THE WORLD'S GREATEST BUILDING PAPER

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DECEMBER Important Features DECEMBER

Special Articles

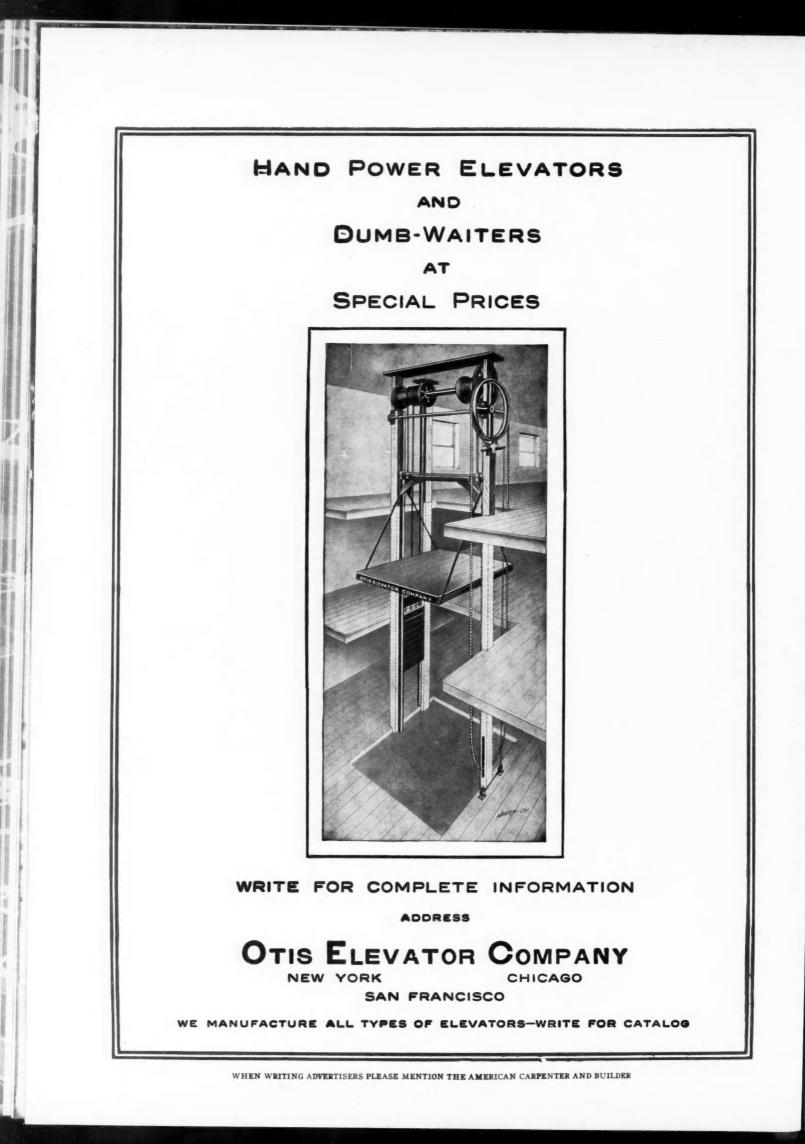
Christmas Suggestions for the Home Workshop How an Old Stone Barn Was Remodeled Wood Trim and Fireproofing

Plans and Details

Very Desirable House and Cottage Designs How to Frame a Circular Bay Practical Farm Buildings

Recommended Practice

A Pressure System of Hot Water Heating Cement Walks and How to Lay Them ` A Talk on Ventilation





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Type "B" Machine 18x8 in. Roller

Type "D" Machine 16x7 in. Roller

Attachment Interchangeable to either side of elose to bases board. Attachment Schlueter Rapid Floor Surfacer Built on the only correct principle. Guaranteed to be THE BUILT Built on the only correct principle. Guaranteed to be **THE BEST** machine with which to pro-duce an even, smooth surface on any kind of wood floor old or new. hard or soft, and in all buildings; Residences, Stores, Factories, Bowling Alleys, Roller Skating Rinks, Reception and Dance Halls, etc. **THE SCHLUETER** will remove all joints or warped edges, and leave the floor perfectly smooth, Will remove shellac, varnish, oil, wax, lime stains or the "muck" from skate wheels in a most satisfactory manner. **WE SELL CONTINUE OR SURFACE EASY TO OPERATE. NO DUST.** Over 500 contractors are now using our machines. Made in two sizes. We will surface your floor. Mail us size of floor, new or old, and kind of electric power. In stepht hours will sandpaper 4,000 to prices, catalogue and our FREE TRIAL proposition. **Sandpaper the Only Perfect Way** The SCHLUETER RAPID FLOOR SURFACER is so constructed that a roller, to which a sheet of surface while revolving at a speed of 600 work cheaper and smoother than any other machine work cheaper

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"YANKEE" Tool No. 31 Paid for itself-first job says a Wisconsin Carpenter

Have you seen all our New Tools?

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All hardware dealers sell "Yankee" Tools NORTH BROS. MFG. CO. PHILADELPHIA. PA.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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The Adjustable Floor Scraper

THE MARVEL OF MECHANICAL PER-FECTION. DOES THE WORK OF FIVE MEN—AND DOES IT BETTER

249

No other

This floor scraper is adjustable positively to any condition of work. It's a thoroughly good machine—experts say that.

Its adjustable features are magnificent.

much in time and temper.

machines need.

When mechanics say: "No chance for improvement over the Adjustable," "Only real Floor Scraper we have ever seen," etc. there **must be** superiority;—and there is.

machine in existence can do such beautiful work in

such short time. No other can save the owner so

The principle of construction allows wonderful

ease of operation. Its action is positive.

Simply pull or push-as the case may be-

and the knife cuts every time. No need to

half lift it from the ground, such as other

The cost of the Adjustable is so low that its entire cost is saved in a few weeks. This is possible because there are no complicated parts, also because a responsible company with a modern factory full of modern machinery is behind it.

Send No Money

We don't ask anybody to spend a penny on the purchase of this machine until they examine it thoroughly. Send at once for particulars of the machine and details of our liberal offer—an offer that interests every contractor in the United States.

Booklet on Request

Long Distance Telephone Mfg. Co.

Floor Scraper Dep't South Bend, Ind.

Floor Scraper Department	Long Distance Telephone Mfg. Co South Bend, Ind.	stance Telephone Mfg. Co. South Bend, Ind.			
Send fnll of your selling	particulars of the "Adjustable Floor Scraper," an plan. We are interested.	d			
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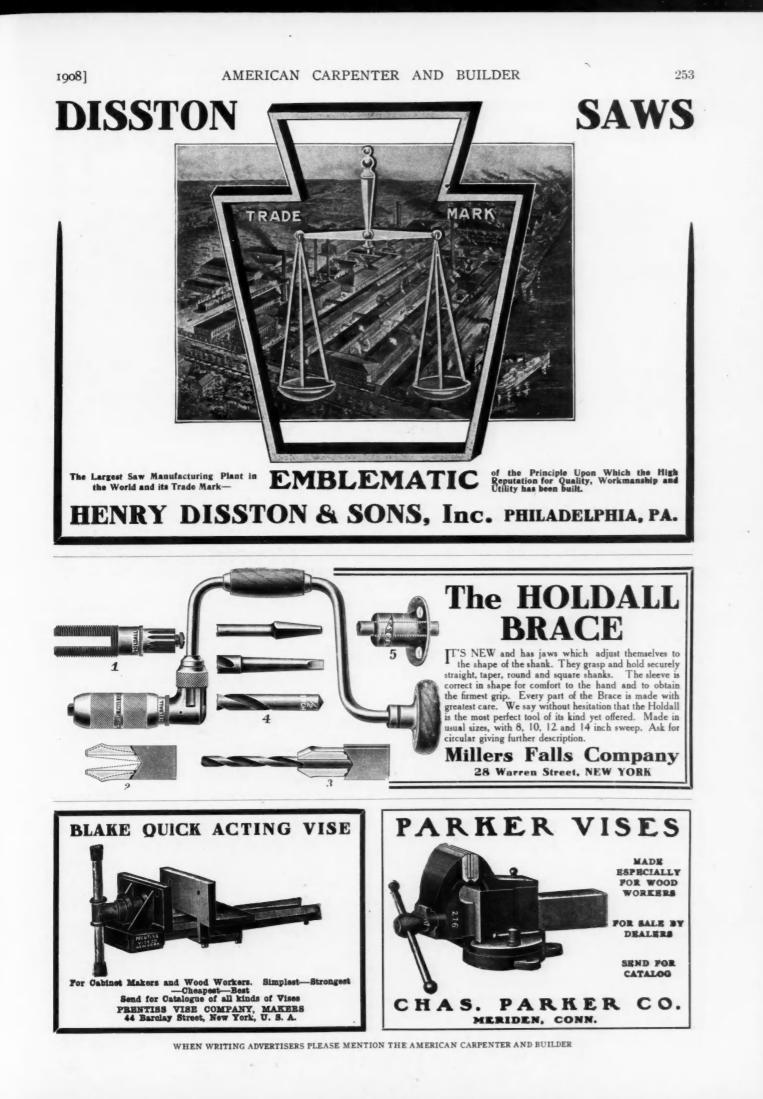




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Hermance New 1909 "Wide-Open" Moulder Up-to-date and a little ahead

Chicago No. 2 Combination Saw Table An excellent machine for ripping, cutting-off, mitering, dadoing, etc

[December



Geo. H. Bishop & Co. HAND-MADE SAWS

A good reputation is very pleasing. We are proud of ours. But goods made on honor and sold on merit each and every one MUST have intrinsic value.

A SAW OF QUALITY



Mechanics value a good saw^{*}particularly when narrowed down by use. To meet^{*}this demand we have placed on the market our No. 2 Hand Saw. Hand Smithed, Hand Blocked, Hand Filed and Set. The life of this Saw is fully equal to the regulation width. The Blade is narrow and shapely. The 26-inch is 1½ inches at point, and

about 6 inches at heel. Shorter lengths than 26-inch, while the same width at point, vary to 5 inches at heel. Light and rigid, full taper ground to the back. Made in Skew back of all lengths, either Rip or Cross Cut tooth.

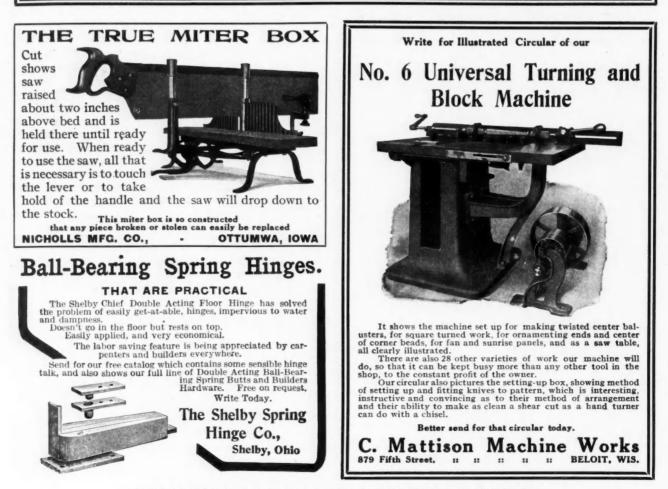


If your dealers will not supply you we will deliver one 26-in. Saw for\$2.00

Made on honor and sold on merit. Warranted.

RIP

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



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"OHIO" TOOLS are the product of nearly a century of active experience and progress in the edge tool business. Carefully made from the best materials, treated by the most improved methods, they are Economical Tools for the User. Every tool covered by a broad guarantee. Write for Catalogue No. A. Ohio Tool Company, Columbus, Ohio

REGISTERE

PRACTICAL **Concrete Block Making A Simple Instruction Book for the Use** of the Practical Workman PRACTICAL CONCRETE-BLOCK MAKING By CHARLES PALLISER 75 Pages, (5x7 inches) Elaborately Illustrated and Hand-somely Bound in Cloth **Only 50 Cents Postpaid** Money Refunded If Not Satisfied about every step necessary to make good, substantial concrete blocks. The book will be especially valuable to the beginner in this line of work, as the hints about how to avoid faulty work will save him the loss of many dollars. The book tells about cement, concrete, blocks, molds and machines. How to select sand, gravel, crushed stone, how to find the right quantity of cement and sand to use, how to mix the aggregates, how to make the blocks and bricks, curing and seasoning, placing in wall, coloring, how to make wood molds for special ornamental work, rock facing, together with many practical hints and suggestions on how to obtain the best archi-tectural effects, the standard specifications, and directions for testing the strength and durability of blocks.

Industrial Publication Co. NEW YORK 16 Thomas Street,

222 Self=Setting Planes Used for years by the KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Prof. Hood, Supt. of the mechanical department of above college, wrote "in relation to the Self-Setting Planes * * * My belief that the best of tools should be and are safely given to students is confirmed. I

THE BEST ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.



SECTIONAL VIEW-showing ADJUSTABLE IRON THROAT.

ter, Prof. W. R. House, foreman of the carpenter shop, wrote-"'In a place of this kind we need good wearing tools, as nearly half of the students have hardly used any tools at all. Their first experience in the use of any kind of tools is in the carpenter shop.

"Their first work is in truing up a board, and as the plane comes first, it is put to the most severe test possible. They have given entire satisfaction, and I can fully recommend the Gage Plane, for I believe that eleven years of hard usage is a good test for any tool."

The late Prof. Morris, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., wrote-"'The planes purchased of you last year are pronounced by both foremen in our wood-working shops as the best they have ever used. We are working one hundred students in our wood shops at present, all beginners, not used to tools; they are hard on tools, but yours stand the test. We think the planes pur-chased of you this year are better than those of last year."

Mortimer Whitehead, lecturer of the National Grange, wrote-"I have your new Self-Setting Plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard hemlock knot, and then without sharpening. * * * I never saw such a cutting edge, the cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the 1,000th part of an inch in five seconds as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap for the same reason that we consider a mowing machine cheaper than a scythe. I heartily recomemnd it to all who wish to save time and do superior work.

After having used the Self-Setting Planes for 15 years, the G. Woolford Wood Tank Mfg. Co., office cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, with works at Darby, Pa., write-"We are better satisfied now with the planes than when we first commenced to use them.

"When we take on additional men, we absolutely require them to use the Gage Tool Co. Plane, as it is the only plane with which we can make a smooth cut over knots and cross grain pieces.

"Your Self-Setting principle, which is found in no other plane, enables it to be accurately set in one-tenth of the time it takes to set any other plane, and the cutting quality of your plane irons excels anything we find elsewhere. Our men all say there is no plane so satisfactory as yours."

The Brown & Sharp Mfg. Co., of Providence, R. I., per R. Viall, among other things wrote in relation to our Self-Setting Planes-"So far as we have tried them they are very satisfactory The best planes we have ever had for smoothing across the grain of work.'

Oberlin Smith, Pres. of the Ferracute Machine Co., Bridgeton. N. J., Manufacturers of presses, dies, etc., wrote-"We have had your Self-Setting Planes in use in our pattern shops for the last two years, and take pleasure in recommending them as the best tools of the kind we have ever used. The adjustment is convenient and accurate, and the quality of the blade superior to anything we know of in the way of a plane bit—especially in cross grained, knotty work."

We authorize any dealer, where our planes are not introduced, to sell one on 30 days' trial, and refund the price if unsatisfactory, the same as stated in our circular, or in our ad. in previous numbers of this paper. If dealers seem unwilling, send us their names and reasons, and we will make you an introductory offer that will be interesting.

Vineland, N. J.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

GAGE TOOL CO.,

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find the adjustment of

your plane irons positive, delicate and practical, and the material in the cutting iron superior to anything I

have found elsewhere. The whole plane is an example of good con-struction and workmanship, and I believe it to be the best made.'' La-

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FROM START TO FINISH

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

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

plastering surface-the construction that's different.

ECONOM

Sagging Is Impossible

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

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

The American Rolling Mill Co. MIDDLETON OHIO

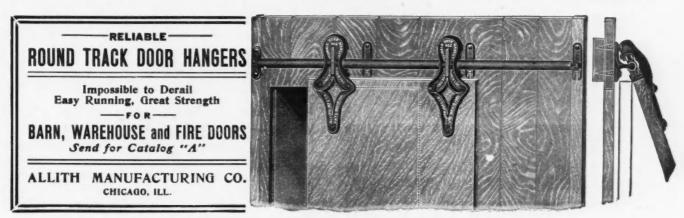


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A substitute for Lath and Plaster Can be put on by any Carpenter. It is Warmer, more Durable, Quicker and more Easily Applied. Manufactured all 4 ft. wide, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 ft. long.

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

December



1908

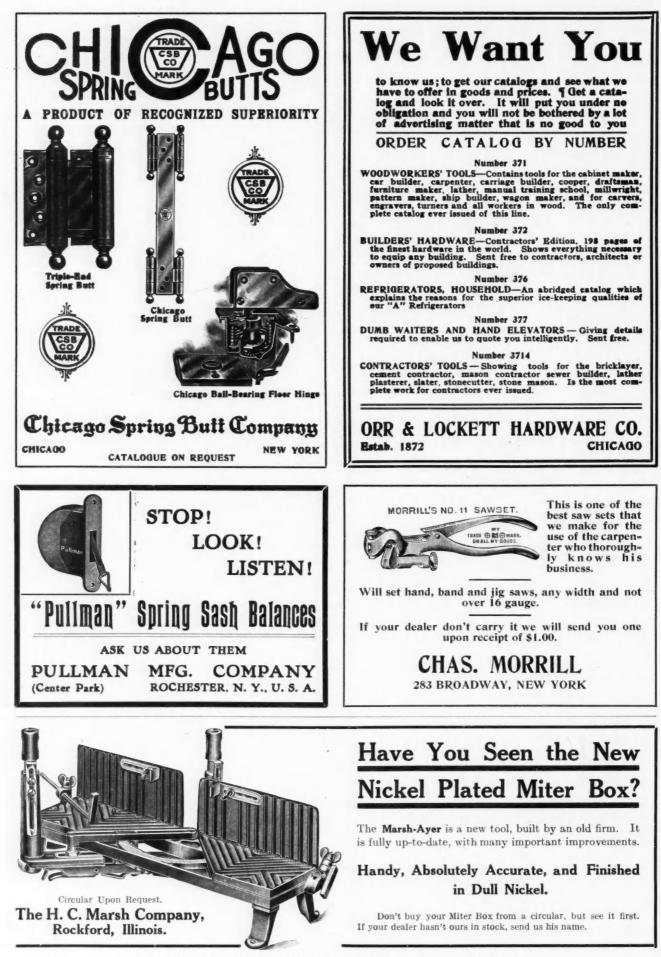
AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



There isn't room here to tell you how cheap or how convenient they are. Write for Catalogue and Special Trial Offer. **ARE YOUR CLAMPS CIVING BEST RESULTS?** Do you know about our improved gripping device? It Saves Time, the special grade of steel we use? Our Clamps are warranted unbreakable in use. Catalogue showing 19 styles sent on request. JAMES L. TAYLOR MFG. CO. U. S. A. When in Detroit HOTEL TULLER d **Every Room Has Private Bath** EUROPEAN PLAN **RATES \$1.50**

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The World's Greatest Building Paper

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World's Greatest Building Paper

The

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.

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185 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO.

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VOL. VI	DECEMBER, 1908	No. 3

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.

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

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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

D^O IT now, if you can; but do it right if it takes twice as long.

A TOAD will not move till you prod him. Don't be a toad.

+

T HE man who thinks twice before speaking once may not say much, but he won't have to take any of it back. Γ WO persons in the family think the boy is overworked; the mother is the other one.

Are We Downhearted? No!

D^{OES} the outlook brighten? Well, rather! Reports from all parts of the country show that business is on the increase. Every line of industry and every kind of work is represented in this upward quickening. From all sides we hear of mills starting up, large orders being placed and contracts let.

During the second week in November more than fifty big steel steamers passed Detroit on their way north for cargoes of ore, which indicates that the big steel corporation is making a special effort to bring down enough raw material from the upper lakes to manufacture a large tonnage of steel products. Officers of this company state that 1909 will be the banner year, so far, in the steel industry.

The motor works at Flint, Mich., have engaged one thousand additional men which brings the force up to about two thousand.

The Indiana Bridge Company, at Muncie, Ind., has commenced work on a contract for the manufacture of 1100 tons of structural steel. Another order for 600 tons must wait a few weeks because the company have more work than they can attend to at the present time.

At Peoria, Ill., the National Copperage Company, employing 600 men, which had been closed down since last April, has reopened with its full force.

The piano makers in Chicago are hiring all the expert piano makers they can secure, as orders are coming so fast that they are unable to fill them promptly.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is enlarging its shop force by about 1,000 men to handle its car building work. Steel under frames have been ordered for 7,500 cars. The company has placed an order for fifty locomotives, thirty to be built by the American Locomotive Company and twelve by the Baldwin Locomotive Company.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway

reports that their freight business has increased this fall until it is nearly equal to that of last year. while the passenger business is steadily improving.

The Missouri Pacific shops are reopening all along the line. The master mechanic says he can give employment to all the machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths who apply.

Such reports could be extended almost indefinitely. A general revival of trade is apparent in all parts of the country.

+

Now Get Busy

THIS grand old land of ours has had its fling, and is now squared around again to business, headed straight up the broad, open road toward Prosperity.

Confidence was the only real issue of the recent campaign. Lack of confidence was the exciting cause of the recent panic.

Confidence has been restored. Reports from every quarter show that the great black cloud of uncertainty has been dispelled.

Now get busy! Jump into the game and take your share of the winnings. Carve out a good large chunk of this prosperity for yourself.

It makes no difference which side of the political fence you were on during the Late Unpleasantness; you are *now* a workman and a business man; and you owe it to yourself to hustle.

It has been said that there are three ways of getting business, waiting for it to come to you, meeting it half way, and going out after it.

The man who waits for business to come to him has his first busy day when the sheriff sells him out.

The man who meets business half way won't meet more than he can handle with one cheap man to help.

The man who goes after business is the fellow who keeps it away from the other two.

We are just now at the opening of an industrial period that will furnish work and nice contracts enough for all. The men who start early and hustle will land the plums. Don't let some other fellow get your share.

Now is the time to go after the man who has been telling you all summer, "Yes, I would build this year, but I want to see how the election turns out." Go to him, and make him see that NOW is the time to build.

Fifty million farmers have just harvested and safely housed America's third successive record-breaking yield. Other fifty millions—workmen and business men—hear a noise closely resembling a steady job at good pay.

Now is the time to launch your business campaigns; to plan for bigger and better work.

The AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER wishes you all, the compliments of the Season. May it bring you many big contracts and much happiness; may the coming year see your name writ large and enduring in wood and steel and concrete.

Season for Study

T HERE is no longer any question as to the value of reading and study for the workman who wants to better his condition; we have too much direct testimony to that effect from the men who are succeeding. Every day we hear of some workman advanced over the heads of his fellows—and usually much to their surprise!

The secret is, he had been quietly studying and reading. He was not satisfied with the small amount of knowledge he had been able to pick up by experience. He wanted to know the "why," the theory; he wanted to know what others besides himself had found out.

And, more than that, he was willing to *do* something about it!

Many of us have the proper discontent over our lack of training; we are disgusted enough with ourselves that ignorance keeps us down in the rut; but somehow we let ourselves stop right there; we never get around to *do* anything to improve the property.

The workman who has the right sort of stuff in him feels this discontent, and sets about to mend the trouble. He observes that the "best man on the job" is the one who knows most about it, who knows the practical ins and outs of his trade, and also something of the theory—how to read the plans, estimate the costs, figure the stresses; who keeps up-to-date on modern methods and construction. He figures it out that just a little reading and study, added to his own already practical knowledge, would brighten up *his* prospects—just as with so many others.

So he plans a self-improvement course, and then sticks to it.

