

# DISSTON <br>  <br> "Telegraph" Screw Driver 

The Disston Telegraph Screw Driver has a round blade of Crucible Steel. It is hardened and tempered with the greatest of care. Bright finish.

Handle of Hardwood, stained cherry. Like all Disston tools it is unequaled for durability and efficiency. Neat and well finished appearance.

HENRY DISSTON \& SONS
(INCORPORATED)
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## AUGER BIT ESSENTIALS

Tbe Third Reason why the well-known

## RUSSELL JENNINGS BITS


are so extensively used is that they have clean-cut, properly shaped


## SCREW POINTS

 which lead the bit into the wood without forcing.Our double-thread screw point is the standard for accurate work in soft or seasoned wood and in any wood not extremely gummy or hard.

Our single-thread screw point is for quick boring. The deep threads take a strong hold on gummy and hard woods. It does not clog in gummy wood and leads the bit into extremely hard woods, such as ironwood and lignum-vitae. It is suitable for end boring.


RUSSELL JENNINGS MFG. CO.<br>CHESTER, CONN., U. S. A.

# As Sure as 2 and 2 Is 4 



## We Want A Builder In Every Town

We Have an Attractive Proposition for One Carpenter or Builder in Every Community to Take Orders for Our Widely Advertised

## EDWARDS' METAL SPANISH TILE

ARE EASILY SOLD BY OUR AGENTS
Home Owners Everywhere Are Reading Our Advertisements in the Leading Magazines

## EDWARDS' INTERLOCKING METAL SPANISH TILE arChitects everywhere specify this attractive roofing

Edwards' Metal Spanish Tile are stamped out of the highest quality Worcester Grade Terne Plate, size $10 \times 14$ inches, furnished either painted or heavily galvanized. They are provided with our patented interlocking device, which conceals all nails, makes it possible to get a perfectly moisture proof roof without soldering and without danger of having the tile crack open in extreme cold or hot weather.
Edwards' Metal Spanish Tile looks exactly like the best Terra Cotta Tile. They have the decided advantage of being much lighter, easier to apply, longer lived and cost much less.

Write us today about your territory. Here's an opportunity you should not miss. Many carpenters and builders have been so successful taking orders and laying our Metal Spanish Tile that they now devote their entire time to this business. Others have made big profits selling and laying our metal tile roofing "between jobs." We show you how to build up an independent, profitable business in your own community. Write for our proposition today. The territory is going fast. Don't be too late. Send a postal right now.

## The Edwards Manufacturing Company

That's approximately what was finished with a Weber the past year - and at a saving of $\$ 91,076.88$ over hand work. It cost about $17-13$ cents to hand-finish a single foot. A Weber does the same work for close to $2-5$ of a cent. That means about $\$ 1.53$ a "square" by hand against 44 cents with a Weber. Here's a vital array of money-saving information. Can you beat it? Can you afford to put in another year scraping by hand or with some poor, flimsy scraper? Start 1911 right. Send for

## FREE TRIAL

## Tbe), EEBER Ragitic FloorScraper

5 to 10 DAYS

the Weber on trial. Test it out to a "dead certainty" for 5 to
10 days. Put it up against any floor scraper you've ever seen. If its work

You wonder why I'm so confident. I'll tell you

## By

Hand
\$1.53
per"square" With
The Weber 44c of wood floors.
and backward-which relieves you of that monotonous "all day" backward movement. Not only that, but you can smooth up uneven joints and remove dark stains easily and quickly because you can see exactly what you are doing, while it enables you to scrape clean across the centers of very narrow rooms.

Other Weber features are a Flexible Frame-which is guaranteed to prevent chattering and waves-Handle and Blade Adjustment -Sander-and Shearing Cut and Bowling Alley Attachments.

## Write for Information

about a scraper that has every improvement it should have for perfect work on all kinds
John F.Weber, President, WEBER MFG.CO. 661 71st Ave., West Allis,Wis.

## O. K.'d. BY UNCLE SAM

Washington, D. C. and Naval Training Station North Chicago, Ill.

WATSON H. BARBER
Contractor

Triple "A" Machine Co., Chicago, III. Gentlemen:-1 herein express to you my appreciation for the work and capability of Machine, both as to quantity and quality of the work your machine is capable of doing, as I think I Tripe "A" Floor Surfacing hard test as I had about 2000 squares of oak and maple flooring to dress at the U. S. Naval Training Station, North Chicago, minnois. This flooring was ladd about 4 months before cleaning and was full of grit and dirt from being walked and worked over. This floor had to be dressed so as to pass Government inspection. I had tried different electrical sand paper machines without satisfaction and will say that the Triple "A" Machine is the only one that met the requirements. I would not hesitate to rocommend the Triple "A" Machine to any and all that would desire a Floor Surfacing Machine that would do both quantity and quality work. Yours very truly,

> WATSON H. BARBER.


Triple "A" Floor Smoothers in operation at Drill Hall, U. S. N. T. S.

## THE TRIPLE "A" SPRING-DRIVEN FLOOR SMOOTHER STOOD THE TEST (where others failed) on 200,000 square feet of oak and maple floors of the U.S. Naval Training Station.

Bear in mind that the Triple " $A$ " Spring Driven Floor Smoother is practically a power machine.

Write for circular describing this up-to-date.Floor Smoother and Automatic Sandpapering Attachment.

TRIPLE "A" MACHINE CO.
110 S. Clark Street
CHICAGO, ILL.


Does this equipment look as though it is simply made to sell or has it the appearance of being constructed to do the work for which it is intended-Floor Scraping?

You can find out very easily and it won't cost you one cent. Just write me that you are ready to do some floor scraping and I will ship the Acme Floor Scraping Outfit to you on One Week's Free Trial. If, after you have given the machines a thorough test, you do not find the same entirely satisfactory, pack them up and ship them back at my expense.

I have been making this Absolutely Free Trial proposition for the past three years and thousands of contractors have investigated into it. If you haven't -why not? You certainly want to save $75 \%$ of your floor scraping labor expense, don't you? The Acme Floor Scraping Outfit offers the means for you to accomplish this saving.

Bear in mind that I devote my entire time to manufacturing floor scrapers. It is not a side issue with me. I superintend the construction of each Acme Outfit and can therefore guarantee it in every particular. You take no chances-I assume all responsibility.

I want to send you booklet and full details of my free trial offer. Write me for them to-day.

## JOSEPH MIOTKE

## JUST A FEW NEW ONES FROM OUR 1910 LINE

Hornet No. 4
With 3-inch upper quarter-sawed columns, golden oak gloss finish; height, 77 inches; width 4 feet 6 inches or 5 feet; $14 \times 24$ bevel mirror; tile opening $36 \times 36$, enameled tile facing and hearth and combination coal and wood burning grate with summer front, complete for


Hornet No. 5
With $3 / 3$-inch quartersawed oak pedestal columns; golden oak finish; height, 84 inches; width. 5 feet or 4 feet 9 inches; 18×36 plate mirror; tile opening 36x39;enameled tile facing and hearth and combination coal and wood burning grate with summer front, complete for


Hornet No. 6
With 4 -inch quartersawed oak double columns. Made of selected oak or maple, finished imitation mahogany, rubbed and polished finish. Height 7 feet 4 inches, width 5 feet, tile opening 42 inches wide by 39 inches high, projection 3 inches. French jection inches. rate mirror 36 inches wide by 18 inches inches wide by 18 inches high. ing and hearth and combination coal and wood burning grate and sum-
mer front, complete for

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{ }^{\$} 30.00
$$

Subject to 5 per cent discount if order is accompanied by cash. We guarantee thesc shipment. Furnished in oak or mahogany finish. Write for illustrated catalogue.

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You can use the entire surface of the stone. You get the rotary motion so necessary in the sharpening of chisels, planer irons and so forth-and, as it is made of Carborundum you get the fastest cutting, most efficient sharpening stone on earth

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In Oak Case 1.50
The Carborundum Co.
Ni agara Falls, N. Y.


# THE WOOD THAT LASTS SHALL BE FIRST with wise CONTRACTORS 



By honest and intelligent advice on woods we are not only saving losses to people who are going to build anyhow-but we are also

## CAUSING MORE PEOPLE TO BUILD

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## "SAWTOOTH" Roller Marking and Mortise Gauges <br> By making this Gauge with a Sawtooth wheel at end of bar in place of a pin or straight roll we have a gauge which will not run out with the grain of wood. The Sawtooth wheel runs true with edge of board, regardless of knots or cross grain wood.

Both Rods are graduated, and very near the end of the outside rod there is placed a steel pointed pin to admit of its being used close up into a rabbet or corner. This Gauge is strongly made.

This is the only Gauge on the market that will mark true at all times.
Another feature is, the line made by a pin gauge is very hard to see on some kinds of wood, but with our Sawtooth Roller Gauge the marks made are like punch marks, and reflect the light from all sides.
Our Single Gauge No. 10 is like No. 17 without the inner rod. Furnished in Nickel Plated and White Metal Finish.
LIGHT, NEAT AND COMPACT.
No. 17 Nickel Plated .... $\$ 1.00$
No. 10 Nickel Plated.
. $\$ 0.60$
No. 10 White Metal Finish.$\$ 0.50$
$\begin{array}{lccc}\text { NICHOLLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, } \\ \text { OTTUMWA } & - & -: & \text { IOWA }\end{array}$


THE
MILKS


Pocket Miter Box


MILKS POCKET MITER BOX is made of aluminum, nicely finished and will stand the hardest usage. It will cut accurately the principal angles on any moulding or strip of any kind. It is placed on the moulding instead of having to turn a long piece to get it in position to cut, as in the ordinary Miter Box. You can cut Miters on scaffolds and ladders with Milks Pocket Miter Box without getting down and it will not be in the way before and after cutting. WEIGHS EIGHT OUNGES. ORDER FROM YOUR HARDWARE DEALER OR WE WILL SEND YOU ONE PREPAID FOR $\$ 1.00$


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AMERICA'S GREATEST SASH EDOOR HOUSE
Another book of interest to dealers-107G-showing 68 choice new patterns in wide stile cottage front doors. Prices about the same as you pay for common doors. Get the bool:.



# -Double Acting <br> -All Steel <br> -Fool-Proof -Durable -Simple 

"Everlasting service" is not an idle claim but an assured fact with Standard Double Acting Spring Floor Hinges. Just a glance at the illustration and a study of the description will convince you how indefinite life is an assured fact. You will be able to see for yourself how our statements of simplicity, durability and compactness are fully borne out by the hinges themselves.

The Standard controls doors that swing in both directions. It is absolutely positive in action, moves smoothly and without noise, is adjustable to doors of various weights, holds doors open in either direction and is very easily and quickly applied.

It is of all-steel construction-no malleable or other castings are used at all. The case-hardened ball-bearings and wearing surfaces not only take care of the weight of the door, but the spring thrust too.

## Details Upon Request

No practical carpenter and builder can afford to overlook the many advantages offered in this wonderful hinge. The unique construction and low price allows it to be used, not only on particular work, but on all work. Send a postcard along today for full particulars-or ask your local hardware dealer to show you one.

## The Standard Mfg.Co. Shelby, Ohio

Notice the alignment feature in the floor plate; this allows a door to be adjusted to its proper position without changing the position of a single screw. This floor plate is flexible on the hinge post to accommodate itself to uneven floor.
Perfect silence in operation is accomplished by means of a short flexible plunger which is not rigidly fixed in the hinge frame, but takes the same side movements as the coil spring.

A hook-attachment obviates the necessity of making a finished mortise up the rear edge of the door when attaching hinge to door. Furthermore, this feature allows the weight of the door to increase the strength of the fastening. Finish plates are applied to the surface of the door with wood screws-after hinge is on. This method covers any defects in cutting the wood in applying the hinge.

## $\$ 10^{.00}$ For You $\longrightarrow$

We will pay ten cents per word-or ten dollars for one hundred words-to the carpenter or builder who sends us the best argument on why Standard Double Acting Spring Floor Hinges are better to use than others. This article should not contain more than one hundred words - if it contains less we pay the ten dollars just the same and should reach our office not later than March 15th. The winning answer will appear in the National Builder later.

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This substitute for lath and plaster is made of kiln-dried, dressed lath, imbedded in hot Asphalt Mastic, surfaced with sized cardboard and cut at the factory into $4 \times 4 \mathrm{ft}$. sheets, which are easily and quickly nailed to studding, ready for immediate application of wall paper, paint, burlap, or other decoration.

It is applied dry, is guaranteed not to swell, shrink, warp, crack, flake or blister; is clean, sanitary, and odorless; is proof against moisture, cold, heat, and vermin ; saves fuel in winter and keeps out summer heat; also deadens sound.

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Shows Construction of Bishopric Wall Board:
PRICE AND SHIPMENT-Crate of 16 sheets, covering 256 square feet of surface, $\$ 6.40$ per crate, or $\$ 2.50$ per 100 square feet, f. o. b. New Orleans, La., Cincinnati, or Alma, Mich. We ship from nearest point.
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Ideal Material for Cement Buildings or Stucco Exteriors. Proof against

Bishopric Sheathing is made of same materials as Wall Board, but finish is not
necessarily so fine, therefore costs less. $\frac{\mathrm{It}}{\mathrm{It}}$ is of uniform thickness, insuring a pernecessarily so fine, therefore costs less.
fectly even surface when applied.
tly even surface when applied.
fectly even surface when applied.
Bishopric Sheathing is niiled to studs, with lath and asphalt side exposed. Over
laths, weather boards are nailed or cement applied. Bishopric Sheathing makes a more
solid and substantial wall than lumber.


Shows Bishopric Sheathing over rafters ready
for Bishopric Rooting. also Weather
for Bishopric Rooting. also Weather-
boards over Bishopric Sheathing. ten times as great as one load of lumber-a tre Sold and substantial wointhan number.
There are no gaping joints; no widen-
ing cracks due to shrinkage; no knot
holes.
The Asphalt Mastic in Bishopric Sheathing is a non-conductor, moisture
cannot penetrate it. It is proof cannot penetrate it. It is prool through the tough, gummy Asphalt
Mastic. In applying weather-boards Mastic. In applying weather-moards
over the laths, dead air space is left over the laths, dead air space is
between the laths forming splendid inbetween the Doths awarming with the exdid in-
sulationse
of building paper and cost of its appliof buildin
cation.
cation.
One wagon 1 load of Bishopric Sheathing covers an area from six to
mendous saving in hauling. Five thousand feet can be hauled in an ordinary wagon.

The cost of applying Bishopric Sheathing is but $\$ 2.50$ per 1,000 feet--A SAVING
ABOUT 75 PER CENT. Furthermore, 1000 square feet of wood sheathing covers OF ABOUT 75 PER CENT. Furthermore, 1000 square feet of wood sheathing covers but 750 feet of surface, $20 \%$ less being due to tongue,
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In applying ordinary lumber, heavier sceaffolding, more tools and greater scaffold floor-space are required. In
applying Bishopric Sheathing, one man drives a few inails in each sheet; a common laborer or boy can finish the nailing. Bishopric Sheathing insures comfort during the con-
As soon as the building is closed struction of the building. As soon as the building is closed
in with Bishopric Sheathing, the men may work in comfort in with Bishopric Sheathing, the men may work in commort on the inside during bad weather, minish ings. time, enablin. the contractor to hold his men and complete
the work in the least possible time. the work in the least possible time.
Bishopric Sheathing is used wit Bishopric Sheathing is used with equally splendid results
under flooring and roofing boards. Used under floors, it under fiooring and roofing boards. sed under floors,
serves as a sound deadener and keeps out dampness, used
under the shingles, it keeps out summer he under the shingles, it keeps out summer heat.

ITS MANY USES-Bishopric Sheathing also is used with excellent results as a lining for dairy barns, ranch
houses, poultry houses, driving stables or any out-door houilding where protection from the elements, Summer or
Winter is desired. Wall Board and Sheath-
ing are shitped in crates.
 Dampness.

Bishopric Sheathing is the ideal material for cement exterior or stucco work. Cement firmly adheres to the laths and Asphalt Mastic and makes a solid, smooth ex-
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cheapest and best known.


Shows construction of Bishopric Sheathing. Arrow points to Asphalt Mastic into whichlaths are imbedded.

PRICE AND SHIPMENT-Crate of 16 sheets, covering 256 square feet of surface, $\$ 6$, or $\$ 2.35$ per square of 100 square feet, f. o. b. New Orleans, La., Cincinnati, or Alma, Mich. We ship from nearest point
 home showing Weather-hoards over Bishopric Sheathing.
exposed. also Bishopric Rooting over Bishoprie Sheathing
(smooth side of sheathing exposed)

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$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Wm. C. A. Stevenson } \\ \text { Louis Muller }\end{array}\right\}$ Associate Editors.
Porter-Hodgson Co., Publishers, 358-364 Dearborn St., Chicago

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Zinc Roofs
Builder's Course in Architectural Drawing.
Our Readers' Pages.

Our Practical Column.
Book Notices ..........
Latest Legal Decisions.40 Latest Legal Decisions.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS



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DOUBLE SPINDLE SHAPER



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Reversible Spindle Shaper, Boring and a dozen other valuable attachments can be added.
Each machine is sold separate or can take a circular saw and add to it all desired.
The long base best arranged for Portable Use with engine attached. BUY from the ORIMNATORS and LEADERS in improvements and you will be sure to get the best Our Ball Bearing Machines are the
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$\rightarrow$ ROTECT YOUR FINGERS by using a CRESCENT Jointer with Safety Head

The knives in CRESCENT Safety Heads are made of high speed steel which will hold an edge longer and turn out better finished and more work than can be done on a common jointer with ordinary knives. You may crowd the machine to the limit and the quality of work will be just the same as though you hadn't crowded it a bit.


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THE CRESCENT MACHINE COMPANY
LEETONIA, OHIO, U. S. A.


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Send for Catalog "A"

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Vol. 52
CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1911
No. 1


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For Floor Plans, Elevations and Details, See Supplement of This Number. Estimated Cost, Architect's Fees Not Included, $\$ 8,671.00$

## THE RUSSEL HOUSE

A house of stately design recently built at Omaha, Neb., is shown in the supplement sheet this month. The feature that dominates the design is the front portico with classical columns running through two stories by which the design strongly favors the colonial. The dip of the roof at the eaves is another prominent feature of the exterior.

The photograph shows the sweep of the porch along the left side to the large bay window of the sitting room from which access is had to the side steps of the porch.

The exterior is of siding and the roof is shingled. The first floor plan contains the reception hall with seat and stairway to the second floor; a colonnade opens into the parlor from which the sitting room is entered through sliding doors. The dining room is accessible from both the parlor and sitting room. In the second floor are five chambers and the bath room. The house throughout is very conveniently arranged and contains all manner of accommodations not found in the ordinary house. The roof plan is one that is unusually difficult to frame, and it is the subject of an illustrated article in this number, which will interest many readers.

## ESTIMATE OF RUSSEL HOUSE*

By I. P. HICKS
EXCAVATING AND MASONRY.
330 yards excavating, 35 c . ............................. $\$ 115.50$

6 yards stone chips, $\$ 2.25 \ldots . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 13.50
28 barrels Portland cement, $\$ 2.00 \ldots .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . 56.00
14 yards sand, $\$ 1.50 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . . . . . 21.00
46 lineal feet $12 \times 12$ flue lining, $40 \mathrm{c} . . . . . . . .$. ...... 18.40
22,500 brick laid in foundation walls, at $\$ 13.00 \ldots . . . .$. . 292.50
320 rock face cement blocks, $8 \times 8 \times 16$.
215 rock face cement blocks, $4 \times 8 \times 16$.
45 rock face cement blocks, $4 \times 4 \times 16 \ldots \ldots \ldots$
70 rock face cement blocks, $4 \times 8 \times 16$.
4 stone caps for porches, $32 \times 32 \times 31 / 2$.
2 stone caps for porches, $32 \times 38 \times 31 / 2 \ldots \ldots \ldots .$.
135.00

2 stone caps for porches, $3 \mathrm{ft} .3 \mathrm{in} . \times 1 \mathrm{ft} .2 \mathrm{in}$. x $31 / 2$
7 stone window sills, 5 in. x 9 in. x 3 ft .4 in ....
1 stone window sill, 5 in. x 9 in. x 4 ft .0 in....
1 stone door sill, 5 in. x 9 in. x 3 ft .8 in........ .
"Materials are figured at Omaha prices. Carpenter labor figured at 40 cents an

| 36 M No. 1 W. P. lath, \$5.50. | \$198.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 bbls. Ash Grove lime, $\$ 1.30$ | 23.40 |
| $71 / 4$ tons Fort Dodge plaster, $\$ 8.00$ | 58.00 |
| 1 ton finish plaster | 8.00 |
| 24 yards Platte River sand, $\$ 1.50$ | 36.00 |

LUMBER BILL.
$42 \times 8 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. partition plates, basement
$102 \times 4 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$, coal bin
$46 \times 8 \times 16$ ft. sills
$16 \times 8 \times 18 \mathrm{ft}$. sills
26 x 8 x 20 ft . sills
$\$ 997.80$
Feet. 84 110 256 72
$16 \times 8 \times 22 \mathrm{ft}$. sills 160
$26 \times 8 \times 14 \mathrm{ft}$. sills 88
$202 \times 10 \times 14 \mathrm{ft}$. sills, first floor joists.
112
$302 \times 10 \times 18 \mathrm{ft}$. sills, first floor joists. $262 \times 10 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. sills, first floor joists. $142 \times 10 \times 10 \mathrm{ft}$. sills, second floor joists.
$282 \times 10 \times 18 \mathrm{ft}$. sills, second floor joists.
$302 \times 10 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. sills, second floor joists
$82 \times 10 \times 14 \mathrm{ft}$. sills, second floor joists
$162 \times 6 \times 18 \mathrm{ft}$. attic joists
$302 \times 6 \times 20 \mathrm{ft}$. attic joists
$62 \times 6 \times 10 \mathrm{ft}$. attic joists
$182 \times 6 \times 12 \mathrm{ft}$. attic joists
$62 \times 6 \times 14 \mathrm{ft}$. attic joists
$242 \times 6 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. attic joists.
$342 \times 4 \times 14 \mathrm{ft}$. attic ceiling joists.
$342 \times 4 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. attic ceiling joists.
$32 \times 6 \times 24 \mathrm{ft}$. hip rafters
$22 \times 6 \times 20 \mathrm{ft}$. valley rafters
$22 \times 6 \times 18 \mathrm{ft}$. hip rafters
$22 \times 6 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. hip rafters
$22 \times 6 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. valley rafters
$202 \times 4 \times 20 \mathrm{ft}$. rafters
$302 \times 4 \times 18$ ft. rafters
$302 \times 4 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. rafters
$202 \times 4 \times 10 \mathrm{ft}$. rafters
$362 \times 4 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. for dormers
$401 \times 4 \times 12 \mathrm{ft}$. No. 1 com . for bridging
60 1x6x12 ft. No. 1 com. for braces
$402 \times 2 \times 18 \mathrm{ft}$. No. 1 com. for furring
$60 \mathrm{1x} 3 \times 10 \mathrm{ft}$. No. 1 com . for backing
6 1x6x16 ft. No. 1 com. for ribbon boards
460
900
702
189
840
810
184
192
600
60
216
84
384
306
374
72
40
36
32

2x4x20 ft. outside studding
90 2x4x20 ft. partitions . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,170
$182 \times 6 \times 20 \mathrm{ft}$. partitions
$1002 \times 4 \times 18 \mathrm{ft}$. partitions 360
$702 \times 4 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. plates
,200
$802 \times 4 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. for attic
$422 \times 8 \times 10 \mathrm{ft}$. porch joists
$62 \times 8 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. porch joists
880
$302 \times 6 \times 12 \mathrm{ft}$. ceiling joists, porch.
$42 \times 6 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. ceiling joists, porch.
$302 \times 4 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. porch rafters
Total ft. framing lumber
17,736
17,736 ft. framing lumber, at $\$ 28$. $\qquad$ $\$ 496.60$
$3,500 \mathrm{ft}$. 8 -inch No. 2 Y. P. shiplap, rough floors, \$28. 98.00
$3,800 \mathrm{ft} .8$-inch No. 2 Y. P. shiplap outside walls, \$28 106.40
500 ft .8 -inch No. 2 Y. P. for tin roofs, $\$ 28 . . . . .$.
$2,700 \mathrm{ft}$. 6 -inch No. 2 Y. P. sheathing for roofs, $\$ 2 \%$. . 72.90
$241 / 2 \mathrm{M}$ clear R. C. shingles, 5 to 2, $\$ 4.75 \ldots . . . . . .$. . . . . 116.37
$4,250 \mathrm{ft}$. $1 / 2 \times 4$-inch clear R. C. siding, $\$ 32 \ldots . . . . . .$.

