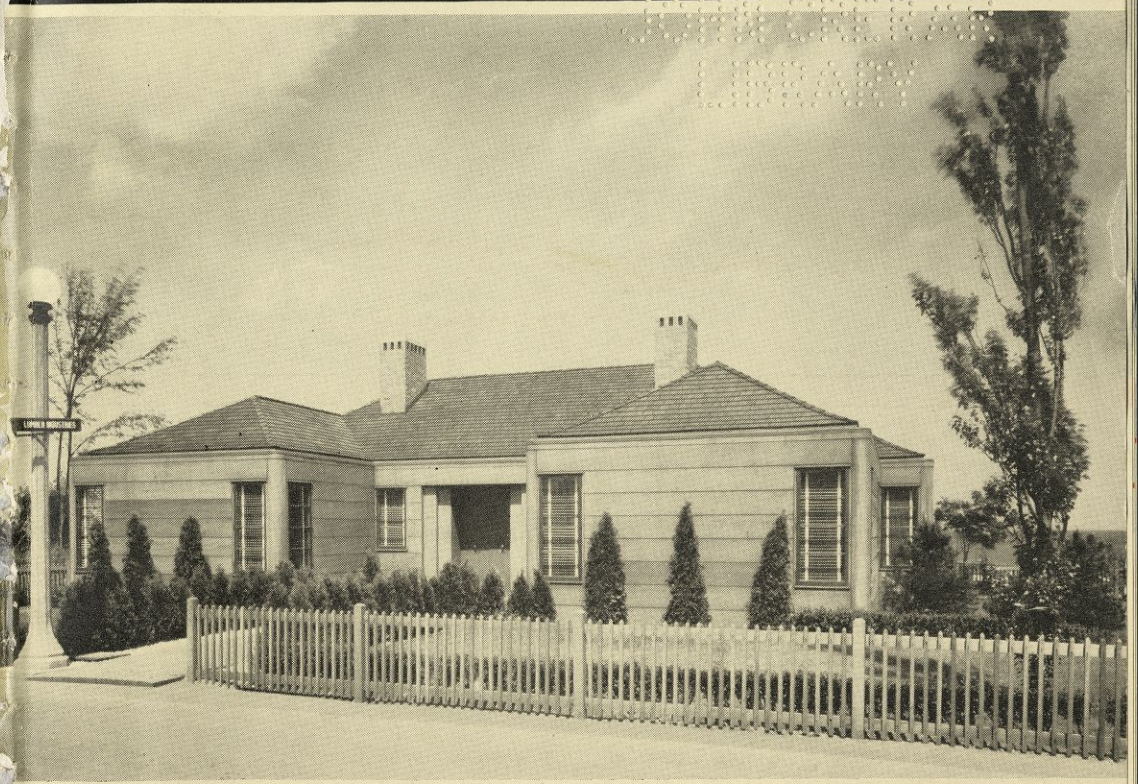
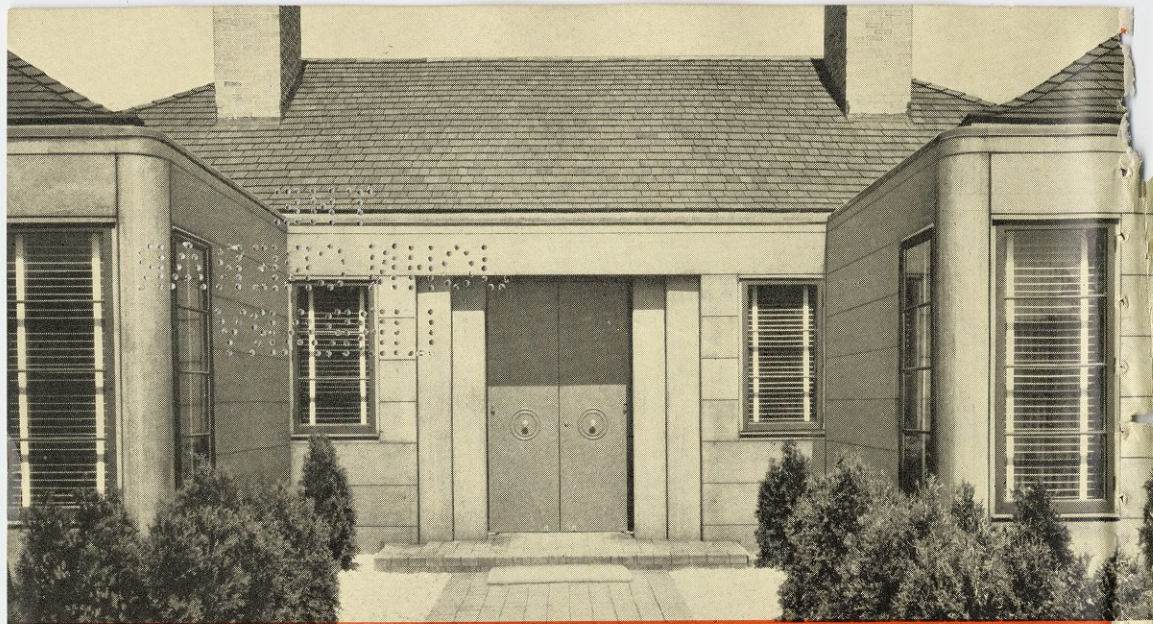