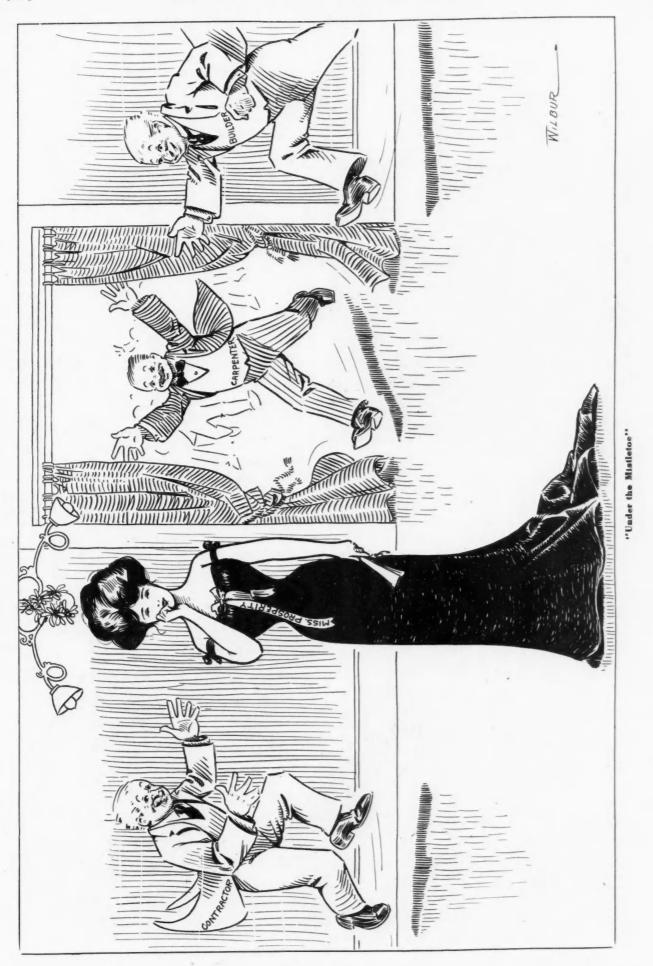
This is the season of the year when work of this kind should be taken up. The long winter evenings are upon us, offering the best possible opportunity for quiet study; with a good many, during cold weather, only part-time of the working day can be put in "on the job." All of this leisure time, unless put to good use, is worse than wasted. During it the workman may gain either valuable knowledge and training, or else the loafing habit.

The young workmen, especially, should be careful of wasting any such opportunities. Modern building construction has become so diverse and intricate, so interwoven one branch with another, that it is no longer possible to work satisfactorily by the old cut and try methods. The younger workmen must get posted, and the older ones should keep posted.

There are text books and hand books, manuals of practice and cyclopedias of construction, which can now be easily secured, and which treat all these subjects in a clear, logical, understandable way. You know the special lines you need training in. Lay out a good course of reading and study, along that line; and *follow it up*. It will make you worth more during the coming season.

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



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December

A Model Village of Homes

By Herbert Shearer

BOUT sixteen miles north of the business cen- urements, and the lots vary in depth from 175 to 200 is strictly a residence suburb, without a manufacturing establishment, and without a business house of any kind except a few grocery stores near the sta-



A Typical Suburban Home

tion. The streets are nicely laid out, well kept, most of them paved, and liberally supplied with shade trees. In fact, the village is built in the woods. The trees are so thick that they obscure the view in summer.

A splendid feature of the village is the width of the lots, very few lots measure less than fifty feet in width, while sixty and seventy-five are common meas-

ter of Chicago is the village of Wilmette. It feet. In regard to houses, we are showing illustrations of several which may be taken as an average. The first one is a square built frame house, set well up on a brick wall. The first story is finished outside with metal lath and cement rough cast plastering, and the upper story is finished with clap-boards. It is 24 by 34 feet in size and contains three rooms and a hall down stairs and four bed rooms upstairs, with a good attic above. The floors are oak, varnished, and the interior woodwork finish is oak, filled and rubbed to a dull luster. At the right hand side of the veranda is the front entrance, which opens into a hallway. In this hallway is a solid oak stair, a flat archway opening into the living room and a doorway at the back which enters the kitchen. The way to the cellar is through a door opening from the hall, going down under the front stair.

> The floor plan details, size of the rooms, etc., are shown in the figures. It will be noticed that every foot of space is utilized to advantage.

> The price of such a house and lot is not far from \$6,000, as the cost of labor, wages of skilled mechanics and prices of building materials are just about the average in Wilmette.

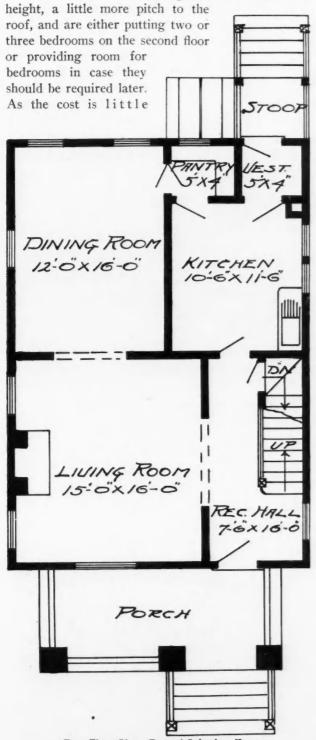
> Three bungalows are shown in the other illustrations, the cost of which vary but little from the cost of the two-story houses, because a bungalow must be larger on the ground.

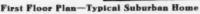
> It is a question whether this style of building is becoming more popular or not. It is said that one hundred houses are in course of erection in Wilmette



The Back Yards Are Well Kept- The House to the Left Is the one Shown Above

at the present time, and that probably ten per cent of them are bungalows. A bungalow, properly speaking, is a one-story house with a low roof, but some of the Wilmette builders are adding two or three feet in



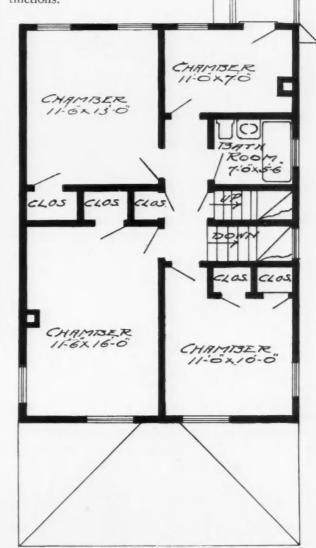


more when building, it seems a wise provision, because changes are necessary in families at times; and when you want to sell, a little extra room helps the real estate man with his arguments.

The last illustration shows the intersection of two streets, I was about to say principal streets, but the streets in Wilmette are all principal ones. There are no undesirable spots to be found. You could hunt the place over with a fine-toothed rake without finding anything objectionable, in fact, the class of people living there won't have a nuisance of any kind.

Land is a little lower in price near the railroad, because people object to the noise of the trains. There is also a slight difference in values between the east side and the west side, because—as in many another town—of an imaginary social distinction; but this is not so pronounced as some social leaders would like

to have it. The great majority of the people are too sensible and well informed and too busy to tolerate petty social class distinctions.





There are interesting possibilities in connection with almost every town and village in the country in the way of civic improvement. Most of our small towns are somewhat raw. They have been built in a hurry without consideration for the proper placing of different kinds of business.

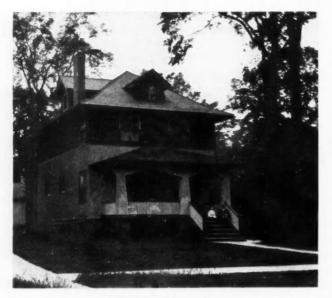
Factories, warehouses and mercantile establishments are desirable because of the business they create, but there is a right place for each one. Every town has a residence section; and in every case this residence

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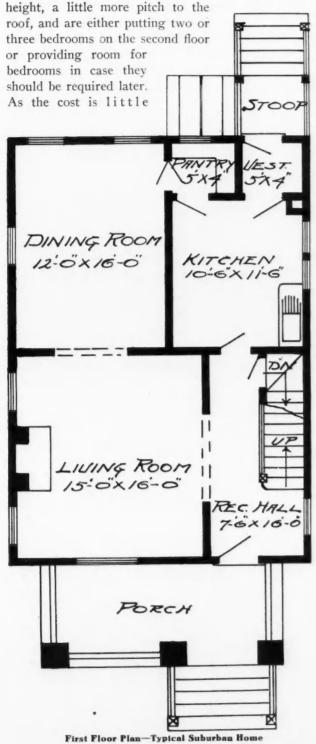
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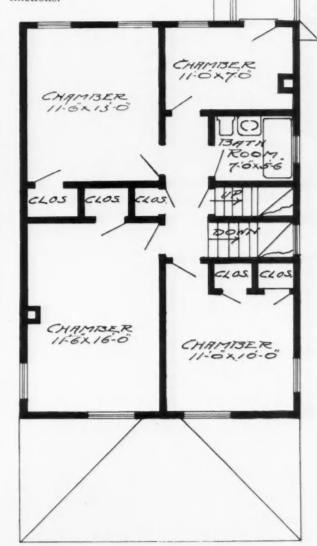
more when building, it seems a wise provision, because changes are necessary in families at times; and when you want to sell, a little extra room helps the real estate man with his arguments.

The last illustration shows the intersection of two streets, I was about to say principal streets, but the streets in Wilmette are all principal ones. There are no undesirable spots to be found. You could hunt the

place over with a fine-toothed rake without finding anything objectionable, in fact, the class of people living there won't have a nuisance of any kind.

Land is a little lower in price near the railroad, because people object to the noise of the trains. There is also a slight difference in values between the east side and the west side, because—as in many another town—of an imaginary social distinction; but this is not so pronounced as some social leaders would like

to have it. The great majority of the people are too sensible and well informed and too busy to tolerate petty social class distinctions.



Second Floor Plan-Typical Suburban Home

There are interesting possibilities in connection with almost every town and village in the country in the way of civic improvement. Most of our small towns are somewhat raw. They have been built in a hurry without consideration for the proper placing of different kinds of business.

Factories, warehouses and mercantile establishments are desirable because of the business they create, but there is a right place for each one. Every town has a residence section; and in every case this residence section may be improved very much to the advantage of everybody living in the place.

Concerted action is necessary to bring about improvement in this direction. Hundreds of small places



A Pleasant Five-Room Bungalow

are accomplishing results through commercial clubs or boards of trade. Such clubs are composed of business men who want to see the town go ahead and who are willing to do a little work and to spend a little money to bring it about. Carpenters and builders are financially interested in improvements of this kind to a greater extent than most business men, because they reap the first benefits of rehabilitation.

It is noticeable that when one house on a street is newly painted, other houses nearby begin to spruce up. New houses are painted and old houses are repaired. Such general improvement leads to more building and to better building.

When a commercial club is started committees are appointed to look after certain features of the work. One of the first improvements usually is a cleaning up process. Prizes are often given for the neatest houses and the best kept grounds. Those having horses or automobiles, take pleasure in driving about the streets showing strangers the improvements that are taking place. Strangers talk to others about what they have seen, and this is the best advertisement a town can have. The commercial club also has an advertising promoter who makes it his business to advertise the town in the most effectual manner according to the means he has at his disposal.

One of the hardest problems is what to do with old dilapidated buildings that are too good to pull down and too poor to leave. In this same list comes the



A Neat Story-and-a-Half Bungalow

misfits; kinds of business structures on streets that should be reserved for residences; factories where stores should be and saloons on valuable corners where commercial activity should be at its height. Often a prominent corner is littered with parts of old wagons, worn out machinery and other such dilapidated trash that has accumulated around the village blacksmith shop. There are a great many such eyesores waiting for a commercial club to clean up. No one man has the necessary time, energy or authority to do it, but



Large Well-Shaded Lots Make the Bungalow Type of House Especially Attractive

when such civic improvements are backed by the prestige of a commercial club composed of the best citizens every one takes notice, and it becomes fashionable to fall in line and help.

Some comparatively small towns are spending a

A flat is a substitute for home, at one time a popular winter and summer resort, where traditions were allowed to grow up carelessly. Now in every well-conducted flat the traditions are drawn out every morning through a tube by the pneumatic-cleaning process.



The Village Beautifu/-A Street Intersection

great deal of money to reorganize the place and to build it up. Surrounding towns feel that they are obliged to do something to hold their own, and the movement is spreading. One important thing carpenters can do is to continually, everlastingly talk better dwelling houses. Because a man lives in a small place is no argument in favor of his doing without a bath room. Carpenters and builders have a great deal more influence in this respect than they realize. When a man gets a few hundred dollars ahead and starts to build a house he doesn't know what he wants. His mind and energies have all been exerted in the process of getting his nest egg together, and he knows very little about building. It is natural for him to lean on the men who are well up in the building trade. This makes the builder's responsibility greater.

Flat Life as Seen by a Humorist

Flats are now cultivated extensively throughout the country, says T. L. Masson, in *Success*. Some varieties are short and scrubby; others grow to an immense height. Almost every flat has a spinal column running up and down its center. This is the elevator shaft, and consists of hot air.

When a flat is more costly than people can afford to live in, it is called an apartment. A flat in its primitive state consists of a small bathroom, almost completely surrounded by total darkness. Babies happen occasionally, even in the best regulated flats. Thus we see that Nature, even under modern surveillance, sometimes nods.

Flats are constantly growing in size and importance. It is estimated that very soon they will hold all the people in the world, who will then come to depend entirely upon our fertile roof gardens for their means of sustenance.

Flats have an awful mean temperature of two degrees below zero in winter and ninety-two degrees above zero in summer.

When all the trees have been made into flats it is thought the millenium will have arrived. Every flat has the word "Welcome" over the kitchen door. Also many of them this motto:

"All ye who enter here leave soap behind."

How He Advertised

Wifie—Be sure to advertise for Fido in the morning newspapers.

Next day the wife read as follows in the newspaper: "Lost—A mangy lap dog, with one eye and no tail. Too fat to walk. Answers to the name of Fido. If returned stuffed, large reward."

Clean up the little tasks of today and you will be ready for the big tasks of tomorrow.

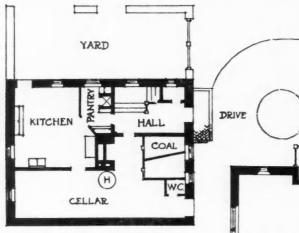
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How an Old Stone Barn Was Remodeled

By M. H. Northend

FEATURE of present day architecture, is the remodeling of houses or stables, turning what seems at first sight to be most unpromising material into attractive and artistic dwellings. An ex-

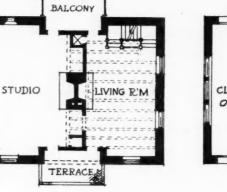


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

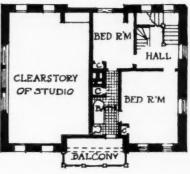
ample of this is the studio of Mr. Henry McCarter, at Bethayres, Pennsylvania, which has been developed from an old stone barn. Mr. Wilson Eyre was the architect, preparing the plans and supervising the construction of this charming home and studio. The total expense was \$3,500.

The old floor of this stone barn has become the first floor of the studio, the stable below being the entrance, kitchen and basement floor of the reconstructed building. The old roof truss work was removed and the roof was carried on new partitions. The windows in the basement are the old openings, but it was found necessary to cut the walls in the upper floors and insert window frames. A large triple window with a southern exposure lights the studio, which has a clear story up to the attic floor.

The old barn door opening is filled in with frame



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

on each side of the building, forming a partly recessed porch where was formerly the old barn bridge entrance. A second floor balcony covers one of these. The opening on the east on the first floor forms a balcony overlooking the service yard, which was formerly the barnyard. In constructing these balconies, and trellis posts, the old original hewn oak barn timbers were used and stained a soft brown.

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The entire ouside of the barn is dragdashed, using natural yellow sand, giving it a soft creamy gray color. The old shingle roof was left as it was originally; the outside woodwork is an ivory tint with dark slat blinds, giving a quiet and satisfactory color scheme.

One of the illustrations shows a view of the outside, and gives one an idea of the unique appearance. The entrance on the lower floor has a comfortable settle at either side. The door is provided with an old-fashioned knocker. The second story windows and two more bedrooms and tank room on the third. In the living room we see the great rafters, and the stairs going up from it. Here is a fireplace with delicate carvings, and a fire screen in front. The furnishings give one an idea of comfort, and make us want to draw up one of the large restful chairs in front of the fire, and leaning back watch the glowing blaze and forget that cold and darkness reign without.

+

A Barn That Grows

A farmer down near Galiad, Texas, is having a novel experience. A year or two ago he built a small barn and in its construction used green willow posts at the corners and along the sides. For some time nothing unusual was noticed, but after a year he saw that where he had laid the floor near the ground it was three feet above the soil. He discovered that the



Cozy and Comfortable Living Room in the Remodeled Studio-Barn

with their arched tops give a quaint appearance to the front. The lattice work on the side of the entrance has vines trained over it and along the foot of the stone wall are low flowering plants.

In the interior on the ground floor are the entrance hall, pantry, kitchen and heater cellar; on the first floor are the studio and living room, each of them having a large open fireplace and fine old mantel. Two bedrooms and the bath room are on the second floor, willow posts, instead of being dead, were alive, had taken root, and were growing. In their upward movement they had carried the barn along.

Last spring the barn was on stilts nine feet high, and he put in a new floor and surrounded the posts with siding, thereby making a two-story affair. We are told that there is now a space of nine inches between the floor and the ground, and that the owner expects before long to have a three-story barn.

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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How to Use the Steel Square

SHOWING WHAT PROPORTIONS TO TAKE ON THE STEEL SQUARE TO OBTAIN MITERS FOR POLYGONAL SHAPED HOPPERS-ALSO HOW THE SAME RESULTS MAY BE OBTAINED BY DIAGRAM

I N FORMER articles on hopper miters, we dwelt more with those having square corners, but with this, our concluding article for the time being, we will show how the same principles may be applied to hoppers of any regular polygonal shape.

For example we will take the pentagon, or five sided hopper for illustration purposes, and will illustrate two methods, as shown in Figs. 227 and 228. Suppose the desired pitch of the hopper to be 16 inches rise to the foot. Then the length of the line from 12 to 16 (20 inches) taken on the blade, will be the figures to use on that member for obtaining the angle across the face of the board. The figure to use on the tongue is not 12, as in the case of the square hopper, but is indirectly so when that number is used for the polygonal miters which we have many times explained in connection with the degrees on the square, and trust is not necessary to repeat here.

Referring to Fig. 227, is shown the angle for the pentagon miter, which rests at 36 degrees from the tongue and intersects the blade at 8 17/24. These figures (12 and 8 17/24) will give the miter when there is no pitch, or in other words, the regular pentagon miter, and by taking 8 17/24 on the tongue and 20 on the blade will give the angle across the face of the board; the tongue giving the angle. Thus it will be seen that 20 is a fixed point on the blade for any regular polygonal shaped hopper, so long as the rise of the pitch is 16 inches to the foot and the figures to use on the tongue are the same as that on the blade that give the common miter when 12 is used on the tongue.

Therefore, for a hexagon hopper, the figure to use on the tongue for the face angle is 6 II/I2; for a heptagon $5\frac{3}{4}$; for an octagon 5, and so on to the end for any polygonal shaped hopper.

So far, the above only refers to the angle for the cut across the face of the board, and as it requires two angles to form the hopper miter another angle across the edge of the board is necessary to make it complete. This angle may be found as shown in Fig. 227, as follows:

The pentagon miter being at 36 degrees, gives the angle when the sides of the hopper are vertical, but since there is a pitch of 16 inches to one foot, it requires a different angle across the edge of the board to obtain it, because the edge is thrown out of level. This may be found by drawing a line from 8 17/24on the blade and parallel with the tongue to the perpendicular line from 12, as at A. Now with one point of a compass set at 12, and the other at A, swing to the pitch line, as at B; and from this point draw a parallel line to the one above and it will be found to intersect 7 on the blade. The line from 12 to 7 represents the required miter, and these figures taken on the square will give the angle; the blade giving the cut. If the hexagon miter is desired, the parallel line should start out from the blade at 6 11/12; for the heptagon at $5\frac{3}{4}$; for an octagon at 5, etc.

In Fig. 228 is shown another method for finding the miter and is as follows:

Note the proportions taken on the upper square are the same as shown in the preceding illustration.

The reader of course will understand that two squares are shown in this figure for illustration purposes only, as one is all that is necessary to lay off a diagram to obtain the working proportions. Note that the line from 12 to 9 on the lower square is at right angles to the pitch line (12 and 16) shown on the upper square. The reason of this is that the angle formed by these two lines represents the square edged board and the figures to use on the square are 8 17/24 on the tongue and the length of the line from 12 to 9 (15) taken on the blade; these give the angle, as shown in the proof illustration of the two methods in Fig. 220.

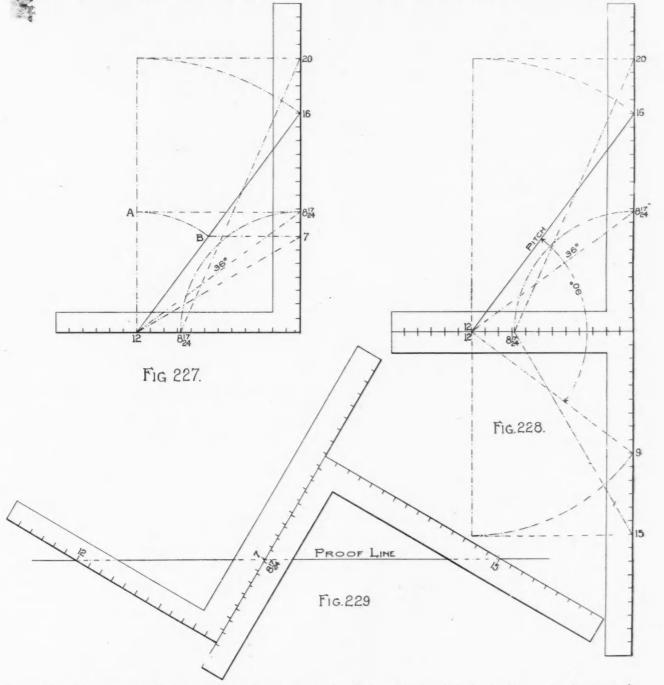
The latter method furnishes a splendid rule because it applies to any angle the edge of the board may have to its face. Eight and seventeen-twentyfourths is a fixed number on the tongue, while the point to use on the blade is governed by the length of a continued line in the plane with the edge of the board to the intersection at the blade. In the above example, the edge being square, it intersects 9 and forms an angle of 90 degrees with the pitch and the point to use on the blade is at 15.

If the edges are first beveled so that they will be level when set in place, then the length of the above mentioned line would simply be 12 inches. Twelve and 8 17/24 will give the pentagon miter because the square is applied to a level plane and is therefore just the same as the miter for a pentagon frame.

The reader will notice that in all our work we use the full scale for a one foot run. The reason we do this is because it answers for any run, or pitch, and the c is but the one point on the tongue, which is 12, represents unity, from which the measurements

hip and valley roofs for square cornered buildings, but when called on to do the same work for other shaped buildings, they were lost, because they did not understand the reckoning point from which the proportions to take on the steel square are based.

Of course, the same ratio exists in the 1/12 scale, but it requires a mathematical problem that is beyond the average workmen to solve. If the full scale is



have either directly or indirectly their beginning, and is therefore applicable to any problem in framing. However, the general custom among carpenters is to use the 1/12 scale or one inch to the foot, which is all right for the common run of square work, but this does not lend itself so readily to other angled work. We have known men that were quite proficient, and considered themselves experts in framing

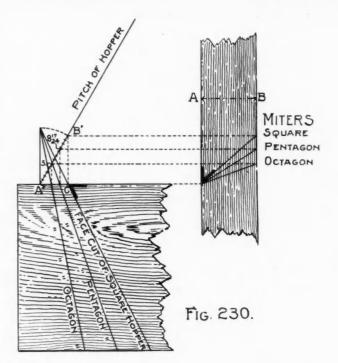
hard to understand, it is doubly so in the 1/12, because fractions become fractions of fractions and even if one is capable of handling them, it would be a waste of time, because there are simpler ways of arriving at the same result.

this does not lend itself so readily to other angled It is not our purpose to show what may be done work. We have known men that were quite proficient, and considered themselves experts in framing In fact, it is hard to get away from the square, be-

cause if we resort to diagram from which to obtain the angles by setting a bevel square to them, the steel square is most sure to be called into use to lay out the diagram; so it is used indirectly after all. Knowing this, it has been our aim to make those having occasion to use it better acquainted with its possibilities. That there are simple diagrams from which the angles may be arrived at, we do not question, but it is from the knowledge of the use of the square and the principles involved that one is able to lay out the diagram; this being the case, then why not use the square direct?

