

Suggestions For Polk County Home Builders



MORE AND BETTER ROADS EXPECTED

Highway construction for 1926 will result not only in better and smoother roads, but new records are expected to be made in roadway building, according to a survey just completed by O. R. Stokes, manager of the highway construction department of the National Lime association.

A series of tests made in various sections of the country show that by adding hydrated lime to the mix, a material saving in time is secured, particularly on grades and curves, according to leading engineers and contractors who took part in the tests. Experiments in building a road in marathon county, Wisconsin, showed that an average of 77 more lineal feet of 18-foot road was laid a day when lime was used.

"All of the reports showed that lime added to the concrete mix allows it to be placed easier, and permits a quicker finish," Mr. Stokes said. "The contractor's report that there is no excess of water to be removed from the pavement surface, and that maximum consistency can be maintained through better control of the water content." The contractors reported that the use of lime not only conserved time, with a resultant reduction in pay roll expenses, but also gave the road to the public for use at an earlier date.

According to T. Warren Allen, chief of the division of control of the bureau of public roads, the "lost-time" element is a problem that is of the greatest importance in road building.

Appearing before the house committee on roads recently Mr. Allen declared that the bureau of public roads was collecting information to show the results of poor management and good management in the building of highways.

"There are a great many more items in the lost-time category than would appear possible at first thought," he said, "and during the time that work is actually performed there are widely varying results, ranging from excellent progress due to good management, to slow progress due to poor management."

"On the Janesville road in Wisconsin, as well as on roads in Ohio, the mix containing lime was so dry that rolling was unnecessary, reports received by Mr. Stokes from those states show.

"The elimination of this operation increased the efficiency of the job and enabled the finishers to work close to the machine, which resulted in a large saving in overtime finishing costs," Mr. Stokes declared.

"Reports from all sections of the country being received at present indicate that more roadway will be made during the coming summer months in highway construction than ever before, and that the roads will be open to the public much sooner as a result of our tests, showing a large saving of time in the laying of concrete roads," he said.

Chicago Promised Real Traffic Congestion Soon

Within the next five years Chicago will have twice as many automobiles as it had in 1925.

This is the forecast of Cook county traffic issued by the bureau of good roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In its statement making this prediction the bureau outlined a plan for highway improvement to prevent traffic congestion on the county highways at that time, when there will be an average of one car for every 4.86 persons in Chicago.

These figures, bureau officials stated, are not guesses, but careful estimates based on traffic data obtained in Cook county, together with population trends and the rate of motor increase during the years 1914 to 1924.

Good Roads Notes

Throughout the United States there are 96,929 state and federal government-owned motor vehicles.

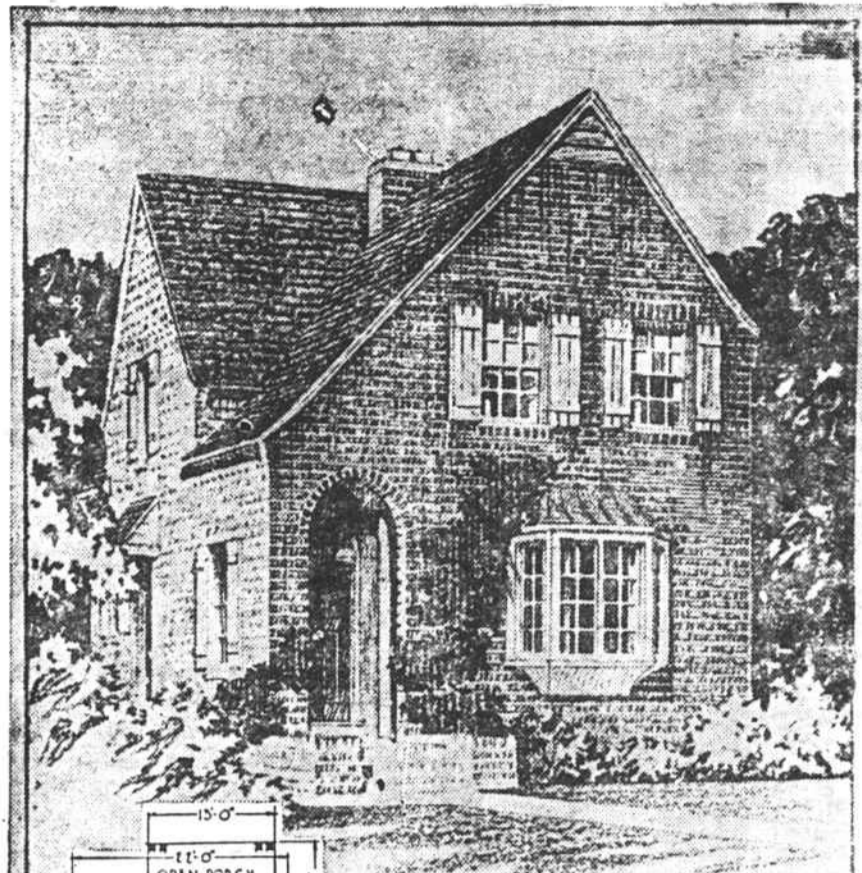
Rough roads cause considerable damage to the working parts of an automobile. Uneven roads are often unnoticed while driving as the body of the car does not shake with the axles and differential.