ALL-WOOD EXHIBIT HOUSE



The Lumber Industries
AT
A CENTURY OF PROGRESS
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.
1934



The LUMBER INDUSTRIES EXHIBIT HOUSE at "A CENTURY of PROGRESS 1934"

Sponsors

AMERICAN FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES,
1337 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,
1337 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
NATIONAL RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS ASSOCIATION,
UNION TRUST BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHICAGO RETAIL LUMBER DEALERS ASSOCIATION,
30 NORTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

Furniture and Interior Decorations

NATIONAL RETAIL FURNITURE DEALERS ASSOCIATION,
666 LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO.

Architect

ERNEST A. GRUNSFELD, JR., TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO.

1934 Central Committee

(in charge of exhibit)

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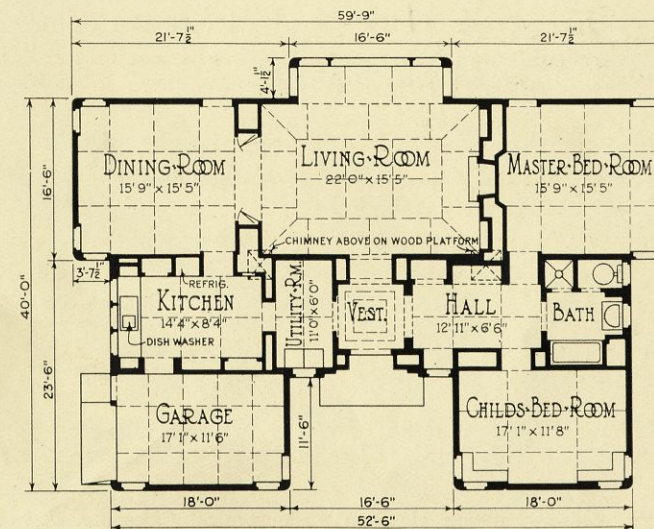
Popularity of All-Wood Exhibit House Proves Adaptability of Wood for Reproduction of Any Architectural Theme

● This charming *all-wood home*, exhibited by the entire American Lumber Industry, is a visual demonstration of the versatility of this country's oldest and most satisfactory building material — WOOD. It is a confirmation of the capacity of wood to express as delightfully a modern motif as it has expressed the evolution of dwelling house ideals through successive generations of home builders.

From the home-like Yankee farm to the stately Southern Mansion — even to the log abode of the frontiersman, wood has always been the most flexible of building materials — the easiest to adapt and mold to a new architectural concept.

This demonstration home, within which will be found a vast range of native American woods only, is intended to represent the happy middle ground of livability between the conventional type home and the frequently "overstyled" modern designs. It retains its sense of newness and progress inherent in modern types without sacrifice to the warmth, friendliness, availability, and economy of the older types.

This "Century of Progress" home is not only an interesting display, but a place in which the average American family may find ideas and inspiration for an everyday practical home. No amount of architectural progress will remain long with us unless it shall also contribute that intangible something called "hominess."





... WOOD PANELLED walls need not be expensive because plain boards, properly selected, will display all the natural beauty of the wood texture just as effectively as the most elaborately fitted, joined, mitered and carved walls.

