor.

This job was installed complete and guaranteed for approximately 59 2-3 cents per square foot of radiation. The specifications shown below bring into the form of a contract every item that is required on any kind of a hot water heating installation, and are very good ones for any prospective builder, or contractor and builder, to make use of.

Specification and Contract

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

(Address)
These specifications and the accompanying plans contemplate the furnishing and erecting of a first-class hot water heating apparatus, as described and shown. All material must be the best of its respective kind, and the work of installation executed in the best manner possible by skilled mechanics, under competent superintendence. Contractor will be compelled to give the work his personal attention. The drawings and these specifications are intended to co-operate so that the work shown on one and not described in the other, or vice versa, is to be executed the same as set forth in both. Contractor should commence his work as soon as the building is ready, and finish it at an agreed time, or as soon as practical thereafter.

Owner and Architect Owner and architect, as a committee of two, will settle any differences which may arise in the installation of this system. Furnish and place as shown on plans, as near smoke flue as possible, in the basement of the above given address, one improved cast
iron sectional boiler, having fire pot 41 by 45 inches and a heating capacity equivalent to 4,300 square feet of radiation. Same to be complete with full set of fire and cleaning tools.

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

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

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

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

Heater Fittings Heater to be supplied with one altitude gauge and one hot water thermometer placed in a prominent position for making observations.

Water Supply Connection from the largest water main entering the basement to be made to heater, with a ¾ inch stop cock in same, so that the system can be filled or refilled when desired.

Blow-Off A 1¼ inch blow-off drain cock should be connected between the lowest part of the system and a branch of the sewer, so that the entire system can be drained when desired.

Schedule of Radiation All radiation to be sizes and heights set forth below, and placed in the various rooms as shown on the accompanying plans.

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

First Floor.—Room 2, bank, 3-38 inch 4 col. W. radiators, 1 and 1¼ inch, 248 feet, 70 degrees; room 3, directors' room, 1-38 inch 3 col. W. radiator, 1½ inch, 80 feet, 75 degrees; room 4, store—4-20 inch 6 col. W. radiators, 1½ inch, 380 feet, 70 degrees, 1-38 inch 4 col. W. radiator, 1½ inch, 100 feet, 70 degrees, 1-38 inch 4 col. W. radiator, 1 inch, 45 feet, 70 degrees; room 5, hotel office, 2-38 inch 3 col. W. radiators, 1½ inch, 180 feet, 75 degrees; room 6, parlor, 1-38 inch 3 col. W. radiator, 1¼ inch, 80 feet, 70 degrees; room 7, dining room, 2-38 inch 3 col. W. radiators, 1 and 1¼ inch, 150 feet, 75 degrees.

Second Floor.—Room 8, office, 1-38 inch 2 col. W. radiator, 1 inch, 60 feet, 70 degrees; room 9, 1-38 inch 2 col. W. radiator, 1 inch, 56 feet, 70 degrees; room 14, 1-38 inch, 2 col. W. radiator, 1 inch, 52 feet, 70 degrees; room 10, chamber, 1-38 inch 2 col. W. radiator, 1 inch, 40 feet, 70 degrees; room 12, chamber, 1-38 inch, 2 col. W. radiator, 1 inch, 36 feet, 70 degrees; room 13, chamber, 1-38 inch 2 col. W. radiator, 1 inch, 48 feet, 70 degrees; room 15, chamber, 1-38 inch 2 col. W. radiator, 1 inch, 48 feet, 70 degrees; room 17, chamber, 1-38 inch 2 col. W. radiator, 1 inch, 60 feet, 70 degrees; rooms 18 to 22, 5-38 inch 2 col. W. radiators, 1 inch, 180 feet, 70 degrees; rooms 24 to 25, 2-38 inch 2 col. W. radiators, 1 inch, 72 feet, 70 degrees; room 27, 1-38 2 col. W. radiator, 1 inch, 20 feet, 70 degrees; rooms 29 and 30, 2-38 inch 2 col. W. radiators, 1 inch, 88 feet, 70 degrees; halls 11 and 23, 2-38 inch 3 col. W. radiators, 1 inch, 80 feet, 70 degrees; halls 16 and 28, 2-38 inch 3 col. W. radiators, 1 inch, 100 feet, 70 degrees.

Total, 2,275 feet.
Air Valves Each radiator is to be supplied with a nickel plated improved air valve, with a proper key to regulate same.