The 11 states traversed by the Lincoln highway, between New York city and San Francisco, with the aid of the federal government, spent more than \$9,000,000 during 1925 to put the route in first-class condition.

There are many wide streets and broad boulevards paved in the United States, but the widest city thoroughfare on record is in San Bernardino, Calif. It is Third street, paved its entire width of 180 feet from curb to curb.

The most heavily traveled grade crossing in Los Angeles is to be eliminated by the construction of a subway underneath an elevation of the railroad tracks. The cost is estimated at \$27,000, exclusive of property damage.

Home-Builder Gets Good Investment Plus Comfort



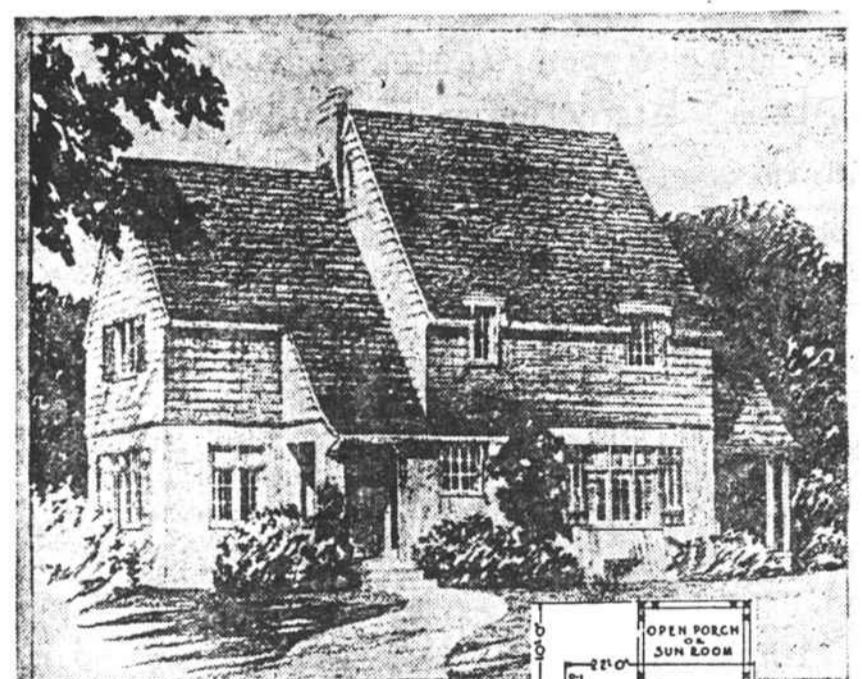
ECONOMY of space in this five-room English town house has not meant a sacrifice of an artistic exterior. Built of variegated or common brick, whitewashed with a roof of stained shingles or slate, it presents an unusually attractive and compact appearance. The portico is arched and roofed, and has a red brick floor. The shutters of solid, weathered boards give an interesting departure from the usual New England type.