In Fig. 230 is a diagram showing how the angles may be reckoned from the thickness of the board, as follows:

A B represents the thickness of the board, and this amount is set off on the pitch line, as at A' B', and is divided into twelve equal parts. The rest is easy and explains itself; yet, how could this diagram be successfully laid out without knowing the proportions to use on the square? A' C and C B' represent the tongue and blade of the square on which the run and rise is taken. The pitch A' B' is divided into 12 equal parts and the proportions above mentioned for the



miters are taken on this line and transferred to other parts to arrive at the angles as shown.

How to Frame a Circular Bay

THE TROUBLE THAT ONE CARPENTER HAD WITH SUCH A JOB WORKING "BY RULE O'THUMB"-THE SCIENTIFIC, COMMON-SENSE METHOD ILLUSTRATED AND EXPLAINED

THE following letter was recently received; but since it is of a rather personal nature and not intended for publication, the name of the writer is omitted. However, it furnishes a subject too good to be lost to the readers of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, and for that reason we have prepared an extended answer with illustration from the description furnished. The letter is as follows:

"I executed a piece of work last week which accidentally proved satisfactory to the contractor I am working for, but not to myself. Not knowing the proper way to go about it, I had a deuce of a time and worried myself half sick.

"The job in question was framing a roof over a circular bay window, as they are termed here. The window had a radius of 15 feet and with a projection of 2 feet 6 inches and a rise at the center of 1 foot 6 inches. The roof was sheathed and covered with tin.

"The way I went about it at first was to strike my 15 feet radius, then laid off the rise at center allowing for projection. Next I struck the radius of my roof which was 19 feet, something,—do not call to mind just what it was. By doing so I expected to get the true rise and run of my rafters. The rafters were spaced on 32 inch centers,—that is, I spiked my lookouts on every other joist and set my rafters on top of them. I spaced off my drawing 32 inches, commencing at the center and working each way. Then took the run and rise of each rafter separately and cut them, but when I commenced to put them up something was wrong. The first, or center rafter, was all right and the others were wrong. I felt awfully cheap, but of course, the work had to be done and not knowing any better way than by the old, old fashioned one, or the rule of "thumb," I finished my roof that way. It looks all right, I suppose, to most people outside of a good practical man, but I am not satisfied. The chances are I will have more of the same work to do, as they are getting to be quite the style.

"If it is not asking too much, I certainly would esteem it a great favor if you would, or could, afford the time to enlighten me as to the simplest method of executing the above described work."

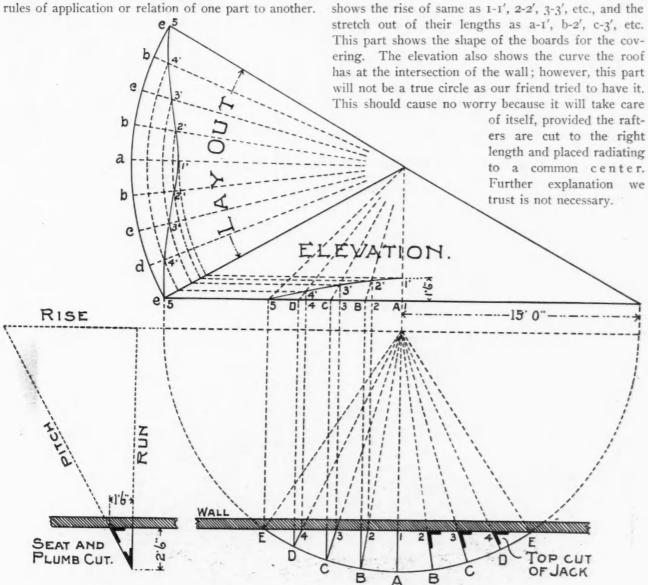
The above letter is printed in full, because it is clear cut and shows that the writer is after information pure and simple. He admits his error and is anxious to avoid a like occurence in the future. His frankness in the matter shows that he is on the right track to better fit himself for his work and give value received to his employer with a good share of interest thrown in.

We are all given to mistakes; and from one anothers experience we gain our knowledge for paving the way for others to follow. To the experienced, such questions may seem simple and a waste of words in the way of explanation, but all such should remember that they too were once groping in the dark for information just as thousands of others are today; and so it will ever be.

The great trouble experienced by the would-be

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learner is that he does not stop to think, that is of the run of the rafters as A-1, B-2, C-3, etc. The elevation rules of application or relation of one part to another.

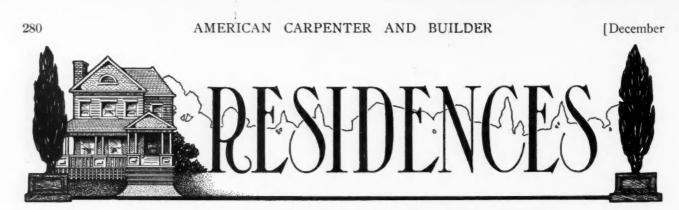


As for instance, in the above example; if the bay window had been a full half circle, this man would without hesitation have framed his rafters the same as for a circular roof; all of same length and radiating to a common center, but when only a fraction of the roof is wanted he forgets that the rafters must lie in the identical position as for the rafters for the half circle bay. In one case, the wall line of the house cuts through the center of a circular conical roof, while in the other, its cuts off only the edge of the roof. Therefore being a part of the same roof, the seat and plumb cuts must be the same in either case; but not being a whole rafter, they must be considered as jacks and therefore need a side cut with the exception of the center which is No. 1. The others of like numbers, will be rights and lefts, and may be obtained with a bevel square provided it is paralleled with seat cut line or at right angles-square out from the plumb cut. For work of this kind it is better to lay out a full size diagram of such parts as are required, on a level space, to get the measurements as shown in the accompanying drawing. The plan shows the individual

PLAN.

Sprinkler System of Fire Protection

The most advanced form of fire protection at present is that provided by the sprinkler system. A series of pipe lines, running parallel, is hung from the ceiling of the building to which sprinklers are attached at distances of from 8 to 10 feet. The sprinklers are automatic in their action and the system has two or three sources of water supply, the city main, a tank on the building, a fire pump, etc. When the air about any sprinkler reaches a given temperature, the solder link in the sprinkler melts and parts, the valve cup which closes the outlet is released and the water pours through the opening against a distributor and is spread over the ceiling and the floor, thus extinguishing the fire. The system is always on the alert and requires no human assistance to start its operation. One prominent insurance company, which writes only risks equipped with automatic sprinklers, states in its report that more than ninety per cent of the fire loss can be prevented by the use of these sprinklers.



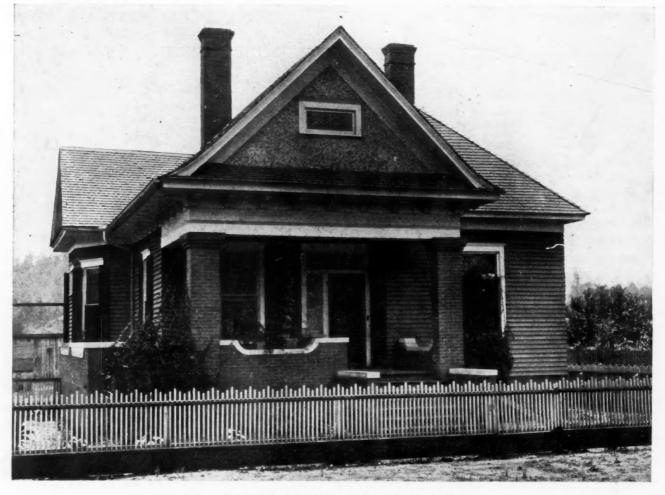
Two Practical Cottage Designs

FULL WORKING DRAWINGS OF WELL-ARRANGED, HOME-LIKE LITTLE DWELLINGS, VERY MODERATE IN COST-SPECIAL 'FEATURES MENTIONED

HERE is an atmosphere of security and of contented home life about this first little cottage that would turn the heart of the city flat dweller sick with yearning, or would transform the most hardened bachelor and club-man into a prospective homebuilder.

bungalow style, broad on the ground and low of roof. The narrow weather boarding is painted a dull olive green; the casings and box cornice are white, The porch rail and piers of red brick add much to the substantial appearance of the design.

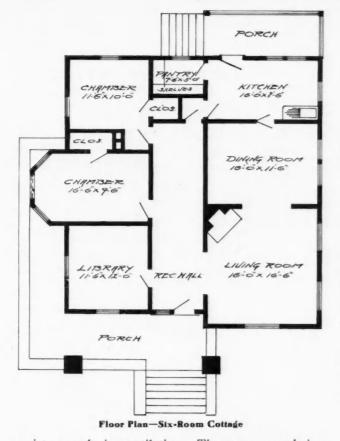
Six rooms besides the broad reception hall are pro-As a dwelling place, it is neat, cozy and inviting; as vided. The living room and dining room, opening



A Cozy Homelike Six-Room Cottage, Very Substantially Built

a piece of residence architecture, it is well designed and very substantially constructed. With such a house and site to work on the owner has found it an easy and enjoyable task to set out vines and flowers. It is the model of a well kept place.

together, are very commodious. The kitchen just back of the dining room is well arranged and is easily accessible from all parts of the house. The arrangement of the two bedrooms and library secures more than the usual amount-for a cottage-of privacy. The general lines of the cottage follow the popular The broad hall running straight through the house



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assists greatly in ventilation. The roomy porch is a feature that is much appreciated in warm weather.

little provision had to be made for heating, a brisk fire on chilly days in the open grate being about all needed. The addition of two smoke flues more would adapt it to Northern conditions.

A Five-Room Cottage for Narrow Lot

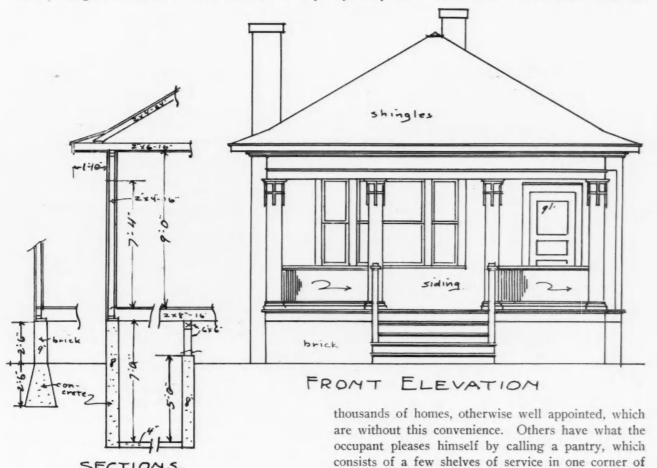
In connection with this we are showing the complete working drawings of a practical, well-arranged fiveroom cottage, especially designed to go on a narrow 25 foot lot. In some of our industrial cities where land is very expensive there has been a demand for thousands of such cottages. The arrangement shown in this design is one of the best for this purpose we have seen.

There is a generous, well lighted living room, dining room and kitchen conveniently arranged with pantry between, and two bedrooms with bath. A special feature of the design is the cozy nook just off the living room and dining room; also the hall in the center of the house.

There is a concrete cellar under the rear part. The position of the furnace and the piping for hot air installation are well shown in the plans. The details for interior finish are simple and neat. This cottage complete has been built for \$1,200.

Suggestions for the Pantry

The conveniences of the pantry will be admitted This cottage was built in the South where very by every owner of a home. Nevertheless there are

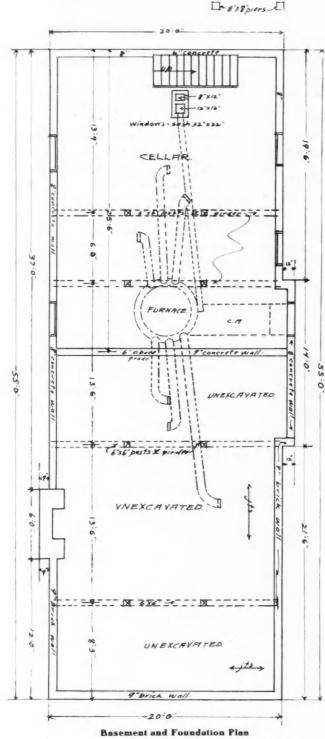


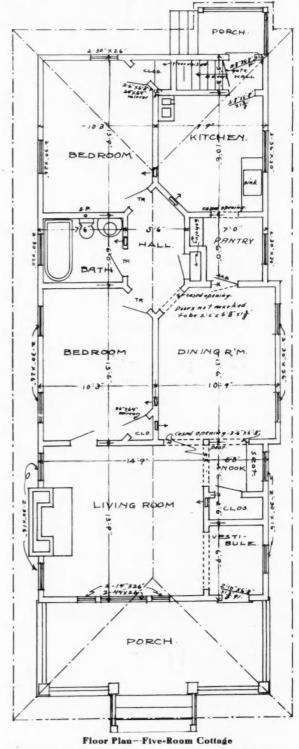
SECTIONS.

the kitchen. Of course, these shelves serve a purpose, and if an up-to-date kitchen cabinet is also used the housekeeper can manage to get along quite comfortably.

But the best homes of the present day always have

with shelves on one side, and the window and a broad shelf on the other. The location of the window is the most serious problem in designing it. The north has its advantages for the window, especially in summer, but in some localities it might be too cold





a genuine pantry, and many of them a butler's eloset in addition. The pantry more than any other room of the house is constructed to suit, not only the house of which it is a part, but even more to suit the individual who is to use it, so that it is impossible to design a pantry which will meet the requirements of all.

Practically, the pantry is nothing but a hallway,

in the winter. For all times of the year and in most localities, the west is probably the best location. But, wherever it is placed, it should be a regular window, hung on weights, as this is most necessary for ventilation purposes. The best and most convenient window is the regular two-sash pattern, but if one sash is preferred, it can be arranged with gib head, so that

window.

it can be raised and lowered as easily as the two-sash book cases. Book cases are cleaner than shelves and are a safer nest for rare volumes, but shelves are more The broad shelf and the ventilating window are the attractive and friendly in their appearance. Book two chief things which go to make a good pantry. cases in the living room have a forbidding look, sug-



SIDE ELEVATION

Many different kinds of bins are, of course, convenient, but common drawers will do ample service, and these should be placed under the broad shelf, which should be at least two feet wide. The shelves should be begun at a sufficient height from the floor to allow the placing of a barrel beneath them. It is true that the day of the barrel in the pantry has nearly passed, and the ordinary family usually purchases its flour in sacks, instead of, as in the olden times, in barrels. But a barrel in the pantry will always be useful, in the cold, hard winter, even if it is filled only with apples.

Book Cases and Shelves

In homes where no room is set aside specially for the library, the living room must be made to serve as two rooms. It becomes the gathering place for the family, not only for social enjoyment but for reading and meditation. The successful library-living room must blend the characteristics of the two apartments.

Books furnish a room quite as much as does a piece of mahogany. They give the same restful and comfortable air to their surroundings as does a well chosen bit of furniture. The choice lies between shelves and

gesting rare treasures locked up and not to be touched, while open book shelves suggest companionship at once. Shelves and cases are often combined in the



REAR ELEVATION

living room, the better bound volumes being locked behind glass doors, while the ordinary, every-day books are tucked away in convenient rows on open shelves.

If the living room is large enough to allow the de-

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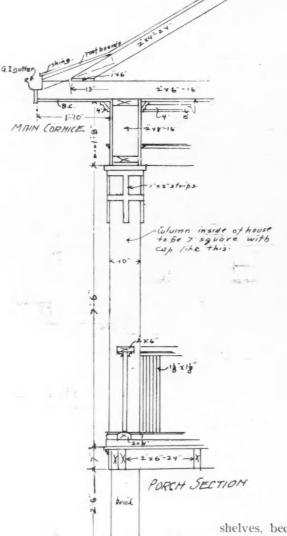
votion of an entire walt to the library feature of the apartment, built-in book shelves, arranged each side of the fireplace or of a central door are as satisfactory an arrangement as can be devised. The shelves should be of equal height and made to go with the decoration of the mantel. The wood should match, at least in color. If the mantel is of hard wood, a simple cheap wood, such as pine or poplar, will answer for the

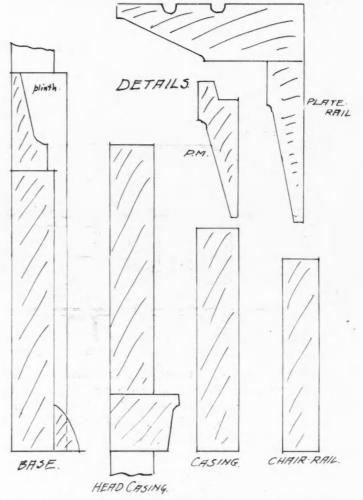
on the shelves were arranged piles of magazines and reference books.

Where mantels are low and space is limited in the living room a set of shelves may be built above the mantel of the fireplace.

The Airship and Architecture

What has the airship to do with architecture, you will naturally ask and wait for the answer. Of course the architect of today is not following the



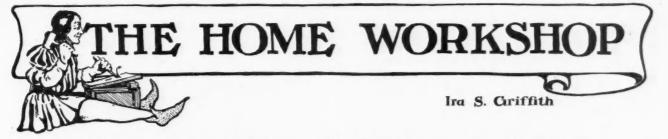


shelves, because it can be stained or painted in

some color to match the rest of the woodwork. A practical method of arranging a set of shelves is to have them built into the angle of the wall and start from the center corner cabinet. The angle section will serve as a place for putting rare books, china or other cabinet pieces, and when used for this purpose it should be fitted with glass doors. A combination of cabinet and book shelves of this kind was built into the corner of a gentleman's "den." The shelves were about six feet high and the cabinet a few inches higher. The middle part of the cabinet was arranged to hold a humidor and smoking outfit. Above was a three-cornered cabinet with leaded glass doors in which the owner kept small and handsomely bound books. The lower part of the cabinet was open and development of the dirigible balloon, the aeroplane or the helicopter as are the students of transportation, but the time will come when these same aerostats will have to be provided for in the laying out of cities and the construction of office buildings.

It is evident that the aerostats for some time to come will occupy considerable space, and perforce have no place on the streets where automobiles now block the traffic. A large park, commons or resting place will be required to accommodate the machines during the business hours and to which they will retire after landing their owners on top of their office buildings.

Roof construction in large office buildings, apartments, hotels and the like will be the first factor to receive consideration at the hands of the architects of the future. Commodious airship terminals will be built, equipped with all things needed. Welcome to the flying machine. The terminals will be ready. AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



Christmas Gifts of Hammered Metal

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOME-CRAFTSMAN-CLEAR AND COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR DOING THIS INTERESTING AND PROFITABLE WORK

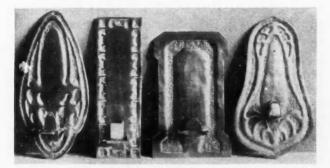
this preparation until the last moment, the making carbon paper trace upon the copper lines that shall

HIS is the season of the year when we begin to accompanying illustrations, first: cut off a piece of bestir ourselves to prepare our Christmas gifts copper so that it shall have one-half inch extra metal for our friends. As most of us usually delay on each of the four sides. Second; with a piece of



Copper Plates Hommered and Etched by Students of Normal Dept., Chicago Art Institute

of large pieces such as the pieces of woodwork we have been describing in the Home Workshop department are now out of the question. Whatever is made must be of such a nature that it can be easily and quickly made. Therefore, instead of the usual woodwork we are going to describe this month the making of some pieces of sheet metal work. The necessary tools for this kind of work are few and are such as can be found about the carpenter shop. There will be needed for this work a riveting hammer, file, metal

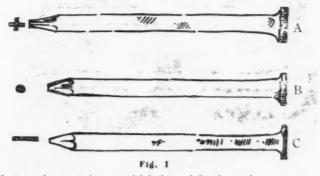


Candle Holders of Hammered Brass

shears, rivet punch, flat and round nosed pliers, screwdriver and sheet brass and copper of number 23 gauge.

To make the copper travs, such as are shown in the

represent the margin of the tray proper and the lines along which the up-turned sides of the tray are to be bent, also trace the decorative design. Third; with a nailset make a series of holes in the extra margin, about three-quarters of an inch apart and large enough to take in a three-quarters inch slim screw. Fourth;



fasten the metal to a thick board by inserting screws in these holes. Fifth; with a twenty penny wire nail that has had the sharpness of its point filed off, Fig. I, B, stamp the background promiscuously as in Fig. 2. By holding the nail about a quarter of an inch above the work and striking it with the hammer, at the same time striving to keep it at a quarter of an inch above the metal, very rapid progress can be made. This stamping lowers the background and at the same time

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raises the design. Sixth; chase or stamp along the border of the design and background using a nail filed as in Fig. I. C. This is to make a clean sharp division between background and design. Seventh; when the stamping is completed remove the screws and the

metal from the board and cut off the extra margin with the metal shears. File the edges until they are smooth to the touch. Eighth; with the flat pliers

"raise" one side of the tray, then the other side. Ninth; raise the ends, adjusting the corners as shown in the illustration. Use the round nosed pliers for this purpose.

Copper is frequently treated chemically to give it color. For these trays, however, the color which copper naturally assumes with age is quite effective.

In making symmetrical designs—designs in which two or more parts are alike, only one of the parts is drawn free hand. The others are obtained from this

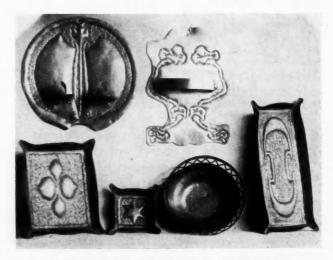


Brass Candle Stick and Etched Plates

one by folding the paper upon which the design is to be made, placing carbon paper between and tracing the part of the design already drawn. This insures exact symmetry.

Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate the manner of beating up a copper bowl. In Fig. 3, the piece of copper is placed over a hollow in one end of a block and is beaten with

a round nosed hammer. The metal is given a circular motion as the pounding proceeds. Bowls may be ornamented by having borders made around the edge, a small metal cutting saw being used to cut out the

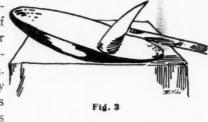


Good Work by Boys in the Grades-Oak Park, Ill.

open parts of the design. These saws are manipulated quite like the wood coping or scroll saws.

A design for a sconce or candle stick holder is shown in Fig. 5. It is to be made of No. 23 gauge brass and the design is worked up quite like that just described for the

trays. The dripcup is a piece of brass cut circular and shaped as indicated in Fig. 3. The holder may have four arms as in Fig. 5, and is



bent to shape by means of the round nosed pliers. The form of the bracket which supports the drip-cup and holder is clearly indicated in Fig. 5.

Having pierced the bracket, drip-cup and holder,

these three parts are riveted as in Fig. 6. It will usually be found easier to rivet if the holder is not shaped until after the riveting is done. The bracket is then riveted to the back of the sconce. Small copper rivets are used.

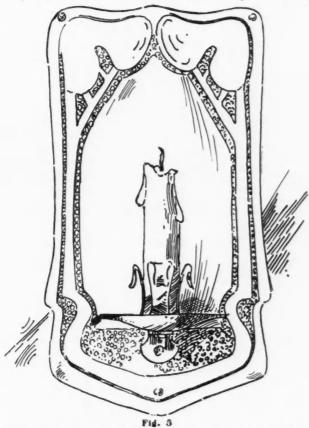
It is best to polish all of the pieces b e f o r e fastening any of them together. Metal polFig. 4

ish of any kind will answer the purpose.

Once the worker gets into the spirit of the work

many things such as match-safes, whisk-broom holders, etc., which can be made with but few new operations, will suggest themselves.

Another method of treating sheet metal-and a simple one too-is to etch its surface by immersing



it in an acid bath. The metal is cut to the size desired after which the design is traced upon it by means of the carbon paper. Ordinary asphaltum or black varnish such as can be procured at the paint store is painted over that part of the design which it is desired to protect from the acid. The back also is covered with asphaltum. Two or three coats may be necessary to cover the metal properly-a small brush being used to apply it.

After the varnish is dry, the object is immersed in a solution composed of nitric acid and water-somewhat more of water being used than acid. This solution should be placed in a stone jar and should be kept off the hands and clothes.

The acid will eat the metal to a depth of one-thirty-

second of an inch in about four or five hours-depending upon the strength of the solution. The metal should be examined occasionally and when the desired depth has been reached it should be placed in a pan of turpentine and cleansed of the asphaltum by scraping and swabbing.