$700 \mathrm{ft} .11 / 8 \times 4 \mathrm{in}$. x 16 ft . clear fir fig., porch, $\$ 50 . . .$.
$550 \mathrm{ft} .5 / 8 \times 4 \mathrm{in} . \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. clear fir ceiling, porches, $\$ 32 . . \quad 17.60$
680 ft . $5 / 8 \times 4 \mathrm{in}$. x 12 to 16 ft . clear fir, ceiling cornice plancher, \$32
21.76

400 sq. ft. $1 \times 6 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. clear fir finish, $\$ 50 . . . . . . . . .$.
100 sq. ft. $1 \times 4 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. clear fir finish, $\$ 50 \ldots . .$. . . . . . . 5.00
400 sq. ft. $1 \times 10 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. clear fir finish, $\$ 50 \ldots . .$. . . . 20.00
400 sq. ft. $1 \times 12 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$ clear fir finish, $\$ 50 . . . . . . . . .$. . . 20.00
400 sq. ft. $1 \times 8 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. clear fir finish, $\$ 50 . . . . . . . . .$.
140 sq. ft. $11 / 8 \times 12$ to 16 ft . clear fir finish, $\$ 50 \ldots . .$.
60 sq . ft. $11 / 8 \times 10 \mathrm{ft}$. corner boards, $\$ 50 \ldots . . . . . .$.
200 ft 1 x 12 x 16 ft . Y. P. shelves, $\$ 50$
10.00
$60 \mathrm{ft} .11 / 8 \times 12 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$. Y. P. cellar stairs, $\$ 50$.
. 3.00
40 ft .1 x 8 x 16 ft . Y. P. cellar stairs, $\$ 50$. 2.00
$1,600 \mathrm{ft} .3 / 8 \times 21 / 4$ face or S. W. O. flg., $\$ 80 \ldots . . . . . . . . .$.
$2,000 \mathrm{ft} .3 / 8 \times 21 / 4$ face maple flg., $\$ 60 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
$1,200 \mathrm{ft} 1 \mathrm{x} 4 \mathrm{in}$. Star Y. P. flg., attic, $\$ 35$.
Total lumber bill
$\$ 1,534.63$

## MILL WORK.

4 porch columns, 22 in . at base, 18 in . at neck, 18 ft .
7 in. long over all, square blocks at base of column 4 in. thick, $\$ 20$
.$\$ 80.00$
10 porch columns, $10 \times 10$ in. x 9 ft .0 in., No. 2217 W. P., $\$ 3.50$
35.00

10 square bases, 14 inches square, $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. thick, 50 c .... 5.00
11 porch newels, $6 \times 6 \times 12 \mathrm{ft}$. 10 in, W P, $\$ 1$
3 porch newels, $71 / 2 \times 71 / 2 \times 2$ ft. 10 in., W. P., $\$ 1.25$
11.00

800 ft 13 . 13.75
$1 / 4 \mathrm{~N} 13 / 4$ No. 200 W. P. balusters, 2c.
2 pes. bent top rail, No. 2001, $\$ 2.50$.
2 pes. bent bot. rail, No. 2002, $\$ 2.50$.
2 pes. porch 5.00
1 pe.
3 pes. porch rail, top, $21 / 2 \times 51 / 4 \times 14 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., $10 \mathrm{c} . . .{ }^{2} .{ }^{2} .20$
2 pes. porch rail, top, $21 / 2 \times 51 / 4 \times 12 \mathrm{ft} .0 \mathrm{in} ., 10 \mathrm{c} . . .{ }^{2} .{ }^{2} .20$
5 pes. porch rail, bot., $21 / 2 \times 51 / 4 \times 14 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., $10 \mathrm{c} . . . . . .$.
2 pes. porch rail, bot., $21 / 2 \times 51 / 4 \times 12 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., $10 \mathrm{c} \ldots$..... 2.40
1 pc . porch rail, bot., $21 / 2 \times 51 / 4 \times 9 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., $10 \mathrm{c} . . .$. . . 90
1,000 pes. No. 8005 W. P. mold., $21 / 2$ c . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 25.00
120 pes. No. 8002 W. P. mold, 2c. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.40
1 ice box dr. frame, 1 ft .8 in . x 2 ft .4 in . oak sill rabt. outside, 13/8
2 pes. W. P. casing, $11 / 8 \times 21 / 2 x^{7} / \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., 3c.......... . . 42
1 sash frame $18 \times 24$, 1 lt . Mo. cap slip head, sash to slide up 18 inches
1.50


16 ft . No. 8016 W. P., $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.
2 pcs. bent crown mold, No. 8005, radius $9 \mathrm{ft} .11 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., $\$ 2.50$
2 pes. do., rad. $9 \mathrm{ft} .71 / 2$ in., $\$ 2.50 \ldots .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.00
2 pes. No. 8030, rad. $10 \mathrm{ft} .33 / 4$ in., $\$ 2.50$. . . . . . . . . . . 5.00
1 or. circle cone, No. 8061 , rad. $7 \mathrm{ft} .93 / 4 \mathrm{in}$............ 1.50
400 ft . dental strips, 1 x 4, W. P., 3c.
2 pcs. do. 1-3 pitch, 10 ft ., 4 c .
50 ft No. 8033 W. P. mold., $\$ 1.60 \ldots \ldots .$.
580 ft. No. 8143 W. P. mold., $\quad .90 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
250 ft. No. 8061 W. P. mold., .70 .......................... . . . . 1.75
120 ft . No. 8285 W. P. mold., $2.30 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$.
1 O. S. dr. frame, 2 ft .10 in , 77 ft .0 in ., rab. $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. oak sill, molded cap
2.50

1 O. S. dr. frame, 2 ft .8 in x 6 ft .8 in., rab. $13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$.
Mo. cap, oak sill. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ............ . . . 2.50
3 O. S. dr. frames, 2 ft .8 in . x 6 ft .8 in ., rab. $13 / 8 \mathrm{in}$., Mo, cap oak sill, \$2.25.
6.75

1 front dr. frame, 3 ft .0 in . x 7 ft .0 in ., rab. $13 / 4$, oak sill, side cas., $91 / 2$ in., rab. $13 / 4$ in., Mo. cap..........
2 side lt. frames, 1 ft . $2 \mathrm{in} .\mathrm{x} 5 \mathrm{ft} .0 \mathrm{in} .\mathrm{x} 13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., side cas. $21 / 2$ in. side cas $51 / 2$ in, tacked on Mo. cap, cas. below sill $21 / 2$ in. wide, $\$ 2$

1 outside dr. 2 ft .8 in . x 6 ft .8 in., $13 / 4$ No. 309 W. P.
glazed D. S.

3 drs., 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in., 13/8 No. 309 W. P., No. 309, glazed D. S., \$2.50.
1 O. S. dr., 2 ft . 10 in . x 7 ft .0 in. x $13 / 4$, No. 1078 Q. S. W. O. 2 s . glazed, 1 lt . beveled plate.........

1 O. S. dr., 3 ft .0 in x $7 \mathrm{ft} .0 \mathrm{in} . \times 13 / 4 \mathrm{in}$., No. 1160 Q. S. W. O., 2 sds., glazed bev. plate, 1 lt.
26.00

1 wd. frame, $60 \times 18 \times 42$, 2 lt., Mo. cap. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2.50
3 wd. frames, $40 \times 30$, $21 t$. Mo. cap, $\$ 2.25 . . . . . . . . . .$.
2 wd. frames, $32 \times 30$, 2 lt., Mo. cap., $\$ 2.25 . . . . . . . .$. . . . . 4.50
1 wd. frame, $36 \times 30,2$ lt., Mo. cap.
1 wd. frame, $28 \times 30$, 2 lt., Mo. cap
2 wd. frames, $18 \times 20$, $2 \mathrm{lt} .$, Mo. cap., $\$ 2$.
1 wd. frame, $40 \times 26$, 2 lt ., Mo. cap.
2.25

4 wd. frames, $36 x 26$, 2 lt., Mo. cap, $\$ 2.25$
wd, frames, $32 x 26$, 1t, Mo. cap,
1 wd. frame, $30 \times 26,2 \mathrm{lt}$., Mo cap.
4.50

1 wd. frame, $26 \times 26$, 2 lt., Mo. ap $\quad 2.25$
1 wa
2 wd. frames, $18 \times 20,2$ lt., Mo. cap., $\$ 2$
w. Irames, 18x20, 2 It., Mo. cap., \$2................. . . 4.00
1 wd. frame, 20x20, 2 lt., Mo. cap.$\$ 2.00$
2 sash frames, $36 \times 18$, 1 lt., Mo. cap.4.00
1 triple frame, 2 side sash $14 \times 25,1$ lt., center wd. 20x12,2 lt., no head casing, 4 in. mullions, side casing, 10 in.
2 mullion sash frames, $20 \times 26$, 1 lt., no head casing,
4 -in. mullions, sash to slide up 12 inches, $111 / 2$-in.4 -in. mullions, sash
side casings, $\$ 3.50$1 piece oak extension sill, 8 ft6 pieces sill, $13 / 4 \times 2$ in. $\times 2 \mathrm{ft}$., W. P6 pieces casing, $11 / 8 \times 111 / 2 \times 3 \mathrm{ft}$., fir.7 cellar wd. frames, $12 \times 16$, 2 lt., $\$ 1.75$.6.00
1 cellar wd. frame, $16 \times 16,2 \mathrm{lt}$. 7 cellar sash, $12 \times 16,2$ lt., $13 / 8,80 \mathrm{c}$1 cellar sash, $16 \times 16,2$ lt., $13 / 8$$1 \mathrm{wd} .18 \times 20,2 \mathrm{lt} ., 13 / 8 \mathrm{ck}$.$13 / 8 \ldots$
k., D. S. . . $\$$ 3 wds., $40 \times 30$, 2 lt., $13 / 8$ ck., D. S., $\$ 5$.\$4....1 wd., $36 \times 30$, 2 lt., $13 / 8$ ck., D. S.ck., D. S1 wd., $28 \times 30$, $2 \mathrm{lt} ., 13 / 8$ ck., D. S.1 wd., $40 \times 26$, 2 lt., $13 / 8$ ck., D. S2 wds., $32 \times 26$, 2 lt., $13 / 8$ ck., D. S., $\$ 3.10$.4 wds., $36 \times 26$, 2 lt., $13 / 8$ ck., D. S., $\$ 3.90$.1 wd., $30 \times 26$, 2 lt., $13 / 8$ ck., D. S1 wd., 26x26, 2 lt., $13 / 8$ ck., D. S.1 wd., $20 \times 26$, 2 lt., $13 / 8$ ck., D. S.2 wds., $18 \times 20$, 2 lt., $13 / 8$ ck., D. S1 wd., $20 \times 20$, $2 \mathrm{lt} ., 13 / 8 \mathrm{ck} .$, D. S1 wd., 20x12, $2 \mathrm{lt} ., 13 / 8$ ck., D. S2 sash, $14 \times 25$, 1 lt., $13 / 8$ Div., $\$ 1.20$. .4 sash, 20x26, 1 lt., 13/8 Div., \$1.304 sash, 20x26, 1 lt., $13 / 8$ Div., $\$ 1.30$.1 sash, $36 \times 18,1$ lt., glazed mitered beveled plate.7.00404016 pes. No. $8085,8 \mathrm{ft}$. Q. S. O., $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.6.00
14 pes. No. 8084, 12 ft Q. S. O., 1c.1.92
4 pes. No $8309,6 \mathrm{ft} 6 \mathrm{in}$ birch, 3 e89
84 pes. No. 8309, 6 ft . birch, 3c.15.12
28 pes. No. 8309, 5 ft . birch, 3c ..... 4.20
60 ft . No. 8267 birch, 4c ..... 2.40
70 ft . No. 8381 birch apron, 3c ..... 2.10
270 ft . cap, $11 / 8 \times 21 / 4$, birch, No. 8396 , 3c ..... 8.10
280 ft . cove, $11 / 8 \times 11 / 8$, birch, 1 c . ..... 2.80
22 pes. $8085,14 \mathrm{ft}$. birch, $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$3.85
30 pes. $8084,14 \mathrm{ft}$. birch, 1c. ..... 4.20
$580 \mathrm{ft} .84281 / 2$, birch, 4 c . ..... 23.20
600 ft .8422 birch, $\mathrm{t} / 2 \mathrm{c}$3.00
300 ft . 8264, birch, 1 ¹/2c4.50
88 base blocks, $11 / 8$ in. x $41 / 4$ in. x 10 in. No. $10131 / 2$ birch, 10c ..... 8.80
Q. S. 0 . ..... 1.50
1.00
1.00
1 inside frame, $3 \mathrm{ft} .0 \mathrm{in} . \times 7 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., Q. S. 0
1 inside frame, $3 \mathrm{ft} .0 \mathrm{in} . \times 7 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., Q. S. 0 ..... 2.70
3 inside frames, 2 ft .6 in x 7 ft .0 in., Q. S. $0 ., 90 \mathrm{c}$ ..... 2.70
$\%$ inside frames, 2 ft .8 in . x 6 ft .8 in ., birch, 80 c . . ..... 5.60
inside frames, 2 ft .6 in. x 6 ft .8 in., birch, 80 c .4.00
5 inside frames, 2 ft .4 in . x 6 ft .8 in ., birch, 75 c . ..... 3.75
5 inside frames, 2 ft .0 in . x 6 ft .8 in ., birch, 75 c. ..... 3.75
1 inside frame, $3 \mathrm{ft} .0 \mathrm{in} . \times 6 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in}$., birch .....  90
window, $60 \times 18 \times 42,2 \mathrm{lt}$. ck., top glazed beveled plate bottom plain plate ..... 35.00\$410.00\$4
1 pc. 8395,6 ft. 8 in., Q. S. 0. .....  28
3 pes. $8395,5 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., Q. S. 0 ..... 60
3 pes. $8395,4 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in} .$, Q. S. 0 ..... 56 ..... 40
2 pes. 8395,4 ft. 4 in., Q. S. 0
2 pes. 8395,4 ft. 4 in., Q. S. 0
3 pes. $8395,9 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., Q. S. 0 ..... 1.08
2 pes. 8395 , 7 ft .0 in., Q. S. 0
2 pes. 8395 , 7 ft .0 in., Q. S. 0
48
48
9 pes. $8395,3 \mathrm{ft} .6$ in., Q. S. 0. ..... 1.28
2 pes. cap, No. 8410,7 ft. 4 in., Q. S. 0 .....  60
3 pes. cap, No. 8410,4 ft. 4 in., Q. S. 0 .....  52
9 pes. cap, No. 8410,3 ft. 10 in., Q. S. O ..... 1.44
3 pcs. cove, $11 / 8 \times 11 / 8,9 \mathrm{ft} .6$ in., Q. S. 0. ..... 1.44
.42
2 pes. cove, $11 / 8 \times 11 / /, 7 \mathrm{ft} .6$ in., Q. S. 0. .....  22
3 pcs. cove, $11 / 8 \times 11 / 8,4 \mathrm{ft}$. 6 in., Q. S. 0 . ..... 21
9 pes. cove, $11 / 8 \times 11 / 8,4 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., Q. S. 0. ..... 54
$210 \mathrm{ft} .8428 \mathrm{I} / 2$, Q. S. O., 5 c
2.20
220 ft .8422 , S. $0 ., 1 \mathrm{c}$ ..... 4.84
12 pcs. 8309, $12 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Y}$. P., 2 c . ..... \$ 2.882 pcs. 8267 , 14 ft. Y. P., 3c.84
$200 \mathrm{ft} .84281 / 2$ Y. P., 4c. ..... 8.00
7 oak thresholds, 3 ft .1 in., 15 c . ..... 1.05
260 ft .8422 Y. P., $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. ..... 1.30
350 ft .8379 Y. P., $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. ..... 8.75
34 base blocks, 1 1/8×41/4×10 in., No. $1013 \mathrm{I} / 2$, O. S. W. O., 10c ..... 3.40
8 blocks do. Y. P., 5 c ..... 40
4 pcs. plate rail, $12 \mathrm{ft} ., \mathrm{Q}$. S. W. 0. ..... 4.80
1 pc. nosing, $11 / 8 \times 33 / 4 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}$., Y. P. ..... 64
1 pc. nosing, $11 / \mathrm{sx} 33 / 4 \times 6$ ft., Y. P. .....  24
4 pes. $8309,7 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., Q. S. W. O. ..... 1.12
34 pes. $8309,6 \mathrm{ft} .6$ in., Q. S. W. 0 . ..... 8.84
16 pes. $8309,6 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., Q. S. W. 0. ..... 3.84
1 pc. 8267 , 6 ft .8 in., Q. S. W. 0 . ..... 35
3 pes. $8267,5 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., Q. S. W. O. ..... 25
3 pes. 8267 r, 4 ft. 8 in., Q. S. W. 0. ..... 2 pcs. $8267,4 \mathrm{ft}$.4 in., Q. S. W. 0.I' pc. cap, No. $8410,7 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., Q. S. W. O.3 pes. cap, No. 8410, 5 ft. 0 in., Q. S. W. O.3 pes. cap, No. 8410 , 4 ft. 8 in., Q. S. W 0.1 head cas., $8397,6 \mathrm{ft} .8$ in., Q. S. W. 0.3 head cas., $8397,5 \mathrm{ft} .0 \mathrm{in}$., Q. S. W. 03 head cas., 8397, 4 ft .8 in., Q. S. W. 02 head cas., 8397,4 ft. 4 in., Q. S. W. 01 pc. cove, $11 / 8 \times 11 / 8 x^{7} 7$ ft. 0 in., Q. S. W. O3 pcs. cove, $11 / 8 \times 11 / 8 \times 5 \mathrm{ft} .4$ in., Q. S. W. 0.3 pes. cove, $11 / 8 \times 11 / 8 \times 5 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., Q. S. W. 0 .2 pcs. cove, $11 / 8 \times 11 / 8 \times 4$ ft. 8 in., Q. S. W. 0.3 pes. apron, $8397,9 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., Q. S. W. 0.2 pcs. apron, 8397 ', 7 ft .0 in., Q. S. W. 0.3 pes apron, $8397,4 \mathrm{ft} .0$ in., Q. S. W. 09 pcs. apron, $8397,3 \mathrm{ft} .6$ in., Q. S. W. 0.3 pes. cap, No. $8410,9 \mathrm{ft} .4$ in., Q. S. W. $O$.1 door, $2 \mathrm{ft} .10 \mathrm{in} .\mathrm{x} 7 \mathrm{ft} .0 \mathrm{in} ., 13 / 4$, No. 1078 , Q. S.W. 0,2 sde 1 lt , bevel plate, $24 \times 36$. S.W. O., 2 sds., gla., 1 lt. , bevel plate, $24 \times 36 \ldots . . . .$. .
$6 \mathrm{drs} ., 2 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in} .\mathrm{x} 6 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in} \mathrm{x} 13 /$.8 , No. 381 , birch, 222.00
panel, \$636.00
$6 \mathrm{drs} ., 2 \mathrm{ft} .6 \mathrm{in}. \times 6 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in}$ x $13 / 8$, do. $\$ 6$. ..... 36.00
6 drs ., 2 ft .4 in. $\times 6 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in}$. $\times 13 / 8$, do. $\$ 5$. ..... 30.00
4 drs ., $2 \mathrm{ft} .0 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x} 6 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in}$. x $1 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{s}$, do. $\$ 4$ ..... 16.00
2 med. case drs., 1 ft .8 in . $\times 2 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x} 1 \mathrm{I} / 8,1 \mathrm{lt}$., birch, gla. bevel plate mirror, $16 \times 28$ in., $\$ 3$. ..... 6.00
2 clothes chute drs, $11 \times 16 \times 7 / 8$ in., birch, 1 panel, $\$ 1.25$. ..... 2.50
2 med. case frames, 1 ft .8 in . x 2 ft .8 in ., $61 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. deep over all, 3 adjustable shelves. ..... 2.50
2 inside cols., $7^{1 / 2} \times 7{ }^{7} / 2 \times 5$ ft. 6 in. over all, No. 1301 , Q. S. W. O., mitered corners, square box ..... 40.00
2 inside pedestals, 2 ft .0 in . high, 1 ft .9 in . out fromjambs, case $41 / 4$ inch, base $84281 / 2$, No. 1302, Q. S.W. 0 .15.00
1 birch case drawers, in bedroom ..... 20.00
1 birch case drawers on first floor. ..... 18.00
1 birch case drawers in pantry ..... 15.00
2 china closet drs., $2 \mathrm{ft} .47 / 8$ in. $\times 4 \mathrm{ft} .1 / 4 \mathrm{in} . \times 11 / 8$, 1 lt., D. S., \$2. ..... 4.00
1 birch case in pantry. ..... 12.00
10 pcs. 8084, 12 ft .0 in., Y. P. ..... 1.50
1 rim, rear box stairs, birch. . ..... 30.00
1 rim box stairs, Y. P., attic. ..... 6.00
1 pe. rail, No. 1180 , 16 ft . Y. P ..... 80
50 balusters, $11 / 8 \times 11 / 8 \times 2 \mathrm{ft} .8$ in., Y. P., square, plain. ..... 2.00
2 birch C. C. drs., $1 \mathrm{ft} .111 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. x $4 \mathrm{ft} .1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$. x $11 / 8,1$ lt., D. S., \$2 ..... 4.00
2 birch cupboard drs., ope. for doors, 4 ft .7 in . x 2 ft . 4 in., drs. $11 / 8,2$ flat panels, rab. center. ..... 5.00
1 vestibule dr., 3 ft .0 in x 7 ft .0 in . x $13 / 4$, No. 1145 Q. S. W. O., 2 sds., gla. bevel plate, $22 \times 58$ in. ..... 24.00
1 dr., 2 ft. 8 in. $\times 6$ ft. 6 in. $\times 13 / 8,5+$ panel, Y. P... 3 drs., 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., $13 / 8$, 4 -panel. ..... 2.60
008 in $13 / 2,2-p a$
1 run O. S. W. O. main stairs, 35 ft ., $3 / 8 \times 2 \mathrm{in}$. face, 0. ..... 120.00S. W. O. flg.
1 O. S. W. O. oak seat in hall. ..... 5.00
20 balusters, $11 / 8 \times 11 / 8 \times 2 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in}$., Y. P., plain sqr ..... 1.20
3 ft . No. 1182 Y. P .....  30
7 pes. No. 8309, 6 ft. 6 in., birch ..... 1.84

12 birch blocks, No. $10131 / 2,11 / 8 \times 41 / 4 \times 10$ in., $8 c$.
1 ice box dr., $1 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in}$. x 2 ft .4 in., $13 / 8,2$-panel.
1 piece No. $84281 / 2,14 \mathrm{ft}$., birch.
1 inside dr. frame, $2 \mathrm{ft} .4 \mathrm{in} . \times 6 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in}$., birch
1 inside dr. frame, 2 ft .8 in . $\times 6 \mathrm{ft} .8 \mathrm{in}$., Y. P.
1 slide dr. frame, 6 ft. 0 in. x 7 ft. 6 in., 0 . S. W. 0 ., 4 side jambs, $7 / 8 \times 5,1$ head jamb, $7 / 8 \times 12$ in.
$60 \mathrm{ft} .8428 \mathrm{t} / 2$, Q. S. W. O., 8 c .
8 pes. 8309, 12 ft., Q. S. W. 0
2 pes. 8397, 12 ft., Q. S. W. O
1 pc. 8397, 14 ft. birch
0 shelves, $1 \times 18$ in. x 3 ft .6 in ., red cedar
5 shelves, $1 \times 14$ in. $x 4$ ft. 0 in., red cedar
5 shelves, $1 \times 14$ in. x 2 ft. 8 in., red cedar
1 front screen dr., 3 ft .0 in . x $7 \mathrm{ft} .0 \mathrm{in} .$, No. 449, Q. S. W. 0

1 screen dr, 2 ft. 10 in. $\times 7$ ft. 0 in., No. 447, Q. S. W. 0.
1 screen dr., 2 ft. 8 in. $x 6$ ft. 8 in., No. 499, Q. S. W. 0 .
3 screen drs., 2 ft .8 in . $x 6 \mathrm{ft} .8$ in., $1 \mathrm{I} / 8$, W. P., $\$ 1.90$
6 cellar sash screens, $12 \times 16,2 \mathrm{lt}$.
3 wd. screens, $40 \times 30$, 2 lt., $\$ 2$.
2 wd. screens, $32 \times 30$, 2 lt., $\$ 1.75$
1 wd . screen, $36 \times 30$, 2 lt .
1 wd . screen, 28x30, 2 lt.
2 wd. screens, 18x20, 2 lt., $\$ 1.50$
1 wd . screen, 40 x 26 , 2 lt.
4 wd. screens, $36 \times 26$, 2 lt., $\$ 2$
2 wd. screens, $32 \times 26$, 2 lt., $\$ 1.75$
1 wd . screen, $30 \mathrm{x} 26,2 \mathrm{lt}$.
1 wd . screen, $26 \times 26$, 2 lt .
1 wd . screen, 20x26, 2 lt .
1 wd . screen, 20x12, 2 lt.
1 wd . screen, 20x20, 2 lt .
4 sash screens, 20x26, 1 lt., \$1
1 sash screens, $18 \times 24,1 \mathrm{lt}$.
Total cost mill work
CARPENTER Labor.
$17,736 \mathrm{ft}$. framing lumber, $\$ 10$.
$7,800 \mathrm{ft}$. boarding, $\$ 10$.
2,700 ft. roof boarding, $\$ 10$.
$241 / 2 \mathrm{M}$ shingles, $\$ 2.25$
$4,250 \mathrm{ft}$. siding, $\$ 1.50$.
Add for mitered corners.
700 ft . porch floor, $\$ 1.50$.
550 ft . porch ceiling, $\$ 1.50$.
1,120 lineal ft. cornice, 15 c porch work.
$1,600 \mathrm{ft}$. oak flooring, $\$ 35$
2,000 ft. maple flooring, $\$ 35$
$1,200 \mathrm{ft}$. Y. P. flooring, $\$ 20$. Finishing 8 cellar window frames, $\$ 1.25$
4 cellar door frames, \$2.
3 outside doors, $\$ 4$
3 outside doors, $\$ 3$.
1 vestibule door
1 set sliding doors
1 cased ope.
1 cased ope.
28 doors, $\$ 3$.
24 windows, $\$ 2.50$
Setting door jambs.
Setting window frames.
Attic frames
Inside base, $1,050 \mathrm{ft}$., 5 c .
Plate rail
Picture molding
Setting up cellar stairs
Setting up attic stairs.
Setting up rear stairs.
Setting up front stairs.
Pantry work
Case first floor
Case second floor
Medicine cases
Closets
Porch work
Hanging screens
Incidentals, 10 per cent

Total estimate
1.362 .16
.\$1,362.16
.80

RECAPITATION
Excavating and masonry
\$ 997.80

MeNix-"Why so ?"
Warman-"If they see carpenters coming out of your house they'll pass it around that you're keeping boarders."