A number of features provide for exceptional comfort and convenience. The living room has an oriel bay window that gives light from three directions and affords a window seat or fernery within. Every room has windows on two sides, giving cross-ventilation. The house is insulated, walls and roof, with celotex as protection against cold and waste of fuel in the winter, and the hot rays of the sun in summer. The floors are hardwood throughout, and have a layer of celotex placed between them to deaden noises within the house, a feature that is especially appreciated where there are small children and noisy boys in the house.

The living room has an open fireplace and built-in book case. The porch or sun room may open off the living room or dining room, and can well have a sleeping porch above if extra sleeping quarters are needed. The service entry is conveniently placed at the side, to save the housewife's steps. The kitchen has built-in cupboards, ironing-board and breakfast-nook.

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Old World Charm Meets New World Conveniences



PLACING your house according to your lot is the privilege of the person who builds this practical dwelling of the English farm house type. The entrance is so arranged that the house may either be placed lengthwise for a thirty-foot city lot or crosswise for a 60 or 75 foot lot.

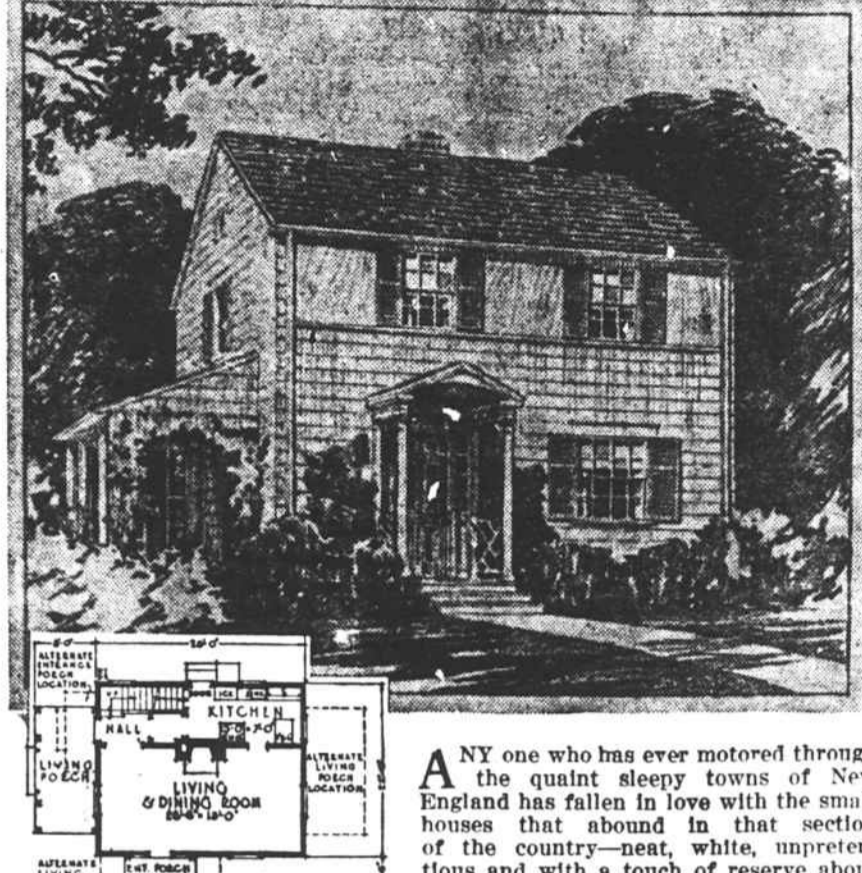
The design here calls for a combination of stucco and stained siding with the roof of dark weathered shingles. The pleasing features of the living room include its windows on three sides, open fireplace and built-in book shelves. The open porch or sunroom may open off from either the living or dining room. The kitchen has all the details that delight the housewife—cupboards, broom closet, breakfast nook and double windows over the sink.

The three bedrooms all have double exposures and are well provided with clothes and linen closets. The bathroom is so placed as to be equally accessible from each bedroom. The attic is ventilated and makes a serviceable storage or playroom by sheathing the rafters and sides with celotex, which serves both as a wall-board and insulating material.