Such articles as belt buckles, corner pieces for blotter pads or for book cover, copper picture frames, panels, covers for

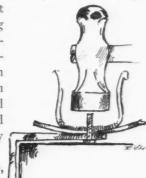


Fig. 6

jewel boxes, book rack ends, etc., can thus be etched. To color the metal, heat it quite hot then dip it into the acid solution. Another color-green-may be given by first cleaning the metal with the acid solution then covering it with a thin coat of one part ammonia muriate, three parts ammonia carbonate and twenty-four parts water. Added applications increase the depth of color.

Banana oil or laquer applied over the metal will protect its surface from the air and keep it from corroding.

Something the Boys Can Make

MAGAZINE stand is always a popular project in the living room when finished, it will be a good with the boys. This month we shall illustrate and describe one with keyed tenon fastenings and of the ever popular craftsman design. Like all other craftsman designs, it is pleasing in its appearance because of its simplicity and honesty of design. Such a stand would make a splendid place for keeping such books as are in constant use, in fact, it might be well used for both books and magazines.

There will be needed for the sides two pieces that may be squared to a width of ten inches and a length of four feet. These and all the rest of the pieces are to be three-quarters of an inch thick when finished. For the shelves square up four pieces to a width of ten inches and a length of twenty-one and one-half inches. Stock for the keys can, no doubt, be got from the waste made in cutting the other pieces.

Any kind of wood can be used, but since the design is so pleasing, and the stand will probably be placed

MAGAZINE STAND OF VERY PLEASING, YET SIMPLE DESIGN-DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR ITS MAKING-BEST MATERIALS TO USE

idea to get the best. The cost is but little more and then one feels more like doing his best work when he is working on the best wood procurable. It is not necessary to secure mahogany. Most of our readers have access to quartered white oak and this makes up into as pretty a piece of furniture as one could desire. If possible have its two surfaces planed and sanded at the mill. It costs but very little more. The cheapest way to order stock such as this is to combine the different short lengths into one or more pieces of standard length, unless the mill man should happen to have some short lengths left from his own work that would answer. Since all these widths are the same, it may be well to have the edges jointed also so that the proper width, ten inches, is obtained.

It is best for beginners to work with the rough stock. On the more simple pieces such as are suitable for those just starting to learn the use of the tools, rough stock is specified. Every boy should be able to square up completely his stock from the rough before beginning to use mill-planed stuff. After he has once learned to do this without much trouble, it would be a waste of time and muscle to use the rough stuff when it can as easily be ordered mill-planed. This stand is not supposed to be undertaken by the boys

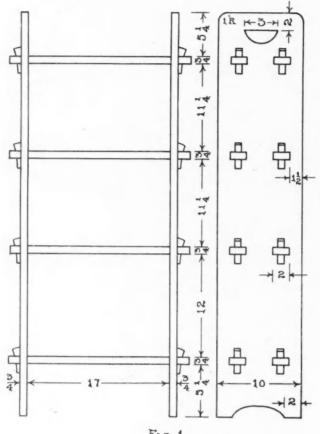


FIG.1.

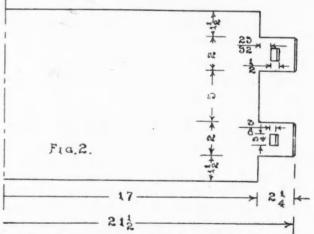
who are just beginning the use of tools, hence the specification for mill-planed stock.

It is rather difficult to cut the tenons on the shelves and the mortises on the sides so that there shall not be some unevenness where their edges adjoin. That this may not show so readily, many mechanics would make the shelves slightly narrower than the sides. This difference should not be greater than three-sixteenths of an inch on each side. The shelves would then need to be made three-eighths of an inch narrower, due allowance being made in laying out the tenons.

Supposing the pieces are of the correct width and properly surfaced, begin by cutting the two sides to length, planing the ends smooth and square. Likewise cut the shelves to length.

Place the two side pieces in the vise, edges up and ends evened, measure from the lower ends and mark with a very sharp pencil, lightly, five and one-quarter inches, three-quarters, twelve, three-quarters, eleven and one-quarter, three-quarters, eleven and one-quarter, then three-quarters. There should remain five and one-quarter inches from this line to the end of the piece. Square lines across the edges at these points then separate the pieces and square lines across both sides of each piece that shall correspond to the lines on the edges. The light sharp pencil lines should still be used, the knife marks would ruin the outer surface. Set the panel gauge to one and one-half inches. Keeping the head against the joint-edge, one edge of each should be marked for a joint-edge even if it was jointed at the mill, and gauge between the lines that were laid out three-quarters of an inch apart. The successive settings of the gauge for the other sides of the mortises can be figured easily from the drawings. Keep the head of the gauge always against the joint-edge even while laying out the sides of the mortises farthest from the joint-edge. There is a very good reason for this. These markings should be laid out on both sides of each piece, and the shelves if of the same width as the sides should be prepared so they can be gauged with the same settings of the gauge. The same precaution about holding the gauge against the joint-edge holds good in marking the shelves just as in marking the sides.

The tenons on the shelves are laid out by measuring from each end each way two and one-quarter inches, Fig. 2, and squaring knife lines entirely around the pieces at these points. Place all four pieces in the vise, even the ends and square across the four edges at once to insure their being all of the same



length. They can then be separated and the lines carried around each end of each piece.

The gauge marks should be carried over the ends and on each of the two surfaces. If the shelves are narrower than the sides, do not fail to make due allowance in setting the gauge.

Before cutting the tenons lay out the mortises for the keys. The first line is to be twenty-three thirtyseconds from the shoulder lines of the tenons and is to be placed on both sides of the shelf. The next, one-half an inch farther out measured on the top side of the shelf and three-eighths measured on the under side. If a long key is to be used, this will be found to give too much slope, in which case the lower line should be moved out a sixteenth more. be done so as to allow the entrance of a key three- cut the pieces to the length desired. Find the middle

quarters of an inch thick and should be placed in the middle of the tenons. Fig. 2.

In cutting the mortises in the side pieces, a series of holes almost the width of the mortises should be bored. Bore them so that the holes shall break into each other. Bore and chisel from each side, chiseling from the middle of the mortise out to the lines gradually. One hole of good size will be found sufficient for the mortise in the tenon.

The tenons of the shelf should be cut with the tenon saw, accurately to the line, so that no chiseling need be done. The shoulder between the tenons is to be got at by boring a hole on the waste wood and inserting a key hole saw here. Keep the saw kerf at least a sixteenth of an inch away from the line. The rest is to be chiseled. Use a broad chisel and set it in the knife lines. Cut from each side of the board.

The keys may be made in any one of a variety of styles. The essential thing is to see that they shall fit their respective mortises without having to be made in different sizes. This may be assured by proceeding as follows: Plane all the key pieces to the correct



The gauging for the mortises of the keys should width, three-quarters of an inch, joint one edge and

of the key's length and measure toward each end three-eighths of an inch. Square lines across at these points. Measure from the jointed edge along the top line one-half an inch, which is the size of the opening that was laid out on the top side of the shelf for the key. Along the lower line measure three-eighths, or whatever the opening in the mortise on the tenon was made. The front of the key may be made any desired shape, but, whatever the shape, its edge must be made to pass through these two points.

The hand holes at the top of the stand are three inches long and two inches from the top end. The center of the arc is not on the top line but somewhat above it.

The design at the bottom is to be laid out from a templet or pattern. Make a half of the design free hand, fold on a center

line and cut the two parts alike.

A variety of finishes may be had. A pleasing dark finish may be obtained by using any one of the many arts and crafts finishes now on the market. These finishes are especially well suited to a much used piece of furniture of this kind. Follow directions closely.

A Pressure System of Hot Water Heating

THE INSTALLATION OF SUCH A SYSTEM IN A COMBINED RESIDENCE AND DOCTOR'S OFFICE-ITS EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY COMPARED WITH ORDINARY SYSTEMS

By Perry Weber Rathbun

OT water heating has been for many years a problem on which experts have worked to bring about efficiency through the construction of a first-class apparatus at a reasonable price. A few years ago there were several types of pressure apparatus put on the market claiming to revolutionize hot water heating.

Practically the entire public, including prospective builders, have been mislead by theoretical writers on this subject. They made a hot water heating system cost the party installing it a vast sum of money-more than was necessary. This was due to the large piping with its attendant added amount of physical exertion in cutting, threading and assembling; which piping was recommended by the pipe manufacturers to overcome, friction. By practical experiments the writer has found

that with pressure, either by the use of regulating valves or murcury appliances, the pipe areas can safely be reduced 50 per cent and the radiation 15 per cent, with tappings from 60 per cent to 80 per cent smaller than are used with the old open tank system. Besides this, the water under pressure can be run up as high as 240 degrees Fahr., without boiling, which gives such a system of hot water the efficiency of steam without any of its disadvantages. A pressure system contains 25 to 30 per cent less water than the ordinary hot water system. This reduction of water causes the plant to be very responsive to firing, thereby causing a quicker circulation and overcoming the slowness to heat which is very common with the old-style waterlogged system.

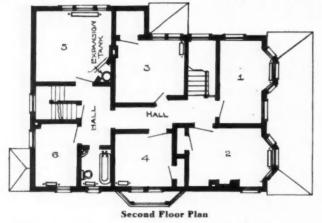
This quickened flow of water over the heated plates of the boiler absorbs heat more rapidly from the fire, and delivers it quickly to the radiators and the radiators in turn, to the rooms; therefore, all around better results and a decided saving in fuel is accomplished.

The accompanying plans show a pressure system of hot water heating designed by the author two years ago. This system is better adapted to the emergencies of all seasons than an open tank system. This job has



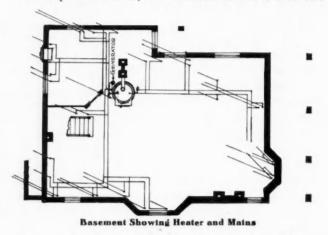
been operated during the winter months to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. There has been a practical saving in fuel of from five to seven tons of hard coal each winter. The reason for this saving is very simple; with the system operating under a pressure of ten to twelve pounds, the radiation and pipe lines are reduced, the boiler remaining the same size, which causes a quicker and more rapid circulation of the water throughout the entire job. When testing this job, it was found that a temperature difference between the flow leaving the boiler and the return entering the boiler, was only 4 to 8 degrees; so it is evident that the consumption of but little fuel is required to again heat this water to its former temperature.

Instead of taking the branches off the mains with 45 degree ells, as is the practice with open tank sys-



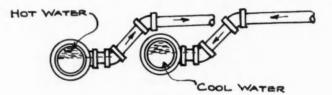
tems, they are taken off in the manner shown in the sketch. When branches are taken from mains in the old style, the hottest water which always travels at the top of the main, will enter the first radiator branch. The second, third, fourth radiators in turn get the next hottest water, and so to the end of the main, leaving the last radiator to be supplied by the coolest water, or rather, that which has traveled on the bottom main all the way from the boiler. When the branches are taken from the sides of the mains near the boiler in the manner shown in sketch, however, the result is quite different; the water in the flow main will not enter a branch until it has heated down in the main to a depth level with the top of the outlet or side of the tee.

Before the water is heated deep enough to enter the first branch or the ones nearest the boiler, it will have traveled a considerable distance up the main. As the water heats deeper, it will pass on and in turn enter the other branches. The hottest water, however, which is at the top of the main, will circulate to the last or end



radiator, thus insuring good circulation in radiators farthest from the boilers.

The experience the author of this article has had in the installation of hot water heating systems the past three years has shown that one cannot put too much stress upon the fact that the old-style of hot water



heating systems are waterlog. There being too large a quantity of water, it requires too long a time and too much fuel to heat it, as well as too long a time to circulate to the radiators. In the morning most every one wishes warm rooms as quickly as possible. Our readers who have hot water heating systems of the old style are aware of one great difficulty which they experience in the way of heating the rooms in the morning. With the pressure system and the one designed herewith in particular, an armful of shavings and a little wood has in twelve minutes produced a temperature of 70 degrees in all the rooms.

We are aware that large bodies move slowly, so does the water in an old style large pipe system, and the circulation is comparatively sluggish, causing the plant to be inactive. Where pressure is produced by a regulating valve the risk run by the operator of the system is very great. The writer has in mind at the

present time one job in which the pressure was regulated by an automatic mechanical valve. After some months the valve stuck and refused to operate. The result was an explosion, which blew out the entire side of the room, and carried the expansion tank some distance. With a mercury regulator, of which there are several kinds on the market, there is practically no danger, for the mercury column is of just the right height to exert a maximum pressure of the required amount (10 pounds per square inch) on the system; above that the mercury seal is displaced and the system relieves itself into the expansion tank. With this extra 10 pounds of pressure the water in the heating system can be raised to 240 degrees without changing into steam. This would mean the difference between suffering and comfort on a cold day.

The next important and interesting consideration, is the fact that this system of heating as shown in plans can be installed and operated for a smaller amount of money than the old-style system.

The schedule of radiation for this particular job was as follows:

	Height of	Sq. ft.
Rooms	Radiation	
Reception Hall	38 inches, 3-Col.	135
Parlor	20 inches, 5-Col	95
Dining Room	20 inches, 5-Col.	95
Office	38 inches, 4-Col	70
Private Office	20 inches, 5-Col	60
Laboratory	20 inches, 5-Col.	45
Toilet	38 inches, 3-Col.	25
Back Hall	38 inches, 3-Col.	55
Second Floor		
Bath Room	38 inches, 3-Col.	45
Bed Room No. 1.	20 inches, 5-Col.	• 90
Bed Room No. 2.	20 inches, 5-Col.	95
	38 inches, 3-Col.	60
Bed Room No. 4.		50
Bed Room No. 5.		75
Bed Room No. 6.	38 inches, 3-Col.	55
The cost of installat	tion was as follows	s:
I Round Sectional Ca		
with 1900 square f		
550 square feet 38 in		
555 square feet 20 in		
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and I		
Elbows		
16 Air Vents		
I $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Feed Cock		
I 5/8 inch Drain Coo		
I H. W. Thermometer		
I Altitude Gauge		1.50
1 26 Gallon Galv. Ex		
with Gauge		
N. P. Floor and Ceilin		
Pipe Hangers, Cast Ir		
Pipe		
Bronze and Liquid		
Asbestos Pipe Coveri	ng	40.00

I Mercury Regulator 16.00 Material	Asbestos Boiler Cement	6.00
Material	I Mercury Regulator	16.00
Smoke Pipe 200	Material	643.83
Shoke Tipe	Smoke Pipe	3.00
Foundation 2.17		
Drayage 12.00	Drayage	12.00
Labor for one fitter and one Helper, and Con-	Labor for one fitter and one Helper, and Con	-
tractor's Profit 159.00	tractor's Profit	159.00

Contract Price\$823.00

By the above one can see that this pressure hot water heating system costs 75 cents per square foot. An old style open tank.system would have cost $77\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square foot. The above quotations are made at present market price in the city of Chicago and the job being installed by a good contractor at a reasonable profit.

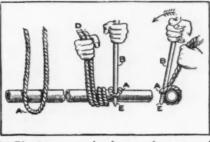
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To Turn a Pipe Without a Wrench

A piece of rope makes a good substitute for a pipe wrench if used as shown in the accompanying sketch. Double the rope and form a loop, A, in the middle and wind it around the pipe a couple of turns, pass a bar or piece of pipe, B, through the loop with its end, E, against the pipe as shown.

Hold the end, D, of the rope taut and push the han-

dle end of the bar in the direction as shown by the arrow. This will tighten the rope and make it grip the pipe which will turn in the direction



the bar is pushed. Slack up on the bar and rope and bring them back again to the first position for another grip. Repeat the operation until the pipe is turned out or in. This device will turn pipe as well as a pipe wrench and will not crush the pipe.

Obeying the Impulse

Slowly, almost reverentially, the young clergyman who was taking his first trip across the Atlantic bowed his head over the vessel's rail.

"I'm doing this," he muttered with pale lips, "in response to an inward prompting."

Thereupon the others drew away in silence and left him communing with the great deep.—*Chicago Tribune*.

A manufacturer who, it is needless to say, has never advertised, is now said to be having his name stamped on 100,000,000 toothpicks. His idea is to get his name into everybody's mouth as quickly as possible.

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Cement Walks and How to Lay Them

EXPERT OBSERVATIONS ON THE WORK, TOGETHER WITH EXAMPLES OF FAULTY CONSTRUCTION-HOW TO BUILD AND HOW NOT TO BUILD CEMENT WALKS

T IS safe to say that more cement is used in the construction of sidewalks than for any other purpose. There is hardly a hamlet in the land that has not adopted this material for walks. Out of the vast fund of experience from this work has come a fund of information that covers every branch of the subject and is valuable for the guidance of workers in the future. We take it for granted that every man who undertakes to lay a walk desires to do good work. Careless work or work in which there is a skimping



Sand Joints Saved this Walk

of materials for any cause whatever is the most expensive kind, for it stands as a black mark, so to speak, against the worker, and is a constant warning to property owners not to employ him.

But mistakes are often honestly made in this business just as in all other lines. We have at hand a handsome book contributed to the industry by C. W. Boynton, chief inspector of the Universal Portland Cement Company, which is intended to guide the worker in the construction of walks. Mr. Boynton has used the camera in his investigations and he presents a number of examples of poor work and explains wherein the fault lies. In reviewing this book the *Cement World* points out a number of important facts. By special permission we are enabled to give some of these, together with extracts from the book.

The foundation must provide a permanent bed for the walk and serve as a means for disposing of water which would otherwise accumulate under the walk. In many localities, a well constructed sub-base will offer sufficient drainage, but in some soils and under some conditions, additional drainage is necessary.

Drainage. If water is allowed to accumulate in the sub-base, there is danger of the walk being heaved by frost. Therefore, in soil where the sub-base and the natural drainage cannot take care of the water, other drainage should be provided. The best means of supplying this additional drainage will depend somewhat upon the available outlets, etc. In some cases stone filled trenches properly placed at intervals along the walk will provide adequate drainage, while in other cases a tile drain will be necessary.

Material. The material to be used for the foundation or sub-base of a walk will depend to a great extent upon the locality in which the work is contemplated. The builder can best determine from the materials available, which one is the most satisfactory



Walk Destroyed by Expansion

and economical. The one chosen must be of such a character as to withstand tamping without crushing to the extent that it will prevent proper drainage. Steam cinders are commonly used for the sub-base, and if the fine material is eliminated, they afford a solid foundation and provide excellent drainage.

Although the same precautions regarding fine material are not necessary in the case of gravel and crushed stone, the arguments in favor of well graded material are equally applicable. To give the maximum strength and require at the same time the least cement, the aggregates should be so graded that each successive size material will fill the interstices left by the preceding larger size. Of course, such ideal material is not a commercial article, but in selecting an aggregate the points which go to make up the ideal should be kept in mind.

Aggregates exceeding 1¹/₄ inches in diameter should not be used. Undoubtedly there are many gravels which would give good results, though containing larger sizes, but this limit is safe and the one most often applied to this class of work. The lower limit, 1/₄ inch, which is also the upper limit for sand and stone screenings, is almost universally accepted.

Unscreened Gravel. In many districts, unscreened gravel (gravel as it comes from the bank containing both coarse and fine particles), is used. This practice should be avoided, as such material usually contains a large excess of sand, and would be much improved if screened and the proper proportions of fine



Dishonest, Skimpy Work

and coarse particles remixed. The increased value of the remixed aggregate over the natural material would more than justify the additional expense.

Construction. In the construction of a walk, it is necessary that the foundation be so built that neither time nor the elements can change its ability to support the walk. Improperly constructed fills and poor sub-bases result in a great many defective walks. It is true that a crack through the center of a walk may not necessitate its rebuilding, but when is it understood that perfect walk can be obtained with so little additional effort, such failures are absurd. If the foundation settles to any great extent, the walk will be practically destroyed, unless it is built strong enough to resist breaking and to tilt instead.

Preparation of Sub-Grade. As walks seldom rest upon the top of the ground, it is usually necessary to prepare the sub-grade upon which the sub-base or foundation is established. If the soil at the excavated grade is firm and solid, there is no necessity for further preparation, but if it contains any soft or spongy places, these should be removed and the holes filled with firm material and packed solidly. When the sub-grade occurs on fills its preparation requires more care and it is not strange that many foundation failures can be traced to improperly made fills. When



The Limit-Laid on the Ground

the material and conditions will permit, the intelligent use of water will assist greatly in compacting a fill. The sides of the fill and sub-base should be given a slope of about $I:I\frac{1}{4}$, so that it will not slip away, and when granular materials are used, the slope should be banked with sod or clay. The sub-base should be flooded and tamped to the proper level.

Proportioning. It is surprising how little interest is manifest in actual practice in determining the best and most economical proportions for concrete to be made from a given material. Any piece of work is large enough and of sufficient importance to justify a study of the aggregates for the purpose of determining the correct proportions. Mr. W. B. Fuller states that the ordinary mixture for water-tight concrete is about 1 part cement, $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts sand and $4\frac{1}{2}$



Proper Fill Is Lacking

parts of coarser aggregate, which requires 1.37 barrels cement per cubic yard of concrete. By carefully grading the materials he did on one occasion obtain • water-tight concrete with a mixture of 1 part cement, 3 parts sand and 7 parts coarse aggregate, which reduced the cost of the concrete 58 cents per cubic yard. When it is appreciated that the terms strength and density, or water-tightness, are quite synonymous when applied to concrete, it is readily seen that Mr.



Crack Resulting from Poor Foundation

Fuller obtained a concrete in the I:3:7 mixture equally as strong as the $I.2\frac{1}{2}:4\frac{1}{2}$ mixture at a very marked reduction in cost.

Under ordinary conditions, the most practical way of arriving at the proper proportions is by the determination of voids. By voids in a mass of material is meant the space that is occupied by air. These air spaces, or voids, are usually referred to as a percentage of the whole volume.

The form nearest the street should be slightly below the inside form, thus providing a drain. The side forms should be securely staked; the stakes alternating on either side about every two feet. If the



Result of Not Protecting the Edge

special metal cross-form is used, fewer stakes will answer, for when the form is keyed into position, it is rigidly fastened and holds the outside forms in their proper relative position. Wooden cross-forms need only be held in place by stakes on the opposite side from which the concrete is to be deposited. When the concrete is being placed, a shovelful or two will hold the cross-form firmly until it is tamped into position.

When wooden cross-forms are used, the location of the joints should be definitely determined and plainly marked on the side forms before any concrete is placed. The cross-forms should be placed so that the face against which the concrete is to be packed is in line with the points indicating the position of the joints.

Providing for Expansion Joints. About every 50 feet one of the wooden cross-forms should be replaced by a metal parting strip, which should be left in the walk until it is opened to traffic, when it will be removed and the opening thus produced filled with paver's pitch or other suitable material. This forms an expansion joint, which insures the walk against such defects as are noticeable in some of the illustrations. This precaution is also necessary when a new



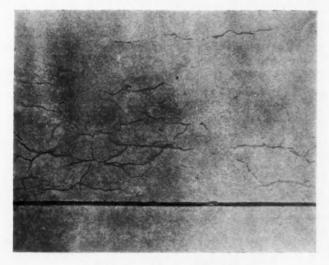
Result of Building Curb Next to Walk

walk abuts curbing or other cement or stone walk. Mixing. Obtaining the proper proportions does not guarantee first-class concrete. Proper mixing counts for much. The sand and cement should be first mixed dry and then mixed wet into a homogeneous mortar. The coarse aggregate, previously drenched, should be added to this mortar, and all thoroughly mixed together. This practice can be followed in either hand or machine mixing, provided a batch mixer is used. On small work, hand-mixing seems to be the most popular, and if honestly done, will be entirely satisfactory. But oftentimes mixing is sorely neglected, being intrusted without proper supervision to laborers who have little appreciation of what is really necessary and less interest in final results. Machine mixing, when the batch type of mixer is used, is much more certain and reliable.