1911!!
Wishing each and every one of you, a happy, peaceful, and prosperous New Year.

Let the good resolutions made at the first of the year, remain with you, and hold fast to you, during the whole of this 1911.

It has been the custom for several years with many of our readers who are employers of labor, to gladden the hearts of a number of their deserving workmen each year, by presenting each of them with a paid-up subscription to The National Builder, for the incoming year. This is an excellent custom, and one that must commend itself to people who are desirous of bettering the conditions of their working men. The generosity of the employers is more than amply rewarded by the better efforts, and improved efficiency of the men receiving the journal. You have not adopted this custom, of giving to your younger employers, some token or reward for their services rendered or services anticipated, should try this experiment, and we are convinced you will be agreeably surprised. You need not confine your gifts to the giving of THE National Builder. There are many suitable books advertised in our pages, from which some special one, particularly adapted to the requirements of the individual for whom the gift is intended, that could be presented with profit to both giver and receiver, besides, it is always more "blessed to give than to receive."

There are other things besides "The National Builder," or technical books, that may be suitable and appropriate gifts to workmen. Take for instance, a pair of saws. "A cut-off and a rip"or the one hundred and one other tools, such as planes, chisels, hammers, mitre boxes, scrapers and gauges. What better gift to a plasterer, or a bricklayer than a set of trowels, pointers, plaster molders, floats, etc.? These little evidences of appreciation by the employer, when given in a proper spirit, will most assuredly bring back profits on the investment, added to by the gratification of knowing you have helped on the road to success, a struggling laborer, whose load of home responsibilities, debarred him from purchasing the class of tools that would enable him to perform a greater and a better service in a shorter time. An old Scotch saying has it, "That naething is lost a freend gets," might be amended and made to read-"That what ye gae to yer deserving workmen, is money saved."

Dealers who advertise in this, or similar journals, and who have no further use for this paper, after looking over it, would be doing themselves and some deserving workmen, good service by giving their paper to them as they are published, instead of casting them into the waste-basket or throwing them on the floor for the office boy to destroy. It may be that in some instance or another, you may, by this little act of kindness, kindle a spark of action or genius, that will one day be of great importance to the world at large. "Do good and be happy!"

The policy of The National Builder, has always been of a conservative kind. We have at all times refrained from "blowing trumpets or beating drums," or announcing ourselves as the "biggest thing on earth," and have confined ourselves to "pegging away" in our own sphere of influence, that is to say, we have made no attempts to invade the domains that properly belong to the purely, high class architectural journals such as "The American Architect," "The Western Architect," "The Architectural Record," and a few others, but have contented ourselves with working among contrac-
tors, operative builders, and decorators, and in these fields, we are vain enough to think we have been fairly successful, owing in a great measure, we fancy, to the fact, that we know-from personal knowledge-what to serve up to readers in these classes, and, we imagine, we have served it up in such a manner as to be acceptable to those for whom the meats were intended; as evidence of this, we have but to call the attention of our readers to the figures showing our circulation. No journal devoted to the interests we represent, ever before had a circulation as large as these figures show, either in this country of "immensities," or in Europe; but these figures were not reached without effort, and a very large expenditure. We are not given to boasting or of making promises, but. sometimes it is necessary to inform readers of some of the things they may expect during the coming year, and because some of our subscribers have intimated they would like to get information on the several subjects asked for in their correspondence. We have engaged the services of an expert to prepare for our pages, a series of articles on steel constroction, also wood and steel construction, and brick, concrete, and steel construction. A series of papers on Architectural Drawing, lettering, etc., will be continued. A column of real practical hints and methods will appear each month, and articles of interest to the workman, contractor and builder, will be furnished by our regular correspondents, and our question and answer columns will give every reader of the paper a chance to ask for any information he may want, also opportunities to air his views on any of the subjects submitted or discussed. We can safely say to our readers that the National Builder for 1911 will equal in every particular, and excell in many, any previous issue of thepaper, and this is saying a great deal.

While some people live in cellars, others live in $\$ 25,000$ rented flats. Until lately no millionaire in New York could, if he wished, pay a higher rental than $\$ 20,000$ a year for his flat. But that disability has now been removed. They are building in Fifth avenue a block of flats, seventeen in number, each of which is to be rented at $\$ 20,000$ a year. Each flat contains eighteen rooms, of which the four principal rooms-salon, dining and living rooms, and gallery-cover an area of 2,500 feet, which can be converted at will into one immense hall for entertaining. Each flat has its own elevator, refrigerating plant, and incinerating apparatus for the destruction of refuse, as well as vacuum cleaners and electric laundry and ironing machinery. Of course the appointments of the living rooms are amazingly luxurious.


## THE IMPORTANCE OF SAFE SCAFFOLDING

## By OWEN B. MAGINNIS



MONG the numerous auxiliaries employed in, or essential to safe and successful building construction, there is none more important than the scaffolding, so in this article it is my intention to consider it in its most practical sense and analyze some details.
The word or technical term "scaffold" is very ancient, like the trade or art itself, having been employed in building and engineering works from time immemorial, but as it is not the purpose

$$
\text { Fig. } 1 .
$$


of this article to treat the subject historically, we will proceed to the actual modern practice.

Primarily of course, the first and perhaps the most useful appliance we meet with for ordinary heights, is the sawhorse, or mason's horse, familiar to all readers, but they can be built up to any height in tiers as shown at Fig. 1, where a series of two tiers is represented.

Assuming that one row of horses gives a height of 4 or 5 feet, two would give 8 or 10 feet 2 inches, the thickness of the planks being added, so 3 tiers would give 12 feet 4 inches or 15 feet 4 and so on, as required to the height desired.

The old form of pole and putlog scafford is rarely now used on the western hemisphere, having been superseded, either by a series of sawn square timbers framed or cleated together after the fashion of Fig. 3, or the adoption of the outrigger or thrust-out

method, Fig. 2, which is admirable but should not be made liable to sudden shocks, jars, or overloading.

Pertaining to this form of scaffolding, the New York Building Code ordains as follows: "Whenever outside scaffolds are re-
quired to carry on the construction of buildings over eighty feet in height, whether the same be constructed by poles or thrust-out scaffolds, there shall be erected on its outer edge and ends an enclosure of wire netting of not over two-inch mesh, or of boards not less than three-fourths of an inch thick, placed not over one and one-half inches apart, well secured to uprights, not less than two inches by four inches, fastened to planks on timbers and resting on putlogs or thrust-outs. * * * The said thrust-outs shall be not less than three-by ten of spruce or yellow pine and to be doubled or trippled, as may be required for the load to be carried, and to be thoroughly braced and secured; or said timbers can be in one stick in proportion to the load.

The flooring on thrust-outs and putlogs shall be tightly constructed with plank. This said floor and enclosure shall not be

removed until a like floor and inclosure is already prepared and in position on the story above."

From the foregoing excerpt, builders will realize how the pedestrian public is protected, but those who are practical will note that the safety of this form of scaffolding is entirely dependent upon the strength of the timber, and as accidents have already occurred through the sudden fracturing of a thrust-out, it behooves both the foreman or whoever is directing the operations and the men also to examine each timber minutely, though to my mind
it would be better to add supporting braces indicated in the sketch, if a footing can be found for the bottom ends, which may be often obtained on the sills below.

At this juncture, we must take up the matter of nailing, when putting up the different parts of scaffolds together. This should be done most carefully, and not in the slipshod fashion in which I often see it done. If cut nails are used, they shoud have their flat sides running parallel with the grain of the wood, be dovetailed or driven in an oblique ar slanting direction, well in, until the head is buried in the woody fibre. It is a dangerous mistake not to drive them home, and I once, in the east, knew a buidler who was so anxious to saye nails that a scaffold broke, a carpenter was killed, and $\$ 2,000$ of the builder's money went to console the widow and children.

Similarly, it is not always wise to trust too much to the bearing value of nails, so when a scaffold is to be weighted with materials, it would be well to nail cleats, or blocks under the putlogs or ledgers to gain extra strength and safety.

For scaffolds for great height, there is no method which excels that represented in Fig. 3, which is, as all readers will note, simply the reliable, time-honored system of diagonal bracing worked out in elevation as a series of squares, oblongs or paralellograms, the uprights being the sides, the putlogs or bearing ledgers, the top and bottom lines, and the braces the diagonals. The nailing and bolting is as usual.


For outer or front wall scaffolds of this description, I would recommend that the outside, or street side line of uprights, be battered, or sloped from the edge of the sidewalk or curb line up, and that the whole structure be securely bound to each rising and succeeding tier of floor-beams, with cables or ropes.


This cut shows two trusses and a plank This Standard, or Parlor Truss, is usuablly used as a temporary stage. This arrange- made in sets of six or more. With a ment is simple but very strong and $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { set of six and a fow planks a scalfold } \\ \text { for frescoing a room } 15 \times 25\end{array}\right)$ ft. all firm. for frescoing a room 1 15x25 ftt can be
very quickly made. Height, 6 to 12 ft .

Coming now to the subject of swinging scaffolds which in these days of the construction of very high buildings play so important a part, I would draw the attention of readers to the illustration where a scaffold of this character is shown swung ready for the mechanics. It is used by masons and bricklayers for pointing up and washing down, in masonry and brickwork, by painters for their work, also for whitewashing or repairs, as the occasion demands, and it is therefore a very essential part of a build-
er's plant. In this sketch is shown also the necessary hook which combined with the blocks and tackle make up the whole complete appliance.


## SCAFFOLDING.

Let me here dwell for a moment on the value of a knot Fig. 4, and readers will see that to be safe, and to be able to work

easily and without danger-each man must make his knot properly and thoroughly on either end of the scaffold platform lest it may drop and the mechanic be precipitated to the ground below. And

folding shingling bracket.
then how is this knot to be made?
It is simple enough, but must be sure. So many things are so simple and not always sure. A simple half hitch turned over the hook and it will hold, but hempen ropes are unreliable in wet weather and should be knotted with an 8-knot or a timber hitch.


The remaining illustrations show the best forms of scaffolds for modern work.

As under each caption and figure their value is explained, I do not deem them worthy of extensive description. Suffice that they are valuable and necessary are easily within the scope of the construction of the practical builder.

In connection with the swinging scaffold subject, I might state that there are in present use many forms of patented kinds, some being hung with wire ropes, and some by steel rods butted together. The former are hung from projected I beams, set on the roof tier of beams of the steel frame of the building. The cables are lowered or raised by means of endless chains as ropes working on a screw and pawl set on the beams. I regret that the inventors
will not allow the publication of their designs, so readers must perforce use their own observation in the cities where these scaffolds are in daily use on high building construction.

Finally, as there is dependent so much on safe scaffolding and successful building, I would conclude this article by saying, "Surely the whole splendid cause of building construction has numbered enough martyrs, and surelv it is not too much to ask that all scaffoldings should be safe, in order that craftsmen, artisans and laborers can execute their work with a sense of security and profit.

If this article can draw the attention of the building community in this direction. I shall have reason to be thankful.

## ADVICE TO ASPIRING CONTRACTORS


another springtime approaches with all indications of another record year for builders, there will no doubt be a large number of journeymen carpenters and other building tradesmen making their initial step as contractors. In the writer's opinion there could be no more opportune time to offer a few words of advice.

It is not my purpose to try to discourage any, but it is an undeniable fact that probably not more than 10 per cent of those who start into business succeed from the first. Some fail once and succeed on the second attempt; while a great many of the most prosperous business men of today have failed three times before they have succeeded.

It would seem that many must learn from actual experience how to overcome the many snares that lie in the path of the business man before they are able to steer around the dangerous shoals that cause wrecks.

The late P. T. Barnum once said that a man must fail three times before he knew how to succeed. The writer believes that business is being reduced more and more to a science year after year, therefore a great many business disasters could be averted if the inexperienced man would profit more by the advice of others who have made a success, instead of relying so much on his own individual judgment.

## CONTRAOTING VS. OTHER BUSINESS.

The contracting business is one of those peculiar undertakings that require very careful and judicious management; it is unlike almost any other business.

The merclant has his business concentrated in one place where he can watch it, while with the contractor his work is scattered, a job here, another there, etc. It is impossible for a man to be everywhere at the same time, he therefore is compelled to trust largely to hired help. There are a great many leak holes where the profits may be lost that the inexperienced contractor may never think of until too late. Perhaps one of the largest leaks is the loss of materials (stolen from the work). The writer knows of a case in an eastern city where a builder was erecting a row of dwellings recently who lost something like $\$ 1,000$ worth of materials in this way, and finally was compelled to put on a night watchman. This is getting to be an item that the contractor must take into consideration when making his estimates. There is so much material that cannot be placed under lock and key, and many people seem to think that a few boards, a $2 \times 4$ inch, a bundle of lath or shingles, will never be missed from a large pile. Needless to say, many a contractor's profits are badly cut into in this way.

## THE BUSINESS END.

There are many A-1 mechanics who make the mistake of thinking that their mechanical ability will carry them through. This is, indeed, a serious blunder; some of the best mechanics have made the greatest failures. Unless you have a fair knowledge of business tactics the writer would advise leaving contracting alone until you first take up a commercial course. In fact, the business end is the more essential of the two; you can hire good mechanics, but it is very difficult to hire the business head that will work to your interest. Business systems for contractors will be made the subject of a future article, as space does not permit dealing with it here.

## SOME COMMON ERRORS MADE.

First, many take there first contract too cheap in order to get started, and never do the second.

Second, some take too much work; more than they can prop-
erly attend to or perhaps finance. It must be remembered that there is more profit to be made out of one job well managed than uut of two jobs neglected; it is not always the man with the most work on hand, employing the largest crew, that is making the most money.

When you have more work than you can take care of properly you cannot give satisfaction to your customers. (A satisfied customer is your best ad.) Do not try to get every job in sight in order to look big.

Third, improper and inexplicit plans and specifications are the cause of many failures; with such you are often called upon to do more than you figured on doing. Know exactly what you must do before you sign a contract; it is not wise to be too exacting in small matters, but many beginners are overzealous to please and allow themselves to be imposed upon. Diplomacy used in the right manner will usually let you out of such positions without causing friction. The contractor must always carry himself cool and collected; consider well before you act or speak.

Fourth, the purchasing of supplies, estimating, handling the prospective builder, handling help, etc., are very important considerations that will be dealt with later.
(To be continued.)


HOUSE OF MODERATE COST.


## CASEMENT WINDOWS AND CEMENT BLOCKS



HE accompanying drawings were made from models of casement windows and cement blocks seen by the writer. The elevations are of the common type of mullion casement window with sash and fixed transom. In Fig. 1 the sash is set up in random coursed stone, on the exterior of which are the patterns of cement blocks. Each figure shows two styles of settings, one style on either side.

In some cases roughly squared ashlar is used in the frame. Dressed stone jams are required and a sill and segmental arch. But it is mainly of the cement wall we write in this article. There

has been considerable progress in this line of work in all parts of the country in the past few years, as is well known to builders and contractors. Nearly all of the firms are obliged to put in apparatus for working with the stones of cement.

The draughting rooms of the architects are full of plans with hollow blocks as the center about which the work of building hinges. Wherever the writer visited he was confronted with plans of which the architects and builders are going to do with the ever-increasing designs of hollow blocks made from cement. Therefore in many of the offices I noticed sketches drawn up with various types of hollow block architecture as a part of the plan, as in the accompanying illustrations. One of the schemes for showing the effect of the cement block combination consists in erecting the casements in small size and building with the blocks, as in the cuts.

It is very easy to handle the little model blocks. Some very unique designs of architecture can be worked out in the office and the table of the architect. In one place they showed me a mill with very artistically patterned windows, set in hollow block designs.

Undoubtedly the era of design in the hollow cement block is at hand. While the plain blocks are almost always preferable from a building standpoint, no harm is done in having the face of the blocks indented with floral or figure design, providing that the designs do not sink too deeply into the body of the stone. I saw some very much weakened blocks in one model of a building, due to the impressions and indentures which were necessary in order to model the figures on the front of the blocks. But for the com mon pattern which is used on blocks, no material weakness results. In the cut in question the blocks on one side of the casement are entirely smooth. The smooth block is always popular.

The users of hollow blocks select the smooth, firm, plain surfaces much oftener than they choose the patterned blocks. However, there are some builders who demand the face blocks with various impressions and figures defined thereon. The style of face blocks shown on the right side of the cut are in good demand.

Then there are some builders who require blocks finished off in representation of ordinary bricks. Just why anyone should demand a pattern of this nature is not known. But the makers of concrete blocks tell me that there are often calls for this class of work, a sample of which is shown at the left side of the sample in figure 2.

In the construction of the blocks with brick lines defined on

them, the operation is the same as in the making of the smoothfaced blocks, except that the brick lines are impressed therein by the employment of the necessary risings at proper intervals on the face side of the mould. Occasionally you will find instances of hollow brick made and finished on the pattern of the hollow cement block, and the size no larger than the ordinary clay brick. Then there are people who want the smooth, speckled surface way across the front, such as is shown in Fig. 2 at the right. I have seen this requirement carried to the extreme of plastering over the
entire finished surface, so as to present a new and entirely smooth surface for the wall. The concrete block makers have introduced some blocks which can be set up with almost invisible lines, thereby creating what is apparently a solid front. But the lines at the juncture almost always reveal themselves in time. Therefore in order to fill the requirements of the odd taste of some folks, the contractors are obliged to go over the wall with a thickness of cement. This surface is then worked to make the proper concrete face representation. Another style of block is exhibited at the left side of the diagram No. 3. This is one of the styles in which the block is edged, and these smooth edges fit snugly, forming the effect as shown.

In recent years there has been quite a demand for a mottled style of block. There are calls for cement blocks set with broken bottle glass, and some set with stones, as at the right in Fig. 3.

I find that the manufacturers of concrete blocks do not encourage these odd schemes. The manufacturers believe in the simple, substantial, practicable grey block, properly finished for building purposes. But the manufacturers cannot have it all their own way. They are often called upon to make blocks with peculiar finish and form. Hence the pebble block may be seen in service
as well as the block which requires some of the workmen of the plant to go to the junk shops and get old bottles. These old bottles are broken and the broken material is adjusted by hand in the soft block when the latter is first made. The workmen cut their hands and are otherwise annoyed.

Then there comes the man who orders concrete blocks made for his building in representation of common stones, as at the left side of Fig. 4. This is not by any means an exceptional order. Some of the concrete block makers refuse these bothersome orders on the plea that they are too busy with regular work, or that they do not have the proper moulds for shaping the odd patterns. Other manufacturers, desiring to build up their business and to accommodate, undertake the work, although there may be little money in the job. The new moulds have to be made, and this costs money and consumes time. However, from what I could learn by calling at a number of concrete block works, the majority of proprietors were willing to furnish whatever styles of blocks they could make, even though the margin of profit might not be large. As a whole the profits run high and are liberal. The cement block maker, whether he is turning out the regular run of blocks or special patterns, can always depend upon good prices and fair profits.

## MILL CONSTRUCTION

By WARFIELD WEBB



ILL and factory construction, as well as residences and office structures, demand a material that will withstand the test of severe flames. There are several materials that will add to the possibility of this hope, and there is a more notable advance in this direction of late than has been noted in the past. While the subject of fireproof factory construction can become a matter of importance to every industry, naturally that of combustible materials, or materials that are easily consumed, should demand the most imperative consideration. Not alone does this demand apply to owners, but to contractors as well, and they should see to it that the matter is given a clearer understanding and more intelligent co-operation by both owner and builder.

The admirable qualities of concrete, for instance, are being generally appreciated for the building of many kinds of plants. For the manufacture of lumber, wood working specials, fabrics, and kindred lines, as well as for combustible materials, find in concrete a most desirable structural material. If we consider the immense losses each year from destruction by fire of such plants, it will bring quite forcibly to our minds the need for the adoption of some structural material that will prevent the onslaught of the flames. Aside from the danger, which is often immiment, from loss by fire in such plants, the increase in the hazard, making insurance difficult and well nigh prohibitive to obtain, only by paying the most exhorbitant rates.

The danger then, that a mill or factory operator incure where the building is of frame or poor construction is a matter for his serious consideration. As is often the case these plants are isolated, and the protection that would otherwise be accorded them is impossible to obtain. The matter then assumes one of grave import for the owner, and is one that must not be overlooked by the builder.

There is a more careful inspection into this matter and it is becoming more properly understood and appreciated by a larger percentage of operators. For various reasons, primarily their unbelief in concrete, their hesitation to use other materials than those with which they have long been accustomed; the cost, which they believe would be far too great to permit of its adoption-it can be said that these are at least a few of the reasons why concrete has failed to impress itself upon the average factory man as it might have done in the past.

It is not saying too much to admit the fact that for ordinary factory construction concrete has been found a very admirable material. This includes its several forms, reinforced, brick and block. The one item of fire protection is of such importance that there should be no hesitation on the part of any one who operates a plant of the above description to look at it in this light. We recall an instance of where a frame factory building was consumed ly fire that was very near the city limits, and still too far to be reached to any advantage by the fire department. The result was a total loss and complete destruction, simply from a lack of water being supplied to extinguish the flames. A concrete structure under like
circumstances, would have withstood the flames, and the loss, at most would have been trivial. The outcome was that the company realizing its loss did not rebuild the plant.

As a contrasting incident to this there has recently been completed a large lumber manufacturing plant that is removed far from the city, and that would have no possible chance of escape from destruction, should fire start therein. However, to obviate this the company builded it of concrete, and is safe in feeling a relief from this danger. This is cited to show the forethought on the part of the owners, and as this happens to be a large lumber manufacturing company, it might seem a trifle strange that they would adopt this form of construction.