This small home so light and spacious, yet compact and adapted to doing without a servant, is a typical 1926 product. The poky, dark houses of fifteen or even ten years ago with their fussy little hallways and poor planning would be scorned by the modern housewife who has learned to expect comfort built right into her home and to have everything planned for her convenience in working. Cold, draughty houses are also out of date. All well built houses, are insulated as this one is, with celotex sheathing on the exterior walls under the stucco. This effects a great saving in fuel in the winter and resists the intense heat of the sun in summer.

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New England Atmosphere With 1926 Improvements



ANY one who has ever motored through the quaint sleepy towns of New England has fallen in love with the small houses that abound in that section of the country—neat, white, unpretentious and with a touch of reserve about them. Just such a house is the one pictured here. It is equally adaptable for town or country, and by merely shifting the living and entrance porches around can be built on a wide or narrow lot without spoiling it architecturally.

The house is sturdily built and has an exterior of wood siding except for the unusual stucco panels that start at the level of the second floor windows. The roof is of stained shingles, preferably moss green, in keeping with the window shutters. A house of this compact style is very easy to heat, especially when the specifications call for insulation throughout with celotex, which prevents heat leakage, and keeps the house cool in the summer.

The living and dining rooms are here combined into one large room flooded with light by windows on three sides. The two bedrooms on the second floor each have double exposure and an extra large closet in which a window may be placed.

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This Thrifty Home Brings Joy to the Rent-Weary



FOR THE family of four or five there is this attractive two-story, six-room house of beveled siding and slate or shingle roof.

One of the interesting features of this house is that every room has a double exposure, while the living room has three sides exposed. Extra windows not shown in the plan may at slight expense be added at either end of the living room. While this type of house affords the utmost in light and cross-ventilation, it would be well to protect it against the extremes of cold and heat by insulation with celotex for the walls and roof. Such insulation will also cut down outside noises to a marked degree, as in addition to its insulating property, celotex is an efficient sound deadener.

The living room has the much desired open fireplace and cleverly arranged bookshelves flanking the entrance to the dining room. The sun porch may be put either to the side or the back of the house, according to the builders' wishes or to conform to the demands of the lot.

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Celoteknic Institute Studies 'Home Builders' Problems

THE Celoteknic Institute of America was recently established, with headquarters in Chicago, to study the problems of American home builders and to place at their disposal the latest discoveries in scientific construction.

It is the aim of B. G. Dahlberg, its founder, to delve into all home building problems and to give to the American public the benefit of its research work and to supply the very latest data on most modern building practices.

It will be a veritable laboratory of building facts including structural problems, modern plans, roof and floor insulation, building trends, analysis, laboratory tests, experimentation in refrigeration, sheathing and interior finishes.

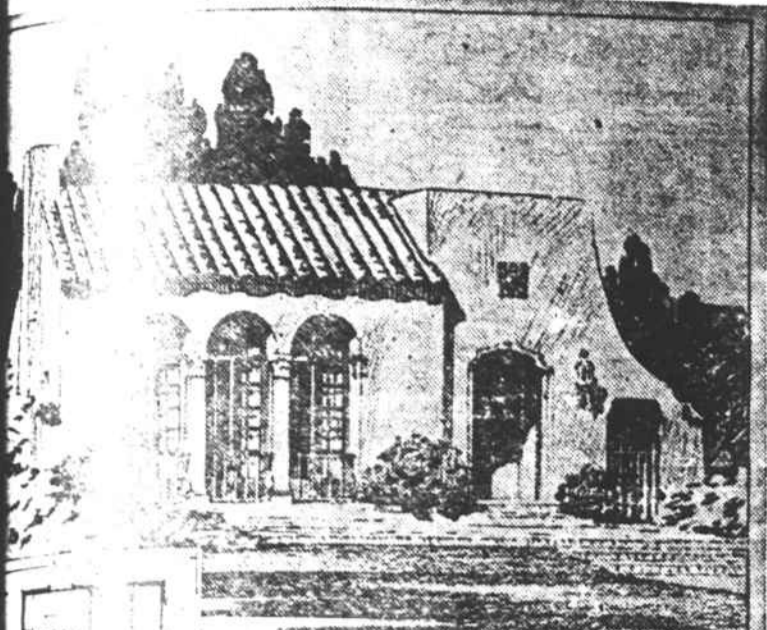
"Important discoveries are constantly being made which, practically revolutionize previous home building methods," declares Mr. Dahlberg. "In all the facts we give the public we will have an eye on economy, as well as utility, comfort, health and beauty. It is the aim of the Institute to help the home builder build better homes without any material increase in the cost of construction. It will be a real service bureau for the home builder."