Consistency. Generally speaking, wet concrete will give better results than dry, and though it is not practicable to use as wet concrete in sidewalk construction as in some other classes of work, the concrete should be mixed with as much water as it will stand and permit of thorough tamping. Probably all who have had anything to do with mixing concrete by hand have noticed that the mass becomes more moist as the mixing progresses. This is because the particles are being forced into closer contact, and indicates that the object of the mixing is being accomplished. The same plasticity is apparently obtained by the use of an excess of water and less mixing. This does not give the same results and should never be substituted for thorough mixing. The mixing should always be conducted in a manner which will not permit of the loss of cement through the running off of surplus water.

Care in Adding Water. Care should always be exercised in adding water to a concrete mixture, for if the water is introduced in a flood, as it is sometimes, by carelessly dashing from a bucket, the cement is washed from the mixture. The water should never be added faster than it can be taken up by the materials, excepting that when water is first introduced, it can be applied in a quantity if the material is formed into a basin or trench which will prevent the water from flowing from the mass. When additional water is required in a mixture, it is an excellent practice to add it in a spray, such as is obtained by the use of an ordinary sprinkling can with a perforated nozzle.

Quantity to be Mixed at One Time. The size of a batch of concrete should be governed by the speed



Cracks Caused by Imperfect Bond

with which it can bt mixed and deposited, but should never exceed I cubic yard.

Retempering. Under no circumstances should concrete or mortar, which shows perceptible hardening or drying out, be remixed and used. Any disturbance of concrete after hardening has begun will weaken it. Usually concrete which is retempered is a portion of a batch and, therefore, the real value is small. The saving which may result from the use of such concrete will not justify the introduction of uncertainities into the work. Any practice which has a tendency to weaken the work should be avoided. Such defects as are shown in the illustrations may result from the use of retempered concrete.

Surface Treatment. The surface treatment which a walk receives depends largely upon the practice in the community in which the work is being done. The smooth steel trowel finish is probably the most common and at the same time the poorest finish used. Such a finish frequently results in crazing or hair-



Crack Caused by Tree

checking the surface, which is due to nothing more than a slight contraction which takes place in a film formed on the surface by the steel trowel. Besides the smooth finish showing every little blemish and variation in color, it is much more slippery than any of the other finishes.

The wooden trowel finish is growing in popularity, and certainly has many points in its favor. The brush finish is similar to the wooden trowel finish.

Concrete Boats in Italy

Reinforced concrete barges and pontoons of considerable size have been in use for some time in Italy and have proved so satisfactory that the Italian Government has contracted for several large barges for use in harbor work. The first of these boats is of sufficient size and has been in use long enough to furnish a test of their utility. It is a double pontoon, built in 1897, 67 feet long and 27 feet out-to-out of the two parts on which is built a boat-house for the Rome Rowing Club. In 1905 the Italian Navy Department built the "Liguria," a reinforced concrete barge of 150 tons burden, 57 feet long and of 18 feet beam. This was first put upon the harbor work near Rome, but has since been towed to and from many of the ports of Italy. The Liguria was so successful that the government built another 100-ton barge, on the model of which four others are now under contract. In several other places in the kingdom, notably across the River Po, near Pavia, pontoons of reinforced concrete are used to carry small or light bridges. Most of these constructions have been carried on by Messrs. Gabellini of Rome.

Coliseum Cement Show

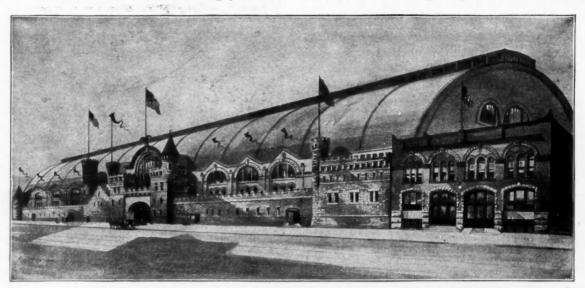
All arrangements for the Second Annual Cement Show in Chicago have been completed. It will be held in the Coliseum February 18-2.4, 1909. These dates were chosen in accordance with the expressed preferences of the great majority of previous and prospective exhibitors.

A uniform scheme in the arrrangement of booths and the decoration of the Coliseum will be employed. This makes it practically unnecessary for the exhibitor to do anything else than to move into the space allotted to him. His whole booth, including partitions, many persons directly interested in the uses and appliances for the use of cement.

The management requests intending exhibitors not to apply for more space than they actually need, as it is desired to provide for all applicants so far as possible and it is practically certain that all of the space will be taken.

Those entering applications later than November 18th will be allotted space in order of the filing of their applications in the office of the Cement Products Exhibition Company, Commercial Bank Building, Chicago.

At the first drawing of spaces for the show, spaces



The Coliseum, Chicago

signs, railings, floor coverings, desk, table and chairs, will be furnished by the management and placed in his booth. This plan it is believed will meet with unanimous approval, as the expense involved in putting up a booth by each individual exhibitor is saved and the great incidental annovance and confusion is avoided. The general effect is also much more attractive to the public, upon whose interest the success of the show depends very largely. This of course does not prevent the exhibitor from placing any additional articles in his space that he may desire, provided he conforms to the rules and regulations. The space rental has been fixed at a rate consistent with the beautiful decoration of the Coliseum and convenient and attractive equipment of the booths, together with advertising and publicity on a scale that will insure a large attendance.

The Central Passenger Association has authorized a rate of one and one-half fare for the round trip on the certificate plan from points in its territory, and it is also likely that other associations will authorize similar reductions. These reduced rates will no doubt attract a large attendance from out of town.

The Illinois Masons' Supply Association and the Illinois Lumber Dealers' Association have announced that they will hold their conventions in Chicago during the show. This will mean the presence of a great

were drawn and allotted as follows in the order given: Rockford Sand and Gravel Co., 130. Edmundson Concrete Machinery Co., 150. Engineering Record, 92. Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, 142-3. M. C. Clark Publishing Company, 114. Meacham & Wright, 21. Robert W. Hunt Co., 76. United States Cement Co., 19 Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., 94 United States Gypsum Co., 35 and 36. Chicago Architectural Photo Co., 141. George W. De Smet, 61. Concrete Publishing Company, 95. Chicago Builders' Specialties Co., 182-3 American Carpenter and Builder, 62-63-64. Chicago Concrete Machinery Co., 27-41-127-128. Ernest Benninghoefen, 30. Sandusky Portland Cement Co., 33. Cowham System, 8. American System of Reinforcing, 157. F. P. Smith Wire & Iron Works, 34. Garden City Sand Co., 37. Marquette Portland Cement Co., 20. Parker Hoisting Machine Co., 55. Cement Era. 40. Arthur Koppell, 32. Peerless Brick Machine Co., 49. Eureka Machine Co., 125. Universal Portland Cement Co., 73-74-75. Cleveland Akron Bag Co., 82. Engineering News, 93. Atlas Portland Cement Co., 69 Ornamental Tile Co., 60. Multiplex Concrete Machinery Co., 54. Chas. Wesley, 149. Technical Publishing Co., 153. American Lumberman, 47 Cement Machinery Co., 131-132. Miracle Pressed Stone Co., 155-156-175. Chicago Portland Cement Co., 48.

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AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Wadsworth, Howell & Co. 96. Dodge Manufacturing Co., 38. Marblehead Lime Co., 91. Simpson Mold Co., 146-147 Oneida Community, 159-160 Western Concrete Construction Co., 102. Luck Cement Post Co., 145. Centrifugal Concrete Machine Co., 25. Concrete Age, 139. Meremac Cement & Materials Co., 7. William Perry, 97. Indiana Concrete Form Co., 163. Ballou White Sand Co., 104. Wabash Portland Cement Co., 140. Arrowsmith Concrete Tool Co., 138 Cement Age, 109. M. J. Morehouse, 44. Knickerbocker Co., 31-45. Mateer Bros. Co., 126. Paul Holmes Manufacturing Co., 22. Foote Concrete Machinery Co., 173-174. Kerlin Automatic Post Machine Co., 23-24. Universal Stone Crusher Co., 129. Kramer Automatic Tamper Co., 196. Chain Belt Co., 171. O. W. Overturff & Co., 178 Lock Bar Steel Concrete Co., 168. Luman Bearing Co., 136. Dexter Bros. Co., 144. Aiken Cement House Co., 59. St. Paul Cement Machine Co., 17. Marblecrete Products Co., 112. Monolith Steel Co., 6. Chatfield and Wood Sack Co., 90. De Arman-McKinney Mfg. Co., 39. George W. Jackson (undecided). Wege Brick Machine Co., 148. Western Iron & Foundry Co., 113. American Contractor Publishing Co., 154. Rutherford Cement Construction Co., 26. F. G. Gannett, 164-165. Besser Manufacturing Co., 11-12. American Asphaltum & Rubber Co., 50. W. E. Barney, 135. Miles Manufacturing Co., 51-52. Chas. Dietrichs, 167. Hill Clutch Co., 124. Climax Co., 197 Ironite Co., 5.

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First Canadian Cement Show

It has been decided by the Canadian Cement and Concrete Association to hold its first convention and exhibition at the St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, March 1st to 6th, 1909.

The exhibition will include not only products from the different manufacturers of cement, but also from the manufacturers of machinery, appliances and kindred articles.

The convention proposes to bring from the United States and elsewhere a number of very prominent business and scientific men identified with the cement industry, to address the convention.

Being the first show of its kind ever held in Canada it will be supported and encouraged, not only by the people interested in the business, but by the general public as well. The management are arranging with the railroads to give a reduced rate to Toronto that week.

An Exception

Binks—Very few women have any knowledge of parliamentary law.

Jinks—You should hear my wife. She has been speaker of the house for the last twelve years.

Big Cement Convention at Minneapolis

The fifth annual convention of the Northwestern Cement Products Association will be held on March 2-3-4, 1909, in the Armory at Minneapolis, Minn. The wide-awake and progressive Commercial Club of Minneapolis donated the use of the building to the association gratis. The members of the Commercial Club are intensely interested in the show and are spending their time and money freely to help the executive committee make the coming convention the biggest thing of its kind ever held in the northwest. The building is exceptionally suited for a cement convention, as it is of reinforced concrete construction throughout, with the exception of the exterior, which is of cement brick, and the immense span steel arches that support the roof over the drill hall.

The building itself occupies a ground space of 40-000 square feet, and includes within its walls, besides



the drill hall, which is 160 feet square, a thoroughly equipped gymnasium 60 by 100, large storage room for artillery, company rooms for six companies and battery, thirty-yard rifle range and magazine under ground, officers' quarters, general reception room, private offices for commanding officers and adjutant, kitchen with all modern improvements, a dance hall 70 by 100 which which will make an ideal convention room. The ceilings over the exhibit floor are 65 feet high.

Anyone wishing information regarding the coming convention should address either Martin T. Roche, President, St. Paul, or J. C. Van Doorn, Secretary, Minneapolis.

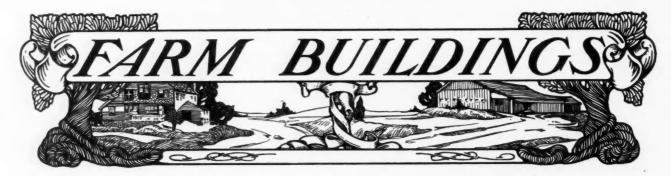
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Cement Users Select Cleveland

The City of Cleveland, Ohio, has been selected for the fifth annual convention of the National Association of Cement Users, to be held during the week of January 11-16, 1909.

The association can do great educational work in that part of the country in exploiting the proper use of cement in all its varied applications, and it is, therefore, the duty of every member to become interested in and attend the fifth convention at Cleveland.

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Convenient Barn and Stable

DESIGN OF CONSIDERABLE MERIT GIVEN FOR A GENERAL-PURPOSE FARM BUILDING ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO SLOPING SITE

slope, has the advantage of an entrance to either floor from the ground level. It is 30 feet wide by 80 feet long, with a full sized basement built of

stone. The upper structure is of frame, heavily braced, with the upper part left entirely open for the storage of hay, and so arranged that the track for hay-fork can

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HIS barn, which is to be built on a bank or has the special feature of providing ample space for vehicles and farm implements, and also for other storage in addition to hay.

Ventilation in the basement is of great importance,

and so two vents are carried up through the barn to the roof, where an ornamental ventilator is provided. For convenience in feeding there are two chutes extending from the hay mows to the stable floor.

Floor plans of the stable and storage floors are given on the following page.

extend from end to end. Hay can be put in either from the central driveway or from the ends of the barn.

In locations where stone is scarce, the basement could be built equally well of concrete. This basement is arranged for twenty cows and six horses. The upper floor, which has two sets of large double doors

Modern Plumbing Fixtures

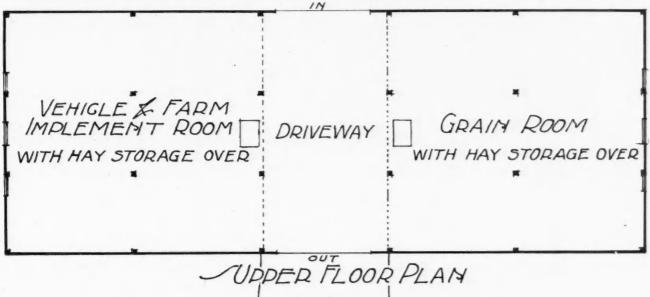
It it only a little more than 125 years since the first patent was issued in England for a water closet. This was the first one that had what was known as a "trap," to contain water for a seal. Three years later, in 1778, a patent was issued for a water closet with a valve at the bottom. After this, but little progress

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was made in the improvement of water closets until 1833, when the first American patent was issued. Indeed, until the filing of the application for a patent for a siphon closet, no real cleanly and sanitary type of closet was on the market.

Bath tubs and lavatories have improved as much in

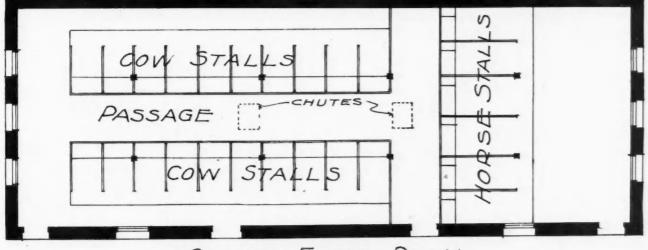
plete revolution in the design of these fixtures. Within twelve months the marble top lavatories were driven as completely from the market as though they had never existed, and today, in the newly built house, they are quite as much a matter of curiosity as the old pan closet.



INCLINE

appearance in the time that has elapsed as have water closets. The earliest bath tubs were hewn out of in modern times, are an adequate supply of water to marble. Later, when they came into extensive use in the United States, they were chiefly made of wood, lined with sheet zinc or sheet copper, tinned on one side, and it is quite recently that imperial porcelain and

The essentials for a perfect system of plumbing, flush the various fixtures; fixtures that are of enameled iron or porcelain, set open, in well lighted and ventilated rooms; waste pipes large enough to carry off all waste material, but not too large to be self-clean-



FLOOR PLAN GROUND

lain tubs were manufactured in this country. Open plumbing was unknown twenty years ago, and in its stead plumbing fixtures were concealed as much as possible by encasing them in woodwork of more or less ornate design. At that time lavatories were all made of marble, and of this material fully 90 per cent were made up to about the year 1902. About that time porcelain enameled and imperial porcelain lavatories began taking the lead, and they worked a com-

porcelain enameled tubs came into use, and that porce- ing; a system of ventilation so arranged that it will ventilate every part of the drainage system properly; a quality of piping for soil pipe and drains that will not corrode, or be affected by sudden changes in temperature; and a thorough system of testing and inspection by practical men, not only when the work is finished, but during the installation of all piping.

> The plumber is the man who saves the doctor's bills and keeps many diseases from the home by his skill and knowledge of what good plumbing means.

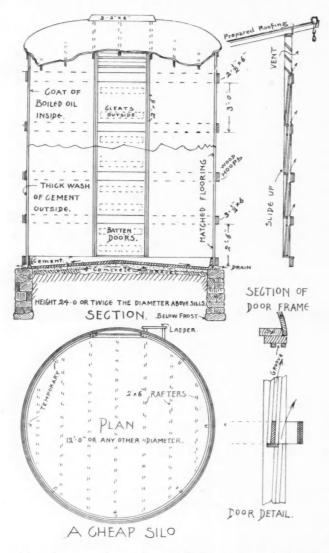
[December

Some Useful Articles for the Farm

HOW TO BUILD AN ECONOMICAL SILO, A SERVICEABLE FRUIT PICKER'S LADDER AND OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES THE COUNTRY CARPENTER IS CALLED UPON TO BUILD

By Harry Shepherd

THERE is considerable business to be found in meeting the needs of people. One has to look around and judge their wants. Nowhere is this so true as in dealing with the farmers. One little implement may establish a desirable reputation among many, fill a short interval of leisure and use up some odds and ends of stock. To be sure, carpenters and builders have become such close estimators that they



seldom have a piece of wood left over; but is it not better to have a little stuff on hand for chance needs?

Among the requirements of the farm there is probably nothing so much in demand as a cheap silo for preserving fodder. The one for which drawings are shown is not only simple of construction but durable also. The wooden hoops are said to be as lasting as iron. They should be of close grained wood free from knots or flaws.

Make a circular form against which to bend the hoops. This can be done with some blocks on the ground. Tack a smooth strip $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches by 12 or

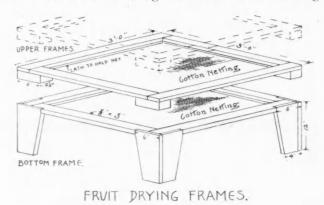
16 feet in length into place, then another until they meet around the circle. Start the second layer in the middle of the first strip, lapping joints. The lower hoops should have a third layer.

Build a temporary form of scantling. The silo should be about twice as high as the diameter.

The hoops are then to be placed 2 inch, 6 inch to 3 inches apart, being a little closer together at the bottom.

Next put up two 2 by 6 pieces with a slightly beveled edge, and extending above the top hoop, for the door jambs. From one of these start the sides of the silo by nailing a strip of tongued and grooved flooring inside the hoops. This should be of a quality free from knot holes.

After the flooring has been carried all around, remove the temporary form and place two rafters from the top of the door frame, pitching down towards the back onto the top hoop. With a straight edge a line can then be drawn along the inside of the flooring



by which to saw off the top. Place the other rafters, and roof over with more flooring.

The doors in this design are planned to slide up independently. This is accomplished by making the grooves in the frame slightly diagonal, overlapping top and bottom behind each hoop. The cleats of the doors have to be on the outside so as not to interfere. This can be easily measured out on the jambs and the grooves nailed on before they are put in place. Then the sills and the ventilator blinds can be fitted.

A cross piece should be laid on the roof in case a pulley is used. Some prepared roofing can be laid and tacked over the edges.

A ladder should be built along the side of the door. Check out the stringer to receive the rounds. Do not rely on wire nails in important places.

The silo will be finished with a cement bottom with drain holes at the edges. It should be coated with boiled oil inside and cement outside.

In locating the silo, or any other outbuildings, have an eye to the general effect. Do not let them straggie 1908]

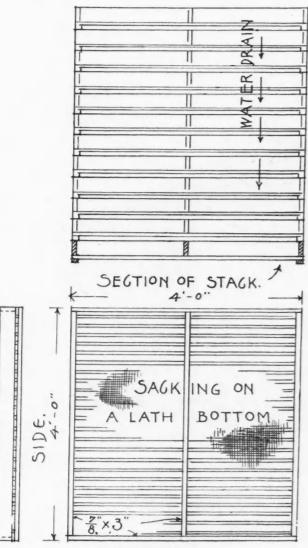
around. Let them preserve a boundary to the farm they are stacked up and water poured through from yard or be in connection with the stock barn. Line them up conveniently or preserve a symmetry from the road.

A Useful Drying Frame

Some useful furniture for the country estate is also shown. Sun dried fruit has a flavor superior to that drier by any other method. For this a stack of frames is needed with bottoms of cotton netting. A lath will hold this in place. Blocks on the corners will insure circulation and easy handling. The frames should be about 3 feet square and can be made of 7/8 inch stuff as shown.

For Poultrymen

There is another kind of frame used by poultrymen for preparing chicken feed. This is for soaking oats until they sprout, forming dense cakes. A shallow tray 4 feet square and 3 inches deep is made with a lath bottom. There should be a strengthening parti-



Rack for Oat Sprouts

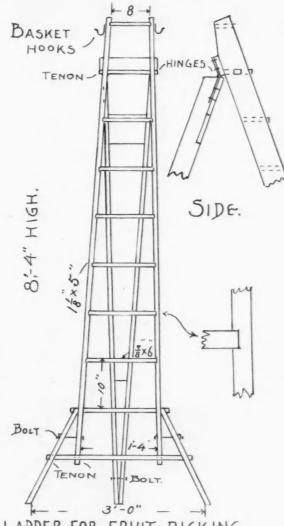
tion in the middle. Coarse sacking is placed over the bottom to keep the oats from falling between the laths, which should be about 1/4 inch apart.

When these trays are filled an inch deep with oats

the top. Fresh frames full are added daily until the first ones have sprouted sufficiently for use, so quite a lot of them are needed.

A Fruit Picker's Ladder

Where there are many fruit trees a suitable stepladder is needed. The support behind should be nar-



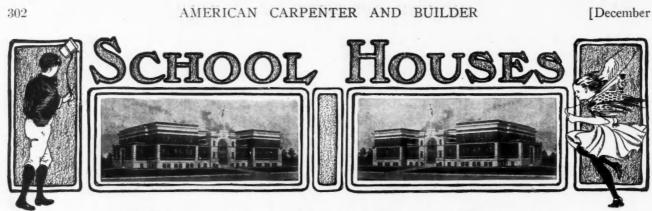
LADDER FOR FRUIT PICKING.

row so it can be thrust in among the branches. This necessitates a wide front, splayed out as shown in the diagram. It may not always need to be so high.

The sides should be 11/8 inch thick, allowing grooves to be made for the ends of the treads. The ends where the strain comes should be tenoned with a nail to pin them. Several bolts should also be used. There is a web in the top and bottom of the back brace, as it has to withstand considerable wrenching in being thrown about. Long strap hinges should finish a good job.

The farmer saves time in having articles like these to work with, and accomplishes more than where some temporary rig is improvised.

Don't tell about what you would do if you were someone else-just show what you can do yourself.



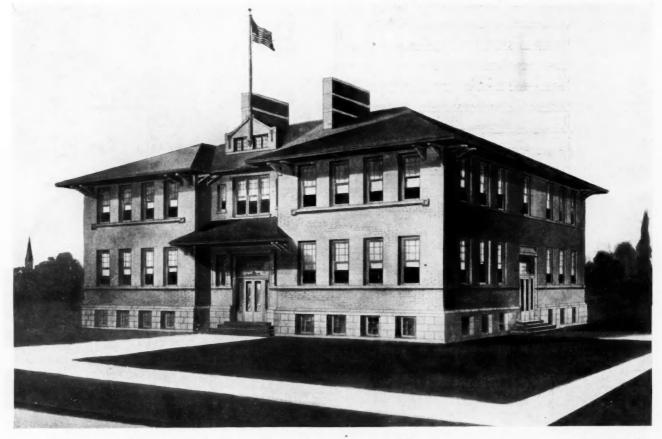
Convenient Eight-Room School

PRESENTED, SHOWING ARRANGEMENT FOR GREATEST CONVENIENCE A DESIGN OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT AND ECONOMY IN BUILDING

HROUGH years of experience in the designing connection with each room, are so arranged that the of public school buildings certain standard types have been evolved, which seem to fulfill the ordinary conditions better than any of the others. It is another instance of the law of the Survival of the Fittest.

pupils can march around through them for their wraps without crowding or confusion. The principal's office on the first floor and the library, similarly located on the second, are special features.

The exterior in this design has been handled very The general plan and arrangement of rooms given successfully; it presents a very pleasing, dignified ap-



herewith is one of these types. It is the design for an eight room graded school building that has stood the test of time, proving itself to be safe, sanitary, convenient and economical to a greater degree than any other. It is the work of Geo. W. Ashby, architect.

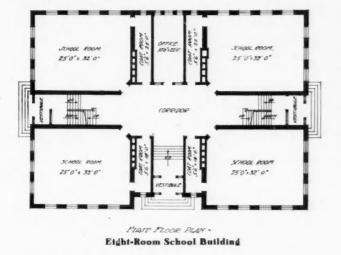
The plan is simple retangular, two stories and basement, four class rooms on each floor, the doors all opening on to the broad central halls. All class rooms are exceptionally well lighted. The coat rooms, in pearance. The basement courses are lime stone, the walls of sand-lime brick, the roof of slate. The broad eaves add to the roomy, inviting appearance of the building. The floor plans are given on the next page.