The fact that lumber is scarcer and naturally more costly than it was several years ago, is only another argument in favor of the erection of factories with some form of material other than wood. Durability is a vital consideration in this connection, and there should be more concern given the matter of permanency by manufacturing concerns. There is a saving too, in the concrete structure over a few years ago. Improvement in methods of construction, reduced cost of materials, and a greater knowledge about the industry have been factors that mean much to the prospective builder.

Contractors are giving more consideration to concrete as a structural material. So many builders, of all classes, are now being erected with concrete, either as a whole or in part, that it becomes a matter of more than passing interest to give concern to every progressive builder.

If we consider the matter of sanitation in the construction of many plants to-day, which becomes a vital factor, there is much to be found in favor of concrete. If there is to be heavy machinery installed the foundation and floor will assist in making the structure more durable, and the danger of damage to equipment in this respect less liable. These and many other points are of enough importance to interest every contractor, and are points that he can use in favor of mill construction of concrete. With more factories constructed in this way there will be fewer losses from fire, and a reduction in the insurance rates, two factors that are worthy to be borne in mind. With the fire danger reduced we will insure greater permanency to our buildings, and in other ways reduce the losses that have become so enormous in this country, and that must increase unless the proper remedy has been found and adopted to prevent them.

## Seen and Heard on Long Island

A teacher tells me that at a Brooklyn school, not long since, the class in geography was asked: "What are some of the natural peculiarities of Long Island ?" The pupils tried to think, and after a while a boy raised his hand. "I know", said he. "Well, what are they ?" asked the teacher. "Why," said the boy, with a triumphant look, "on the south side you can see the sea, and on the north side you hear the sound."-Spare Moments.

## NOTES ON BRICKWORK

WHERE possible every brick in the footings of a wall should be laid a header. The reason of this will be clear on a little consideration. The bricks laid in the outer course of footings, if put in stretchers, only lap in the wall two inches and there is a great tendency for them to become displaced, as indi-

fig. 1. displaced brick.

fig. 2. footings for heavy walls. cated by Fig. 1. Where, however, they are laid headers, threefourths of their length is bound into the wall, and they can scarcely fail, except it be by reason of the bricks themselves splitting into


FIG. 3.
pieces. The general form recommended for footings is that shown in Fig. 2, and the arrangement will produce as strong footings as can be had. In the case of very heavy buildings the tendency of


FIG. 4.
the brick to break may be overcome by building in two courses at the bottom, which is the weakest point.

The diagrams, Figs. 3, 4 and 5, show the plans and elevations of an external wall in running bond. Fig. 4 shows plan or wall

fig. 5.
having diagonal bond. This style of bonding makes a very strong wall and is often used in front walls, particularly when the walls are faced with pressed bricks, or with stone or marble slabs-or tiles. Sometimes this bond, like the bond consisting of five, or less, courses of stretchers and one of headers, is called, wrongly, "American bond." It was used long before America was discovered, in Germany, England, Holland and Spain.

## FINISHING HARDWOOD FLOORS

The efficiency of the hardwood floor depends very greatly on the character of its finish. Here are some suggestions for finishing oak, maple, and other hardwood floors, which will prove of service to the builder.

Oak floors require a filler, if good, smooth finish is desired in the natural, no matter what material is used. Maple does not require filling. For oak floors a good mineral paste filler and two light coats of grain-alcohol shellac varnish, or, in place of the latter, waxing often with a good floor wax will keep the floor from darkening.

## AN ORDER OF INDUSTRIAL MERIT

"Fifty per cent of the accidents to American life and labor are preventable," according to an official of the American Museum of Safety, "and it proposes to show how this can be done, through its permanent exposition of safety devices in New York City."

At the exercises in connection with the formal opening of the new museum two gold medals offered by the Travelers Insurance Company and the Scientific American to the individual industrialist or corporation that has done the most for the safe-guarding of its machines and processes, and for the best safety device exhibited at the Museum, respectively, will be awarded by the trustees of the Museum, November 21, at the Engineering Societies' Building.

Among the exhibits already received are a series showing the work of the factory Safety Engineer and the Safety committees, another idea of the new thought in conserving human life, by establishing in the up-to-date plant an official whose sole work is the promotion of safety.

## WHITE OAK VERY SCARCE

The so-called white oak timber of our markets is often a mixture, not only of various species of the white oak group, but also of other species, such as the red oak. This generally unknown fact is reported by the Department of Agriculture, which, as a part of its forestry work is often called upen to pass judgment upon the identity of market woods in dispute.

Foresters divide all the oaks into two distinct groups, the white oak group, and the black oak group. The black oak requires two years to mature its acorns, and the white oaks but one year. The woods of the two groups are structurally different. In the early days of its abundance, market white oak was derived almost entirely from Queros Alba, the true white oak. This species combines the utmost strength and toughness of any of the timber oaks. The immense inroads made upon what were regarded as the inexhaustible white oak forests, which stretched from the Atlantic seaboard to Missouri, gradually so reduced the supply that the use of other species became inevitable.

It is almost impossible, at the present time, to obtain a consignment of white oak that does not contain pieces of some other species. The species most used, in addition to the true white oak, are burr oak, chestnut oak, chinquapin oak, post oak, swamp white oak, cow oak, and overcup oak. Real white oak timber of No. 1 quality is usually cut into quarter-sawed boards, while a combination of one or more white oak and red oaks may constitute other cuts of "white oak." In many markets the term "cabinet white oak" is now understood to include a mixture of white oak and red oak, while it often signifies red oak only.

The Department of Agriculture affirms that, for the ordinary purposes for which true white oak is used, practically all the trees of the group yield woods that can be interchanged, and will serve equally well.

## FIRST AID FOR THE INJURED

A large woodworking factory should have a special room set aside for the purpose of rapidly rendering assistance to employes who have sustained serious injury from the machinery installed in the workshops. Guards of all kinds have been devised, it is true, but still the risk with circular saws and cutters, revolving at a high speed, is very considerable. In these days of compensation it is in the interest of the employer to use every endeavor to prevent complications arising from a wound which may lead to a prolonged absence from work. Among two or three hundred workers someone is frequently getting injured, no matter how careful they may be nor what precautions are taken to ward off danger by means of safeguards and warnings.

The first-aid appliance need not be costly, but should be kept in a dust-proof cabinet or cupboard. The modern surgeon insists above all things on cleanliness, and before a cut is bandaged it should be thoroughly cleansed, and so it stands to reason that all the appliances should be spotless and aseptic.

Splints, bandages, restoratives and glass bowls, with warm water for washing cuts or wounds, are essential, and there should be telephonic communication with the nearest medical man or club doctor.
There are times when the ability to stop a flow of blood by pressure on the artery may save a fellow-worker from succumbing from loss of blood before medical aid arrives.

## CONSTRUCTION OF GRILLAGE FOUNDATIONS

A
CORRESPONDENT, living in a large city, wishes to know what is meant by grillage foundations and asks us for a sketch and description of such that would carry about one and a quarter tons to the square foot. We reproduce the following, which is from a paper prepared by Mr. H. Adams, C. E., which we think covers the ground:

Grillage foundations are composed of rolled steel joists laid side by side under the base of a stanchion and resting upon another layer of rolled joists extending wider, and so on until the pressure per unit of area is reduced to that which the soil is capable of bearing safely. The joists are usually embedded in cement concrete. And the matter is of sufficient importance to readers of National BUILDER to give a full answer. In designing a grillage foundation commences with the load to be carried and the safe pressure upon the earth. In this case the load is 175 tons, and the safe pressure
load pressing upwards is 1.25 tons per square foot, the joists twelve in number, their overhang $\frac{12-7.5}{2}=2.25 \mathrm{ft}$., so that they must be calculated as cantilevers under a distributed load, the maximum bending moment being $\frac{w l^{2}}{2}=\frac{1.25 \times 2.25^{2}}{2}=3.164$ ton-ft. Then the equivalent distributed load on a beam supported at the ends would be found from $\frac{W \mathrm{~L}}{8}=3.164$, whence $W \mathrm{~L}=$ $8 \times 3.164=25.312$, which is the load in tons 1 ft . would carry. Referring to tables, a B.S.B. $6,5-\mathrm{in}$. by 3 -in. by $11-\mathrm{lb}$. joist is found to be sufficient. Taking the middle layer, there are eight joists covering a width of 7.5 ft ., say $12-\mathrm{in}$. center to center. Their

1.25 tons per superficial foot, then $\frac{175}{1.25}=140$ sq. ft. area required at base of foundation, and $\sqrt{ } 140=11.83$, say 12 ft . width of side, with twelve rolled-steel joists. The stanchion will be approximately as Fig. 1, composed of two $12-\mathrm{in}$. by $31 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. by $32-\mathrm{lb}$. channels, and two 14 -in. by $1 / 2$-in. plates, with $3 / 4$-in. rivets, 4 -in. pitch. The sectional area will be about 33 sq . in. and the stress $\frac{175}{33}$ plate, gussets, and angles as for resting on stone or concrete, but a more usual method is to put a cast-steel base under the stanchion, as in plan (Fig. 2) and section (Fig. 3), allowing, say, 20 tons per square foot. $\frac{175}{20}=8.75, \sqrt{ } 8.75=$ say $3-\mathrm{ft}$. side of caststeel base. Placing the first layer of joists at 9 -in. centers, there will be four required in the top row, projecting midway from the steel base to the outside of foundation, giving a length of $\frac{12-3}{2}$ $+3=7.5 \mathrm{ft}$. The number of joists in the middle layer $=\frac{4+12}{2}=8$. Then the plan of the foundation will be as Fig. 4, and section as Fig. 5. The next step will be to calculate the size of the rolled joists. Beginning with the lower ones, the distributed
projection will be $\frac{12-3}{2}=4.5 \mathrm{ft}$., and the load they will have to bear $4.5 \times 12 \times 1.25=67.5$ tons, or $\frac{67.5}{8}=8.44$, say 8.5 tons each. Then, as before, $\frac{w l^{2}}{2}$ or $\frac{W \mathrm{~L}}{2}=\frac{8.5 \times 4.5}{2}=19.125$ ton-ft. Then for an equivalent distributed load over a beam supported at the ends, $\mathrm{W} \mathrm{L}=8 \times 19.125=153$, which is the load in tons 1 ft . should carry. Referring to the tables, it will be found that this value is given very nearly by a B.S.B. $14,8-\mathrm{in}$. by 6 -in. by
$35-\mathrm{lb}$. joist. Next for the top layer, the projection is $\frac{7.5-3}{2}=$ 2.25 ft ., and the load the joists have to bear will be 175 tons $=$ $\frac{175}{4}=44$ tons each on the length of $7 \mathrm{ft} .6 \mathrm{in} .=\frac{44}{7.5}=$ say 6 tons per ft. run $=6 \times 2.25=13.5$ tons on the projecting portion. Then $\frac{W \mathrm{~L}}{2}=\frac{13.5 \times 2.25}{2}=15.2$ ton-ft., and equivalent distributed load on beam supported at ends W $\mathrm{L}=8 \times 15.2=$ 121.6, which is the load in tons 1 ft . would carry, requiring a B.S.B. 14,8 -in. by 6 -in, by $35-\mathrm{lb}$. joist as before. The joists would be bedded in 1:3:6 concrete to enable them to spread the pressure properly, and also for their protection against corrosion.

# FRAMING THE RUSSEL HOUSE ROOF 

By WM. C. A. STEVENSON



HE roof of the Russel House, published in this month's supplement, is perhaps the best example lesson in roof framing that we have published for a long time, there being only four common rafters in the main roof; it is made up of hips, valleys, jacks and cripples. Many mechanics who consider themselves good roof framers would find that this roof would start the wheels in their head working overtime.

In framing in the dormers cut a trimmer between the rafters marked s, which should be doubled, allowing the rafters in the main roof to extend down to this trimmer as shown by the dotted lines; the main roof is then boarded over and the dormer roof allowed to die onto it, thus forming the valleys for the dormers without cutting a valley rafter in, the framing of the dormer hips, etc., is the same principle of the main roof.

The same plan may be followed for the valleys E-E' over the


To explain this roof fully, illustrating every part, would take up more space than can be given to it here. I have, however, been as explicit as possible in the limited space allotted to it, so that the workman with any knowledge of roof framing at all will be able to understand.

For the benefit of the inexperienced, I will here define the five different rafters used in roof framing.

The Common: The straight, plain rafters running from the plate to the ridge.

The Hip: The rafter running diagonal from an external angle of the plan and forming an external angle of two sides of the roof.

The Valley: The rafter running diagonal from an internal angle of the plan and forming an internal angle of two sides of the roof.

Jacks: The rafters running from the plates and cutting against the hip.

The Cripples: The rafters cutting between hips and valleys, or valley to ridge.

Fig. 1 shows the four elevations of the roof lettered to correspond to the same pieces on the plan Fig. 2. (The valleys cannot be seen in the elevations.)

It will be seen at Fig. 1 that the pitch of this roof is 10 inch rise to the foot run (except the roof over the front porch, which is 5 inch rise to the foot run) ; the common run at the widest is seen to be 15 feet, half of 30 feet, the main ridge is therefore $15 \times 10=$ 150 inches $=12$ feet 6 inches high above the plates. Ridge $\mathrm{R}^{\prime}$ is 25 feet $\div 2=12$ feet 6 inches $\times 10=125$ inches $=10$ feet 5 inches high above plates. Ridge R is 22 feet $\div 2=11$ feet 0 inches $\times 10=110$ inches $=9$ feet 2 inches high above plates. Ridge L is 13 feet $\div 2=6$ feet 6 inches $\times 10=65$ inches $=5$ feet 5 inches high above plates. (See dimensions given on Fig. 1.)

Before we take up the question of finding the lengths of bevels and cuts we will discuss the best method to frame this roof and where to begin, as this is where not a few find difficulty? If the reader will now look at Fig. 2 I will try to explain what I deem the best and most practical method.

The hip rafters marker D-D' and ' ${ }^{\prime}$ I would raise first, putting in the main ridge, which would require a temporary shore under it where D meets it, to hold it up until valley B and a few cripples are in place. Note.-Valley B is extended up to the main ridge as shown by the dotted lines, valley $B^{\prime}$ cutting to it at the intersection of ridge $R$, which is just 2 feet 1 inch on the level below the main ridge. Next raise hips $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$ and valley G , then the short hip C, and a few cripples from valley B to ridge R . The roof will now be self-supporting; the balance may be erected as desired.
bay-window, by running the ribbon plate through as the dotted lines show. Valleys I-I' are formed likewise.

It will be seen by the detail of the cornice on the supplement, that the cornice projection is formed by planting the rafter tails

on top of the main rafters, thereby forming the bell-cove seen in the roof at the eaves, therefore, in cutting the rafters, we only require to cut them flush with the main wall plates.

At Fig. 3 is illustrated how to find the lengths of the various rafters with the square. Note.-The use of the side of the square graduated to twelfths. This enables us to work to a $1 / 12$-scale, an inch representing a foot, and a twelfth an inch.

As the pitch of this roof is 10 inches to the foot run, to find the length of the common rafter we measure across the diagonal of
edge-long to short point. The others can be found in like manner by multiplying the run as marked by $158 / 12$ inches.

In order to find the length of a hip or valley the run must first be known, which is the diagonal of the square of the common run. Example: Fig. 2 shows the common run to the main ridge to be 15 feet 0 inches; therefore, to get the run of hips D-D' and $\mathrm{C}^{\prime}$ we

the square from 12 on the blade to 10 on the tongue, which is seen to be $158 / 12$-inch, the length of the common s , jacks and cripples, to each foot of run, the figures 12 giving us the foot or seat cut, and 10 the plumb cut. The jacks have a cheek cut also, where they fit to the hips, the cripples having a cheek cut at both ends to fit both hips and valleys, except when the one end extends to the ridge; then there is only a cheek cut at one end. (The method of finding cheek cuts was described in the December number. It will therefore not be necessary to take that up here, as the reader can refer to it.)

The first jack set 20 inches from the corner would also have a run of 20 inches $=12 / 3$ feet, multiplied by $158 / 12$ inches $=$ 25 2/12 inches long; spacing them at 16 inch centers each one would therefore have 16 inches more run than the preceding one. Sixteen inches is $11 / 3$ feet multiplied by $158 / 12$ inches $=20$ 11/12 inches longer. (Each jack is therefore $2011 / 12$ inches longer than the last.)

The cripples in each run between hip and valleys would all be the same length. Example: To find the length of the cripples from valley $\mathrm{B}^{\prime}$ to hip $\mathrm{C}^{\prime}$ the run is seen to be 7 feet $10 / 12$ inches $\times 15$ $8 / 12$ inches $=1118 / 12$ inches $=9$ feet $38 / 12$ inches length on top
measure the diagonal of the square from 15 inches to 15 inches as at Fig. 3, and we find it measures $213 / 12$ inches, the run for these rafters, and also the valley B as it extends to the main ridge.

As before found, the main ridge is 12 feet 6 inches high above the plates, this will be the rise and $213 / 12$ inches the run on the square, which shows us that these rafters are $258 / 12$ inches $=25$ feet 8 inches long.

Further explanation ought not to be necessary, as the diagrams show clearly how they may be found.

I have not made any allowance for the ridge boards, hips and valleys in calculating the lengths, having worked to the centers in each case; the workman would therefore require to allow for the wood taken up with these in cutting the rafters and cut them that much shorter. Thus, jacks would require to be cut half the thickness of the hips shorter; the commons half the thickness of the ridge; the cripples half the thickness of the valley at one end, and half the thickness of the hip at the other end.

The roof over the front porch is simply a common rafter roof, rising 5 inches to the foot run, which is seen to be 13 inches long to each foot run.

## COST OF SAND-LIME BRICK

The following information shows the cost of producing sandlime brick in a single unit factory, capacity up to 20,000 brick of standard size, per day of 10 hours:

## 1 foreman.

1 engineer (to do his own firing).
1 engineer (night watchman).
8 common laborers.
$21 / 2$ tons lime.
3 tons steam coal or equivalent.
Oils, waste, \$2.00.
Repairs, wear and tear, $\$ 5.00$.
Total for 20 M . brick.
Expense for management, insurance and incidentals are to be added.

If the sand has to be shipped in, add the cost of two cubic yards for each thousand brick.

## RAISING A HEAVY TIMBER WITHOUT TACKLE

A heavy stick of green timber 12 inches by 14 inches and 48 feet long was raised to a height of 7 feet 6 inches in fiftten minutes without the use of tackle, and one assistant. The timber was

raised as is shown in the sketch, by see-sawing it and building up a crib of blocks beneath it. Each time one end of the timber wont up a new block was placed, the work proceeding in this manner until the desired height was attained.-The Operative Miller.

## STEEL A SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD BEAMS

## By S. VAN RAALTE



HE BEST modern practice, and the demands of municipal building laws, compel the use of fireproof beams for the support of all masonry walls, over openings of large span. While the calculation of these is more in the province of the architect and engineer, it often happens especially in alteration work, that our versatile friend, the contractor, finds he has it to do.

There are many methods of calculation more or less complicated, for steel beams supporting walls, floors, roofs, etc., all involving the use of a standard handbook, which comparatively few of us possess. Even if we do, and are not familiar with the use of it, we have a tedious problem with several liabilities of error.

The table in this article gives in the heading of each part the size of a beam, white pine or hard pine as the case may be. The left hand column gives the various spans, the next column being the maximum distributed load that the wood beam can carry, and not deflect or sag down more than one thirtieth of an inch for every foot of span.

The third column gives the depth and weight per lineal foot of the I beam which will safely carry the same load as the wood beam, and deflect no more than it. The fourth column gives us the same data but it deals with channel beams.

The fifth column gives the depth and weight per lineal foot of each of two I beams that will together safely carry the load with the same restrictions as before, and the last column gives the same particulars of each of two channels.
$6-\mathrm{in} . \times 6-\mathrm{in}$, White Pine.


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿷匚⿱艹⿹勹口刂 } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 県 } \\ & \text { ผ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { E. } \\ \text { E. } \\ \text { M } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{n_{6}}$ | 24000 | 8 －in．＠${ }^{18} 8$ pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 | pounds． | 6－in．＠12．25 |  |  | ${ }_{1}{ }^{\text {N }} 25$ | 25 pounds |
| 8 | 18000 | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 | pounds | $6-\mathrm{in}$＠12．25 | pounds | $8-\mathrm{in}$ ． | 1.25 | 25 pounds |
| 10 | 14400 | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 | pounds | $6-\mathrm{in}$＠ 12.25 | pounds | $8-\mathrm{in}$ ． | 1.25 | 25 pounds |
| 12 | 9776 | 8 －in．© 18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | $6-\mathrm{in}$（＠12．25 | pounds | $7 \cdot \mathrm{in}$ ．（6） |  | 75 pound |
| 14 | 7200 | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 013.25 | pounds | 6 －in．＠12．25 | pounds | 7 －in．（6） |  | 75 pounds |
| 15 | 6256 | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．${ }^{13} 13.25$ | pounds | 6－in．＠12．25 | pounds | $7-\mathrm{in}$ ．${ }^{4}$ |  | 75 pounds |
| 16 | 5416 | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | 9 －in．＠13．25 | pounds | 6 －in．＠12．25 | pounds | 7 －in．${ }^{\text {c／3 }}$ |  | 75 pound |
| 18 | 4344 | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 13.25 | pounds | 6 －in．＠12．25 | pounds | 7 －in．（a） | 9.75 | 75 pounds |
| 20 | 3520 | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 13.25 | pounds | $6-\mathrm{in}$＠12．25 | pounds | 7－in．＠ | 0.75 | 75 pounds |
| 22 | 2888 | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 13.25 | pounds | $6-\mathrm{in}$（＠12．25 | pounds | 7 －in．（0） | 9.75 | 75 pounds |
| 24 | 440 | 18 pound | 9－in．＠1 | pounds |  |  |  |  | pounds |

8 －in．x12－in．White Pine．

| 品 |  | 总 | 命 心 U | ¢ \％ \％ $\sim$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { İ } \\ & \text { M } \\ & \text { M } \\ & \text { U. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 23040 | 8 －in＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 pounds | 6－in．＠12．25 | pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 8 | 17280 | 8 －in＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 pounds | 6 －in．＠12．25 | pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 10 | 13824 | 8 －in＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 pounds | 6 －in．＠12．25 | pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 12 | 11420 | 8 －in＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 pounds | 7－in．＠15 | pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 14 | 9248 | 8 －in＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 pounds | 7－in．＠15 | pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 15 | 8056 | 8 －in＠18 pounds | $10-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠15 pounds | 7－in．＠15 | pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 16 | 7080 | 8 －in＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 pounds | 7－in．＠15 | pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 18 | 5600 | 8 －in＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 pounds | 7－in．＠15 | pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 20 | 4536 | 8 －in＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 pounds | 7－in．＠15 | pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 22 | 3744 | 8 －in＠18 pounds | $10-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠15 pounds | 7－in．＠15 | pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 24 | 314 | 8 －in＠18 pounds | $10-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠15 pounds | －in．＠15 | poun | －in．＠11．25 poun |

8 －in．$\times 12$－in．Hard Pine．

| 品 |  | E |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{6}$ | 33560 | 10－in．＠${ }^{2} 5$ pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | 9 －in．＠13．25 pounds |
| 8 | 25920 | $10-\mathrm{in}$ ．© 25 pounds | $12-\mathrm{in}$ ．⿴囗玉20．5 pounds | $7-\mathrm{in}$＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．© 13．25 pounds |
| 10 | 20736 | 10－in．＠ 25 pounds | $12-\mathrm{in}$ ． 20.5 pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | 9 －in．＠13．25 pounds |
| 12 | 17280 | 10－in．＠ 25 pounds | $12-\mathrm{in}$＠ 20.5 pounds | $7-\mathrm{in}$＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠$@ 13.25$ pounds |
| 14 | 12408 | 9 －in．＠21 pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 pounds | $7-\mathrm{in}$＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 13.25 pounds |
| 15 | 10808 | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠21 pounds | 12 －in．＠20．5 pounds | $7-\mathrm{in}$＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 pounds |
| 16 | 9504 | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{11}$ pounds | 12 －in．＠20．5 pounds | $7-\mathrm{in}$＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 pounds |
| 18 | 7504 | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{\text {21 pounds }}$ | 12－in．＠20．5 pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 013.25 pounds |
| 20 | 6080 | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{\text {21 pounds }}$ | $12-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{20.5}$ pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 pounds |
| 22 | 5024 | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{\text {21 }}$ pounds | 12 －in．＠20．5 pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 pounds |
| 24 | 4224 | 9 －in．＠21 pounds | $12-\mathrm{in}$＠ 20.5 pounds | $7-\mathrm{in}$＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠13．25 pounds |