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

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

Automatic Water Air Valves Where mains pitch in each direction on ceiling of second floor run 1 inch air line from the top of main riser coming from basement up into attic. Run this 1 inch line in the attic and place an automatic water air valve at a location as near as possible to the above named riser, so that all air will be vented at this point, and the valve to be so constructed that no water can be forced through it.

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

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

System of Piping System of piping to be what is known as an overhead system of hot water heating, with flow main carried direct to second floor ceiling, and then branching off, distributing to the different radiators and risers, all returns from these radiators and risers to be collected on basement ceiling and returned to boiler. All branches must be taken from mains, with either a 45 or 90 degree elbow, so as to have a swinging joint. Risers should be installed perfectly perpendicular and in a neat manner. All mains to be graded to a true alignment, pitching down in the direction of arrows, 1 inch to every 10 feet. All piping to be installed without traps or sags. Pipe used in this work to be new and in first-class condition; 2 1/2 inch or larger to be steel, lap welded; 2 inch or smaller to be genuine wrought iron, butt welded.

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

Flange Unions Place on flow and return mains at boiler and on each one of the two circuits on the second floor ceiling a heavy cast iron flange union, with best quality bolts.

Floor and Ceiling Plates All risers or radiator connections passing through floors, ceiling or walls, are to be provided with nickel plated improved plate.

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

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

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

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

Note All bidders are requested to examine the building thoroughly before submitting their bids. Accepted. ...................... 1908.

Owner .................................. 

Architect ............................. 

Heating Contractor ................. 

Contract Price ........................ 

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

A Timber Test

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

As Advertised

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

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

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

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

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

To a great extent this new idea has been literally forced upon the public. The large builders have been the prime movers. They have had the advantage of the smaller builder in that they have been able to plan their operations as they pleased. No owner stands over them with searching eyes ready to go into hysteria upon the slightest unfavorable effect of the elements. They are able to start their foundations in the fall before the early frosts and can arrange to protect their material by storing it in great sheds placed conveniently to the scene of the building.

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

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

Examples of what One Home Workshop Is Producing
prefer even this to enforced idleness at a time when coal bills are accumulating with such unwonted rapidity.

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

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

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

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

Hand work does not necessarily mean that no machinery may be used with propriety. There is much drudgery that can be done better by machine than by
hand, such for instance as the leveling of table tops. The firm above mentioned has its shop equipped with machine saws, mortisers, jointers, etc., and is thus better fitted to compete with the factory product. It does mean however, that there is to be no "hurry up," "slap-it-together-any-old-way" method.

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

It must not be supposed from what has been said that mere muscle or even exceptional skill and a surplus of time is all that is demanded to make a success of this kind of work. Markets are glutted with the commonplace, the tawdry. Whatever is made must have an inherent quality to recommend it as well as thorough construction. In other words, the design must be in keeping with the spirit of the craftsmanship. It is not possible within the confines of this paper to dwell upon that which distinguishes craftsman design from other design. The illustrations show quite clearly what would be said.

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

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

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

There are many other things with which the carpenter might occupy his spare time. Whatever line is chosen, it is the better part of wisdom to avoid the ordinary and the commonplace. As a boy, the writer remembers an ambitious carpenter who put in a lathe. He turned out base-ball bats, rolling pins, etc. The experiment proved unprofitable, however, because the things produced were so commonplace the trade failed to see any advantage in the hand turned product. Since there were large factories putting on the market literally millions of machine turned pieces at a cost slightly in excess of the actual cost of the material,
there was but one way the experiment could result.

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

In this as in many another line much depends upon

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When this work is done the ceiling can be finished in beaded stuff from the transom head over the top. The projecting rafter ends can be left open under-
neath if planed. The gutter bottom wants to be wedged up to secure pitch. The cornice can be finished with any style of crown molding.

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

The large openings of the three sides are for storm sash. They should be divided into small lights above the eye and hinged, opening from the middle and doubling back into the corner section. They should also unhinge when desired. Screen frames may also be made for insertion.

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

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

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

The trellis support is made to slip aside and drop down. In this way wires and vines can be held away from the building in repainting.

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

To the Editor: Winchester, O.