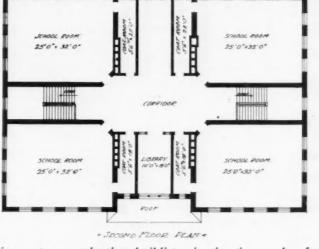
Wood Construction Still Leads

Great as the advance in fire-proof construction has been during the last ten years, there has been no let-up in the use of lumber, and both architects and builders

find themselves so dependent on wood today that they are compelled to admit that the forests of the country are likely to be the chief source of building material for many years to come.

"The use of cement, terra cotta, brick and stone, with a framework of steel, will make it possible soon to do away with wood entirely," is a remark often heard, and, indeed, when one stands on lower Broaderected last year, approximately 61 per cent were constructed of wood, and the remaining 39 per cent of fire resisting material, according to a report issued by the Geological Survey on operations in forty-nine leading cities of the country. These figures are the more significant when it is realized that they only represent the building activities in the larger cities; they do not take into account the construction of dwel-





way and looks up at the towering skyscrapers, the statement seems to contain much truth. As a matter of fact, however, the popular idea that fire-proof materials will do away with the need of using lumber in a comparatively few years is a very erroneous one. All of the various fire-proof materials going into the approved construction of the more substantial buildings are used in greater quantities now than the world dreamed of a few years ago, yet the heavy demand for lumber continues.

That wood predominates is shown by the annual building records. Of the permits issued for buildings

lings, stores and other buildings in the thousands of small cities and towns scattered over and not included in the forty-nine cities on which the reckoning is made.

In towns and small cities wood is usually the predominating building material, and it is safe to say that if the statistics had included figures for all places of whatever size, the percentage of wooden construction would have been much greater. These figures, as a rule, are only for the corporate limits, and the suburbs of these cities have each very large amounts to be added. The cost, also, is relatively higher in these cities than in towns nearer the base of the supply.

The Strength of Chains

A PRACTICAL RULE FOR THIS IMPORTANT MATTER THAT IS HANDY AND EASILY REMEMBERED

By T. B. Kidner

WERY often in construction work the question arises as to the amount which a chain will safely bear in hoisting some beam, girder or other heavy article. Of course, all engineering and construction pocket note books give the safe working strengths of the various sizes of chains, but sometimes these books have a knack of getting into the pocket of a coat at home just when wanted on the job.

Here is a simple rule, which can be remembered and easily applied, the result giving an approximately safe working load for chains of different sizes: "Square the number of eighths of an inch in the diameter of the iron of which the links of the chain are made, and strike off the last figure as a decimal, and call the result tons."

For example, in a chain with links made of iron I

inch in diameter, $8 \times 8 = 64$, and 6.4 (6 4/10) tons would be the safe working load. Or, in a chain with links of $\frac{3}{8}$ iron, $3 \times 3 = 9$, the safe load would be .9 or $\frac{9}{10}$ of a ton.

These loads are, of course, a very long way from the breaking, or "ultimate" strength of the chains, but it must be remembered that a hoisting chain is subjected to the very worst kind of stresses; for the loads are not only "live" loads, but are generally applied in a series of jerks and sudden stresses.

Another important point to remember in using chain gearing is that "the strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link." Therefore, all connections must be looked after very carefully. The writer has witnessed several chain accidents and in every case the cause was the breaking or failure of some connecting pin or link, and not of the main chain.

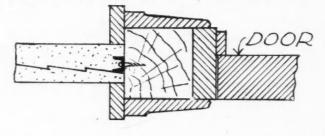
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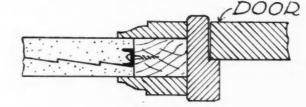
How to Apply the Wood Trim

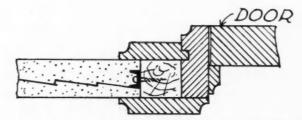
PROPER METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION FOR PLASTER WALLS HAVING OPENINGS CASED WITH WOOD-HOW BASE-BOARD AND FLOORING ARE APPLIED

By Charles P. Rawson

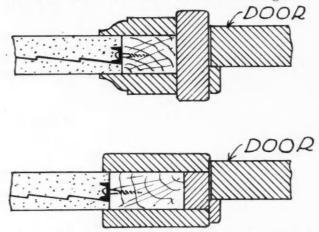
T HERE are a number of features in connection with modern fireproof construction that are of particular interest to carpenters, especially to those working in the larger cities where steel, tile and







cement are now so generally used. A question very frequently heard is—"How do they nail on the finish to make a good job of it?" The detail sketches show the answer with special reference to plaster partitions —a type of wall by the way which is often very serviceable in small wooden store and office buildings.

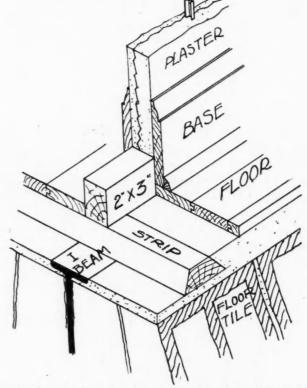


In order to economize floor space as much as possible in fireproof buildings, thin partitions, as a rule about 2 inches thick, are introduced.

In the first two figures methods of framing for doors in this kind of partitions are shown. The rough wood frames are set in place before the partition is erected and to these the metal studs are secured with screws. The partitions themselves are usually erected by the plasterer.

The difference in the various styles of framing shown is principally in the character of the finish. Naturally, those sections which have the widest door jambs will be found the stiffest. Various modifications of these details, to suit the judgment or taste of the architect, may, of course, be made.

The third figure shows the method adapted for securing the base board. The rough 2 by 3 inch piece is laid on the line of the partition and secured directly



to the floor strips, and the partitions built on this piece.

After the floor is laid the base is nailed directly to this strip. For securing picture molding, strips of wood may be laced to the metal lath at the required height before the plastering is done. These are sufficiently firm, after the plaster has dried, to hold the picture molding, which should be put up with screws instead of nails. In case close-warp metal lathing is used the screws will engage the meshes of wire work sufficiently to hold the picture molding without any preliminary strips.

With slight modifications, the methods shown for door framing could be adapted to hollow tile partitions.

It is not enough to hold the key to the situation. You must be able to turn it to open the door.

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A Talk on Ventilation

BREEZY ITEMS FROM AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF BUILDING MANAGERS-POINTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

By Edward S. Sidman

I N CONSIDERING the subject of ventilation, we should bear in mind the fact that heat, humidity and ventilation are so interwoven that it is impossible to separate them. It seems needless to dwell on the necessity of ventilation, and still from the fact that so few of our buildings are properly equipped with ventilating system, it seems imperative to say why we should ventilate all classes of buildings.

In olden times, which I myself and I presume several of those present can recollect readily, our buildings were built in such shape that there was no question about getting all the air we needed, and the old fireplace made the best of foul air vent flues. The more congested our towns and cities become, the higher we build our skyscrapers, the better we build our flats, apartments and houses, the more necessary becomes artificial ventilation. Men can live several days without food or water, but deprive them of air for a very few minutes and you will see their finish.

Value of Ventilation

The value of ventilation cannot be overestimated. In either offices, factories or residential property, well ventilated buildings form one of the best investments that can be made. Why? Because any office property equipped so that each and every occupant thereof receives the thirty cubic feet of pure air per minute that is due him in nature's laws, can and will do more work and easier than he or she could possibly do in a foul, dry atmosphere.

Another point which appeals to tenants, who are employers of labor, is the fact that there is a decrease from loss or absence through sickness of their employes, as high as from sixty to ninety per cent, if offices and rooms are properly ventilated.

Therefore, any office building properly equipped in ventilation, can be rented to any sensible, thinking tenant at a better figure than it could without. In fact, there are thousands of offices where the tenant himself goes to the expense personally of equipping his offices with ventilators.

Today, very few people, comparatively, have any other home than such as can be found in a flat or apartment. Why should these people, even though they have to be packed like sardines in a box in some modern flats where it is necessary to take the wall paper off in the hall in order to move the piano, be deprived of all the benefits, not to say luxury of pure air? It is not a theory, but a fact, that the better ventilated, better heated, and more sanitary are offices, flats, apartments, or any description of property, the more rent they will command.

Another point: With proper heat, humidity and ventilation of buildings, the spread of tuberculosis and

kindred diseases is to a great extent prevented; the tenants are then a cheerful, joyous set of people, who never rise up in the morning with a dark brown taste in the mouth, ready to fight with their landlord on sight.

While there are many different variations in ventilating systems, there are really only three systems of ventilation: mechanical, or fan system, semi-mechanical and natural. A complete mechanical or fan system, consists of both removing the foul air and introducing fresh air by fans, while the natural system depends upon the laws of nature, aided by heat, to positively withdraw the foul air, while the fresh air comes in naturally through properly equipped devices spread around the room to fill the places of the foul air so withdrawn.

In very few, in fact, if in any office building, has there been or can there be a complete mechanical system installed. From the very construction of our office buildings, the building of conduits and vent flues, are impracticable above the banking floors. In fact very few of our office buildings in this country have made . any effort towards ventilation, outside of the basement or banking floors, managers leaving it to the tenants to either suffocate or furnish their own ventilation in their offices.

While we do not depreciate, and are still willing to engineer and lay out a mechanical system of ventilation, as we are the natural system, still when our advice is asked and taken, we recommend the natural system of ventilation for the following, which seems to us, good reasons:

The Mechanical System

The theory of the mechanical system is that forcing air into the room by mechanical means, we create an air pressure in the rooms of from three to four ounces, thereby sealing the windows against the inrush of air, and furnish pure air to the occupants. While this theory is very pretty, looks good and sounds good, we have never found it (although it may have been found by others) to work out satisfactorily in practice. We have taken numbers of carbocidometer tests, and while we have always found pure air in contact with the air coming in from the fan, we have invariably found foul air outside of this direct line. This, of course, refers to tests made in schools and offices, where all the occupants were more numerous than the cubic contents called, or designed for. As you well know you may have an office with proper accommodations for eight people, but the tenant may put a score or more into the room. On the other hand, in every building of any description fitted with natural ventilation, so that there is a positive withdrawal of foul air

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at all times, there must be and will be inrush of fresh air to take its place.

The old idea—and still I won't say old, as there is still in the minds of many people the idea that ventilation consists of a blast of fresh air blown in on one side of a room and out through the other side, or through the doors or transoms, or that to rid the room of foul air all you have to do was to lower a window or punch a hole in the ceiling—this idea, I say, has been proven to be one of the greatest fallacies or fables that we have.

Ventilation should be as nature intended it, a gradual change of air in every nook and corner of the room without perceptible draft, but enough to furnish each and every occupant of the room with pure air at all times. Our contention is, that such ventilation cannot be accomplished as well, as economically nor as satisfactorily in any manner as by a natural system of ventilation.

The Natural System

The advantages of natural ventilation as previously spoken of, consists of the positive withdrawal of foul air instead of trying to force the fresh air into the room. By these means, that is natural means, we can utilize the fireplaces and other foul air vents, which nearly every office, or apartment or residence has, as a means of withdrawal of the foul air. Then the fresh air is brought in in small quantities, through devices equipped with cleanable screens, so that there is never any stoppage of the device by dirt without raising the window for fresh air, we accomplish something that no mechanical system can do. At the same time, we reduce the first cost of the ventilating system to a minimum, and there is never any expense for maintenance or operating, unless you can charge up the expense necessary to wash the screens in the ventilators whenever the windows are washed.

It is either absolutely necessary to wash the air through expensive and cumbersome machinery of a cleansing system, or else equip the natural system with cleanable screens in order to have absolutely pure air without dirt or dust at all times.

We would not depreciate results obtained from washed air under any circumstances, we simply contend that this expensive machine in the first place, with its necessary expense for operating, can be readily eliminated by using the Natural System.

I have shown by carbocidometer test, which is the only true test for impure air known, what impure air is. This takes the place of the old bothersome system of micrometering the flame of a candle with its usually unsatisfactory results.

I wish that you gentlemen would always bear in mind that the main evil of all our offices, flats and apartments above the thirty-fifth parallel is over-heating, therefore a thermometer in every room or office is practically of as much importance as the heating system itself. In all cases wherever possible the heat should be controlled thermostatically.

Another point: The question of humidity is a question that cannot be dodged. Humidity in our rooms is what makes the heat feel good. There isn't a single one of you gentlemen that has not at some time or another sat around a stove, register or radiator, with your coat on, and swore because the house was cold when the thermometer showed seventy degrees or above. At the same time any one of you will go out doors in the spring or summertime, with your coat and hat both off and enjoy life when the thermometer only registers sixty-two to sixty-three degrees. Why? Because the outdoor air contains sixty-five to seventy-five degrees of humidity, which is needed for comfort, while your indoor air, probably by hygrodeik test, would only show from twenty-five to forty. This, gentlemen, is the reason that the furniture goes to pieces, that everything you sit on squeaks in the winter time, that your piano gets out of tune, and that you rise up in the morning with a dark brown taste in your mouth, and when you strike the outdoor air, you are frozen. At the same time it is one of the simplest mechanical propositions ever to furnish a building, no matter by what system heated, with the proper degree of humidity.

Automatic Regulators

Every manager, of any class of building, should have in his possession at all times, an anemometer carbocidometer and a hygrodeik, and be thoroughly equipped to demonstrate to his tenants that they are getting the air they should have. An apartment or flat manager should equip his property with a heating system that nullifies or eclipses the janitor, whose entire duties should consist in putting in the coal and taking out the ashes. Every apartment should be equipped with a thermostat, so that the tenants have just exactly the heat at all times that they want, and are neither frozen nor roasted, as is now the case in ninety per cent of our flats.

Gentlemen of the Building Managers' Association, you are waking up to what managers of factories have long since found out; that buildings properly equipped with heating and ventilating systems attract a class of tenants that cannot be otherwise secured. While I do not feel like roasting you nor blowing at you for the faults of your previous methods, there has been a sad lack on your part of this vital question.

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Washington Memorial

Americans in England have subscribed funds for restoring the church tower at Purleigh, Essex, where Lawrence Washington, great-grandfather of George Washington, was formerly rector.

+

Eph Green—Ah desires to purchase ah razzer. Clerk—Safety?

Eph Green- No, sah; dis am fo' social usage.

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House of Oil Cans

To the Editor: Tonopah, Nev. We have about as strange a miner's cottage here in this silver city as you often see. Lumber of all kinds is very scarce, and so we have to use other material when we can This shack is built of old kerosene oil cans, which are laid up like blocks in a natural adobe mortar. The only wood that is used is for the door and windows and the poles that

hold up the mud roof. The shack is 8 by 12 feet and is a single room. The walls soon. Again, in regard to the inside finishing, I would like to have explained just a little more fully.

While we are glad to know it was accomplished, and to know that almost anything can be accomplished if one sets himself out to accomplish it, yet after all it may be hardly practical to build a home in a day, as the paint, plaster, etc., need just a little more time to make the very best job.

While this beats anything I ever heard of in the line, to finish complete a home in a day, yet after all the photos



Miner's Cottage Made of Old Kerosene Oil Cans

are about eight inches thick. Since they are practically all dead-air-space, the room keeps quite cool in spite of the awful heat down here. J. C. JAKOBS.

There Have Been Others

To the Editor: Indianapolis, Ind. I read with much interest "A Cottage While You Wait." While I had heard of it before through the daily papers, your article, giving it in detail, made it of far more than ordinary interest; the illustrations and facts and figures were what made it of so much practical value. You should be given great credit for being able to secure it as you did.

The idea of building a home complete in a day is surely a new one to me, and I have tried hard to keep up with the times for the last quarter of a century. The only part that was not as complete as I would have liked was just how and what the house was primed with so the lumber could be handled at once, and the second coat of paint to follow so

showing the work from 7:30 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. do not show anything more than we often come in contact with.

For instance, my own home shows more rapidity on the start, though it was not finished in a day by a long ways. I had a lot and wanted to build on it, and get to living there to stop paying rent. I was working at the time and did not want to quit the job; so the boys said to me to get my lumber on the ground and they would come down Decoration Day in the afternoon and we would put it up. I did so; got the lumber there and everything ready as much as possible, and at 1:00 we commenced; soon had the sills and joist in place and went to raising the walls. As soon as one wall was up some one went to putting the lumber onto it, while we raised another wall; and so on, one following the other up. Soon the ceiling joist was put into place and the roof was raised, cornice built and the shingling started. All this was done with not so very large a force of men; and at just 5:00 o'clock, or in four hours' time, my home of four rooms

was practically enclosed, and so near completed that with what little I could do night and morning I moved in on the first of June.

But I was so anxious to stop paying rent that I moved in before the house was plastered. I built on a summer kitchen and shed, and lived there while the house was plastered. Then, after these four rooms were completed, from time to time I have built three or four more, until I now have a lucky home of thirteen rooms. So you see, although I started it in a hurry, it took me a long time to finish it.

Last year my neighbor, who had a nice cottage of six rooms, wanted to make it two story. As the old roof was completely worn out there was no use to try to raise the roof, so I got some men on the ground on a Friday, a lucky day, and we got everything possible ready. Saturday morning we went at it, and soon the house was entirely without a roof. Up went the second story. All arrangements were made for one to follow the other with cornice, setting frames, siding, etc., etc., and we were just getting along fine when our fine day darkened and very suddenly came up a regular Kansas cyclone. The wind and rain came in sheets; it was the most noted storm that passed over Indiana last year. While it drove us under cover several times, the boys stayed with me, and when it would stop so we could, we went at it again. Between showers, by working until 6 o'clock Saturday night, the little six-room cottage of the morning was changed to a complete two-story building, so far as the outside appearance was concerned, though, of course, it was not painted, and the plastering and finish was not done on the inside.

A few years ago there was a lot here in Indianapolis, over which there was some dispute as to who really owned it. One party was sure he did; and I guess that all have agreed now that he did. But until this time I am about to mention, the other parties would not let him build on it. He made up his mind that possession was nine points in the law, so he talked it over with us; and we agreed to put him up a good-sized business block (not a skyscraper however). So one rainy morning at 8:00 o'clock the first load of material arrived. We worked there in the rain all day, and in just eight hours, we had it entirely complete except the painting, which we could not do on account of the rain, as far as the outside was concerned. The windows were all in and the doors, which we locked up and left, to return and finish at our leisure.

And so I might go on and mention many out of the ordinary, but none of them surpass the one you mentioned, so we are ready to take our hat off to Contractor Carl.

I finished two rooms with black walnut, but it was not properly filled, so the varnish cracked; now if some of your readers can tell me how is the best way to make a job of it, I assure you I will appreciate it. D. L. STODDARD.

Another "One-Day" House

To the Editor:

I notice in your November, 1908, number, "A House While You Wait." Our congratulations to the builder, Mr. Carl. But to you, let me say, Bellwood can beat it. My father, who is in the same business as Mr. Carl, "Built a House in a Day," on the eighth day of August, 1893, a seven-room twostory wooden house with front veranda. This house was plastered, painted and finished in all respects, the keys handed

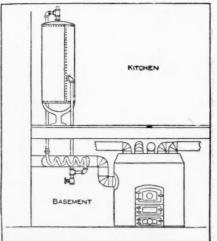
to the owner the evening of the day it was built. The house referred to is standing today in its glory.

CHAS. W. GHEER.

4 **Utilizing Waste Heat in Furnace Flue**

To the Editor: Chicago, Ill. Last winter an auxiliary hot water heater in conjunction with a hot air furnace was put in operation in my residence which demonstrated that the efficiency of the old type of house heating furnace could be materially increased, and the coal bill thereby reduced. As the latter seems to be the chief object of the maker, a description of the plan may not come

amiss for many that own furnaces. This heater not only gives something for nothing by using a waste product, but makes possible the warming up of exposed rooms, halls, etc. Also, when gas stoves are used for cooking, and have no water back, connections can be made to the house service boiler, furnishing an ample supply of hot water at all times.



Water Heated by Waste Gases

The sketch shows the device installed for use in connectionwith a range boiler. A 3/4 inch brass pipe (which is easily bent) is coiled and placed in the smoke flue of the furnaceand connected to the water supply and the radiators or hot. water boiler, or both. In this case it is used for hot water supply only, as a gas range is used for cooking.

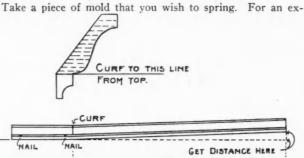
The smoke pipe is short and only 7 inches in diameter, and the coil takes up a large part of its cross sectional area. As the draft is strong this loss of area does not prevent satisfactory operation.

When the furnace is started in the early morning, and before new coal is supplied, the outgoing gases in the smokepipe easily reach 300 to 400 degrees. At this time the water in the heating system is at its lowest temperature and can best absorb this waste heat and utilize it.

It must be remembered that the coil should be placed between the furnace and the check damper, as the cold air admitted by this damper will decrease the heat absorbing capacity of the coil. J. R. THOMPSON.

To Fashion a Curved Molding

To the Editor: Flint, Mich. Will endeavor to give Mr. George Schlamersdorf my method of springing mold to a curve, which answers very well where the work is to be painted.



60 --ample, we will take a six foot radius for the circle. Measure off six feet and saw into the mold as shown. Draw a straight line on the floor, or bench, and nail the mold on this line; swing the mold until the cut closes tight. Measure the distance between the line and mold, which will be the required distance between the kerfs. Kerf the mold as far as the curve is desired, then nail in place fast as it is bent; all kerfs will close perfectly at the upper edge, and the mold will be to the shape of the curve. F. H. STOVER.

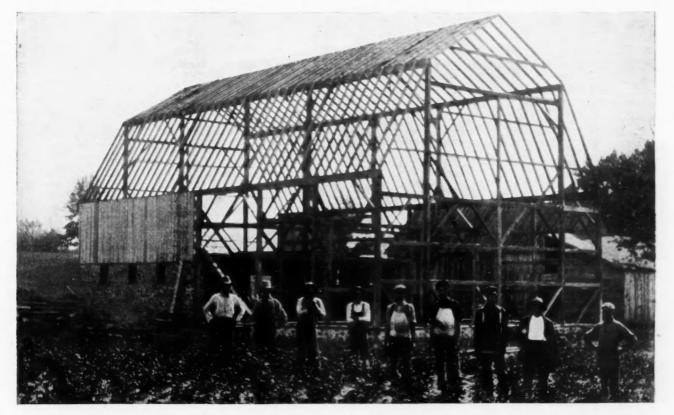
Bellwood, Pa.

A Well-Framed Barn

Williamsburg, Mich. To the Editor: I will send you a photo of a barn frame that I have just completed. It was taken the next day after the raising. All

and toe-nailed to the plate. The pieces can be put on the rafters on the bench or saw horses and is what I call a rafter foot.

I am a charter member of the AMERICAN CARPENTER AND

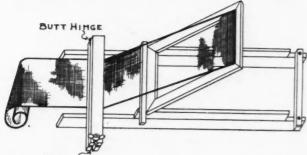


the ground, 42 by 74 feet. It is 18 feet from sill to plate. There has been quite a lot of building around here the past summer. F. E. ORCUTT.

Device for Stretching Screens

To the Editor:

Lima, Ohio. I am sending you a sketch of a device I made for stretching screen wire on frames for doors and windows. I first tack



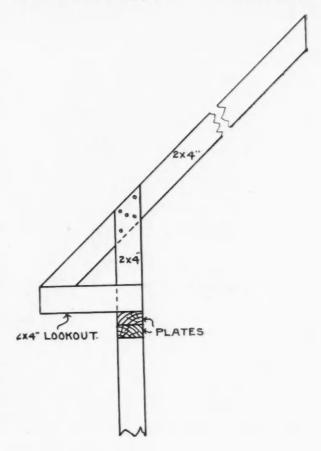
CLAMP SCREW.

the wire along one end of the frame, then raise it to the position as shown and tighten the clamp, then force it down on the stretcher frame and tack the wire all around and put on the molding before cutting the wire. L. D. BOND.