... FOR THOSE who believe that simplicity is beauty, wood walls need cost no more, or as much as the traditional plaster and paper. Plain boards with a Vee or beaded joint are available as panels in a dozen species of lumber with as many different textures.

... THE WALLS of this vestibule are covered with attractively figured vertical board panelling in *Tidewater Red Cypress* untreated with stain or other artificial coloring. The sanded wood is sealed with thin transparent lacquer. This Cypress was furnished by the Southern Cypress Association, Jacksonville, Florida. The floors are of block pattern *Appalachian White Oak* furnished by the Appalachian Hardwood Manufacturers, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

● The tendency toward the unique modern architecture has led to an excessive emphasis on architectural style. The utility, and frequently the beauty, of a dwelling house has been sacrificed to the requirements of a favorite style, which may be as fleeting as a Paris fashion.

The architect of the Lumber Industries House aimed at modernity of design, practicality of plan, excellence of construction, and efficiency of equipment, without definite "stylization." The house is designed in a straightforward manner intended to give articulation to its various wood parts. The result is a design which depends for its effect on extreme simplicity.

The charm of the Lumber Industries House is its elegant utility. It is beautiful because it is simple and sincere. The plan is compact and makes an efficient living unit. Certain rooms such as the halls and the vestibules have been enlarged because of the necessity for accommodating crowds of people at one time in an exhibit house. As a living unit the rooms too would very likely be slightly decreased in size.

A "Built-Dry" Plasterless Dwelling

● One of the most interesting features of the Exhibit House and a distinctively progressive innovation is the wall and ceiling treatment. There is no plaster in the house — all walls and ceiling are of wood. The elimination of plaster assures a dry building, eliminates unsightly plaster cracks and continual repapering.

The additional wood in the walls adds considerably to their insulating value, speeds erection time by eliminating the long wait for plaster to dry, and thus reduces carrying charges during the construction period.

The wood wall surfaces are treated in the simplest possible manner without elaborate graining or staining. A clear lacquer is applied, but without detracting from the natural beauty of the various woods upon which the decorative plan for the walls is based. Plywood sheets form a desirable base for any ceiling finish, assure permanence without cracks, and very rapid construction, regardless of temperature or season of the year.

Wood wall panels may be veneered, solid, or of plywood construction from most any of fifty different American woods each offering a different decorative pattern.

Structural Innovations

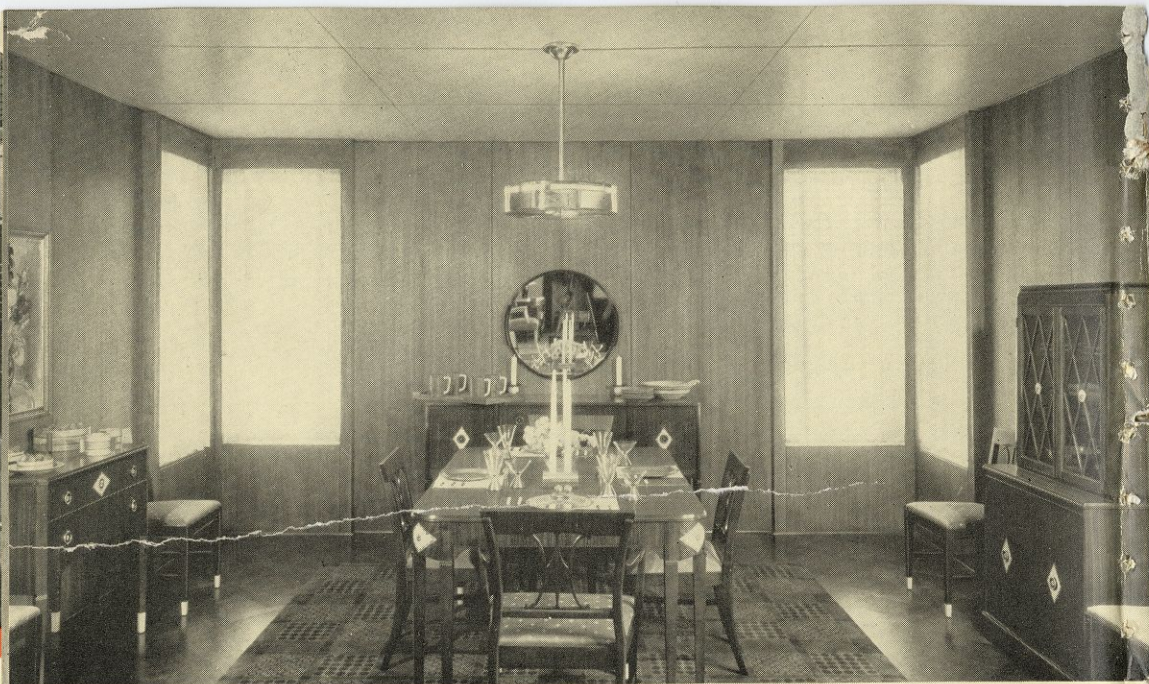
● An exterior structural innovation is the rounded corners which unite the siding of the walls doing away with the necessity of mitering the corners as in ordinary practice. The downspouts from the roof are concealed within the rounded corners which can be removed as a unit when the necessity arises. The gutters themselves are also concealed within the structure in order not to mar the silhouette of the house as a whole.