I am sending you herewith a photograph of my residence and am desirous of the opinion of the architecturally inclined brothers of the profession. I would be pleased if some one would give me a sketch with their opinion of how to fix the window marked with an X. I wish to drop it about two feet and can move it to the front of the building about the same distance. It is located at the present about two feet above the bay window, overlapping the same about 6 inches. I would like to make a bay of it. Can I do it and make a mechanical looking job of it under the conditions existing? The main object in the alteration is to get it lower, as it is too high from the platform of stairway. I do not think I would care to use more than one window, would like to use the same one, but would not object to something else were it more suitable. I would want the whole addition to appear in perfect harmony with the present building, not extravagant in cost yet better be a little extravagant than too plain. The window is of 26 by 30-inch glass. Any comments or suggestions offered will be gratefully received by one of the charter members of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER. A. C. Stivers.

To Prevent Formation of Ice on Eaves

To the Editor: Watertown, N. Y.

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

Answer: Your question is an interesting one, for it touches a matter of great importance all over the colder parts of this continent. Before suggesting a remedy it may be well to examine into the causes of this very prevalent trouble, which annoys many a householder winter after winter. When a body of snow several inches thick lies on a roof it forms a very effective non-conductor of heat. The warmth of the attic penetrates or radiates through the boarding and shingles (wood or metal alike) and cannot pass off into the air on account of the layer of snow acting as a sort of blanket to retain the heat. In consequence, the under part of the layer of snow is melted slightly and trickles down until it reaches the eaves. As the eaves overhang the walls, the internal heat of the house does not affect this part of the roof, which is in consequence quite cold. The water trickling down the surface of the roof freezes at once on reaching this cold zone of roof and gradually accumulates a mass of ice ranging from two or three inches to a foot or more in thickness. This serves to back up the water over the warm part of the roof and hence the leaks which are the worst effects of this condition of things.

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

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

The first method consists in thoroughly "deadening" the ceilings of all the upper rooms of the building; that is, to form a dead air space through which the heat of the rooms cannot escape. It cannot be too widely known by builders throughout the colder regions of this continent that a lath and plaster ceiling allows a tremendous lot of heat to escape into the attic of a building, and, if for no other reason than the saving of fuel, this should be prevented. The method adopted by the writer in his practice is to lay rough boarding on fillets near the upper edge of the ceiling joists and to cover the same with some composition to render it air proof. Fig. 1 shows the details of this method which calls for slightly deeper joists to carry the extra weight of the deadening.

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

But many buildings, such as churches, halls and schools, have no attic, but are open to the roof timbers, and obviously the foregoing would not apply in such cases. For the prevention of heat radiation in roofs of this class, a double roof is the only effective remedy. A detail of this is shown in Fig. 2 from which it will be seen that the sheathing is laid on the rafters in the usual way and then covered with good building paper. Two inch strapping is then applied and upon this a second layer of sheathing is laid. This is covered with paper and shingles in the regular manner; thus forming a dead air space as desired. Such an arrangement will also prevent the condensation of moisture upon the inside of the roof, and the consequent annoyance from water dropping on the peoples’ heads, which is so often experienced in churches and halls when well-warmed inside during zero temperatures out of doors.

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

T. B. KIPNER.

Roof Nails and What!

To the Editor: Garfield-on-the-Arkansas.

In reply to Claude Zickell of Sanford, Me., in the June issue send you a working model of how to bore a square hole with a round bit. Would send drawing, but the only drawing tools I could ever get the confidence of is the drawing knife, which was used in constructing model. Am no longer in the lumber business, but the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER contains so many good things that I have “got the habit,” and can’t taper off, “not yet.”

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

In building coal and lumber sheds, inch yellow pine was used on yellow pine dimension, on roof 10 and 12 penny wire nails were used. Part of the 10 penny nails were put in brine. Very few of these have come out; but those not so treated and many of the 12 penny are out % to nearly 2 inches, some have not started at all. This keeps me guessing.

Small part of roof, covered with felt roofing, does not change the root of the thing and is not content to say such and such figures are to be taken on the square because he knows them to be correct. He makes the student see why they are correct, which I take to be the most important thing in instruction. His explanation of tangents is the most important thing in roof cuts.

W. FRANKS.

To the Editor: Dallas, Ore.