Rafters for Story-and-a-Half Cottages

To the Editor: Beaver Crossing, Neb. I am sending you a rough sketch of a rafter which I use quite often for small buildings of 10 to 16 foot posts, where there are to be finished rooms on the second floor. By using this kind of construction, I gain the rise of the roof for the projection above the plate, as shown in the illustration. This makes a good stiff job, as all pieces can be spiked together

timbers in this barn are mortised and pinned. The size on BUILDER, and will say it is the best paper for the carpenter that I have been able to get. HENRY CAIN.





A Progressive Concern

All lines of business combine to make Chicago the "Great Central Market," and her commercial supremacy is worthily upheld, as regards the hardware business, by the Stebbins Hardware Company. Located at No. 74 East Van Buren street, a short half block from State street, and readily accessible from all parts of the city by means of the various surface and elevated car lines, this establishment typifies the aggressive-progressive spirit of Chicago. Their three-story and basement building on Van Buren street houses a most capable and efficient force of practical hardware salesmen, and their warehouse facilities at 50 Eldredge Court permit of their purchasing stock in such quantities that the perpetual completeness of their stock has made the saying axiomatic, "If you can't get it at Stebbins, you can't get it in Chicago."

The business was established in 1860, and they point with pardonable pride to their record of nearly 50 years of successful endeavor to meet every demand of the most exacting of the skilled mechanics in America.

The stock carried embraces an unusually wide range of supplies, including what has been said to be the most complete assortment of tools ever assembled under one roof, also every requirement of the contractor and builder as far as hardware goes. We feel that we do not exaggerate when we

say that every one of our readers (provided he does not already enjoy that privilege) will find that he will be the gainer by directing at least a portion of his trade to this recognized headquarters for good hardware at a fair price.

Ford Plant and Products

At Vandalia, Illinois, is located the immense plant of the Ford Manufacturing Company, an illustration of which is shown herewith. Ford's Galvanized Rubber Roofing has a celebrated reputation. It has been made and sold under the same brand for forty years. This company claims to be the largest manufacturers in their line in the world. They own and operate their own natural asphalt mine and consequently know the quality of every ounce of asphalt they use. They gather and sort their own wool rags and all the wool-felt the use is made in their own felt mill. Their roofing factory is the world's largest and it performs every operation required to produce all their roofing products.

Controlling as they do, the entire supply of all raw materials entering into any part of their out put, they are enabled to strictly maintain the high standard of quality that has won them their great reputation; this also enables them to stand back of their goods with guarantees of the most positive character.

Besides their roofing factory and felt mill, the Ford Manu-



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

ARE YOU A FIRST CLASS DRAFTSMAN AND DESIGNER?

TITHOUT DOUBT many read- must not be compared with ordinary men and Building Designers, and sonally by himself and prepared espeprobably often looked for a long cially for your individual requirements time at plans and drawings, trying very and advancement. He treats each stuhard to figure out certain lines, or dent according to the student's ability; had experienced an intense desire to be able to do the best drawing in best



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

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

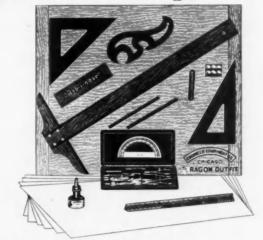
To become a successful Draftsman it is neccessary, first of all, to receive the most practical and personal training. Not a lot of school or book knowledge, but practical Drafting room work.

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

His instruction is given by mail, but

ers have in the past wished to "for all alike" correspondence school be successful, first-class Drafts- lessons, as all the work is laid out perand with his individual practical method, which consists of actual Architects' work, thereby giving the student the necessary required practical experience, he is able to qualify any experienced or absolutely inexperienced intelligent man.

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



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

Engineers Equipment Co., Chicago.

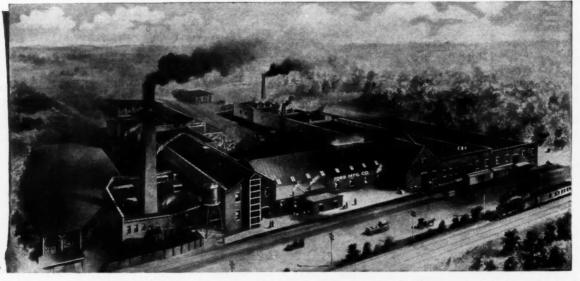
facturing Company own and operate their own paper mill, in which are manufactured all manner of building papers, etc. The favorable location of their plant as to shipping, together with their supreme capacity for storage, enables them to make most favorable terms for mixed cars of their product.

The line of specific products they manufacture are Ford's

Mr. Dobe's catalogue shows that his course of instruction is plain and practical, and therefore worth taking.

His announcement appears on another page. Look it over. A New Electric Light

Thousands of dollars are spent annually by owners of electric light plants to increase their efficiency. They provide



galvanized rubber roofing, Ford's Aquaproof rubber roofing, Ford's gravel surfaced ready roofing, Ford's sanded asphalt ready roofing, Ford's solid asphalt roofing, Ford's 2 and 3ply ready roofing, Ford's asphalt saturated felt, tarred felt, threaded tarred felt, Slater's felt, tarred board, blue plaster board, Lion brand insulating and sheathing papers, cyclone sheathing, red rosin sized sheathing, wool deadening felt, cedar carpet lining, roofing pitch and coal tar, asphalt for roofing and paving, Ford's mineral rubber coating, Ford's Elaterite rubber coating, Ford's asphalt coating, Ford's maroon roof coating, Ford's Elaterite rubber paint and roofing caps, nails and brushes.

Draftsmanship for the Carpenter and Builder

When business and building operations are booming, it is an easy matter for the average young man to get and hold a job. But when things get slack—when there are few jobs to be had and then a host of applicants for each, it's the time the man with special training or knowledge comes strongly into the limelight.

Perhaps the best reason why "John" is working—and there are dozens just as strong and willing as he, who are out of work—rests simply on the fact that "John" does not have to ask questions about the plans or blue prints he is working from.

It doesn't seem much perhaps even to the man who has spent his spare time studying, but it sure does help at times to know even just a little bit more than the other fellow.

Draftsmanship to the carpenter or contractor is an important item. There are lots of good schools to be found along this line if a person can afford to travel a long distance and live in a strange city for months, but it is hardly necessary to do this.

Mr. Dobe, of the Engineers' Equipment Company, Chicago, has a course of individual instruction in draftsmanship which is first-class in every respect. He has many satisfied men who have taken his individual courses to refer the doubting ones to.

Mr. Dobe has had some twenty years' experience as a draftsman, and he knows what a fellow is up against in taking a course of instruction by mail. Everything must be plain and practical.

the highest grade of boilers, engines and generators that the market affords and every item of the equipment is purchased with but one idea—to obtain the highest efficiency possible. The construction is watched with the most careful attention and the coal and oil are subjected to the most rigid tests—in fact everything is provided that will mean increased efficiency.

Why, oh, why, then do they purchase the cheapest lamps they can get, thus neutralizing the effect sought for when the most expensive and efficient equipment was purchased?

Anything that converts current into light, no matter how extravagant it may be in its consumption of current, is considered satisfactory.

Low priced lamps give an inferior light, consume an excessive amount of current and are not uniform.

Experience will show that quality is all that really counts where an incandescent lamp is concerned.

For a given amount of money you can get either *quality* or *quantity* in lamps—*but* you are buying *light* not *lamps* and your money will go farthest if you buy quality.

A new quality of artificial light has been created through the medium of the Sunbeam Tungsten lamp, recently placed upon the market by the Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Company, Chicago, Ill.

The Sunbeam Tungsten lamp is the grandest achievement in the electric lighting industry, and is as much superior to the carbon filament lamp as that was to the pine torch. It is revolutionizing electric lighting.

The light from the Tungsten lamp is the light de luxe. It is the first artificial illuminant by which colors can be truly distinguished.

Color is an ocular conception. By the light of the Sunbeam Tungsten, each shade of every color is as clear as in the clear sunlight. It shows up things as they really are. Violet is *violet*—not blue. Pink is *pink*—not red. Even the most delicate tint of each shade stands out clear and true.

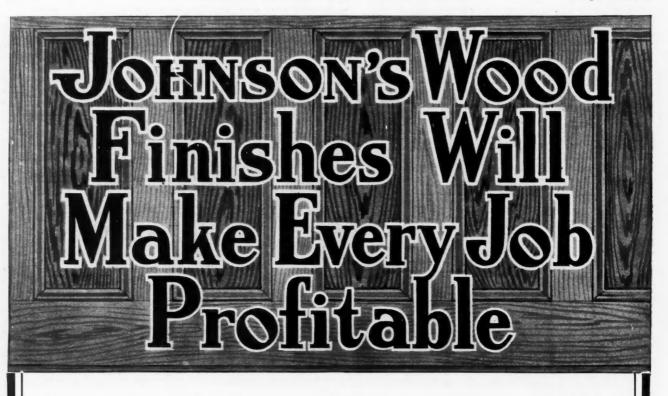
The light of every home, store, office or building, will be made distinctive by the use of the Sunbeam Tungsten lamp. It is the lamp—for you.

Comparative figures and complete data are contained in bulletin No. 6-B. free for the asking.

A year ago this was a laboratory product. Now, this com-(Continued on page 316.)



[December



In Figuring on Old or New Jobs

HENEVER you are asked to make a competitive bid and find that you are the loser, you will notice that the one item which you cannot figure upon accurately is that of labor.

If you will use Johnson's Wood Finishes you will find out that all the time and trouble which your high-priced men take for mixing stains, preparing finishes, removing old finishes, etc., can be reduced to one-third.

If you are a progressive painter, decorator or wood finisher, you will instantly recognize that the use of Johnson's Wood Dyes will give you an incalculable advantage over your competitor.

Read the opposite page.

314

Save Time, Money, Labor

There is no guess work about the preparation of the Johnson's Wood Finishes. 26 years' experience as leading hardwood floor manufacturers and finishers of America have taught us how to make wood finishes that are beautiful in effect, permanent for wear and absolute as to results.

They furnish you the short cut to the profitable handling of any old or new wood-finishing jobs.

They are specified by the leading architects of the world. They appear in the finest buildings ever erected. There is no question as to their superiority, for they are made on right principles.

Fill out and mail the coupon on the opposite page now. You will find it it the most profitable thing you ever did.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wisconsin "The Wood Finishing Authorities"



AIL, the coupon today for two shades of Johnson's Wood Dyes and one sample of Electric Solvo.

Try them as soon as you receive them. This will be your introduction to a method of refinishing old work or finishing new work, which will prove a most profitable branch of your business.

Johnson's Wood Finishes are widely advertised and known for their quality to consumers all over the United States. Many of them have tried Johnson's Wood Finishes in a small way themselves. They know. If you use Johnson's Wood Finishes, they will be glad to entrust their business to you.

People are rapidly becoming educated to the use of proper finishes, and more and more are ceasing to consider varnish stains, water or spirit stains, varnish, oil or shellac finishes.

Send for the Samples Today

Let your customers know that you are up-to-date in wood finishing, and you will find it greatly increases business.

In addition, Johnson's Wood Finishes supply the progressive painter with the most economical method of handling his business. There is no guess work about them-the result is sure, and no labor is required in mixing or matching shades or time lost in rubbing down or re-applying coat after coat of finish.

Johnson's Wood Dyes are made in fifteen shades:

No. 131 Brown Weathered Oak No. 122 Forest Green No. 132 Green Weathered Oak No. 172 Flemish Oak No. 178 Brown Flemish Oak No. 121 Moss Green Mo. 128 Light Mahogany No. 180 Silver Gray No. 129 Dark Mahogany Gallons, \$3.00; quarts, 85 cents; pints, 50 cents; half-pints, 30 cents

No. 130 Weathered Oak No. 140 Manilla Oak No. 125 Mission Oak No. 126 Light Oak No. 123 Dark Oak

Name...

Address.

ACB-12 S. C. Johnson & Son Racine, Wis.

315

My paint Gentlemen: dealer's name is

Your name and address and that of your paint dealer on for which please send me free, prepaid, the coupon will bring you two samples of Johnson's Wood Dyes, one sample of Johnson's Electric Solvo and our two cans of Johnson's Wood Dyes..... COT

.... shades, and one can of Johnson's Electric Solvo, and copy of your new 48-page color book, all free, as per your offer.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis "The Wood Finishing Authorities"

Better mail the coupon now.

48-page color book as described on the opposite page.

[Continued from page 312

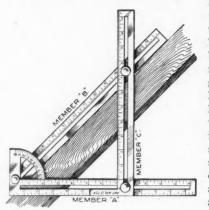
pany offers the perfected lamp, and it should instantly appeal to all users seeking *better light*.

Aside from the *quality* of light produced, the Sunbeam Tungsten lamp gives approximately three times as much light, at the same current consumption, as the ordinary carbon filament lamp. For example: the 50 c. p. Tungsten lamp takes 60 watts, while the 16 c. p. standard carbon lamp takes 56 watts.

Under ordinary conditions the average life will exceed 850 hours and the service is identical whether used on *alternating* or *direct* current, either in a horizontal or vertical position.

An Ingenious Framing Tool

The A. B. C. Protractor square, manufactured by the Crookston Tool Company, of Crookston, Minn., is sold under



an absolute guarantee that it will do all that is claimed for it. The square is a combination of five tools in one, and gives degrees, bevels, cuts, lengths of timber, height of roof and width of buildings all in one setting. It is so simple in its construction and method of applying that, with a very little practice, anyone can become a complete master of

its use-and at the same time of the difficult and valuable

art of steel square framing.

To operate the square, set it at the right numbers and it figures absolutely correct. It is operated in a second; it saves hours of figuring by the old method, and sometimes very expensive mistakes. Time is the essence of profit to the contractor or builder. This square is used by the best manual training schools, architects, carpenters and builders in the country, saying, "I do not see why it was not thought of a hundred years ago."

Awarded Gold Medal

The Jury of Awards of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition has just issued to the Simonds Manufacturing Company, of Fitchburg, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., a certificate awarding that company a gold medal on Simonds saw steel. This is the first award that we know of that has been given on saw steel, and the Simonds Company feel justly proud of this recognition of the quality of steel they make for Simonds saws and knives.

"Old Style" Tin Used

In the November number we presented, under the title "The Test of Time," a matter of a good deal of practical interest to carpenters and builders; namely, the results of the Underwriters' Laboratory tests of the fire-resisting properties of good Old-Style tin roofing. With this report was published an illustration of a building. Possibly some of our readers have been puzzled to know what the building is.

It is the new Philadelphia opera house, the noted Hammerstein project which has aroused so much interest. When completed, this opera house will probably be the most sumptuous in this country. It will be ready for the operatic productions this winter. It was our intention to state that N. & G. Taylor Company's "Target and Arrow Old-Style" tin was used for the

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

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

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



1908]

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

S Galvanized RUBBER R

Our Prosperity Rooster.

CROWS, Because! Because! Because! Because!-the election is over and everybody is again the friend of every other body.

He also crows because of the fact that Ford's Galvanized Rubber Roofing has had the most prosperous year it ever had and has leaped ahead of all in popularity and both public and private reputation.

The reason for this is-that "thoroughbred" Quality. This as Successfully Satisfied For Forty Years quality is put into this roofing by the use of pure

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

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BER BOOF

LAND ON

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

Our "Quality" Crow

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

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

The Guarantees We Give

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

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

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

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

FORD MAN'F'G CO. 183 W. Wash. St.

[Continued from page 312

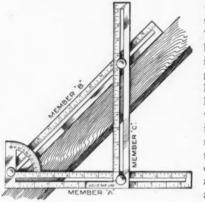
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1908]

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

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

"Quality" Crow Uur

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

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

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

FORD MAN'F'G CO. 183 W. Wash. St.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN _ARPENTER AND BUILDER

ROOF

LAND ON E

sheet-metal work on this building. The roofing contract was awarded to the Lyster Sheet Metal Company.

Blocks Used Abroad

Jackson, Mich. AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Thinking that perhaps you might be inter-

cover, a cut of a building erected of concrete blocks at Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa. This is the Albert Academy, built by Methodist missionaries. This goes to show what is being accomplished with our machinery in foreign countries. We are pleased to say that we have Miles' machines in most every foreign country. In some parts of the world there is little work of this kind being done, but in West Africa, they are just beginning to realize the advan-

tages to be gained in using concrete blocks as a building material.

You might be interested also to receive a copy of a portion of a letter received from Mr. A. E. Greensmith, who has charge of the Miles machines that are used in Sierra Leone. He writes as follows

"Possibly there will be a demand for these machines when the Africans begin to realize the beauty and cheapness with which they can put buildings up. At first they are doubtful, but the Albert Academy and the Bo Church and another building or two





1908]

The Sun Never Sets

ON VULCANITE

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

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

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

Why Vulcanite Excels

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

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

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

An Honest Roofing

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

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

From start to finish it's an honest roofing.

Our Guarantees

AND

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

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

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



now being erected by concrete blocks will cause them to desire such machines.

"To my knowledge there are three concrete machines in the Colony of Sierra Leone. Two of them are your own and both owned by missions, the third is of a different type and owned by a company. Yours is quite equal to the other, if indeed, it is not in many respects superior, and the price of yours is far below that of the company's machine."

In addition to the Albert Academy they are erecting a church at Bo, Sierra Leone. This building, Mr. Greensmith says, will surpass the Academy building.

Yours very truly,

THE MILES MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

Tools you Should Have

Two handy and serviceable tools for the carpenter made by the A. W. Miller Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, O., are Howell's Rule Gauge and the O-K Butt Mortiser.

As will be seen by the accompanying cut Howell's Rule Gauge is a small device very complete in itself, which enables a line to be laid off with absolute accuracy, and with great



speed. With the Howell's Rule gauge you do not have to consider the steadiness with wheih you hold the pencil or the rule. The gauge fixes the line and keeps it absolutely in

position. There is no chance for the pencil to wobble. It is a pleasure to use it.

The OK Butt Mortiser cuts out (in soft or hard wood) the seats for butt hinges in doors, jambs and similar work, The work is done perfectly, quickly, accurately; impossible



to split the door frame. No tedious, slow work. Any carpenter can make two seats with this tool in the same time that one could be made by the old method. Perfect accuracy



not. Mistakes are not possible.

The seat is made before you know it. Examine the cut. It shows the cutting tool, the thumbscrew and clamp. Every carpenter will readily understand the use of the tool, and how it is operated. This tool is made of steel, and nicely finished throughout.

Self-Setting Bench Plane

The self-setting plane manufactured by the Gage Tool Company, of Vineland, N. J., is not like any other plane, having many superior points. It is simple, easier, better. It does not require the "Know How" other planes do, can be used by the inexperienced and beginner. It should be in every mechanic's kit, in every manual training school, on every farm, in every home.

It is self-setting in every respect, can be perfectly set for the finest work with the eyes closed. Dropping the plane bit and cap into their place sets it exactly right and does it in-

When properly adjusted, it cannot be set wrong. The cap and cutter may be removed, replaced, and accurately set in five seconds, by actual trial; this alone would save every carpenter many days a year spent in trying to set other planes.

is secured by the use of the thumb screw and clamp. This valuable tool can be attached to any ordinary chisel.

Any one can use the O-K Butt Mortiser, whether a mechanic or It is so easy and so sure.

stantly.

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

Pick Just the Mantel You Want

LORENZEN MANTELS

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

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

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

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

December

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Asbestos "Century" Shingle Roof-Private Stable, Pabst Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.: Fernekes & Cramer, Milwaukee, Architects; Constructive Sheet Metal Works, Milwaukee, Contractors.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles "The Roof that Outlives the Building"

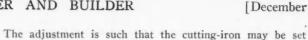
A house gets its market value quite as much from its appearance as from what it represents in dollars and cents. An unattractive, cheap roof knocks enough off the selling value to offset the "saving" a dozen times over.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles dress up the house—made the most of its good points, and fill the eye of the prospective purchaser. And they *protect* the house from fire and weather as no other roofing can.

Dense, elastic sheets of asbestos-fibre cement, formed and compacted by tremendous hydraulic power. Cannot decay—improve with age and exposure. Absolutely fire-proof. Three colors, numerous shapes and several sizes. Five cents per square foot (and upwards) at Ambler, Pennsylvania. Write for booklet "Roofing 1908."

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

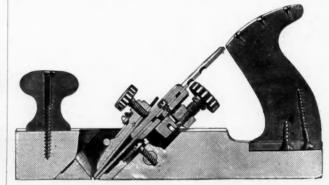




square with the face of the plane, even if the cutter is not ground square with itself. The mouth is prevented from wear by being within the adjustable iron throat or bit-holder which extends through

the plane and holds the self-setting device. The cap is not attached to the cuter, but remains stationary while the cutter is moved up or down by a thumb-screw; thus, even while at work, the thickness of a shaving can be changed by a simple movement of the thumb and finger, without breaking the shaving or stopping the plane. A shaving less than a foot long, can be taken with a dozen changes in thickness, all done without removing the plane from the board and without breaking the shaving. This variation of thickness may be made less than one-thousandth or more than one-hundredth of an inch.

So accurate is the self-setting device of this plane that one can take one-half dozen or more shavings, removing and resetting the cap and cutting iron after taking each shaving, and the extreme variation in the thickness of the shavings



will be less than four one-thousandths (.004) of an inch. Can you do this with any other plane? Do you want a plane easily working to the thousandth of an inch?

This self-setting plane can be changed from a double to a single iron, or from a single to a double iron plane in two seconds. It is adapted to the coarsest or the finest work, and will properly smooth any cross-grained, hard or soft wood against the grain, working perfectly on both.

The plane-stocks are saturated with hot linseed oil to hold them straight.

Every plane is tested and ready for use before leaving the factory. This saves time and trouble spent in fixing so many new planes. Do you want to save muscle, time, trouble, temper, and do better work?

If so, send for one on trial. It will cost you nothing if you return it.

Made \$2,400 in Six Months

That is what one man made in the real estate business after a few weeks' study, and there are hundreds of such men today who are making from \$250.00 to \$500.00 per month, and are their own bosses.

Mr. Carpenter or Builder, has it ever occurred to you that there is no other business so closely allied to the building

industry as the real estate business? Without real estate, in fact, there can be no building.

Perhaps you've had many opportunities to get a job at building if you only knew how to put through the real estate end of it. Some times, perhaps, you turned it over to a real estate man and he gave you a small commission. Sometimes, perhaps

there was no real estate man handy and the deal fell through. In either case the proper knowledge would have obtained

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER



means much. Our Boss Carpenter gives some points on our saw.

"Every carpenter wants a good **cutting** saw, for a dull saw means extra labor and most of us get tired enough."

You can't keep your saw sharp unless it's tempered right, this is where the Simonds people ars strong. They have a special patented process.

Another point, because the SIMONDS SAW IS MADE OF SIMONDS STEEL you are sure of getting the finest crucible steel, made especially for this saw in their own mills.

Now here's another point, you're never sure of a saw that isn't trade marked. The trade mark means the makers are back of it.

It's a fact.

THE SIMONDS SAWS ARE BEST And They ARE Best

In a nutshell:—Buy a Simonds Saw, because it's made right, tempered right and cuts right.

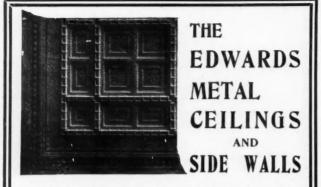
You'll know it by the trade mark.

Save extra work by using a Simonds Saw, and my advise is buy it now.

If your dealer don't keep them write to headquarters. Tell them what kind of a saw you want and ask for a free copy of "Simonds Carpenter Guide;" a valuable booklet.

SIMONDS MFG. CO. FITCHBURG, - MASS. Chicago San Francisco New York Portland New Orleans Seattle





Artistic taste and specially devised machinery have made it possible to use Steel for Ceiling and Side Wall decoration. It is more healthful than plaster; does away with dampness in buildings incident to the use of plaster; takes a low rate of insurance, being Fire and Water Proof, very easily applied; it improves the acoustic properties of a room, and by the artistic arrangement of panels and mouldings, offers possibilities or treatment hitherto unattained.



Heppes NO-TAR ROOFING is Easy to Lay

-Because it is as flexible as rubber, though tough as leather and hard as flint. -Because it lays smooth and skin-tight. -Because we furnish simple instructions free in every roll.