$10-\mathrm{in} . \times 10-\mathrm{in}$ ．White Pine，

| $\frac{\text { a }}{\text { a }}$ |  |  | E 世 ¢ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 20000 | 8 －in，＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | $6-\mathrm{in}$＠ 12.25 pounds | 7－in．＠9．7 |
| 8 | 15000 | 8 －in．（1） 18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | 6 －in．＠12．25 pounds | 7－in．＠9．7 |
| 10 | 12000 | $8-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | $6-\mathrm{in}$ ．（＠） 12.25 pounds | $7-\mathrm{in}$ ．（1）9．7 |
| 12 | 9110 | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 | pounds | $6-\mathrm{in}$＠ 12.25 pounds | $7-\mathrm{in}$＠ 9.7 |
| 14 | 6690 | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 | pounds | 6 －in．＠12．25 pounds | $7-\mathrm{in}$＠ 9.7 |
| 15 | 5830 | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in} .3 / 413.25$ | pounds | 6 －in．＠12．25 pounds | 7－in．＠9．7 |
| 16 | 5120 | $7-\mathrm{in}$＠ 15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 13.25 | pounds | $6-\mathrm{in}$＠ 12.25 pounds | 7－in．＠9．7 |
| 18 | 4050 | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 | pounds | $6-\mathrm{in}$＠ 12.25 pounds | 7 －in．＠9．7 |
| 20 | 3280 | 7 －in．（1） 15 pounds | 9 －in．＠13．25 | pounds | $6-\mathrm{in}$＠12．25 pounds | 7－in．＠9．7 |

10 －in．$\times 10$－in．Hard Pine．

| $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{5}{0} \\ \text { क } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. } \\ & \underset{\sim}{\text { ® }} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\vdots} \\ & \underset{\sim}{4} \\ & \stackrel{y}{c} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U. } \\ & \text { M } \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 30000 | $9 \cdot \mathrm{in}$＠ $2^{21}$ pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 13 13．25 pounds |
| 8 | 22500 | 9 －in．＠21 pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 pounds |
| 10 | 18000 | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ，＠ 21 pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 13.25 pounds |
| 12 | 12220 | $8-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠18 pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 14 | 9000 | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | 8 －in．＠11：25 pounds |
| 15 | 7820 | 8 －in．＠18－pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | $7-\mathrm{in}$＠ 015 pounds | $8-\mathrm{in}$＠11．25 pounds |
| 16 | 6870 | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 18 | 5430 | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 20 | 4400 | $8-\mathrm{in}$＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | 8 －in．＠11：25 pounds |
| 22 | 3610 | 8－in．＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | 8 －in．＠11．25 pounds |
| 24 | 3050 | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | 7－in．＠15 pounds | 8 －in．＠11：25 pounds |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { क } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { E் } \\ \text { 世 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{4}{\mu} \\ & \text { en } \\ & \stackrel{n}{4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ப! } \\ & \text { m } \\ & \text { un } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 58800 | 12－in．＠31．5 pounds | 15－in．＠33 pounds | 9－in．＠21 pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 pounds |
| 8 | 44100 | 12－in．＠31．5 pounds | 15－in．＠33 pounds | 9 －in．＠21 pounds | $12 \mathrm{-in}$＠ 20.5 pounds |
| 10 | 35280 | 12－in，＠31．5 pounds | 15－in．＠33 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．${ }^{\text {d }} 21$ pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 pounds |
| 12 | 29400 | 12－in．＠31．5 pounds | $15-\mathrm{in}$＠$@ 33$ pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{\text {a }}$ pounds | $12-\mathrm{in}$＠ 20.5 pounds |
| 14 | 25200 | 12－in．＠31．5 pounds | 15－in．＠33 pounds | 9 －in．＠21 pounds | 12 in ＠${ }^{\text {2 }} 0$－5 pounds |
| 15 | 21460 | $12-\mathrm{in}$ ，＠ 31.5 pounds | 15－in．＠33 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 021 pounds | 12 in ＠${ }^{20.5}$ pounds |
| 16 | 18860 | 12－in．＠31．5 pounds | $15-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{33}$ pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠21 pounds | $12-\mathrm{in}$＠ 20.5 pounds |
| 18 | 14900 | $12-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠ 31.5 pounds | 15－in．＠33 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{21}$ pounds | $12-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠ 20.5 pounds |
| 20 | 12070 | 12－in．＠31．5 pounds | $15-\mathrm{in}$＠＠ 33 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠21 pounds | 12 －in．＠20．5 pounds |
| 22. | 9980 | 12－in．＠31：5 pounds | 15－in．＠33 pounds | 9 －in．＠21 pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 pounds |
| 24 | 8380 | $12-\mathrm{in}$＠ 31.5 pounds | $15-\mathrm{in}$ ．© 38 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠21 pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 pound． |

$12-\mathrm{in} . \mathrm{x} 12$－in．White Pine．

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

12 －in．x12－in．Hard Pine．
10 －in．$\times 12$－in，White Pine．

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { م } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { M } \\ & \text { Mu } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { si } \\ & \stackrel{y y y}{*} \\ & \underset{\sim}{n} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { si } \\ & \text { un } \\ & \text { © } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 51840 | 12－in．＠31．5 | pounds | 15－in．＠33 | pounds | 9－in．＠21 pounds | 12 －in． 2 |  |
| 8 | 38880 | 12 in ＠ 31.5 | pounds | 15－in．＠33 | pounds | 9 －in．＠21 pounds | 12 in ，＠ 20 | pound |
| 10 | 31004 | 12in．＠31．5 | pounds | $15-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠ 38 | pounds | 9 －in．＠21 pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 | pounds |
| 12 | 25920 | 12－in．＠31．5 | pounds | 15－in．＠33 | pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠21 pounds | 12 －in．＠20．5 | pounds |
| 14 | 18612 | 10－in．＠25 | pounds | 15－in．＠${ }^{33}$ | pounds | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds |
| 15 | 16212 | 10－in．＠25 | pounds | 15－in．＠33 | pounds | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | $10-\mathrm{in}$ ． 115 | ds |
| 16 | 14256 | 10－in．＠25 | pounds | 15－in．＠33 | pounds | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | unds |
| 18 | 11256 | 10－in．＠25 | pounds | $12-\mathrm{in}$ ．（620．5 | pounds | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | $10-\mathrm{in}$ ．（615 | pounds |
| 20 | 9120 | 10－in．＠25 | pounds | 12 －in．＠20．5 | 5 pounds | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 |  |
| 22 | 7536 | 10－in．＠25 | pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 | 5 pounds | $8-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠18 pounds | 10－in． 15 |  |
| 24 | 6336 | 10－in．＠25 | ound | 12－in．＠20 | 5 pounds | $8-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠18 pounds | 10－in．©15 | pou |

12－in．x14－in．White Pine，

| 吡 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { en } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E゙ } \\ & \text { E. } \\ & \text { M } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { e } \\ & \text { 氏 } \\ & \text { ( } \\ & \ddot{\infty} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 和 } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E゙ } \\ & \text { だ } \\ & \text { en } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eี } \\ & \text { ๗ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\dot{5}$ 4 4 4 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ |  |  | 12－in．＠2 | pounds | 7－in．＠15 pounds |  | a | ${ }_{46040}$ | 12 in ＠$@ 1.5$ pounds | 15－in．＠33 | pounds | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | 10－in．＠15 pounds |
| 8 | 21600 | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 21 pounds | 12－in．＠20 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | 9 －in．＠13．25 pounds | 8 | 35280 | $12-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{31.5}$ pounds | $15-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{33}$ | pounds | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | $10-\mathrm{in}$ ．©6 15 pounds |
| 10 | 17280 | 9 －in．＠21 pounds | 12 －in．＠ 20.5 | pounds | 7 in ＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠13．25 pounds | 10 | 28224 | $12-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠ 31.5 pounds | 15－in．＠33 | pounds | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | $10-\mathrm{in}$ ． 15 pounds |
| 12 | 14400 | 9 －in．＠21 pounds | 12 －in．＠20．5 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | 9 －in．＠13．25 pounds | 12 | 23520 | 12－in．＠31．5 pounds | 15－in．＠33 | pounds | 8 －in．＠18 pounds | 10 in ．＠15 pounds |
| 14 | 11560 | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{21}$ pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 pounds | 14 | 19160 | 12－in．＠31．5 pounds | $15-\mathrm{in}$ ．© 33 | pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{\text {® }}$ 21 pounds | $10-\mathrm{in}$ ．©6， 15 pounds |
| 15 | 10070 | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 21 pounds | 12－in．＠20．5 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | 9 －in．＠13．25 opunds | 15 | 18816 | 12 －in．＠31．5 pounds | 15－in．＠33 | pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 021 pounds | 10－in．©015 pounds |
| 16 | 8850 | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．（1）21 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 pounds | 18 | 16872 | 12 －in．＠31．5 pounds | 15－in．＠33 | pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 021 pounds | $10-\mathrm{in}$ ．©l 15 pounds |
| 18 | 7000 | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．© 21 pounds | 10－in．（1）15 | pounds | $7-\mathrm{in}$＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 pounds | 18 | 13332 | 12－in．＠31．5 pounds | $15-\mathrm{in}$ ．©6 33 | pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$（＠21 pounds | 10－in．＠15 pounds |
| 20 | 5670 | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 21 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠ 13.25 pounds | 20 | 10800 | $12-\mathrm{in}$＠ 031.5 pounds | $12-\mathrm{in}$（Q20． | pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠21 pounds | 10 －in． 15 pounds |
| 22 | 4680 | $9 \cdot \mathrm{in}$ ．（1）21 pounds | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | 7－in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 pounds | 22 | 7728 | 12 in ．＠31．5 pounds | $12-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠20．5 | ounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠21 pounds | 10－in．©15 pounds |
| 24 | 8930 | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠${ }^{\text {21 pounds }}$ | 10－in．＠15 | pounds | 7 －in．＠15 pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$＠13．25 pounds | 24 | 7500 | 12 －in．＠31．5 pounds | 12 －in．＠ 20.5 | pounds | $9-\mathrm{in}$ ．＠21 pounds | $10-\mathrm{in}$ ．c15 pounde |

## 12-in.x14-in. Hard Pine.

 $\begin{array}{lllll} & & & & \end{array}$The application of the table is direct, if the size of the wood beam is known, as it would be, if we were taking out an old beam and substituting a steel one for it, but there is a factor that must be kept in mind. It is this, steel beams are inclined to twist sideways when used for long spans and fully loaded. The usual handbook rule is that beams shall be braced against twisting, at spaces of 20 times their flange width or the load shall be reduced accordingly. In our table the loading has been cut down considerably in order that the vertical deflection shall not exceed one-thirtieth of an inch per foot of span, so the bracing against sideways distortion can be safely spaced at distances of thirty times the flange width.

From this it can be easily seen that each of the four arrangements of beams have more or less advantages over the others, or perhaps it might be better stated that each style of beam is best adapted for a particular purpose.

For supporting a wall load two I beams, or two channels used with cast iron separators between, form probably the safest and most convenient beam. In these, separators as shown in figure 1 should be spaced at distances of 30 times the flange width of a single beam, in order that the two may act together. The usual pipe separators should not be used unless the interior space is filled with concrete, or masonry.


TYPICAL
double I beam
SEPARATOR
Fig. I.
For the sideways distortion or twisting, the width out to out of the assembled beam may be considered as the flange width. By spacing the beams a sufficient distance apart any exterior bracing becomes unnecessary. In cases where either a double or single beam is used as a lintel, if the wall is anchored by the joists three feet or less above the top of the lintel, the twisting of the beam may be disregarded.

The I beam used singly is usually the most convenient support for roof and floor joists, and where the joists abut the web on both sides, the beam may be reckoned safe from twisting. If they simply rest on the top flange, some kind of clip must be used at the 30 times flange width spacing. This clip need only grip the top of the beam, and if it is not furred and cased, can be made so small that the ceiling plaster or boards will cover it.

Where the joists are on only one side, a clip must be devised to hold the top flange of the beam, and this is also good where a beam supports a wall and has the joists on one side only.

The channel used singly is best adapted for the support of floor joists against a wll, but it can be utilized for the same purposes as an I beam, keeping always in mind that it is narrower and must be braced against sideways distortion.

Summing up it can be generally said that a double beam should be used to support masonry, and the single beams to carry floor, ceiling and roof loads.


Below is a table giving the flange width and spacing of clips or bracing in single beams, and of separators in double beams, but it must be kept in view that this spacing only holds good where the load has been reduced for deflection.

Where this is not done, that is, where beams are loaded to the manufacturers tabular load, the spaces should be two-thirds of that given here.

Spacing of bracing or separators in Standard I beams and channels, loads being corrected for a deflection of 1-360 span.


Another point to bear in mind is that holes in the web of steel beams do not greatly reduce the strength, but holes in the flanges do, so that if lagging is required, it should be so arranged that all the holes are in the web.

The steel beams given in these tables are kept in stock by every manufacturer and kept while in some cases special beams would be more economical, the difficulty of obtaining them in small quantities prevents their use.


Fig. 3.
The various drawings give a few suggestions of good methods of using steel beams, with tvpical anchors and separators.

To the poet life's a song;
To the doctor life's a patient
That needs treatment right along.
To the soldier life's a battie, To the teacher life's a school; Life's a good thing to the grafter, It's a failure to the fool.

To the man upon the engine, Life's a long and heavy grade, It's a gamble to the gambler, To the merchant life is trade.
Life's a picture to the artist,
To the rascal life's a fraud;
Life perhaps is but a burden To the men beneath the hod,
Life is lovely to the lover,
To the player life's a play,
Life may be a load of trouble
To the man upon the dray.
Life is but a long vacation
To the man who loves his work;
Life's an everlasting effort
To shun duty to the shirk.
To the heaven blest romancer Life's a story ever new;
Life is what we try to make itBrother, what is life to you?

## ZINC ROOFS

By H. M. SANDERS


HE rise of zinc for roofs of buildings is better known and more generally practiced in England and other European countries, than in this country. In view of thrs fact it may not be considered an inappropriate subject for us to consider at this time. It is true that the use of zinc for roofs in these European countries, is confined to the cheaper class of buildings, and rarely if ever used for buildings of a permanent character. It is also true that some years ago the Society for the protection of ancient buildings in England, issued a pamphlet characterizing zinc roofs as a "pest" spreading over the country. Still, England, like this and other countries, is constantly putting up a large class of cheaper buildings than those of the ancient order, and being of a more temporary character, seeks a cheaper material for the roofs, than lead or copper, whose value as to durability is measured by centuries of use and not by years. So that because of its cheapness as compared to lead or copper, it has thus become more or less a favorite as a roof material for a large class of buildings.

In this country the prevailing metal roofs for our cheaper class of buildings is tin-plated metal. Now how does a zine roof compare with a tin roof, as to durability?

Not so much perhaps because of the simple fact that it was being used on the cheaper class of buildings, but rather because, realizing that great durability and lasting qualities was the one thing essential in a roof material for permanent buildings, and knowing something of the nature and character of zinc, that it was a short lived metal for roofs as compared to sheet lead or sheet copper whose durability for roofs, had become so well established by centuries of use they seemed to look upon the use of zinc on the cheaper buildings as a kind of menace in the future to what might become the roofs of the permanent buildings. This of course would depend very much upon conditions. What conditions? First, the comparative value of the metal used for the roof, not only as between the zinc and tin plate metal, but the comparative value of the roofing tin plate today as compared to that used 50 or 60 years ago.

Zinc roofs would compare favorably with tin roofs whose base plate was steel, as most of it is as manufactured today, but it would not compare so favorably with the tin plate, whose base is charcoal iron such as was manufactured 75 or more years ago. The tin roofs of this class has a record of 75 years endurance and durability on building. But since the introduction of the steel, as the base of our tin plate, it may be said with truth we believe, that the zinc roof properly put on is the most durable roof, for it will last from 25 to 30 years.

It is true, zinc may vary in value, but, we believe, all that which is made in this country is of a uniform grade of value. In foreign countries, where they use more of it for roofing purposes than in this country, there are more entering this field of its manufacture, and the competition has tended to cheapen the metal in localities both in price and quality. But the best and purest sheet zinc obtainable in Europe, we believe, is that known as the V. M., made by the Vilella Montague Zinc Company of Belgium, as the spelter from their sheet zinc is made is practically pure ; as shown by the following analysis:

| Zinc | 0.995 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Iron | . 0.004 |
| Lead, etc. | 0.001 |
|  | 1.000 |

While absolutely pure zinc is not obtainable, commercially, the amount of alloy in this formula is so small that it is considered practically pure. So that from the very nature of the metal itself being practically pure like lead and copper, and as it is not a plated metal like tin plate, requiring a baser metal for its body plate, is not subjected to the same disparaging conditions as to value, as the tin plate.

The distinguishing feature of a good sheet of zinc, is in its light even color, whereas a cheaper grade would be of a darker hue, with more or less of a mottled appearance, caused by the presence of ather alloys, and be more likely to crack when bent, or working it into shape and form.
(To be continued.)
(Continued from December.)

PLATE IV.
EXERCISES IN PLANE GEOMETRY.

LAY out this plate as you did Plate III, as there are six problems to work. Be careful as to where you place the figures in the squares, as you want room left for the lettering. Make your figures large enough, so they will look well, and above all, understand each problem as you work it out, as these exercises will be of great value to you in the future.

Bisect the lines $A B$ and $C D$ by perpendiculars meeting at $D$, and with D as center draw a circle through the points. problem 10.
An Arc of a Circle Being Given to Complete the Circle.-Join the extreme points of the are by the chord AB , and bisect it by the perpendicular DE. From A draw chord AC and bisect it by FO and where it meets DE is the center of the circle of which ACB is an arc.
Problem?

PLATE IV. NAME.

To Construct Angles of 30 and 60 Degrees.-Draw line $A B$ and at any point on it strike a semi-circle. With A as center and radius equal to the radius of the semicircle, draw an arc intersecting at E . With B as center and same radius, draw an arc intersecting at F . Draw lines from B through E and F . Angle ABC is an agle of 30 degrees, and angle ABD is an angle of 60 degrees. PROBLEM 8.
To Find the Center and Radius of a Given Circle.-Draw the chord AB and bisect it by the perpendicular CD . Bisect CD by the line EF and the intersection at 0 will be the required center, and OF the radius.

## PROBLEM 9.

To Draw a Circle Through Three Points Not in a Straight Line.-Locate the points ABC and join them by straight lines.

To Describe a Regular Octagon About a Given Circle.-This method is purely a mechanical one, and strictly speaking should not be called a problem in plane geometry. Draw the circle whose center is 0 and the horizontal AB and CD parallel to each other and touching the circle. Next draw the verticals EF and GH parallel to each other and touching the circle. With the 45 degree triangle complete the octagon.

## PROBLEM 12.

To Inscribe a Polygon of Any Number of Sides.-This is a very good method and should certainly be retained in the memory of the student. By it you can draw a regular figure of any number of sides. For example, we will draw a pentagon, or five-sided polygon. Draw the circle whose center is 0 and divide the diameter into the same number of parts as there is sides to the figure, in
this case five. To divide the diameter, use the method given in Problem 4. With A as center and radius AB , strike an arc at C , and with $B$ as center and same radius strike an intersecting arc. Through C and the second division E , draw CH to the circumference. Then chord AH is one side of the pentagon. Step off the remaining sides with the dividers.

## PLATE V.

exercises in plane geometry.
Lay out this plate as you did Plates III and IV, and finish it the same.

PROBLEM 13.
To Draw a Tangent to a Circle at Any Point.-Given circle whose center is 0 . To draw a tangent to it at point $A$. Draw OA and continue it. Lay off $A D$ equal to $A E$. At $E$ and $D$, strike arcs interesting at B and C . Connect these points and BC is tangent to the circle at point $A$.

## PROBLEM 14.

To Draw a Spiral Composed of Arcs and Circles.-Produce a straight line through AB indefinitely both ways. With A as center and $A B$ as radius, describe the semi-circle $C$; then with $B$ as center draw the semi-circle D , joining C , and continue this operation, using the centers A and B alternately.
$\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{H}$. With O and P as centers, and radius equal to OH , describe arcs between HG and EF , to complete the figure.

## PROBLEM $1 \%$.

To Draw an Ellipse, the Length and Breadth Being Given.This is also a false ellipse and should properly be called an oval. With E as center and EC as radius, draw arc cutting AB in F . Divide FB into three equal parts and continue another to 4. Take the distance B4 and set it off on each side of the center E, at H and I. With H and I as centers and radius equal to HI , describe arcs cutting each other at $P$ and $R$. From these last points draw indefinite lines through H and I. With H and I as centers, and radius equal to HA, draw the arcs OL and MN. With P and R as centers and radius PD, describe the ares ON and LM, to complete the figure.

## PROBLEM 18.

To Construct a Helix.-If a point travels around and up, or down, a cylinder with a uniform motion, we say the path it describes is a helix. The screw thread is an example of this. The line of a winding stairway is a helix and not a spiral stairway as it is commonly called. The pitch of the screw thread is the distance between threads measured along the axis of length. The pitch of the helix is the same. In Problem 18, AB is the pitch.

To draw the curve the diameter of the cylinder and the pitch


## PROBLEM 15.

To Draw a Spiral (Another Method).-Construct the small equilateral triangle ABC and produce its sides. With C as center and AC as radius, describe the arc AD . With B as center and BD as radius, describe the are DE . With A as center and AE as radius, describe the arc EF. Continue this operation, using successively points $C, B$, and $A$.

## PROBLEM 16

To Draw an Ellipse the Length Being Given.-This is not a true ellipse, as it is composed of the arcs of circles, but it serves as one in nearly every case. Divide the given length into three parts, $\mathrm{AC}, \mathrm{CD}$, and DB , all equal in length. With C and D as centers, and AC as radius, describe two circles cutting each other in OP. From OP, draw lines through CD, çutting the circles in
must be known. Draw the circle whose center is 0 with the given diameter. Divide the circumference into an even number of equal parts, in this case twelve. Lay off a rectangle above the circle whose base is equal to the given diameter. On one side of the rectangle lay off the pitch. Divide the pitch into the same number of parts as the circle was divided. Number the points on the circle and on the rectangle. Draw vertical lines up from the points on the circle, and intersecting horizontal lines over from the points on the rectangle. Points of like number should intersect. Through these points draw a neat irregular curve, as shown. Where the line comes up on the other side of the cylinder, it is out of our view, so it is put in dotted.
(To be continued.)


## ANSWERS

STAIRS WITH WINDERS.
From One of the "Chips," Toronto, Ontario.-In answer to "Mechanics," of Rochester, N. Y., I send the inclosed diagram, which will show him how to set out his treads full size on the

floor directly under where the stairs are to stand. Fig. 8 shows the plan for a stair in which both flyers and winders are seen, both in the plan and on the strings. P P P is the plan, A and B the strings, and E E the joint whenin place. The bevels are found at E E, and at the foot and top floor. M M shows the quarter cut, which is divided into three parts, and from the center C lines are drawn cutting the quadrant at the points of division, and continued through until the other side of the stair is reached. This division makes the lines for the winders. Another plan of stairs having four winders is shown at Fig. 9. Explanations are unnecessary. Another plan having seven winders is shown at Fig. 10. This has a circular well, as seen at A B C D E. Treads and winders are all numbered, so the whole is plain and easily understood.

## octagon bay window.

From "One of the Chips," Toronto, Ont.-In answer to this request I send you the following method of forming an octagon, and from this any window or other structure can be laid out. Let H J, Fig. 7, be.the given side; at right angles to H J draw J S and $H R$ indefinitely; on $J$ as center with $J H$, as radius mark the quarter circle 0 KN ; on H as center with the same radius, mark the quarter circle P'L M; bisect the quarter circles K and


L; connect J K and H L; draw K T and LQ parallel to JS and $H R$; make $K T, T S, L Q$ and $Q R$ each equal $J K$ or $H L$; connect T S R Q and the figure is complete.