I enclose sketch of a form of scaffolding that is new to me and perhaps unfamiliar to others of your readers. At any rate, it appears to be superior to the sort of temporary scaffolding usually erected about a building, where the horizontal support is nailed at one end to an upright scantling and at the other to a block nailed against the outside of the wall. It will be seen by the sketch that two horizontal pieces, instead of one are used, thus providing against lateral movement, without the aid of the diagonal strips that are nailed to the uprights and which are always more or less in the way when the workmen find it necessary to pass in and out beneath the scaffolding.

J. R. MILLS.

An Indorsement

To the Editor: Galt, Ontario.

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

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

W. FRANKS.
To the Editor: Ft. Collins, Col.

In answer to F. R. Wright's roof plan request, I beg to submit the enclosed drawings.

The price of the building will govern which he may use. In the full hip effect, he will find a good serviceable western type of country home. In the gable treatment a more expensive, better appearing job. The heavy lines show all roofs the same pitch and with an extra gable at back for effect. By following the dotted lines, he can do away with the two short hips at the top but will have to flatten the pitch of one side gable. A nice treatment also is to flatten one side gable and raise the other side, and make all combs level. Unless he uses a flat cornice, however, he will have cornice and molding trouble in good shape, unless he is an expert joiner.

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

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

Chas. M. Gates.

To Lay Out a Stage Circle

To the Editor: Salem, Mass.

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

J. C. Cheatham.

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

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

A. W. Woods.

Brick by Wall Measure

To the Editor: Ord, Neb.

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

C. E. Goodhand.

Answer: Custom varies somewhat in different sections of the country, but in the west it is the accepted custom to count 7½ brick to the superficial foot for each half brick in thickness of the wall, or 22½ to the cubic foot of wall. The corners should only be measured once, and all openings should be deducted, except for flue openings, the ends of joist, etc., on account of the waste of material in clipping around or filling in such parts. Pilasters should be counted as so much wall. In masons' measurement it is not the custom to allow for openings containing less than 100 square feet. The outer measurements are taken for the walls and internal corners counted once in addition to the above. Piers that are faced with pressed brick are counted on all of such sides faced, as so many feet of wall. There is some question about the validity of this in the case of very large piers, as for instance, a pier 4 by 4 feet measured on all sides would be equal to a wall 4 feet wide by 16 feet long. It is better in any case to have these points agreed upon in writing, stating what is to be counted, so as to avoid misunderstandings and oftentimes serious litigation.

A. W. Woods.
To Camber a Truss

To the Editor: Rockford, Wash.

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

Constant Reader

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

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

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

To find Increase in Length of Upper Chord,

\[
\text{Depth of truss} \times \text{Camber} \times \frac{9}{3} \times \text{Span}
\]

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

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

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

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

T. B.кинун

Repairing Veneered Doors

To the Editor: Early, Iowa.

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

W. W. Lowe.

Answer: There are three ways to repair oak veneered doors, and the one of these three which is best for you depends somewhat on the condition of the door. These three ways are: (1) Clean out the door under the veneer, apply a little fresh glue, and with hand clamps and straight pieces of board glue the raised edges down again. (2) Take the veneer off the door, clean the frame off, get new veneer and re-veneer it all over. (3) Replace the door with a new one.

If the veneer on the door is very badly damaged the chances are it will be cheaper and better in the end to replace it entirely with a new door. If this is not convenient it is practical to strip the frame of all veneer, get fresh veneer, and simply go over the entire door and veneer it again. If it is a door that it is not desired to repair in this way, and one valuable from associations or some peculiar ideas that make it important to retain the original veneer, you can, by carefully cleaning it under the veneer where it has peeled off, insert some good fresh glue and patch it up by using hot cauls and hand clamps. Get your boards or cauls, as they are called, good and warm, and it won't hurt to have the frame warmed, too, because it makes the glue spread much more smoothly and prevents lumps, and then lay a piece of paper over the face to prevent the caul sticking and clamp with hand clamps.

J. Crow Taylor.

To Bore Square Hole with Round Bit

To the Editor: Marion, Wis.

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

J. B. Hoffman.

Note: Correct solutions for this puzzle have been received also from C. T. Everett, Calais, O.; F. A. Stover, Sheffield, Pa.; and Theo. Krebbiel, Mundridge, Kans.
The correct answer to this problem depends upon the amount of horse power desired, but for the carpenter who needs from a three to a twelve horse power engine, one of the five sizes of the Sampson engine will be found perfect in every particular. The Sampson combines simplicity of construction, low cost of operation, freedom from noise, great power and moderate cost, and stands without an equal in having more desirable features and less working parts than any other engine now in use. In the first place, the Sampson is very easy to start, under any condition of weather. Any average school boy can start it and operate it with ease, for the reason that there are no complicated parts, and no springs to weaken and cause trouble. The few parts of its mechanism are made from the best material the market affords—are tested thoroughly by skilled mechanics, and eliminate the necessity of constant adjustment.