-Because we supply a complete Roofing Book, with photographs, showing how to measure roofs and make chimney and wall flashings, well finished eaves, valleys, and gutters;

-How to cut the roofing to fit corners, angles, and odd spaces, without waste;

-Where to nail; how to cement laps;

-How to cover old shingle roofs;

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

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

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

IE HEPPES CO. 648 S. 45th Ave. CHICAGO for you not only all the commissions on the real estate deal but the profits on the contract as well—and the beauty of all this, Mr. Contractor, is that you can learn the real estate business and all its details right in your own home—a couple of hours a day, or, at night after your regular day's work. When you take into consideration the opportunities for making big money, the small cost for learning how is less than "spending money."

If you are located where the real estate opportunities are ripe for development, or if you are not satisfied with your present location and want to change, learn the real estate business. It's opportunities are unlimited.

The advertisement of the Gray Realty Company, 1699 Century building, Kansas City, Mo., occurs in another part of this magazine. Read it. Send for their booklet, and testimonials of what others have done. Let them show you how to make more than you are making now and be independent. Send them your name and address and they will be glad to write you all about their course and how easy it is to learn.

An Appliance for the Home

The Hurley Machine Company, 153-159 South Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill., is offering the electrically operated washer and wringer herewith illustrated.

The machine, with the aid of the current from an ordinary incandescent lamp socket, does all the work of washing and



wringing. It will, the company states, do an ordinary family washing in an hour at a cost for power of two cents or less. A 1/8 h. p. motor is employed for running the machine. It is of the enclosed type, which keeps the water out and protects it from mechanical injury. The revolving cylinder is belt driven, while the wringer is positive drive. All gears are enclosed.

The wringer and cylinder operate independently, with control of either at the option of the user.

The cylinder is made of selected wood and contains not a screw or nailhead that might stain or rust clothes. Inside are five wooden carriers running the full length of the cylinder. The carriers, with



each revolution, are designed to take some of the clothes to the top, then drop them back into the hot suds, spreading them out in a new position each time, so that all parts of the garments may be exposed to the circulating water that pours through the perforations in the surface of the cylinder. It is declared that it is not even necessary to rub the wrist or collar bands when using the machine.

A small heater underneath the machine keeps the water



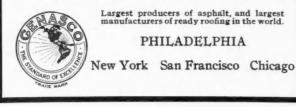
Every roof-leak makes a pocket-leak.

Genasco **Ready Roofing**

stops both. It stays waterproof, and does away with needless expense-bills. It is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt--Nature's one perfect waterproofer. Guaranteed by a thirty-twomillion-dollar company.

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TOOLS Not Toys White, Van Glahn & Co., No. 3 Barclay Street

Oldest Mail Order House in America.

at the right temperature, thus effecting a great saving in time, labor and soap.

The wringer is a new invention, having three rolls instead of the old-style two rolls, and is virtually two wringers in one. The clothes may be wrung from the machine through the two lower rolls into the rinsing tubs, and from the rinsing tubs back through the upper rolls of the same wringer. The rolls are guaranteed for five years and will wring anything from dainty laces to heavy woolens and blankets.

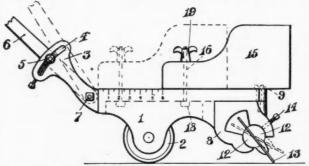
The simplicity of the machine throughout is especially emphasized. It is on casters and designed for use in any home.

A New Floor Scraper

A careful examination of the points and parts of the Adjustable floor scraper, as shown in the accompanying mechanical drawing, will reveal to any workman the rare and real value of this machine.

It is simple, substantial, easy to adjust, easy to operate. One man can in a day accomplish as much as four or five with hand scrapers. Its adjustable features make it so efficient and so easy to operate that one man can accomplish fully twice as much in a day as with any other machine of which we have knowledge. It does not weary the operator as do other machines where weight on knife can only be had by partially carrying the machine.

We are told by contractors with large experience that this is the only floor scraper that can be ranked as at all perfect, and they pronounce the Adjustable as being so perfect that



they do not see how it can be improved. They also say that there has been a standing need for a good floor scraper, and that this fully fills the place. The weight of the machine is 120 pounds.

In the drawing the parts, by number, are as follows:

No. 1. Side view of the iron frame.

No. 2. Wheels with rubber cushions.

No. 3. Rear extension of the frame for holding handle.

No. 4. Slot for adjusting handle to suit operator.

No. 5. Bolt with nut to clamp handle to desired adjustment.

No. 6. Handle.

No. 7. Bolts upon which handle is pivoted.

Adjustable head secured to frame by pivot 9. No. 8.

No. 9. Bolt with shoulder to pivot head 8 to frame 10.

No. 10. Top view of the iron frame.

No. 11. Bolts in slots by which head 8 may be given a bias (or shear cut) position.

No. 12. Iron clamps between which blade 13 is held. These clamps are movable in head 8, giving blade 13 any desired angle to the floor, as shown in Fig. 2.

No. 13. The scraping blade, size 41/2 by 5 inches (cutting edge 5 inches).

No. 14. Set screws to hold blade 13 between clamps No. 12, also to hold blade at any angle to the floor.

No. 15. Sliding iron weight to give desired pressure on blade No. 13.

No. 16. Bolt movable in slot 17 to hold block 15 firmly to frame.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

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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.

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GET A

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The Truth About Roofing Guarantees

Several roofing manufacturers are offering with every roll of their roofing a Guarantee Bond, the Guarantee usually being made for 10 years. The Guarantee specifies, however, that the roof must be inted every year or the Guarantee becomes void. This in itself is an admission of poor quality. The ready offing requiring an annual painting cannot be a good roofing. The manufacturers issuing these bonds know that their roofing out of the start to years on its merits, therefore they insert the annual painting clause. The principal purpose of a Guarantee Bond in connection way from the vital question at issue—the actual merit of the you but on second thought it must stand out in its true light-the manufacturer because he can sell you his south ot sear to be manufacturer because he can sell you his south out always a losing proposition for YOU because a first-case ready roofing requires on annual painting, or will give you 10 years of service with no annual painting, or will give you 10 years of service with no annual painting, or will give you 10 years of service with no annual painting, or will give you 10 years of the Guarantee Bond which is the start better policy—to buy a ready roofing which will give you 10 years of service with no annual painting, or will give you 10 years of service with no annual painting, or will give you 10 years of the Guarantee Bond which is the conditions of the Guarantee Bond which is to utilt the conditions of the Guarantee Bond which is to reality a films selling scheme and an expensive one to the come.

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





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pattern makers endorse them highly.

handles.

90 Bar Street.

No. 17. Slot permitting bolt 16 to slide forward and backward adjusting weight 15 to desired position.

No. 18. Head of bolt 16 as it appears under the frame. No. 19. Thumb nut of bolt 16.

The Adjustable Floor Scraper is being placed upon the market by the Long Distance Telephone Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, Ind. Write to them today for full particulars.

McKenna Slates

We have received an exceedingly interesting and instructive pamphlet from David McKenna, Slatington, Pa., on the subject of slate-structural slate and slate roofings; how they are cut and how they should be applied.

It appears that McKenna is prepared to cut roofing slate into the various patterns and styles to suit the taste of the fastidious architect, etc.

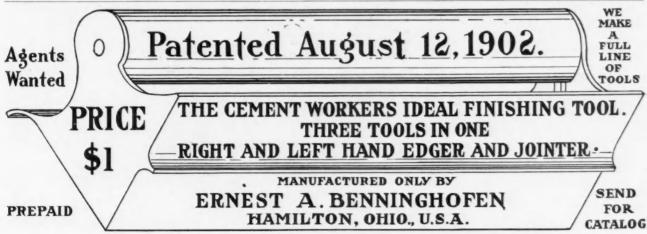
In justice to himself, every reader of the AMERICAN CAR-PENTER AND BUILDER should become acquainted with the McKenna slates.



lation and drainage. Provides for expansion and contraction of glass. High standard of efficiency. Low rate of insurance. All of these and many other points of superiority merit the careful consideration of ever Architect and Builder. Your request will bring full

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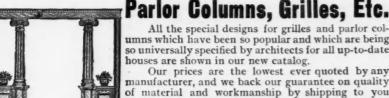
Pick out what you want and send us the order, but **don't send any money.** When the shipment reaches you, examine it carefully and see that it is exactly what you ordered. Satisfy your-self that in both material and workmanship the goods received are equal to the more costly supplies you can buy at home or from houses that demand cash in advance. If you are entirely satisfied send us your check covering our bill any time within thirty days; if **not** satisfied, notify us and the shipment will be taken off your hands.

We depend absolutely upon the quality of our goods to make our credit plan a success. We have never been obliged to take back a shipment.

Mantels -- \$5.25 and Up



We carry a full line of Mantels, Consols, Odorless Gas Grates, Direct Draft and Return Draft Coal Grates. Our Mantels are made of carefully selected, thoroughly seasoned and kiln-dried woods. They are hand fitted, hand smoothed, and hand polished, and go through seven different operations in our finishing room before we consider them perfect. In making our grates we use nothing but the best stove plate, and there is nothing of the cheap, second-grade appearance about it. Mantels from \$5.25 to \$41.25 Grates from 4.00 to 33.25



All the special designs for grilles and parlor columns which have been so popular and which are being so universally specified by architects for all up-to-date houses are shown in our new catalog.

Our prices are the lowest ever quoted by any manufacturer, and we back our guarantee on quality of material and workmanship by shipping to you strictly on approval. The parlor columns shown herewith are only \$10.00, less 5%, or \$9.50, \$18.60 per pair. Grilles, per lineal foot, from 57c to \$ 2.00 Arch Opening, Colonnades from \$8.55 to 41.75



Hardwood Flooring at Less Than Yellow Pine Prices

This illustration shows our strip flooring, which we carry in stock in Maple, plain and quartered White and Red Oak, unmatched. It lies evenly, and is easy to put down. Has the same appearance as matched hardwood flooring and costs less than half as much.

To lay a room 10x12 feet with this flooring would cost \$5.50 (net) for Maple or \$6.55 (net) for oak.

We also have hardwood flooring, matched side and end, from \$28.50 to \$152.00 per thousand.

Storm Sash and Doors Our prices a lowest quoted. Our prices are the You can save time by ordering direct from our catalog, but if you have special size openings to be fitted, send us your measurements, and we will promptly mail you our estimates.

Don't Estimate Without the Help of Our Catalog If you are figuring a bill of millwork, wait before you put in your bid. You'll be able to bid lower and you can guarantee

satisfaction to your customer, because our credit plan protects you in every way. This catalog, our new Fall edition, shows the latest and most popular de-signs and quot.s extremely low prices. For example: 13-inch check rail windows, glazed, 64 cents (net); doors, 86 cents and up; mouldings, 29 cents per hundred feet and up. Other prices equally low. Cut out and send us the coupon, and we will send you a copy by return mail.



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I want every contractor and builder who is interested in saving money on his mill work to write me in regarding his requirements and let me figure with him.

Our goods are made of the very best material, and we have hundreds of customers on our books who will tell you that our prices are considerably lower for the same grade of goods than can be secured elsewhere.

Our credit plan is based on the same confidence in you that we expect you to have in us.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that we could not afford to make questionable goods and send them subject to examination and on credit.

Send us a trial order, however small, that we may have the opportunity to prove to you that you can buy all of your mill work from us at a decided gain. E. P. HOERR, Pres.

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It may not be altogether **your** fault when the boss talks like this. You may be working at the wrong job; or it may be the job is the right one but that you don't know enough about it to "make good."

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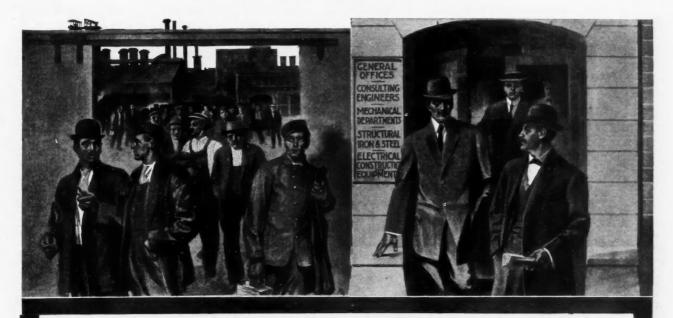
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Which Way Will You Come Out?

O YOU Belong to that discouraged looking line of men who file in and out of the big gate every day who get the same SMALL salary all year 'round, with no prospect of anything better?

If you DO, glance over your shoulder when going through the gate tomorrow; note the failures behind you-the men past middle life who have given their best years to hard labor.

They never had YOUR opportunity. Going to school by mail was unheard of in their day-their life's history is just the old, old, story of the UNTRAINED MAN.

"WHICH WAY WILL YOU COME OUT?" Just a little ambition on your part-a few hours of pleasant study each week, and your whole life is changed. Your salary will be doubled-your work more congenial-your hours shorter.

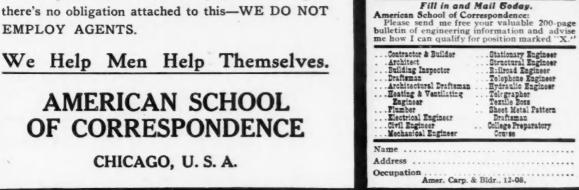
You will be a man of importance-come and go through the OFFICE door-the "big gate" can be forgotten.

The American School of Correspondence offers EVERY man the same chance today. No matter how little your education, if you have the ambition we can TRAIN YOU.

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cost of fire insurance on this building would amount to. You can effect the same saving and decrease the cost of your own fire insurance besides gain certain fire protection by installing

Fire-Proof Storm-Proof Dust-Proof Windows

They last as long as the building itself and are the most effective fire-proof windows made. Entirely lockseamed metal, no soldered joints in frame, sill or sash. Their perfect construction does not admit of warping or buckling, and heat contraction or expansion does not affect them in any way.

Equipped with Mullins Fire-Proof Windows. Mullins Fire-proof Windows are manufactured under supervision of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., according to the latest specifications of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and every window is inspected, approved and labeled with their official label. Send for descriptive catalog.



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Especially adapted for driving shingle nails. Its weight is about two pounds and can be used with gloves ormittens on in any season. It can be used on a roof of any pitch as well as on a level surface. It is atime saverand a money maker and a great advantage over old way of driving nails.

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

If the test is not satisfactory you may return the goods at our expense and have your money back, we to pay the cost of removal and freight charges to Chicago.

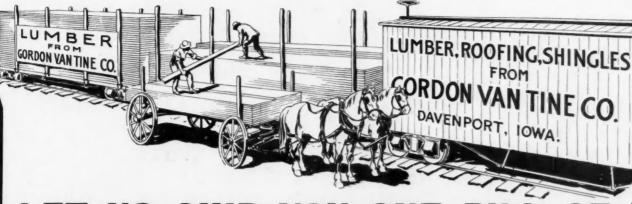
Ask us more about it. There's money in it FOR YOU. Booklet and heating plans free.

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920B Tacoma Building - - CHICAGO

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Building operations in all parts of the country are rapidly assuming the proportions of a boom. In every city, town and hamlet and every rural community, the increase in number of new buildings planned or contracted for indicates an exceedingly prosperous year for Carpenters and Contractors.

In addition to the erection of new buildings, there is unusual activity in the line of remodeling old-style buildings. Every builder can add a goodly sum to his earnings by taking advantage of our extraordinary low prices on all kinds of building material.

Hundreds of Carpenters and Contractors buy all the material they use, direct from our big plant, saving an average of 50 per cent, on every item. We solicit your order for a trial shipment. Your business makes you a keen judge of quality. We propose to

prove, at our own risk, that we can and do sell

Millwork, Roofing, Lumber at 50% Below Current Market Prices

Our proposition is this:

Make up a trial order from our Grand Free Millwork Catalog, of any quantity of material, large or small. Examine the goods at your freight depot. If you find them below our specifications in any particular, refuse the shipment! We will refund every penny of the purchase price and pay the freight both ways on any shipment that is not exactly as represented in our catalog.

How Cordon-Van Tine's Coods are Made and Guaranteed

Our goods are all manufactured in strict accordance with the Official Grades prescribed by the Sash and Door Manufacturers' Associations

We quote below from our Catalog the following regarding the material and workmanship in our Doors and Windows.

GORDON-VAN TINE DOORS (Extract from Catalog)

The lumber from which Gordon-Van Tine Doors are made is sawed from the best logs, in modern, mills-air-dried for months in the lumber yards, and then, as an extra precaution, put through a scientific drying process.

Joints are made with heavy hardwood dowel pins, glued with imported glue, pressed together by heavy steam power press. There is no "come apart" to our work.

The panels are sand papered on a special machine of our own invention before the door is put together and the entire door is then smoothed with extra fine sand paper.

This brings out the figure and grain of the wood and gives to each door the finished appearance that is a characteristic of all our products.

EXAMPLES OF DOOR PRICES

4	panel Y. P	"B" Quality	Door-2-6x6-6-13. \$1.43
4	panel Y. P.	"A" Quality	Door-?-6x6-6-1 . 1.72
5	panel W. P.	"A" Quality	Door-2-6x6-6-13. 1.93
4	panel Cypress	"A" Quality	Door-2-6x6-6-1 $\frac{3}{8}$. 2.00
4	panel Painted	Door	2-6x6-6-13. 1.13

GORDON-VAN TINE WINDOWS (Extract from Catalog)

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We use selected Soft Pine, air-seasoned and then scientifically kiln dried, in the manufacture of our windows. We use only the best quality of "A" glass in all our two-light windows, and "B" quality in our 4, 8 and 12-light windows. In glazing we use Weather-Proof putty. Our glaziers are experts, and do their work with the utmost care and skill. All our Windows and Transoms are primed in Pure Linseed Oil, so they can be used for oil finish work or painted.

EXAMPLES OF WINDOW PRICES

EXAMPLES OF WINDOW FRIOLS	
Windows - 8x10-1 1-8 lights, glazed	\$0.52
Windows -10x20-13-4 lights, glazed	.64
Windows -20x28-13-2 lights, glazed	.87
Barn Sash- 8x10-1 -4 lights, glazed	.39

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[December

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FROM MANUFACTURER DIRECT

ECONOMICS OF MILLWORK BUYING

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FROM MANUFACTURER DIRECT



1908]

AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

DAMAGED BY WATER

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

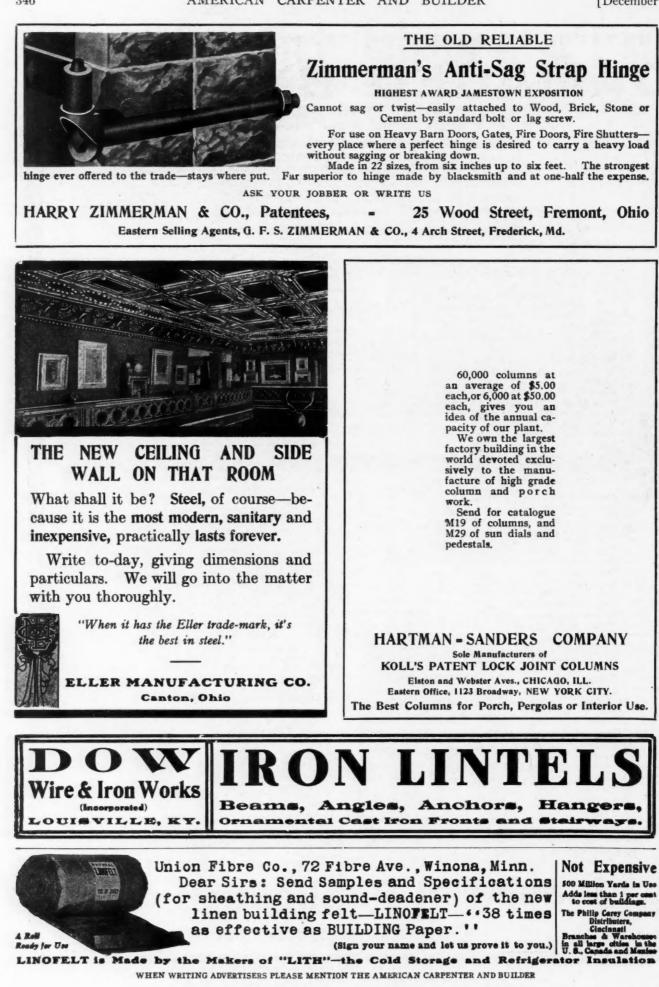
Many of our books were utterly ruined, but the greater portion received only a slight sprinkling on the edges. These cannot be sold as perfect copies, but for the purpose of reading and study they are as good as new copies. We are selling these way below cost and as the supply is limited we advise the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

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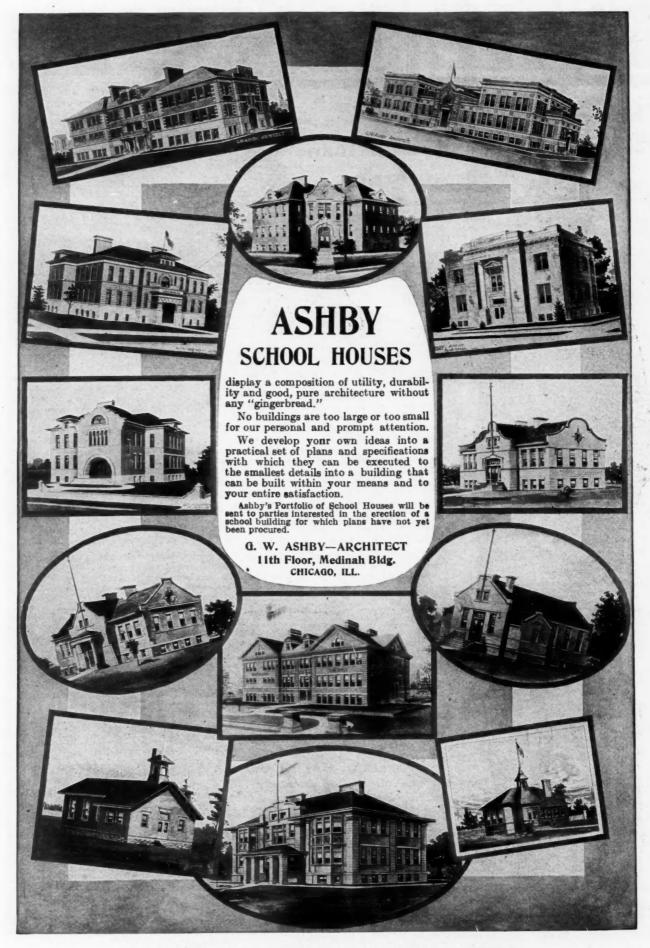
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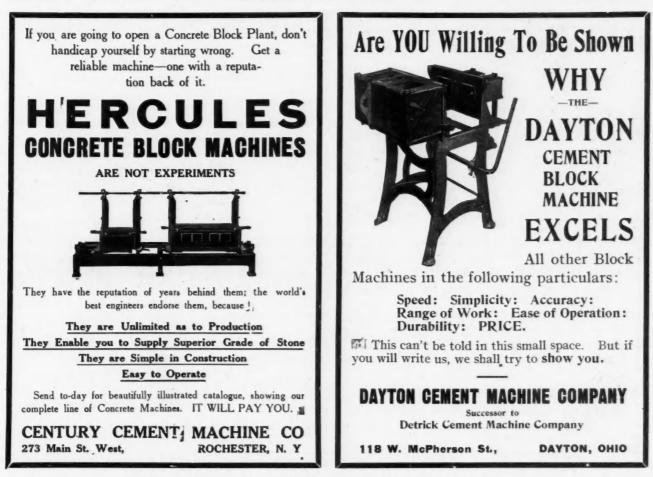
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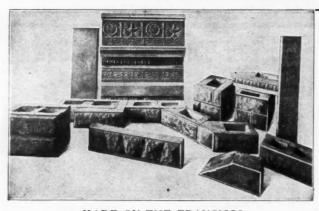
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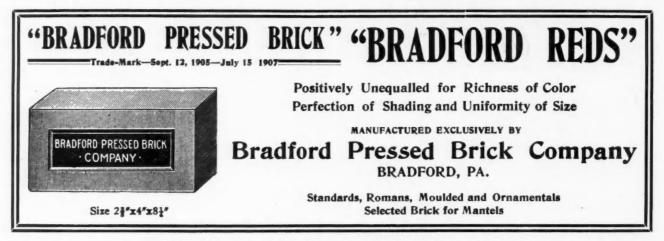
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