Mr. Dahlberg is among the youngest of America's captains of industry. Born in Sweden, the early part of his life in America was spent in railroad work, a good portion of it as an associate of the late James J. Hill, the great empire builder of the Northwest. In more recent years he has been prominently identified with a number of large construction projects. A keen student of efficiency and economy in building, growing out of his experience, finally led to the decision to establish the Institute.



B. G. Dahlberg.

Four-Room Plan That 'Castle in Spain'



FLAGSTONE terracing, iron grille balconies and a quaint wrought iron lantern give distinction to this little old world one-story house. Rough plaster walls and a colorful tile roof make an attractive exterior that will find a welcome in any neighborhood.

But a carefully designed floor plan is its greatest appeal. One enters from the covered loggia directly into the large story and a half living-room, with its triple-arched windows reaching from the floor almost to the ceiling. The dining room above is conveniently located and well lighted. The kitchen has been deftly placed to give the greatest comfort and step-saving.

The house has been planned to give the utmost in comfort. The walls and ceilings are insulated throughout with the cool bills in winter and keep the house cool in summer. It is a wish for a more beautiful little home.

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Very Much a Real Home Is This Colonial Type



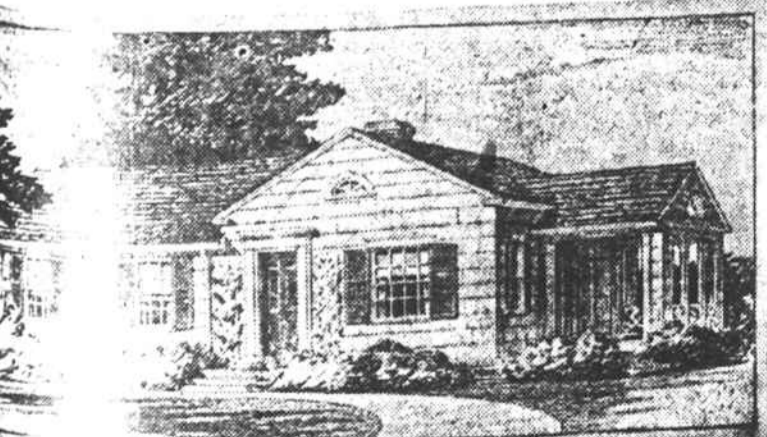
VERY much a real home is this Colonial type house. It is a forty-foot long—that is, one has in this extended Colonial house, a living room, dining room, kitchen, and two bedrooms on one side into which only two small closets lead, on the other into the bathroom. The feature is the down-sloping roof which can be used as sick-room, guest chamber, playroom or as a sun room. The stairways are compactly arranged and there are closets and storage space enough to please the most acquisitive housekeeper.

White, cream or grey paint may be used on the siding with shutters, trim and roof in harmonizing colors. The walls and roof are made to resist heat and cold by insulating with celotex. The cost of building may be kept down by excavating only half of the house, taking care to insulate the unexcavated half with a layer of celotex in order to heat the house easily in the coldest weather. A further saving may be effected by finishing off the walls of the second floor rooms with celotex instead of lath and plaster.

The floors are hardwood throughout, and are stained or finished with a durability stencil such walls and durable.

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This Six-Room Bungalow Adapts Self to Any Lot



It is said in favor of the one-story dwelling, and when the property is arranged as in this Colonial bungalow the usual privacy and long distances to walk, are avoided. The plan either lengthwise or across the width of the lot. The roof is of green shingles with either a green shingled or tiled roof. The shutters should be white and the shutters green to harmonize with the roof.

The house is well shut in, and the sunroom can be omitted if desired. The living room can be omitted if desired. The kitchen has the usual fixtures, including a breakfast nook.

The house can be made into a two-story house by omitting the sunroom and adding a second floor with a small boiler room. The house is also sheathed with celotex to keep the temperature constant year around.

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OTHER BUILDING HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS WILL BE FOUND IN THIS EDITION.