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

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

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

Do Your Own Millwork

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

No Paint Roofing

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

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

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

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

Special

The following is of special interest to any one desiring the manufacture of special and patent articles made in metal. Special machinery, die and tool work can be done to the best advantage and at the lowest possible price at the National Stamping & Electric Works, 153-159 South Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill. This company has for many years made a specialty of manufacturing difficult machinery, dies and tools, having started a number of years ago in a very small space in this city, manufacturing for the trade and developing new ideas for patents, also manufacturing difficult machinery to make new inventions a “success.”

Owing to their prompt service and high grade work, which gives every customer complete satisfaction and his money’s worth, they have developed into a large concern located at the above address, occupying some twenty thousand square feet of floor space. Less than a year ago, they were compelled to add the entire building at No. 160-162 South Clinton street for the sole purpose of manufacturing dies, tools and special machinery. This place is equipped with new and special machinery and is in charge of one of the very best mechanics in America, who has for twenty-five years devoted his entire energy to the purpose of perfecting and designing difficult automatic machinery. Today the National Stamping & Electric Works are in better position to furnish any difficult tool, die or machinery than they have been at any time heretofore, having more complete equipment and having added a number of high grade mechanics to their already complete force. It will give pleasure to any one who sends an inquiry for anything that he may want to develop or manufacture to find the prompt and careful service received from the above firm.

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

A Practical Cement Roofing

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

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

Special Offer To Contractors And Builders

Buy From Us At
WRECKING PRICES
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

An Opportunity To Save
25 TO 50 PER CENT

IMPORTANT! Send Us Your Lumber and Building List for Our Estimate

Fifty Million Feet in Stock

The Chicago House Wrecking Company is the largest concern on earth devoted to the sale of Building Material and General Supplies direct to the Carpenter and the Contractor. In dealing with us you are purchasing at first hand. This company was organized in 1877 for the purpose of disposing of the Columbia Exposition at Chicago. Since that time we have been active, and have purchased from all sources at wholesale prices. Now we have from this one source alone over one hundred and sixty-five million feet of lumber. It was from this natural cause that we engaged in the lumber business.

BrandNewLumberforSale

We are in better shape to quote low prices than any other concern on earth. We do not buy our goods in the regular way. We do not buy at the auctions of all higher grade lumber. Every one of our quotations is absolutely correct. We furnish you lumber for building houses, churches, barns, stores and factories. And in the last days of lumber. Just as good lumber as is to be found anywhere on earth. We are making special prices to those who buy at once. Never in years has lumber been offered at such prices as we offer it. The best proof of this is to allow us to make a bid on your estimates. Just make a complete list of everything you need for any building. Any kind of lumber and building material. Each kind of lumber has a price. Each kind of building material has a price. Just make a complete list of all you require, and we will quote you a fair and just price.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Fifteen Points in Every Order

At the present time, we have for quick sale over fifty million feet of brand new, first class, high grade lumber. We furnish you lumber for building houses, churches, barns, stores and factories. And in the lumber trade. Just as good lumber as is to be found anywhere on earth. We are offering special prices to those who buy at once. Never in years has lumber been offered at such prices as we offer it. The best proof of this is to allow us to make a bid on your estimates. Just make a complete list of everything you need for any building. Any kind of lumber and building material. Each kind of lumber has a price. Each kind of building material has a price. Just make a complete list of all you require, and we will quote you a fair and just price.

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Enamel Bath Tub

The Chicago House Wrecking Company is the largest concern on earth devoted to the sale of Building Material and General Supplies direct to the Carpenter and the Contractor. In dealing with us you are purchasing at first hand. This company was organized in 1877 for the purpose of disposing of the Columbia Exposition at Chicago. Since that time we have been active, and have purchased from all sources at wholesale prices. Now we have from this one source alone over one hundred and sixty-five million feet of lumber. It was from this natural cause that we engaged in the lumber business.