## cutting plate glass.

From "A. Ashmun Kelly," Malvern, Pa.-The painter of Duluth, Minn., who wishes to know how to cut plate glass, as his diamond will not cut deep enough, is advised to secure a heavier diamond, one made for the purpose. I have seen men cutting the beaviest plate glass with a heavy diamond, and as easily as a painter will cut an 8x10 window glass. He will draw the diamond steadily along the straight-edge, then take it up in both hands and give it a slight knock on his knee and the piece cut off will break away nicely. Having had some little experience with cutting window glass, as a painter, I was surprised to see how apparently recklessly the professional cutter did his work, and I asked him if he did not feel nervous or fearful of breaking the glass, as that was always my feeling. He replied no, that if he should happen to break a light or plate, even, there were plenty more on hand. It requires rerve or confidence to become an expert glass cutter, and the man who hesitates when cutting glass is usually lost.

## outting plate glass.

From "J. A. B.," Lake Megantic.-In answer to question relating to the cutting of plate glass, I have done the cutting very easily, in making a line with the diamond on both sides of the plate to be cut. I have not experienced any difficulty in separating the glass. I think if Mr. Painter of Duluth, Minn., makes a trial of it he will be pleased with the results.

## RUBENS.

From "G. M. L., Ontario, Canada.-Replying to "Clam Digger," Norwalk. Rubens painted his great picture, "The Descent from the Cross," in 1608. This picture is considered his masterpiece, and is now in the Cathedral of Antwerp.

## BIRD's EyE MAPLE.

From "C. H. R.," Hutchinson, Kans.-I am comparatively a new subscriber and I am quite pleased with The National Builder. Some months ago I noticed an inquiry regarding "bird's eye maple," and up to date I have not seen it properly answered, so I send you the following: "Bird's eyes, or the similar marks, are formed by the circular inflections of the fibers formed around spicules, or small sharp points, which protrude from the inner surface of the bark into the soft woody tissues. A plank is covered with numerous small spots, like minute knots, looking like 'bird's eyes,' hence the name."

## INSIDE FINISH AND CABINET WORK.

From "Joiner," Chicago, Ill.-Before being able to reply intelligently to the query asked by "C. M. K.," Modesto, Cal., I would require more particulars of what he really wants. If he will ask again and say whether it is moldings, door trim, window trim, stairs, base or what, and I will try and answer and send for publication. I will leave to others acquainted with cabinet work better than I to submit designs in this branch of woodwork.

## CABINET WORK.

From "Wm. R. W.," Toledo, Ohio.-Replying to "C. M. K.," Modesto, in part, I submit the following designs, which I think


FIG. 4.
may prove useful. Fig. 1 shows designs for bedroom furniture which are not expensive, and may be made of oak, mahogany, cherry

or birch stained. Fig 2 is "a buffet" of simple design and construction. Fig. 4 shows a mission table in simple lines. Fig. 5 is a kitchen cabinet, and so designed that any ordinary workman will be able to make one. These pieces are designed mostly for oak, but they may be constructed of almost any wood material and stained to suit. I might say that real good works on modern cabinet-making are published by "The Popular Mechanics" of Chicago, and by The Manual Training School Publishing Company, Peoria, Ill. These books do not cost much. They run, I think, from 50 cents to one dollar each. I daresay they could be obtained through the publishers of The National Builder like other books they advertise.


FIG. 2.
 FIG. 1.

## SPECIFICATIONS.

Answering C. W. C., Vancouver, B. C.-We are preparing just such a set of specifications as you ask for, and will begin their publication shortly.-(Ed.)

## BUFFETS AND SIDEBOARDS.

In reply to D. H. J., Syracuse, N. Y.-We have published from time to time designs of furniture such as you ask for, and will continue to do so, and will bear you in mind when choosing designs for publication in future issues.-(Ed.)

## INLAYING.

From "A. D. A.," Chicago, Ill.-Answer to question on inlaying from J. C. O. L., Milwaukee, Wis.: It took me a long time to find out where I could get a book on inlaying or marquetry. The only book of this kind was written by Wm. Bemrose, and is published by Bemrose \& Sons., 23 Old Bailey, Derby, London, England.

That is where I sent for one.' The book shows how to do the work fully and has ninety colored plates and designs. The price is $\$ 3.00$. I learned to do the work from my book, and will sell it to you at much less than cost. I am not in the book business, but always willing to help a reader of The National Builder.

## kPRFING.

From "T. A. F.," Washington, D. C.-If G. F. H., San Francisco, Cal., will first find the radius of his circle, then take a piece of stuff of a suitable length and equal to the thickness of that which is to be bent, as at $\mathrm{c} a$, and let a b be equal to the radius of the curve around which it is to be bent; make a saw kerf at c' $o^{\prime}$ having a thickness of $1 / 4$ of an inch uncut; nail the piece below

c' a' and move it from b' to s', or enough to close the saw kerf at c', then b' s' will be the given distance between two saw kerfs. Use the same saw for all the kerf.

Note.-The editor has fully a dozen answers to this inquiry which have been sent in to him, and there is a sameness in them all. Those given are all that are required, but we thank our readers for their answers, although we may not use them.

## kERFING.

From "J. W. S.," Los Angeles, Cal.-In order to get proper curves it may be necessary to experiment a little to get the proper number of saw cuts, and the proper distance of them. Take a piece of lumber-the same kind you are going to use-and the size of


$$
\text { ANS. TO NO. } 428 . \text { FIG. } 6 .
$$

the piece you are going to bend; it need not be longer than radius of your circle. Saw a kerf near the end, place it in the vise and screw tight, then bend over until the kerf closes; the distance the top moves, as from A to B in Fig. 6, will give the distance between kerfs. Use the same saw all the time and saw to the same depth, leaving about a quarter of an inch solid wood below the kerfs.

## QUESTIONS

## BAY windows.

From "Joel Winder," Manitown, Wis.-I would like to see a few designs for bay windows, with or without transoms, and having small lights on top. I would like also to see a design for a stepwindow for a hall running up the incline of the stairway. Would like three sashes, or three sheets of glass in the bays, and in the step-window. Such designs would be very much appreciated by one of your oldest subscribers?

## TIN ROOFS.

From "R. O. N.," Scranton, Pa.-Is it good policy to paint tin roofs, and if so, what kind of paint should be used?

## SHINGLE ROOFS.

From "Michael Z.," Green Bay, Wis.-How long should ordinary shingles hold good? Does painting a shingle roof add to the life of the roof? In painting a roof, what kind of paint is the best to employ for the purpose? Any other information on the question of shingle roofs will, I am sure, interest many readers beside the writer.

## FIREPROOF ELEVATOR SHAFTS.

From "Chicago Man," Chicago, Ill.-I am about to build a "Skyscraper" in which there will be several elevator shafts, and I would like to find out if there is any method of making the shafts fireproof, or nearly so, and of preventing the shafts from becoming a flue in case of fire? I am somewhat confused on the question owing to getting so many conflicting opinions on the subject. I will draw my own inferences from whatever you may say, and I think, judging from past experiences, that I will get some good pointers from you and your subscribers.

## TAPER FRAMING.

From "John W. K.," New Ontario, Ont.-How are the bevels obtained for framing tapered work, such as the shoulders on posts, the bevels on braces, etc.?

## tar and gravel roofs.

From "A. J. C.," Erin Springs, Okla.-Will some kindly disposed reader please inform me of the best method of putting on a tar and gravel roof, and the best materials to use for the purpose, and oblige an old reader?

## HIPS AND VALLEYS.

From "J. A. B.," Lake Megantic.-I would be thankful if some reader would send to this department of "our favorite paper" if there is a way of finding the lengths and bevels of hip, valley and jack rafters without the need of making a drawing. Any answer on the subject will be greatly appreciated.

## REGISTER DESK IN WALL.

From "Davis," Sacramento, Cal.-I am to make a register desk and would like some information as to the way it should be made. I give the conditions as near as possible. The register book is 18x20 inches when open, and it must be made to hold the book when closed, and the desk or cabinet must not project beyond the wall to which it is fastened more than 3 or 4 inches, as the space is limited. Any information will be thankfully accepted.

From F. H. R., Buffalo, N. Y.: I have been a subscriber to the National Builder for the last three or four years and like it very much. I would like to see some designs of houses of about $24 \times 38 \mathrm{ft}$., or $26 \times 40 \mathrm{ft}$. in size and of true Colonial design published in the Builder soon. I would appreciate this very much.

From J. B. R., Palestine, Texas: Can't find information. Have any of the brother contractors used what is called Beaver Board, made by the Beaver Board Company at Buffalo, N. Y.? It is made to take the place of plaster on the inside and to decorate with. This country is damp and I think it will go and come to the weather. I have tried from leading architects to get this information but have failed. It seems new to them. If any contractor has used it please answer through the Builder's columns his experience with it and I will appreciate same.

## OUR PRACTICAL COLUMN

bevels for hips and purlins may be obtained as follows:
Draw the plan of the roof as in Fig. 1, and the outline section $\mathrm{a} b \mathrm{c} d$. For the backing of hip rafters draw $f \mathrm{~g}$ at right angles to $\mathrm{e} f$ and equal to $\mathrm{b} d$. Join $g$ e, and from any point $h$ in e $g$ draw If $j$ at right angles to e $g$. Through $j$ draw k j 1 at right angles to e f, cutting the end and side eaves in $k$ and l. With center $j$ and sadius $\mathrm{j} h$ describe an arc cutting e $f$ in m . Join km and lm , and the angle k m l gives the backing of the hip rafter; but it must be observed that the backing is not uniform for the two sides, being e m l for one side and e m k for the other. The backings of the other hip rafters may be found in a similar manner, as shown in Fig. 1.


To find the bevels of the purlins draw sectional elevation of the purlin marked in Fig. 1 at its proper angle, as in Fig. 2, and the plan as Fig. 3, where a line of 45 degrees is drawn from $d$ to receive the projections from Fig. 2. Lines are then drawn paralle] with the eaves through the intersections to meet the mitre line of roof planes. Then from the points a b c d on the mitre line project across to the corresponding elevations of the four faces of purlin in Fig. 4. Join the two points on each face of purlin, and the required cuts will be obtained. The same process may be adopted for the other purlins.

FLUES.
The bonding, of which many different arrangements might be given, for outside wall of flue at the point where it meets bedroom or other inside wall, is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, while the bonding for the two middle walls of the flues at their junction with

the middle wall of the bedroom is shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The width of the flue is marked 5 feet on the pencil sketch sent, but this makes no difference in the bonding of the walls, but affects the setting out of the work and requires careful attention.

COST DATA FOR APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES AND APPRAISALS.

| The cost is based on per cubic foot of Building Contents exclusive of Scenic or other features, Lighting Fixtures, Mural and Art Painting, Incidentals, etc., and are charged at from $61 / 2$ to $74-5$ cents per cubic foot. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ondinary | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Finet } \\ & \text { cLase } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hach } \\ & \text { arado } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ELABO- } \\ & \text { ARTE } \end{aligned}$ |
| chitect's Fee | 1 | 14 | $1 \frac{3}{5}$ |  |
| * Brick and Brick Work - | 4 | $41 / 2$ | $53 / 4$ | 6\%8 |
| Bronze and Brass Work |  | 1/4 | 1/2 | 7/8 |
| Carpenter Work | $41 / 8$ | $11 / 6$ | 27\% | 31/4 |
| Cast Iron | $3 / 4$ | 7/8 | 11/8 | 17/8 |
| Composition Flooring |  | 1/8 | $1 / 4$ | 5/8 |
| Concrete . | $3^{\frac{1}{16}}$ | $2 / 3$ | $3 / 8$ | $11 / 4$ |
| ${ }^{*}$ Concrete Block Work |  | 3 | $31 / 8$ | 41/4 |
| Concrete Reinforcement |  | 1/2 |  | $11 / 4$ |
| * Cut Stone and Cut Stone Work | 3 |  | 65\%8 | $81 / 2$ |
| Electric Work |  | 2/3 | 7/8 | $11 / 2$ |
| Elevator Work |  | 1 | $11 / 4$ | 13/4 |
| Excavation |  | + | 3/8 | 3/8 |
| Foundation Work | 3/4 | 11/4 | 158 | 21/4 |
| Gas Fitting | $\frac{1}{10}$ |  | 1 | 13 |
| Glass and Glazing |  | $\frac{5}{18}$ | $3 / 4$ |  |
| Hardware |  |  | $1{ }^{10}$ |  |
| Heating and Ventilating | $11 / 8$ | 11/4 | $13 / 4$ | 17/8 |
| Lathing | , |  | 3/8 | 3/8 |
| Onamental Metal Work |  | $11 / 8$ | 11/8 | 17/8 |
| Painting |  |  | $11 / 8$ | 258 |
| Plastering . | 17/8 | 17/8 | 17/8 | 21/4 |
| Plumbing |  | , | 11/8 | 1 |
| Power Plant |  |  | 11/8 | $21 / 8$ |
| Roofing and Accessories | 1/2 |  | 11/8 | 1 |
| Sheet Metal |  |  | 1/2 |  |
| Skylights |  | 30 |  |  |
| Structural Steel and Iron |  | 21/2 | $21 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ |
| Stucco Work | /8 | $11 / 4$ | 11/4 | 134 |
| *Terra Cotta and Faience (Trim) |  | 7/8 | 7/8 | 11/4 |
| Terra Cotta Blocks |  | 2/3 |  |  |
| Tiling and Mosaic |  | \% |  |  |
| Waterproofing and Dam | $1 / 8$ | 1/4 | 3/8 |  |

Note.-These items are alternates for exterior work and are used or omitted as design may determine. For interior work the averages are approximately correct. Prepared by Duncan M. Robertson.

## QUATRE-FOIL.

Fig. 3 shows a method of forming a quatre-foil, which is often used in gothic work.


KERFING.
The method of kerfing shown in Fig. 6 is not valued very highly, yet occasionally it is made use of to good advantage.

For bending mouldings, saw kerfing was once in general use in this city; now no superintending architect will allow it; solid or laminated mouldings are required.


Let K M L be a thin veneer bent over the required form. Clean the dust out of the saw kerfs and put plenty of glue in and on the face, then lay the saw kerfed stuff on the veneer as shownbraces should be screwed over the whole at intervals, to keep them snug to the form till the glue is set. The form may be built so that N , the convex surface, or M , the concave, may be face-side. Saw kerfed work without the veneer glued on the kerfed side, as here shown lacks strength and is good for nothing.

## BOOK NOTICES

Practical Steel Construction.-Dealing with all phases in the construction of our modern steel buildings. With illustrations, draw ings and valuable tables. Compiled and edited by Fred T. Hodgson, F. R. I. C. A., author of "The Steel Square and Its Uses," "Practical Carpentry," "Estimators Guide," "Light and Heavy Framing, etc., etc., published by Frederick J. Drake \& Co., Chicago, Ill. Cloth, 105 pp . Price, postpaid, $\$ 1.00$.
This is a valuable little book for steel constructors-men who do the work-as it gives many hints as to the various methods, and the tables will be found quite useful in determining the ditch and place of rivets, and many other things that a foreman or workman ought to know. It is simply a manual of an advanced kind, and informs the student regarding live and dead loads. What floors in houses, shops, factories, and warehouses should carry per square foot, and how to calculate for this strain; along with many other items of tiseful and necessary information.
Dustman's Book of Plans and Building Construction.-Consisting of drawings, plan drawing, figuring and estimating, specifications, building bungalows, farm butdings, comcrete work, Joiners finishins, and building work generally. By U. M. Dustman, licensed architect. $240 \mathrm{pp} ., 8 \times 12$ inches, over 300 illustrations. Published by The Chas. C. Thompson Co., 545-549 Wabash avenue, Chi cago, Ill. Canvas bound. Price, $\$ 2.00$.
This is somewhat of a pretentious book in appearance, but its contents do not belie its looks, as it is really a "big book," in fact as well as in looks, containing as it does, an immense amount of really the bricklayer and the mason. Its chief valne, large number of house plans, bungalow plans and plans for barns, stables, garages and other farm and domestic buildings. The book stables, garages and other farm and domestic buildings. The book method of planing, and on many other live subjects; also a very full treatise on carpenter's geometry, and methods of laying out work of various kinds. Another good feature is the showing of working details in the latest style. It is a good all around book for the gencral workman, and its low price puts it within the reach of everyone It is well bound, and is printed on fine heavy calendered paper.

We note that our popular Cotem., "Woodcraft," of Cleveland, Ohio, has invaded the British Empire and opened a publishing office in London. We congratulate Brother Clegg and wish it may bring them all the success they deserve.

Standard Practical Plumbing. By R. M. Starbuck, author of Modern Plumbing, etc. 450 pp . and upwards of 340 illustrations, specially made for the purpose and drawn in such a manner the reader will have no difficulty in understanding. The work is published by the well known firm of Norman W. Henry Publishing Company, New York, N. Y. Cloth bound, heavy paper. Price $\$ 3.00$.

## LATEST LEGAL DECISIONS

Under St. 1890, p. 370, c. 418, requiring the execution of a formal contract for the erection of a public building for a city in addition to the acceptance of the proposal, and providing that every proposal shall be accompanied by a deposit for the performance of the proposal, a bidder for the erection of a schoolhouse, who agrees that if, within 20 days after a specified date, notice that his proposal is accepted be given him, he will deliver a contract for the work, and that the deposit shall be the property of the city on his failure to expiration of the specified time, and the acceptance by the city of expiration of the specified time, and the acceptance by the city of of his bid within the specified time, after refusal of a lower bidder of his bid within the specified time, after refusal and on his failing to enter into a contract, is binding on the bidder, and on his failing
to execute the contract the deposit is the property of the city.Wheaton Building \& Lumber Co. v. City of Boston, 90 N. E. (Mass.) 598.

Property cannot be subjected to a mechanic's lien for material furnished under a contract with one who is not the owner's agent.-H. C. Behrens Lumber Co. v. Lager, 125 N. W. (S. D.), 574.

A building contractor could not recover for work done till it was approved and accepted by an architect, as the contract provided.-Papot v. Barbour, 51 So. (Ala.), 725.

A carpenter engaged in the construction of a building and a man operating a freight elevator in a retail store are engaged in different departments of labor, and are not "fellow servants," under Civ. Code, Sec. 1970, as amended by St. 1907, c. 97, limiting the fellow servant rule to cases of servants of the same master engaged in the same department of labor.-Morgan v. J. W. Robinson Co., 107 P. (Cal.), 695.

The owners of an amusement park and contracting plumbers doing work on the premises might be held jointly liable for an injury to an employe of the plumbers as wrongdoers acting independently, whose toremploye of the plumbers as wrongdoers acting independently, whose tor-
tious conduct concurrently contributed to the injury, where the injury retious conduct concurrently contributed to the injury, where the injury re-
sulted from the servant slipping on oil on the floor from a defective oil cup in a building in which he had been sent in the night time.-Bagley $\mathbf{v}$. Sonderland Co., 91 N. E. (Mass.), 317.

While a waiver must be made with knowledge of all the facts by the party waiving it, the agent of a company which was surety on a construction contract by accepting the balance of the contract price after the worry as the matter would be settled up, waived notice to the surety of the contractor's defaults, as required by the surety contract.-Boppart $\mathbf{v}$. Illinois Surety Company, 126 S . W. (Mo.), 768.

We have gone over this work at greater length than usual and have no hesitation in stating that we are satisfied it is equal, if not superior, in both quantity and quality of matter presented, to any work we know of, on the subject of plumbing, and the style of text and manner of presenting it seem to be well adapted to the readers for whom the work was prepared-i. e., the operative plumbers. It is a plainly written book, in the simplest of English, and each page bristles with good sense and profitable instructions. The drawings are, practically presented and suited to practical men having practical wants.

Of the three hundred and forty-seven illustrations contained in the book, one hundred of them are full page illustrations. The illustrations all being drawn expressly for this work, show the most modern and best practice in plumbing construction.

Plumbing in all its branches is treated within the pages of this book and a large amount of space is devoted to a very complete and practical treatment of the subject of hot water supply and circulation and range boiler work.

Another valuable feature is the special chapter on drawing for the plumber.

The book is well made, is strongly bound in boards, and the paper used is of fine quality, while the press work is beyond reproach. The type is large and clear, and the diagrams and illustrations are fine and clear, every line being distinct and well defined.

Brooks' Automobile Hand Book. By L. Elliot Brooks, M. E. Revised and enlarged by Calvin F. Swingle, M. E., and other experts, 1911 edition, brought to date and includes all recent inventions and im provements. Over 700 pages and between three and four hundre diagrams and illustrations. Published by Frederick J. Drake \& Co.
Chicago, Ill. Limp leather covers, well bound. Price, prepaid, $\$ 2.00$
To those having anything to do with the making, repairing or managing a motor car of any kind, this book is an indispensable requisite, as it deals with every item that goes into the "make-up" of a complete machine. It is a strictly up-to-date treatise, and deals in a thoroughly practical manner with all the various questions relating to the construc tion, care and operation of gasoline, electric and steam motor cars, with diagrams of each part, together with clear, concise explanations of the principles governing their action; correct methods are also given for dealng with road troubles, motor troubles, carburetor and ignition trouble of every kind. It also contains valuable information regarding ignition systems, carburetors, magnetos, valve setting, indicator work and othe important matters. There are also a number of useful tables, rules and formulas, which add much value to the work and make it an exhaustive compendium of automobile knowledge; and the text is laid before the reader in a style that is at once simple and understandable. The book is nicely gotten up, printed in medium sized type on good, strong paper, well bound, and may be used as a pocket reference book if desired. Every motor car should carry one of these books in a waterproof case in some cr.rner that would be handy to reach. It would often be found useful in emergencies

There was testimony that plaintiff was discharged successively by two employers, because each of these employers were successively warned by an agent of the defendant, a labor union, that, if the employer kept the plaintiff in his service, all members of the union would quit his employment in a body. The purpose of this warning was to impress upon the employer the danger that he would be stripped of his ability to complete certain contracts unless he discharged the plaintiff, and the purpose was ultimately to coerce the plaintiff, who was a member of a local in another union, to join the defendant union. Held, that the finding of the court sitting as a jury that the plaintiff was entitled to recover against the union for inducing his discharge was not error.-Ruddy v. United Association of Journeymen Flumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, Local No. 24. 75 A. (N. J.), 742.

Plaintiff, a carpenter, employed to do certain work in an elevator shaft, was injured by the sudden operation of the elevator by another of defendant's servants without warning. Plaintiff and the elevator man had agreed that, before the elevator was moved, the operator would call out to plaintiff, and should not move the elevator until answered, "All right." He did move it without calling out and plaintiff was injured. Held, that, though plaintiff assumed the risk of injury involved in working in the shaft, he did not assume the risk of the negligent use of the elevator by defendant, under the rule that an employe by voluntarily put ing himself in a place of danger does not thereby necessarily assume the risk of injury from his employer's want of care.-Morgan v. J. W. Robinson Company, 107 P. (Cal.), 695.

The mechanic's lien act (Laws 1897, c. 418) provides for enforcement of such liens in a court which has jurisdiction in an action founded on a contract for a sum of money equivalent to the amount of the debt, and provides that the lien may be enforced "against such property and against the person liable for the debt," and required the filing of a lis pendens when the action is brought, whether in a court of record or not, and provides that failure to do so shall not abate the action as to any personal liability for the payment of the debt. The Municipal Court act (Laws 1902, c. 580 ) gives municipal courts jurisdiction of "an action to enforce a mechanic's lien on real property in which the court shall have power to render judgment for the sum due with interest ${ }^{*}{ }^{*}{ }^{*}$ and to declare the amount a valid lien against the interest of the defendant in the property described in the complaint * * * where the amount does not exceed $\$ 500$," but provides that such court cannot render judg ment for the foreclosure and sale of the property. Held, that the meaning of the statutory provisions relating to the jurisdiction to enforce a mechanic's lien must be ascertained from all the provisions considered together, and from the general scope of the statutes and purpose in view and that the Municipal Court has jurisdiction to enforce a mechanic's lien.-Nelson v. Hajek, 121 N. Y. S., 1018.