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More economical, too—is the use of Johnson’s—ready prepared—Wood Dyes.

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

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

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

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

**JOHNSON’S Wood Dyes**

Actually Dye the Wood

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- No. 121, Brown Weathered Oak
- No. 120, Moss Green
- No. 110, Bog Oak
- No. 178, Brown Flemish Oak
- No. 109, Light Mahogany
- No. 190, Flemish Oak
- No. 128, Brown Flemish Oak
- No. 125, Mission Oak
- No. 116, Light Oak
- No. 140, Manila Oak
- No. 127, Dark Oak
- No. 130, Weathered Oak

Johnson’s Wood Dye, any desired Shade, is sold by the best paint dealers. Insist on getting the genuine—don’t take a substitute.

**Free Trial Offer:**

- Half-Pint Cans - $ .30
- Quart Cans - $ .85
- Pint Cans - 50
- Gallon Cans - 3.00

We will send you absolutely free of charge—two cans of Johnson’s Wood Dyes, your choice of shades, one can of Johnson’s Electric Solva for removing paint and varnish, and our handsome 48-page Text Book on “The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture.” Take advantage of our offer now. Tear off the coupon, sign and mail to us today.

**S. C. Johnson & Son**

“The Wood Finishing Authorities”

Racine — - Wis.
The Best Paint and Varnish Remover

It's one thing to remove paint and varnish from wood. It's quite another thing to do it well—an absolutely clean job.

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

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

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

It is unequalled for softening all old finish whether on wood, glass or metal, so that it may easily be removed with a painter's ordinary putty knife, leaving the surface bare and clean, ready for the new finish.

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

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

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

JOHNSON'S Electric Solvo

For Softening Old Finish So That It May Be Easily Removed

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

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

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

We'll tell you why:

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

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

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

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

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

The proof of all this is in our

Free Trial Offer

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

S. G. Johnson & Son
Racine - - Wis.

"The Wood Finishing Authorities"

FREE Coupon

ACB-8

S. G. Johnson & Son
Racine, Wis.

Gentleman—I'me paint dealer's name is

His address is

My address is

S. G. Johnson & Son
Racine - - Wis.

Shades, and one sample of Johnson's Electric Solvo, and copy of your new 25c book, "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture," Edition...

when writing advertisers please mention the American Carpenter and Builder
One Piece Simplex Roofing Nails

"Simplex Nails" have much thicker heads than a tin cap. This prevents buckling of the head, leakage and increases the life of the nail and roof.

"Simplex Nails" are made all in one piece. The stem is riveted on both sides of the head. You do not have to put them together as is the case with tin caps. This saves time—money—and prevents leaks.

"Simplex Nails" will cover four times as much roof surface as an equal number of any other kind. This means four times less time and nails in applying roofing. The thick heads resist rust. No leaks around the head.

If you specify "Simplex Nails" when ordering prepared roofing, it costs you no more. They can be furnished by any manufacturer or dealer. They are made 1 in., or 1 1/4 in. long.

We will send Free Samples and important information about nailing prepared roofing to all who write.

H. B. Sherman Mfg. Co.
Battle Creek, Mich.

Congo Roofing

There is one kind of ready roofing which is absolutely waterproof and meets all the requirements of a ready roofing; that is, Congo. It is made in such a way that it will not leak, even when the roof is not perfectly level. But Congo is not only waterproof; it is also proof against heat, cold and acid fumes.

The strong point about Congo is the wonderful pliability. It bends like rubber, looks like it, and keeps the water out the same as real rubber would.

FREE SAMPLE

Don't buy your roofing until you examine a sample of Congo; and remember, Congo samples are not special pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stock.

We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and pliable that people sometimes think the samples must be specially prepared.

UNITED ROOFING AND MFG. CO.
Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.
555 West End Trust Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

New Miracle Book

The AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER is in receipt of a copy of the '08-'09 book of the Miracle Pressed Stone Company of Minneapolis. It is a handsome and profusely illustrated volume of 144 pages, and without any question it is the most sumptuous and elaborate publication of the kind ever issued by a company in the concrete machinery field. Its pages teem with information valuable to the worker and with suggestions on all manner of construction. The book is sold for 25 cents but will be mailed free to interested persons. We quote the following from its pages:

"There has never been a year when capital was seeking so strenuously a profitable outlet, nor has there been a year when opportunities for profitable investments have been so plentiful as is the present one. The reason is directly due to the condition of the times. There is abundant chance for success in any reasonable project. Surmounting all other fields for investment is that of concrete construction. There is none so inviting to the conservative investor from all points
Asbestos “Century” Shingles

“The Roof that Outlives the Building”

By the “cost per year test” Asbestos “Century” Shingles are the cheapest roofing made—no repairs—no painting for either preservation or appearance. They are absolutely impervious to weather-wreck—cannot flake, split, corrode, rot or rust—do not break at the nail holes—are proof against damage by accident or fire. And their first cost is even less than a good many roofings considered as first-class.

Asbestos “Century” Shingles are uniform shingle-like sheets of asbestos-fibre-cement concrete, compacted and formed under tremendous hydraulic pressure. The cement hydrates and crystallizes as it sets, interlocking with the asbestos fibre web into a tough and elastic compound. Made in three colors—Newport Gray (light), Slate (blue black), and Indian Red, in numerous shapes and several sizes. Five cents per square foot (and upward) at Ambler, Pennsylvania.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company
Factors
Ambler, Pennsylvania

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG, “HOME HEATING”

HOT-WATER HEATED $198
by ANDREWS SYSTEM

IT IS WELL WORTH READING

1908 CATALOG Of Hot Water and Steam Heating

Our new catalog explains fully the principles and advantages of hot water heating, based on 18 years’ experience in the cold Northwest, and describes how any carpenter or mechanic can erect the Andrews System in any building from complete plans and directions which we send with each heating plant.

This book should be in the hands of every contractor and builder. Send your address and names of others who expect to buy heating plants, and we will send our catalog postpaid. (See our special offer for such service.)

WE DO IT RIGHT IN 44 STATES, CANADA AND ALASKA. Our catalog contains a partial list of our customers from all parts of the country. Look them up and examine the Andrews System in your vicinity.

PRICES. We will sell you the plant with all material complete, pipe cut to fit so you can erect it yourself. The cost of each heating plant shown is based on Minnesota climate and includes an Andrews Steel Boiler, richly ornamented radiators, for every room except the kitchen, pipe cut to fit, fittings, valves, cold boxes, brushes and all other material ready for use, with diagrams and directions so plain and simple that any man handy with tools can erect the plant and save money. You can in this way include the heating plant in your general contract for the building.

FACTORY TO USER. We design, manufacture, guarantee and sell each plant direct from Factory to User, giving you the lowest price for the value. Estimates free. ALL PLANTS GUARANTEED AND SOLD ON 360 DAYS’ TRIAL FREE.

ANDREWS HEATING COMPANY
902 Marion Building, Chicago
953 Heating Building, Minneapolis

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER
From tip to handle the Simonds Saw shows the result of utmost care. The very fit of the handle is exactly right to give a perfect grip with an easy "balance" and just the right "hang."
The steel from which the saw is made is the famous Simonds steel, made expressly for and used only in the Simonds Saw. Its temper is as nearly perfect as human thought has yet achieved. Tempered by our own secret process it holds a keen cutting edge in a marvelous manner, requiring but little attention or sharpening.
When you buy the Simonds Saw you are getting the highest grade saw made.
Thousands of experienced carpenters testify that

SIMONDS SAWS ARE THE BEST
And They ARE The Best
Protect yourself against imposition in buying saws by looking for Simonds trade mark. Whatever saw you find that on you are safe in buying, and don’t buy any other unless you are prepared to be disappointed.
If your dealer does not keep the Simonds, let us know and we will see that you are supplied.
SEND FOR "SIMONDS CARPENTER GUIDE" MAILED FREE
This booklet will tell you about Simonds Saws and give other information of real interest and value.

SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Branches in leading cities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

is a TRiumph of the VARNISH MAKING ART

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

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

EUGENE E. NICE
272-274 No. 2nd St.
201-3-5-7 Spruce St.
PHILADELPHIA

"Band Saws and Jointers"

is the name of a new beautifully printed booklet illustrating our complete line of Foot and Belt Power Band Saws and our new Jointers. Band Saws in four sizes, with 20, 26, 32 and 36 inch wheels. Rigid frame, cored out, new style base, wheels absolutely true. Every controlling part—the belt shifter, table tilting device, adjustments of upper wheel and saw guide—is within convenient reach of operator. See description of new jointers elsewhere in this issue. Send for the booklet.