## The NORTHWESTERN TERRA COTTA COMPANY

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## Architectural Terra Cotta

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The Only Sanitary Steel Medicine Cabinet or Locker

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Handsome Beveled Mirror Door. Snow Handsome Beveled Mirror Door. Snow
white everlasting enamel inside and white

Costs less than wood and is better. Should be in every bathroom. Is dust, germ and vermin proof and easily
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Made in four styles and three sizes. PRICE, $\$ 7.00$ and up SEND FOR IILUSTRATED CIRCULAR
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DON'T PAINT THE HOUSE COVER IT WITH STONE The A. W. True Residence, Hinsdale, III.

Architects, Contractors and Builders will find "Stonekote" unequalled for smooth or rough cast exteriors. It is beautiful and substantial. Write for circular.

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CHICAGO

## ASBESTOS

"CENTURY" SHINGLES
"THE ROOF THAT OUTLIVES THE BUILDING"
It's the easiest thing in the world to interest a client in a roofing that needs no repairing or painting-especially if he has had experience with an old time roofing.

The bare fact that Asbestos "Century" Shingles are made of reinforced concrete is a convincing argument in itself. There's no getting away from the permanence of reinforced concrete - the tests it has stood in every climate, the disastrous fires and the centuries of time.

You will find proof of the durability of Asbestos "Century" Shingles all over America and Europe on thousands of buildings of all types-residences, public buildings, and industrial plants.


Asbestos "Century" Shingle Roof-Somerville Hospital, Somerville. . Leavitt Sons Co., Newton, Mass., Contractors

They are the first practical lightweight roofing, of reinforced concrete-made of hydraulic cement with interlacing asbestos fibres-compacted by tremendous pressure.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles are weatherproof-fire-proof-timeproof. Cannot rot, rust, crack, split or blister. They literally outlive the building-without repairs.

You can get Asbestos "Century" Shingles in shapes and sizes to fit any architectural scheme. Three colors, Newport Gray (silver gray) Slate (blue black) and Indian Red. Ask your roofer for new quotations. Write for booklet "K \& M 1910."d

The Keasbey \& Mattıson Company, Factors, Ambler, Pa.

## TRADE REVIEW

## A GOOD CARPENTER SHOP AND FARM TOOL.

A new grinder, made of Carborundum, the abrasive which is said to be displacing emery wheels and other grinding wheels in all large manufacturing plants, is now being offered. At experiment stations, where this grinder has been tried out, it has given the utmost satisfaction, and in a very short space of time it has sprung into very pronounced popularity. This popularity is due to its perfect fitness for carpenter shops and farm tool equipments, and to the fact that all the grinding and polishing wheels are made of Carborundum.

Carborundum is made in a mammoth furnace at Niagara Falls from the same elements that go into the making of diamonds; it is 25 times as hard and will cut 25 times as fast as the ordinary grindstone It cuts into the hardest steel, as if it were chalk. No matter how long it is used, a Carborundum wheel never becomes smooth or has to be dressed, as other wheels must. Mower sickles, plow shares, cultivator blades, scythes, axes, corn knives, kitchen cutlery, chisels, hatchets, pocket knives-in fact nearly every tool used can be sharpened and polished bright as new, on the Luther Grinder. It has nine Carborundum sharpening devices and three other attachments.

Carborundum is made in large electric furnaces at Niagara Falls. This new substance has all the chemical properties of the real dia-mond-the immense electric energy developed at Niagara Falls makes the manufacture of it possible and now within the reach of all. At first it sold at $\$ 550.00$ a karat. The mechanical world recognizes it as the greatest sharpening substance in the world.

The Luther Grinder Manufacturing Company, 55 Madison St., Milwaukee, Wis., are the oldest and largest makers of grinders in Milwaukee, Wis., are the oldest and largest makers of grinders in
the world and they give a five-year guarantee on this machine. In the world and they give a five-year guarantee on this machine. In
putting this machine out they have announced that it will be sent to putting this machine out they have announced that it will be sent to versal introduction as quickly as possible. The offer made by the Luther Grinder Company is very liberal, and as many of our readers are already acquainted with the Company, on account of several years of previous advertising in The National Builder, it is safe to say that a large number are already using this grinder and are perfectly satisfied with them. Those who have never tested the merits of this good grinder, can easily do so now with every assurance of liking it.

## THE MILKS FRAMING INSTRUMENT.

The Milks Framing Instrument is claimed by the manufacturers to be one of the most remarkable and wonderful inventions in the building field. The claims for this framing instrument are as follows:

It will do the figuring work instantly and with absolute accuracy without mental calculation; gives the length and cuts of hips, valleys, common rafters, jacks and cripples, on any width of building or any pitch of roof, roofs out of square or different pitches of roof; figures stairwork in all its branches, straight or circle, giving the proper number of steps to $g \circ$ in the space; the exact width of treads and rises and all other measurements necessary; divides distances, figures octagons, circles and braces of all kinds. It can be used by anyone who can read and write. It lasts a life-time. In nineteen seconds it will do the work that it takes an ordinary mechanic from two to three hours to accomplish. It will give the answer to puzzling problems, even to a fraction, in less time than it would take to get pencil and paper ready, preparatory to figuring them out. Gives correct answers quickly and accurately, thereby saving expense, worry and mistakes. It is the only instrument ever invented that figures stairwork with absolute accuracy, giving the proper number of steps, and the exact run and rise of each.

Mr. Milks, the inventor of this instrument, also claims that lengths of all rafters used in the construction of building could be figured in less than one minute. In proof of this statement a test was made that demonstrated his contentions were correct,

The signed statement which follows is a copy of the original on file at the office of the Parsons Mfg. Company:

We timed Mr. Milks in giving the answer to the following problem: What would the lengths of all the rafters be for a hip roof to be placed on building 26 ft .8 in . square? In 30 seconds Mr. Milks gave correct answer to the problem, including lengths of hips, jacks and common rafter. Geo. S. Lynd, Pres.; J. H. Kent, Treas.; P. A. Morrison, Rec. Secy.; S. A. Speas, member, U. B. of C. \& J. of A., Local No. 1022.

The Milks Framing Instrument is manufactured by the Parsons Manufacturing Company, Parsons, Kas, who also manufacture the Milks $\$ 1.00$ Pocket Miter Box. Reading matter fully describing both framing instrument and miter box will be sent on request.

## PARKS COMBINATION WOODWORKING MACHINE.

One of the latest additions to the already extensive line of woodworking machinery turned out by the Parks Ball-Bearing Machine Co., Knowlton and Fergus streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, is the combination circular saw, 6 -inch jointer, band-saw and reversible spindle shaper with boring or mortising and rabbeting attachments, which we show in the accompanying illustration. The machine is really six in one, and cannot fail to prove interesting to carpenter contractors, builders and others operating woodworking shops. The frame is made of extra heavy angle iron strongly braced and securely bolted together. It is mounted on a long, substantial base, which it is claimed greatly increases the steadiness of the machine, as it gives more foundation and distributes the strain over more of floor space. The length of base is 4 feet, 2 inches, and the width 24 inches.

The saw table is made of heavy iron and channel steel and the top surface is finished by grinding on special machine. The hight
is 2 feet, 10 inches, the width is $221 / 4$ inches, and the length, 3 feet. The heavy angle steel on each side makes a substantial support to which to bolt wood extensions any width or length desired. The shaper spindle is made to reverse by means of two friction disks which slide on the countershaft and driven with a key in the shaft. The table is raised and lowered by means of a hand screw in order to adjust the depth of the cut. It is furnished with shaft, bearings and pulley so that it can be used independent of this machine if desired.


PARKS COMBINATION WOODWORKING MACHINES.
The jointer has hand-wheel incline adjustment for both front and rear plates. The band saw has all the necessary adjustments and tilting table. The machine will do ripping, cross-cutting, band sawing, boring, planing, straightening, squaring, beveling, grooving, rabbeting, etc. The machine is equipped with a 22 -inch band saw set in the rear wheel. The boring attachment has adjustable sliding support and takes bits with $1 / 2$-inch straight shank.

## THE CANTON ART METAL COMPANY'S CONVENTION.

Progressive business concerns are alive to the benefit that comes from the free exchange of ideas among their business associates and employees, This fact has led the Canton Art Metal Company of Canton, Ohio, to hold conventions at stated times to promote the interests of the salesmen, the employer and the trade. In a handsome souvenir program the company announce their second annual Sales Convention of branch houses and representatives held at the main office, December 27 to 31 .

This convention was attended by some thirty representatives. The portraits of a number of these, besides views of the company's extensive plant, appear in the souvenir. It is evident from the portraits that the company's organization embraces a force of men of high efficiency.

During the thirty-four years of the company's existence the products have increased from the more common lines to include metal furniture and filing devices, embracing office, bank, court house, library, school and vault equipment; improved metal ceilings, side walls and wainscoting; cornices, skylights, ventilators, crestings, finials, ornaments, building fronts and special work; formed and roll roofing, siding, shingles, paints, sheet copper, zinc, black sheets, galvanized sheets, corrugated sheets, "Toncan" metal, tin plate, tin roll roofing, solder; eaves trough, gutter, ridge roll, conductor pipe, formed valley, conductor heads, cut-offs, elbows, hangers.

As the lines manufactured were multiplied and found to meet the approval of the trade, increased facilities for manufacture were necessary, and although the plant is now extensive in size and equipment, plans are under way for a still further enlargement. The company has always followed the policy of making quality the first consideration, and attributea much of its success to this practice.

The company's metal ceiling with punched nail holes and repressed joints has had a sale beyond all anticipations. The metal furniture department is equipped to handle all contracts. Among the contracts on hand for this line are entire equipments for many court houses.


Let us send you a free copy of Simonds "Guide for Carpenters." Tell us what kind of a Saw you will need soon.

## Simonds Manufacturing Company

 Fitchburg, Mass.CHICAGO, ILL. NEW YORK CITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA. PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO,
CAL.

SEATTLE, WASH. LOCKPORT, N. Y.

MONTREAL, QUE. LONDON, ENG.


TYFE "H" VANADIUM STEEL SAW WITH After remaining thus for thirty days, the blade was released, and returned to perfect align-
ment.

Ten years of the new entury have just closed. Looking back over the accomplishments of its first decade, we can credit it with more wonderful and useful results than have ever come results than have ever come
to us before in the same peto us before in the same pe-
riod of time. The automoriod of time. The automobile has been made practical for business and pleasure; wireless telegraphy has linked he intelligence of ships with ships and land over miles of empty space; radium has been harnessed into useful service and the age of steel has been revolutionized by the application of a new element, Vanadium.

Ten years ago the metal Vanadium was a curiosity of the laboratory; it was used in a small way for tinting glass and giving beautiful colors to expensive porcelain. It was first discovered in a piece of remarkably ductile piece excellent Swedish iuctile that had been made from the ores of Tabert in Sweden. It was also found in these ores, but in very small quantities. Owing to the extremely high melting point of Vanadium, it could not be introduced directly into steels and irons during the process of manufacture, but it was soon found that an alloy made of one part Vanadium and two parts of iron melted very readily and could be dissolved in molten iron and steel in the crucible or the open hearth furnace. Irons and steels of the most remarkable qualities resulted, but the supply of Vanadium was so small that Vanadium steels could not be placed on the open market

Some five years ago, however, the engineers of the American Vanad-


BENT UNDER 2,500 LB. STEAM HAMMER BY REPEATED BLOWS WITHOUT ANY SIGN of FRACTURE. A HIGH GRADE ORDINARY STEEL FAILED UDER THE SAME TEST.
ium Company of Pittsburg located a rich and extensive Vanadium deposit about three miles up the Andes mountains in Peru, and a factory was built near Pittsburg for the commercial reduction of the ores and the manufacture of a suitable alloy known as "Amervan" Ferro Vanadium.

A revolution in steel then began and the results today are little short of amazing. Before the period of Vanadium steel, a one-inch square steel bar could scarcely be made to support a vertical load of 100,000 pounds,


ONE inch bar of vanadium steel tied into a knot cold. elastic Limit 100,000 LBS.
but today Vanadium steel bars of this size can be seen holding weights of 225,000 pounds.

Vanadium steels have been very largely employed in railroad and automobile work; locomotives are now built around Vanadium cast steel frames, with Vanadium iron cylinders and all the forged parts of Vanadium steel.

The advantages of using small quantities of Vanadium appear in the remarkable increase of strength and elasticity given to the steel and in the fact that Vanadium steel won't crystallize or "get tired" and break
unexpectedly. It is not brittle and possesses the most surprising wearing qualities.

About three years ago the American Vanadium Company made some carpenters' saws and had them coiled up and locked with a steel band as shown in the engraving. After thirty days one of the saws was release and returned to a perfectly straight line; after a year another was released and showed no signs of curvature. The same result was obtained after two years with a third saw and the one shown in the engraving is going on its third year and will be released in Atlantic City at a large conven on its third yea
tion next June.

One of these Vanadium saws taken at random was bent from point to handle in both directions and returned to its orizinal condition point twenty penny steel spikes were then riven in a plank and the plank sawed in two, straight through the spikes, without any perceptible injury to the teeth. After that a 2 -inch steel gas pipe was sawed in two piece by the same saw. With a hammer one of the teeth was then bent at righ angles to the blade, and then again bent in the opposite direction till it came to a right angle, when it was returned to its proper position un harmed. In sawing concrete molds covered with cement, this saw has a record of two weeks against an ordinary saw's three days without resharpening.

The demand for Vanadium steels in railroad and large engineering work has been so great that its use in small tools has been somewhat neglected, but with this surprising proof of the absolute superiority of Vanadium steel over all other types of steel, the carpenter and builder has now come into his own and is able to hold a saw that saws,
[Editor's Note.-Mr. Lees' address is 324 Frick Building. On request Mr . Lee will mail full particulars about Vanadium steel, hand saws, etc., and will also place your name on his list for a free copy of a new book he is making up on the subject.]

## THE ASHLAND FOLDING SCAFFOLD BRACKET

Everyone knows that in placing a new building device or material on the market the manufacturer generally find his hardest work in making sales right at home among his friends. So when he does find his friends coming to him and ordering the new folding scaffold, and that is what this article is about, it is a indication that the buyer is getting the best When pretty goo placed again and again by the first customers, it is a stronger indi cation that the folding scaffold has unusual merit. The Ashland Folding Scaffold Bracket, although only on the market a short time, is used by nearly all the carpenters and contractors in the city it is manufactured in. The makers claim unusual strength for it unusual convenience in folding up and taking from job to job and it is especially easy to put on any kind of siding, without


SHOWING ASHLAND FOLDING SCAFFOLD BRACKETS IN USE ON SIDES AND FOR CHIMNEY WORK.
damaging it. The Ashland Folding Scaffold Bracket is made of metal, and is folded and unfolded instantly without the use of pins or bolts. Each bracket weighs only 17 pounds. No holes are bored in the siding, but instead just drive four ten penny nails and it is claimed that each bracket will safely hold up at least 1,000 pounds. When placed upon the siding the Ashland Bracket is so arranged that swaying or wiggling of the scaffold from side to side is impossible. While the bracket is especially adapted for carpenters' use, it is said to be the most practical bracket made for painters, tinners, and brick masons. For scaffolding on the roof for building chimneys, etc., they are also most useful.

A special discount is being made on this bracket to introduce them in every town. The manufacturers are the Ashland Folding caffold Company, 17 Washington st., Ashland, Ohio,

The guarantee given by the Company on their bracket is very liberal. Circular "N" will give further particulars and prices will be quoted also when writing for it.


## on 150 Suburb of Money號 Houses! The Cordon-Van Tine Catalogs

 Contractor, conducting extensive the wailding our business grows. other Building Matering high-grade, guent of the Gordon-Varb of Far Rockdealers' prices. Material-direct from, guaranteed Millwordon-Van Tine Co. of came, the low prices opened him. He wrote for at a big saving or the mill-at and all

 He said to himself, "Great Scott, if there's as big a saving as that, me for Gordon-Van Tine!" Hig
made careful comparison of our quotations with the
price

## prices asked on the same class of stuff by local re- <br> Sent Us a "TRIAL ORDER"

## R"-Goods Sh

 carefully, conscientiously. We didn't promptly, " 150 houses up his sleeve." We didn't know he had any difference even if we had. The wouldn't have made 0 . The contractor was
## Orders Material for 150

 STEADY CUSTOMER 150 HOUSES The pictures at the top show the class of of which this wide-awake contractor class of housesmaterials exclusively. He made a barrel of money on those 150 houses Honestly, MR. COMTRACT

## Our immense concrete warehouses are packed and with, Why Not Investigate?

faction guaranteed. Goofing. Everything packed and with bargains in sash, Investigate ?
CORDON-VAN TINE Catalogs. Compare prices, note the biguality, safe delivery and porch

## OSHKOSH PORTABLE SAW RIG.

The Oshkosh Logging Tool Company of Oshkosh, Wis., are manufacturing a portable rip and swing cross saw rig, which will be of interest to our readers. This machine is manufactured with either a gasoline engine or electric motor for power and is mounted on heavy hardwood skids, so bolted and mortised together as to afford a base practically as solid as a permanent foundation, thus insuring perfect and permanent alignment of shaft, boxes and belts, an extremely important consideration in the constitution and operation of a portable saw rig.

The machine part of this rig, it is claimed, is the only one of its kind on the market today, and is fully covered by patents. The feature of this machine is the swinging arbor which is made to swing for cross cutting and held rigid for rip sawing and is controlled by a lever on the side of the machine. A lever is placed in a suitable position for operating the saw when cross cutting. These machines are equipped with sliding scale for sawing various widths, also miter device for all kinds of miter sawing. The saw is covered by an adjustable saw guard which may be set to any height. Iron saw tables are made amply large enough. Attached to the iron tables are two side tables which make the sawing of long and heavy lumber much more handy. A hook is fastened on each end of the skids which allows the handling of this rig by team of horses and may be hauled to any desired place.

The portable saw rig is made in two sizes. Size No. 1 carries 14inch saws and weighs 1,800 pounds and has a 6 horsepower gasoline engine; with the same saws and with a 5 horsepower electric motor weighs 1,400 pounds. Size No. 2 carries 20 -inch saws with a 10 horsepower gasoline engine, weighs 2,400 pounds; with the same size saws and 10 horsepower electric motor weighs 1,600 pounds.

Contractors will find this machine a great help to, them as they may haul this machine to the place of construction. As a letter below states, it has done the work of six carpenters in one day. This machine can

also be used to great advantage for contractors in the construction of concrete forms. Retail lumbermen have been using this machine to a large extent in their yards for sawing up broken, warped and defective lumber and have found it to be a money maker in their line of business, With this saw they cut out the bad places in the lumber, thus turning a low grade of lumber into a more profitable grade which would ottherwise have gone into the waste pile.

We print below a letter from the Deatherage Lumber Company, which we think fully backs up this statement. The following will give a good idea of the high qualities and money making advantages of the Oshkosh portable saw rig:

Sioux Falls, S. D., September 26, 1910.
Oshkosh Logging Tool Company, Oshkosh, Wis
Gentlemen: In reply to yours of the 23 d would say that we have one of your portable saw rigs on this job.

We have ten buildings here on this contract for the John Morrell \& Co. packing plant, most of which are reinforced concrete.

We would say that we have a carpenter and a helper on this saw and that they work practically eleven hours every day. We have never lost any time on this work on account of the saw rig being out of order except from changing dry cells.

We can recommend this machine as a money saver on any job, large or small, and would say that if we had this job to do over again that we would buy two.

A carpenter and a helper on this saw easily do the work of six carpenters. Thus you will see that we consider this machine has already paid for itself on this job, although it is yet as good as new.

We can heartily recommend this saw rig to all contractors as it fills a long-felt want in our business.

Yours truly,
COLLINS BROS., General Contractors, Office, Rock Island, Ill.

## A Copy.

Chicago, October 4, 1910.
Oshkosh Logging Tool Company, Oshkosh, Wis
Gentlemen: Replying to your letter of September 23, would say that the portable saw rig purchased from your company some six weeks ago and placed on our work at Kansas City has given excellent service and has proven its efficiency under all conditions.

Yours truly
GEO. B. SWIFT COMPANY,
General Contractors.
Oshkosh Logging Tool Company, Oshkosh, Wis
Gentlemen: We are in receipt of yours of December 13 and are
pleased to inform you that the portable saw rig has been in operation since September and the saving in time and the utilization of what would, without the use of the machine, be waste or low grade material, has been a source of constant satisfaction and profit to us.

In one day it saved us the net amount of twenty-two dollars (\$22). It has been operated throughout by the regular yard force, among whom there is not one making any pretention of mechanical knowledge.

Yours very truly,
DEATHERAGE LUMBER COMPANY.
The Oshkosh Logging Tool Company, Oshkosh, Wis., manufacturers of this portable saw rig, have been making a high quality of logging tools for over twenty-five (25) years, and their reputation in financial standing is such that contractors and lumbermen are assured of the fairest treatment. They guarantee their saw rig for good hard usage and plenty of it, and they will replace any parts that may be defective one year after delivery. A catalogue, fully describing and illustrating their rig, will be mailed upon request.

HOOSIER COLUMN MOLDS.


The tendency of the property wner is to have not only an attractive home, but one that has as many conveniences for comfort as possible. The roomy veranda or porch, is rightfully becoming more popular every day. When well designed and built, the veranda or porch should add to the attractiveness of the house. The Colonial Column is being specified and used in nearly every part of the country by owners desiring a building material which seldom fails to add greatly to the fine appearance of the home. The Hoosier Molds now being placed on the market by the Hoosier Mfg. Company, Goshen, Ind., will give contractors and cement workers a mold which makes a Colonial Column of cement, complete with top. and base, without flutings or sections, all in one solid piece.

The Hoosier Porch Column Mold makes a column 54 and 60 inches high. The top is nine and one-half inches; base, eleven and three-quarters inches square and the diameter is nine inches. Two or three of these cement columns or three of these made each day with a Hooscan be made each day with a Hoos-
ier mold. The Hoosier Mfg. Co. claims that a cement Colonial Column made in their mold retails from $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 7.50$ each. The cost of manufacturing is said to be 50 cents, or where made of Medusa Portland cement and White Silica sand about $\$ 1.00$. Only two buckets of cement, five buckets of sand and one hour's time is required for each column. From this, it presents a very attractive proposition as a money maker, for the man who wants to manufacture his own porch columns, or for the cement workers who desire to make them porch columns, or for the cement workers who desire to make them
to sell. Everyone knows that a well made cement column has many to sell. Everyone knows that a well made cement column has many lonial columns. The Hoosier Mfg. Co. gives a very strong guarantee on their molds, and one that is worth investigating, especially as the price seems mighty reasonable.

THE NEW IMPROVED SEBO SCREW ANCHOR.
A radical departure from the usual rum of fixture fastening devices is now being put on the market by the Star Expansion Bolt Company, of 147-149 Cedar street, New York City, makers of the famous Star Expansion Bolts.

The Sebco Screw Anchors, constructed on an entirely different principle than the star Screw Anchor, consists of a lead composition, anchor corrugated and cut in
the form of a star at the screw the

This star adds to the inner expansion and is also a formidable preventative against the fracturing of the two jaws.

In the old types a too great expansion would quickly split the jaws. The Sebco also allows a deeper and more even expansion.

Free samples and a beautifully bound 70 -page catalogue will be mailed to any inquirer addressing catalogue department 30 .

## PATENTS.

976,777. Gravity sash-lock. Edw. N. Brown, assignor of onehalf to J. R. Peterson, and one-half to J. M. Bostick, Canton, Ohio. 976,652 . Device for handling cement blocks. R. L. Hensley, Terre Haute, Ind.

976,182 . Reinforced concrete column girder and beam. John A. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.



## TUEC-170 ${ }^{\text {Stationary }}$ Air CleaningSystem

The illustration shows how it is installed. To clean any room attach end of hose to pipeopening on that floor, press the electric button and a suction of 170 cubic feet or 300,000 cubic inches per minute draws in all the coarse dirt and all the fine dust from carpets, curtains, walls, etc, and all the germ-laden air from the house. Down the pipe it goes to the cellar, the dirt remaining in the machine, the tainted air passing through the chimney-flue outdoors. Complete with aluminum tools for every purpose.

Not a rotary or diaphragm pump system but a powerful centrifugal fan protected by patents owned by The United Electric Co. No complicated parts to make trouble or wear out. Absolutely guaranteed.

Easy to install in any house now built or under construction. A great investment-increases the value of your property far more than the cost of the system. Write today for free booklet.

## THE UNITED ELECTRIC CO., ${ }^{3}$ Surroord Santon, 0.

## Agencies in All Large Cities

We make larger sizes of the TUEC Air Cleaning Machines Ifor hotels, schools, apartment houses, public buildings, etc. Write for further information.