Silver Mfg. Co.
350 BROADWAY
SALEM, OHIO

Pick Just the Mantel You Want

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

LORENZEN MANTELS

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

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

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

Chas. F. Lorenzen & Co.
305 No. ASHLAND AVE., CHICAGO.
Simply can't help it. You can't get a file that will last longer than for one job, the planer knives are so hard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quality Tools

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

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

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

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

Advancement of a Great Industry

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

The Sampson Gas Engine—Perfect for the Carpenter Shop

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

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

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

As we own and control our own factory and patterns, we are able to sell Sampson engines direct from factory to you, saving you the middlemen’s commissions. Our price represents cost to make plus our one small profit.

Sampson’s are built in five sizes: 3- hp., $119.75; 5-hp., $150.00; 7-hp., $195.00; 10-hp., $324.00; 12-hp., $336.00.

Any size will develop from 10 to 20 per cent more than its rated horsepower.

Can be operated by gasoline, naphtha, denatured alcohol, distillates, producer gas and natural or artificial gas.

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### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

New copies, changes and corrections for advertisements must reach office of American Carpenter and Builder, 185 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, not later than August 20th, in order to insure insertion in the August number.
INDIA OILSTONES

Mr. Carpenter—

We want you to know the India as we know it. We know that when you are convinced that it will sharpen your tools quicker, set a better edge, wear longer, and is in every way more efficient than other oilstones—you will use it and no other. Let us prove these statements to you. We unconditionally guarantee the India to do what we claim for it.

We Take the Risk—You Get Results

No Matter What the Tool, There is an India to Sharpen It.

India Trade Mark

If your dealer does not have the size and grit you want send to us. We recommend our Medium India No. 1144 7x2x1 inch, for $1.00 postpaid—or our Combination of same size for $1.25 postpaid. The Combination Stone has one side coarse for fast rough work and the other medium to set a nice working edge.

Send for complete illustrated price list.

Pike Manufacturing Co.
PIKE, N. H. Dept. 6.


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
500 HOUSE PLANS
100 FARM BUILDING PLANS

On Free Exhibition at Any Lumber Office

THE GREATEST COLLECTION of BUILDING PLANS
EVER PUBLISHED OR OFFERED THE HOME BUILDER

FREE EXHIBITION OF PLANS Carpenter, Contractors, prospective Home Builders and Farmers, may see this great collection without one penny of expense, at the office of any Retail Lumber Dealer where they should be on exhibition.

GREAT VARIETY OF PLANS No one should erect a house without first looking through this great collection of house plans, conceded by everyone to be the greatest, most varied, most artistic, most practical and most economical to build.

GUARANTEED PLANS These plans have all been drawn by licensed architects, are guaranteed to be absolutely correct, and no Carpenter, Contractor or Home Builder should think of constructing a building without first going over this great collection of house and farm building plans.

COST $200,000 TO PRODUCE PLANS More than $200,000 has been spent in the preparation, publishing and placing in the hands of the Home Builder, this great collection of plans, which includes every kind of a house which can be built from $500 to $5,000.

ALL KINDS OF PLANS These plans are for Frame Houses, Bungalows, Cement Block Residences, Cottages, Cement Plaster Houses, Farm Houses, Horse Barns, Cow Barns, Hay Barns, Silos, Corn Cribs, Poultry Houses, Implement Sheds, Ice Houses, Granaries, Hog Houses, Stock Sheds, Farm Appliances, etc. You will make a great mistake if you do not go to your Lumber Dealer and look over this great collection before deciding on the plans of the building you expect to build. You will be sure to find just exactly what you want and will save money by so doing.

ASK YOUR LUMBER DEALER TO SHOW YOU THIS GREAT COLLECTION OF PLANS This great collection should be found in the office of every reliable Lumber Dealer in the United States, but, if for any reason whatsoever, you do not find this collection in the office of your Lumber Dealer, drop us a line direct and we will be pleased to send you full particulars. Ask for the great collection of 500 House Plans and 100 Farm Building Plans so that you will get a large variety of plans to select from.

If You Cannot Find this Great Collection of Plans at the Lumber Yard, be Sure to Drop Us a Line Today for Full Information

THE RADFORD ARCHITECTURAL CO.
Largest Architectural Establishment in the World
1140 Medinah Building - Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.