Masons, stucco workers and painters should be interested in ladder elevators shown in accompanying cut. For working on stucco houses particularly they are practically invaluable. Every contractor knows how much it costs to scaffold these houses. Using the ladder elevators, a couple of men can erect their scaffold and ee at work on it in ten minutes. Afterwards they can raise or lower themselves by easy stages, at will, for the elevator can be operated either from the ground, from the scaffold, or any place nacessary on the ladder. nacessary on the ladder, it locks automatically and positively every foot. affold must not touch scaffold must not touch
the work for fear of marring; just the narrow steel brace touches the house, and that at two points only. A broad, comfortable platform is provided for the workmen to stand on, and the seconć narrower platform holds tools and material within easy reach. This is a great help in getting work done quicky and well, for it saves strength as well as time of the workmen, in that it akes away the necessity for stooping down from time to time, which is the heaviest part of the work.
A scaffold erected on pair of these elevators is absolutely safe. There is nothing about them to break or get out of order, and with proper care they will last a lifetime. The runways of channel steel more than double the strength of the ladders, and there is no strain on the rungs, for they are used for support. Elevators are run on and off while ladder is up, and after removing two wing nuts they can be folded for shipment.

Contractors who study into it will quickly appreciate the returns possible from an investment in this equipment. With these elevators in a given time a man will do several times the work possible from any other kind of scaffold.

James L. Taylor Manufacturing Company, the manufacturers, at Bloomfield, N. J., will be glad to furnish full particulars and prices on request.
A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR CABOT'S SHEATHING QUILT.
The North Pole having been discovered by an American, other nations are hatsening toward the South Pole. From England Capt. Scott sailed last June on an expedition which has been carefully planned to follow up the great progress made by Lieut. Shackleton, and from Japan another start has been made

Capt. Scott has the most complete outfit ever carried on such an expedition, including ice-automobiles and especially made portable houses which can be quickly set up to protect his men from the terrible cold.

These two items were worked out under Capt. Scott's personal supervision. The houses must be as absolutely cold-proof as possible, and yet must be light in weight for ease of handling. After careful investigation Cabot's Sheathing Quilt was chosen for insulating these huts. and the illustration shows a truckload of Quilt on its way to the steamer for shipment to England for this purpose.

Some Comments of the English Press Follow:
"The British Antarctic Expedition.-As a protection against extremes of temperature, the living huts and observatory for Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition. all of which were made by Messrs. Boulton and Paul, of Norwich, have been lined throughout-walls, floors, and roofs-with two layers of the double-ply Cabot's Quilt." -London Times, June 29, 1910.
"It is interesting to learn that the living huts and observatory for Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition have been lined with two layers of Cabot's double-ply Quilt. This is a fine feather in the cap of Arthur L. Gibson \& Co., of Twickenham, by whom the Quilt was supplied.-The Architect (London), July 1, 1910.
"We have been informed that the living huts and observatory of Capt. Scott's 1910 Antarctic Expedition have been lined throughout with two layers of the double-ply Quilt.-The Engineer (London), August 26, 1910.

## NEW INTERLOCKING AJAX SHINGLES.



The Edwards Manufacturing Company have a new metal shingle that they are placing on the mar ket, known as "Edwards Interlock ing 'AJAX,'" and which promises to be as popular among architects, carpenters and property owners as Edwards Spanish Tile and their other metal roofings.

The particularly perfect em bossing and sharpness of pattern makes this shingle unusually at tractive. The manufacturers claim it is the most perfect metal shingle on the market.

The Interlocking Device, which provides for expansion and contraction and conceals all nails from the weather. These shingles, when properly applied, are absolutely guaranteed to be wind, weather storm, fire and lightning proof. The patented Interlocking Device is so constructed that it is impossible for the hardest rain or driving snow to penetrate. They are manufactured from best quality Worcester Grade Terne Plate, furnished painted or galvanized (regalvanized after formation, size $10 \times 14$ inches.
The universal use of Edwards Interlocking "AJAX" metal shingles would prevent, it is claimed, such disazters is the Chelsea conflagration, and at the same time give the property owner a very attractive roofing material.

Full particulars, prices, etc., can be had by writing the Edwards Manufacturing Company, 430-450 Eggleston Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## RICHARDS-WILCOX MANUFACTURING CO.

眹Thousands of practical builders are now acquainted with the Richards Manufacturing Company's line of trolley hangers. But not many know that scarcely more than a half 2 dozen years ago this company employed only a few men, had a very small plant and was competing against larger and stronger companies.

The Richards Manufacturing Company have just announced the consolidation of their interests with the Wilcox Manufacturing Company, making door hangers, etc. The business will be conducted under the name of the Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, with the following officers: W. H. Fitch, president and general manager; Lee Mighell, vice president; Milton D. Jones, secretary and treasurer; 'P. L. Hoffman, superintendent.

From the small beginning made about six years ago, this consolida tion is a fitting climax of an unusually rapid and substantial growth de veloped strictly upon the merits of a type of trolley hangers for barns, warehouses, garages and residence doors which is said to have no equal.

Richards trolley hangers are easy running, easy to put up and adjust and do not jump the track. They have proved so satisfactory to architects, contractors and property owners that hardware dealers all over the country carry, as a rule, the complete line

A great deal of attractive and instructive literature will be sent out to huilders wanting full details on door hangers. The location of the factories and office of the Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Company is Aurora, Ill.

## NEW MARKING GAUGE WITH SAWTOOTH WHEEL.

The Nicholls Manufacturing Company, Ottumwa, Iowa, are placing on the market a new improved Roller Marking and Mortise Gauge, called the "Nicholls No. 17 Sawtooth."

This gauge is made entirely of metal, nickel plated or white metal finish, double faced and has a sawtooth wheel at end of both bars in place of a pin or straight roll. This makes a gauge which will not run out with the grain of wood. The tracing wheel runs true with edge of board, regardless of knots or cross-grain wood.


This is claimed to be the only gauge on the market which will mark true at all times

Another feature is, the line made by a pin is very hard to see on some kinds of wood, but with this true gauge the marks made are like punch marks, and reflect the light from all sides

It is also made so that one rod slips inside of a hollow tube. making the same appearance as a single gauge; and, by slipping the inner rod out, you have a perfect single marking gauge. Both rods are graduated. Very near the end of the outside rod they have placed a steel point pin to admit of being used close up into a rabbet or corner.

This gauge is strongly made and will last a lifetime and will be found a desirable addition to the carpenter's kit of tools.


## TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

 WHAT DOES THIS SIGNIFY?

## MADE FROM

pure "american ingot lron" rust resisting sheets
Will last LONGER than any Steel Lath on the market. Approved by the U. S. Government. Furnished in Nos. 27-26-24 Gauges. Samples and Prices cheerfully furnished on request.

WRITE DEPT. "A'"

## AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO. <br> MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

## How Aboutors? YouR 11 ROO <br> -be they NEW or OLD, Biutriite

 (patzant applizd yor) WILL"BEIFOUND NOT'ONLY] THE MOST DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE BUT THE HANDSOMEST AND MOST PRACTICAL FOR THE ROOFING AND SIDING
Of Factory, ${ }^{7}$ Residence and Business Buildings, Churches,
Warehouses, Summer Homes, Bungalows, Outbuildings, Garages, Barns, Etc. MADE IN TWO SURFACES-BIRD-SAND and "Twolayr" SLATE-CHIPS TO MEET EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS
Sparks, Hail, Sleet, Sliding Iee, Rain Snow or the Exxtremes of oclold and Hot
 BURMITE. CAN BE APPLIED IN COLD WEATHER

For the "Twolayr" Slate-Surfaced Material, Natural colored Slate of Unfading For the Twolayr Slate-Surfaced Material, Na imbedded into the Pure Asphalt
Quality is used, the fine slab-shaped Slate Chips being imber
Composition so thoroughly-and put there to stay-that a smooth, even upper mineral surface (there being two layers of the Slate Chips) is the result, thus securing the well-known imperviousness and Weather-Resisting Qualities of Slate, at Onefourth the Cost.

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Natural
Slate Colors-
SLATE-RED and SLATE-GREEN

Uniform Solid Slate Surface Requires no Painting Kept Clean and Bright by the Rain by th

ARTISTIC
: practical roofer, with thirtv yeara' experionce in selling and applying other
 Was aflat roof-althougg he had on hand at the time e large stock ot tho other kicnds
had been seling. In It it in not necessary to take of your shoes for foar of dam-
aring the storm-resiatink and fire-retarding surface of asing the storm-rosisting and firo-rotarding surface of .".

THE BEST BY TEST
sold on its merit and lastina qualuties. the first cost-the only expense. A a rule, other grades must ba bonted at least three times in seven to ton years; anplys. it will bsat onace apparant that "Burmits" will be found not only the Moat Durabbe but Moro Economical than others. Architects, Contractors, Builders, Rooing Expers, Owners and Occupants will find our Samples and Bookletet,
"BURMITE QUALITY COUNTS"
Illustrated with buildings, beautifully printed in colors, showing effect of BURMITE MATERLAL, applied as a Roofing and Siding, both interesting and instructive.

## Bermingham \& Seaman Co. ROOFING MANUFACTURERS

| GENERAL OPFICESPLANT,SEth. Armitage and Grand Avent AvenuesBEAVER BOARD, |  |
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| CHICAGO BUFFALO, N. Y. ${ }_{\text {CINCINNATI, }}$ | GREEN BAY. WIS. |
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| Business . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . B. 1-11 |  |

## UTILITY WALL BOARD.

The contractor or builder visiting Chicago who is fortunate enough to see the process of making Utility Wall Board will go away convinced that the day of lath and plaster is limited. While wall board will not take the place of lath and plaster at once in certain kinds of buildings, still it can be used to splendid advantage even now in a great many places and in rooms of the finest re $i$ dences. Its use in both new building and repair work is now acknowledged to be growing at a rapid rate. Utility Wall Board is made in sheets 30 inches wide and $8,9,10,11$ and 12 feet long. It is claimed to be cheaper and better than lath and plaster. Wall board can be put on by the most inexperienced workmen in a very satisfactory way. Carpenters, however, are especially fitted to get unusually fine results from it. Being easy to handle, easy to decorate, easy to put on and a good material in every way, it offers the builder an unusual opportunity in specifying Utility Wall Board for many places in his work.


Utility wall boarded.
The Heppes Manufacturing Company, 4502 Fillmore street, Chicago, are the originators and manufacturers of Utility Wall Board. They offer to send samples and literature on request.

## REFRACTORY CONCRETE.

Mr. E. R. Stowell, Portland, Ind., is the patentee and owner of United States Patent No. 819467 - "Refractory Concrete," a composition of Portland Cement and Carborundum. Mr. Stowell states that he will make contracts with reliable contractors and cement workers on very liberal annual rentals for using this process. This does not mean that Mr. Stowell will sell the material itself, which can be had in any quantity from 100 pounds to carload lots from Niagara Falls or from the many company branch stores located in different parts of the United States.

Pavements, floors, stair treads, or any surface that is finished with Mr. Stowell's Cement-carborundum finish will never wear out, it is claimed, and the material will become so hard that it will grind steel or glass. At the same time, it will have a fine, live, sparkling surface and will be anti-slipping and dustless.

In addition to "Refractory Concrete" being invaluable for use in pavements, floors, etc., the composition will make an absolutely fireproof concrete. The patentee claims that a concrete can be made with it, which can be heated to white heat repeatedly and it will not disintegrate. Besides, it will not expand or contract in heating or cooling. Neither can this wonderful material be affected by oils or acids. Mr. Stowell states that his cement-carborundum material can satisfactorily take the place of fire clay products and terra-cotta for many uses and that the cost is much less.

As a proof of what cement-carborundum is already doing, attention is called to the runways in the Hudson Terminal Buildings, to the floors in the Hudson Tunnel Cars and in 325 of the Interborough Subway Cars, New York, all being finished with cement-carborundum finish. There are also a number of important buildings in the East having floors, stair-treads, walks and vault lights finished with the same material.

With such evidences to see, it would seem that Mr. Stowell's proposition was worth investigating. It is these new materials that offer the architect, contractor and cement workers opportunities of increasing their business and at the same time making more money.

## ROOFING OF QUALITY.

A unique folder in the form of a house with the invitation printed on the roof to "have one on the house" has been circulated by the H. W Johns-Manville Company, 100 William street, New York. The invitation, while a well known phrase to the convivial, refers in this connection to the company's J-M Regal roofing, which can be depended upon to protect the building from the severest attacks of rain, snow, sun, etc. The wool felt used in J-M Regal roofing is made to exactly suit the very dense saturation it must receive. It is long-fibred, pliable and strong. This felt is thoroughly coated on both sides with specially prepared genuine Trinidad Lake asphalt. It does not melt, dry out, harden, rot, crack or crumble with time. It remains pliable and retains its water and fire-
resisting properties indefinitely in any climate. Every roll of J-M Regal roofing is absolutely warranted against leaks due to defective roofing material. And the warranty is signed by a $\$ 3,000,000$ company which has been making roofing for more than half a century.

A roof of $J-M$ Regal roofing is to your building what time tested armor plate is to a battleship.

## A NEW HAND BOOK ON CONCRETE.

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

The field for concrete.
Various building systems.
How to proportion them.
How to cure it.
Plant arrangement.
How to estimate.
Comparative tests.
Table of compression working values.
Ways of making product.
Selecting materials.
Forming the product.
Steam curing.
A waterproof building system fully illustrated
Weights of materials.
Hints on selling.
It has cost a lot
It has cost a lot of money and time to gather this valuable information, but this book is being mailed absolutely free to all who ask for it, as it is designed to assist those now in the concrete business and those who contemplate it in putting their concrete plants on the best possible basis.

This book is being mailed free by the Queen City Brick Machine Company, 381 Bank Bldg., Traverse City, Mich. These people are the manufacturers of the well known line of Helm presses for making Dry Wall blocks and pressed cement brick. The Dry Wall block system saves the cost of furring and lathing for the builder and the blocks meet with a ready sale wherever introduced. Full information pertaining to this improved line of machines for hand and power pertaining to this improved line of machines for hand

## A POPULAR TOOL.

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

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

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

J. A. Fay \& Egan Company's No. 61 Hand Planer and Jointer.

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

Tables are planed perfectly true, and are each vertically and horizontally adjustable, independent of each other. They are mounted on inclines tongued into each other. Each incline has an independent micrometer adjustment for perfectly aligning the tables. They can be instantly drawn away from cutter head on each side to facilitate the setting and sharpening knives and for swinging large cutters.

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

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

For further information regarding this machine you are invited by the manufacturers to write for large illustrated circular. The proper address of the manufacturers is $327-347$ West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## PATENTS.

976,183. Reinforced concrete floor slab. John A. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.

976,575. Window operating and locking mechanism, F. Kar sitz, assignor of one-half to W. Ehous, Bridgeport, Conn.

976,198. Metallic window-sash. A. W. Merritt, Lynch Station, 976,19
Virginia.


When a man is under the necessity of using a lot of roofing, he is pretty sure to study the subject with great care. That is why Amatite is so often used on the big ready roofing contracts. A man who has only a few hundred feet of roof will often be careless in his choice of roofing, but when it comes to thousands of square feet (as above), Amatite is sure to be used.

The following is a typical instance:
Waterbury, Conn.,
Nov. 19th, 1909.
Barrett Manufacturing Company:
DEAR SIRS:-We wish to inform you that the "Amatite" Roofing which we have used on our office, storehouse, lumber shed and barn has given most satisfactory service. The area that these roofs cover is about 15,000 square feet. The roofing is unusually attractive in appearance, and in our judgment is the
most durable and satisfactory made. The fact that it requires no painting appeals to us very strongly, and this feature makes it by far the cheapest ready roofing on the market. Yours truly, CITY LUMBER \& COAL COMPANY. [Signed] F. B. Boardman, Treasurer.

The economy of Amatite is not only in its durability and its price (lower than any other mineral surfaced ready roofing on the market), but also in the fact that it requires no painting.

You may be sure it would cost something to paint their big roofs if they used a roofing that needed painting. All that is saved with Amatite.

A sample of Amatite and further information will be sent you for inspection, free, if you will send name to the nearest Barrett office at once.

New York Chicago Boston Philadelphia Cleveland St. Louis Cincinnati Minneapolis Pittsburg New Orleans Seattle Kansas City London, Eng.



It is the most satisfactory wall lining yet devised. It will last longer than lath and plaster.
Compo-Board is easily and cheaply put on, and the walls will look well as long as the building lasts. They will never be disfigured with ugly cracks or blemishes from moisture accumulating on the walls. Will not crumble, crack or fall off. Cannot be marred by jamming furniture into them. I Compo-Board makes dry, warm, moisture-proof, fire-resisting walls, ceilings and partitions. The rooms will be free from draughts, warm in winter and cool in summer. I Not only is CompoBoard a superior wall lining, but it has many uses around the house in offices and factories. IIt is made of thoroughly seasoned, kiln dried strips of lumber well glued together. They are covered with a thick coat of cement on either side and an outside covering of thick paper.
You can buy it in strips four feet wide and one to 18 feet long, any length you want in even feet. Send for B00KLET and SAMPLE.

It explains the many uses and advantages of Compo-Board and you can get an idea of what it is from the sample.

NORTHWESTERN COMPO-BOARD CO. 5776 Lyndale Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn. The border of this advertisement is a cross section view of Compo-Board

## For CANVAS ROOFS



Order the Scientifically Prepared BAYONNE ROOFAND DECK

Easiest to lay-Lasts longest. Requires but one coat of palnt. The treatment permeates the fabric and preserves the fibre BEST FOR PIAZZA ROOFS AND PORCH FLOORS

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The Standard Brand of White Canvas All Widths-All Weights-Any Quality

Our co-operative department gives complete instruction for laying BAYONNE OR GULF STREAM
JOHN BOYLE \& CO.'S Awning Stripes have been the Standard for 50 years.

Crestings
and Finials


CRESTING No. 107. FINIAL No. 97

## Willis Mfg. GALESBURG, ILL.

FOR CATALOGUE No. 5, ILLUSTRATING A FULL LINE OF
Crestings, Finials, Store Fronts, Bay Windows, Cornices, Skylights, Deck Crestings, Gable Ornaments, Ventilators, Willis Hip Shinǵles, Steel Ceilings and Side Walls, Fireproof Windows and Doors, Steel Roofinǵs and Sidings, Ornamental Stamped Work.

Send Us Your Plans for an Estrmate on the Sheet Metal

# Will You Answer This Advertisement And get these samples Delivered Free? 

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

## Johnson's Wood Dye

and a mere stain. It is a real deep-seated dye that penetrates the wood, giving a rich, permanent color that will not raise the grain in the slightest. Johnson's Wood Dye is made in fourteen standard shades as follows:
No. 126-Light Oak
No. 123-Dark Oak
No. 125-Mission Oak
No. 140-Manila Oak
No. 110-Bog Oak
No. 128-Light Mahogany
No. 129-Dark Mchogany

No. 130-Weathered Oak
No. 131-Brown Weathered Oak
No. 132-Green Weathered Oak
No. 121-Moss Green
No. 122-Forest Green
No. 17I-Flemish Oak
No. 178 --Brown Flemish Oak

## Johnson's Under-Lac

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

## S. C. Johnson \& Son

"The Wood Finishing Authorities" Racine, Wisconsin, U. S. A.



Free Book


Free Sample of Dye

Please
send FREE samples of Johnson's Under-Lac and
Wood Dye No. 000 Also booklet, "The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture." I agree to test the samples and if they are satisfactory will use and recommend them in my work.

Name
Address .
N. B. 1.

## Get Out of the Shovel Class

Some men dig, dig, dig, all their lives and never get out of the rut. Always striving-never succeeding-they need but a helping hand to point the way. Are you doing the same? Every carpenter, bricklayer or any man in the building trades who wants to get out of the rut should devote his idle time this winter, when work is slack, to a course in DRAFTING. The course is short, but complete, and includes

## Estimating, Plan Reading

Bullding superintendence, building materials, carpentry, stair building, re-entorced concrete, masonry, estimating, contracts and specifications, the law of contracts and liens, hardware,
plastering, painting, heating, ventilation, steel constrution plastering, painting. heating, ventilation, steel construction,
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Most practical course ever planned. Hundreds of plans of buildings in actual course of construction at disposal of
students. Individual instruction. Personal attention aiven each student. Classes now forming- students can enter any time. CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 605 Athenaeum Bldg, Chicago, III.

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Our work is far superior to the asual output of local mills and has a style and finish not obtainable from those who do not make a specialty of FINE SCREENS.
Our screens have water-proof coped joints and the frames are weather-proofed before th: snishing coats are applied.
Best grades of Wire Cloth, Enameled, Gavanized, Genuine Bronze, fastened by most approved methods.
Intending purchasers may have free by mail sample of woods, finishes, wire cloth and a copy of catalog and price list. Agencies in nearly all large cities. Agents wanted in smaller cities. Special Terms to Contractors and Builders. De ivered prices will be quoted.
Goods laid down at your railway station.
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## You'll Want More



Last a Lifetime and Give Satisfaction to the End!


The Famous Barton Planes and Edge Tools for Carpenters and other workers in wood
Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, lasting edges. If your hardware dealer does not handle these Famous Barton Tools and is unwilling to order for you, send direct for catalogue. Be sure to specify Carpenter's Catalogue. A postal will bring it, together with our story book "True Stories," which will be found very interesting and instructive to those who are satisfied with the best tools only.

MACK \& CO., Sole Makers<br>Brown's Race<br>Rochester, N. Y.


12-mo, cloth, 120 pages, fully illustrated. Price $\$ 1.00$


$A$COMPLETE guide for the architect and erecting engineer in the design and construction of steel superstructures, in which the elements of strength depend upon the framework of steel. Specifications are given concerning what shall constitute the Dead Load" and also the "Live Load" per square foot, for each of the following types of buildings, viz: city dwellings, country dwellings, theatres, churches, school rooms office buildings, assembly halls, ball rooms, drill halls, factories for light or heavy work, warehouses, etc. The weight per cubic foot of various kinds of materials is given. Foundations of all kinds are thoroughly treated upon in every detail. This includes pile foundations, also steel beam grillage, all being clearly illustrated by line drawings. Cantilever foundations are also described and illustrated, and formulæ given for the calculations to be employed in determining the reactions, and the bending moment on cantilever girders. Formulx are also presented for determining the properties of usual rolled steel sections. These formulæ are simple and practical, while at the same time they thorougly cover the subjects, being clearly illustrated by accurate dimension drawings. Careful instructions are given regarding the selection of steel column sections, outline sketches being given of the various shapes. The Gordon or "straight line" formulæ for figuring the strength of columns, are given in detail, also data for calculating stresses. Specifications are given concerning the proper sizes of rivets to be employed on all parts of the structure. All the various styles of bracing are described and illustrated, and rules given for calculations. Girders and their classification, dimensions, etc., form the subject matter for discussion in one section of the book, numerous formulæ and rules for calculating strength, etc., being given, the whole being explained and made plain by means of dimension drawings.

The construction of roofs and trusses is also ably discussed, a large space being given to the subject of rivets and riveting.

The bending moment and bending stresses are two subjects which are thoroughly handled, and discussed at length, and in such a manner as to make the meaning plain and easily understood. The book is also
well indexed. well indexed.

This booksent postpaid on Hodgson Book Co, ${ }^{358}$ cearborn staeet receipt of price. Address hOUSSOU BUUK GO. chicago, ILL.


## Metal Ceilings <br> Punched Nail Holes

REDUCE COST
ONE-HALF

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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

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[^2]
## TWO PRACTICAL BOOKS

PRACTICAL BRICKLAYING-SELF-TAUGHT. BY Fred T. Hodgson, F. A. I. C. 277 Pages, 300 Illustrations, 12 mo , Cloth Binding. Price. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1.00$ Bricklaying is, becoming quite an art, and the "bricklayer" is becoming of as much importance today as he was in the 16th and 17th centuries. It is absolutely necessary now-adays that, in order to take his proper place among the arts and crafts, he become familiar with all the minutiae of the trades. As much art can be displayed in brickwork as in anyother of the trades, and it is up to the working bricklayer to get all
the knowledge possible regarding his calling, so as to enable him to execute any kind of work relating to his trade. This book is designed to help him out in this matter, and discusses the various kinds of bond, orna-
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