... THE LIVING ROOM WALLS are large veneered plywood panels in swan, comb-grained *Appalachian White Oak* with edges slightly rounded to form a slight Vee groove around each panel. Thus, natural wood and a slight groove are the only decorative features of the walls of this important room. Other embellishment is unnecessary. The wall panels in the same wood are the work of the Kentucky Veneer Works, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky, (Veneers) and the Algoma Plywood and Veneer Co., Algoma, Wisconsin, (panels) (through the American Walnut Association).

... THE CEILINGS are of *Douglas Fir Plywood* furnished by the Harbor Plywood Corp., Hoquiam, Washington, painted with two coats of white lead and oil.

... THE FLOOR is *Appalachian White Oak* in herringbone pattern. Produced and manufactured by the members of the Appalachian Hardwood Mfg. Assoc.





... THE DECORATIVE theme of the dining room walls rests in the deep beauty and pleasing figure of *American Walnut* installed in sliced, veneered, wide plywood panels extending in clear expanse from floor to the ceiling. Any one of the panel woods in the house is subject to all of the panel styles used in the various rooms. These Walnut walls are the work of the Pierson-Hollowell Lumber Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana, (Veneers) and the Algoma Plywood and Veneer Co., (plywood panels) (through the American Walnut Manufacturers Association).

... THE DINING ROOM floor is also *American Walnut* in Marie Antoinette style *parquetry*. They were manufactured by the Wood Mosiac Co., Inc., Louisville, Kentucky, (through American Walnut Manufacturers Association).

Table Appointments of Copper, Glass and Birds-Eye Maple by Helen Hughes Dulany Studio, Chicago.

One-piece Strength

● Structurally, the skeleton members of the house conform to the results of the latest scientific research. The framing is in accordance with laboratory tests indicating greatest strength and rigidity for small structures. These factors have been fully explained for the benefit of all home builders by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association in its printed booklet, "Stronger Frame Walls." (Available upon request.)

The foundations of this house rest on broad, treated wood footings to guard against settling and its annoying consequences. The sills are bolt anchored to the foundation. Special bracing has been built into the frame at corners and around all window and door openings. The roof is firmly tied to the side walls and every effort has been expended to make the house a strong one-piece unit.

New Type Windows

● An interesting and welcome departure from the conventional in the plan is the placing of all room windows near the corners. Windows thus placed diffuse an even light throughout the room in contrast to the dark corners of older types.

This feature has a particularly strong appeal to the average housewife who is accustomed to window openings which interfere with the placement of furniture by cutting up wall spaces.

Interior Simplicity

● The interior simplicity of the house is largely attained by rounding the edges of the wood panels to make a nosed joint. This results in a very satisfactory joint and a pleasing decorative effect. The interesting grain and texture of the various species of wood wall panels require no additional embellishment.

In keeping with the idea of plenty of healthy sunlight, the house has been equipped with Venetian blinds and shades were omitted. The blinds fit into specially built sockets at the top of the windows and may be drawn out of sight when not in use.

Floors Ideal

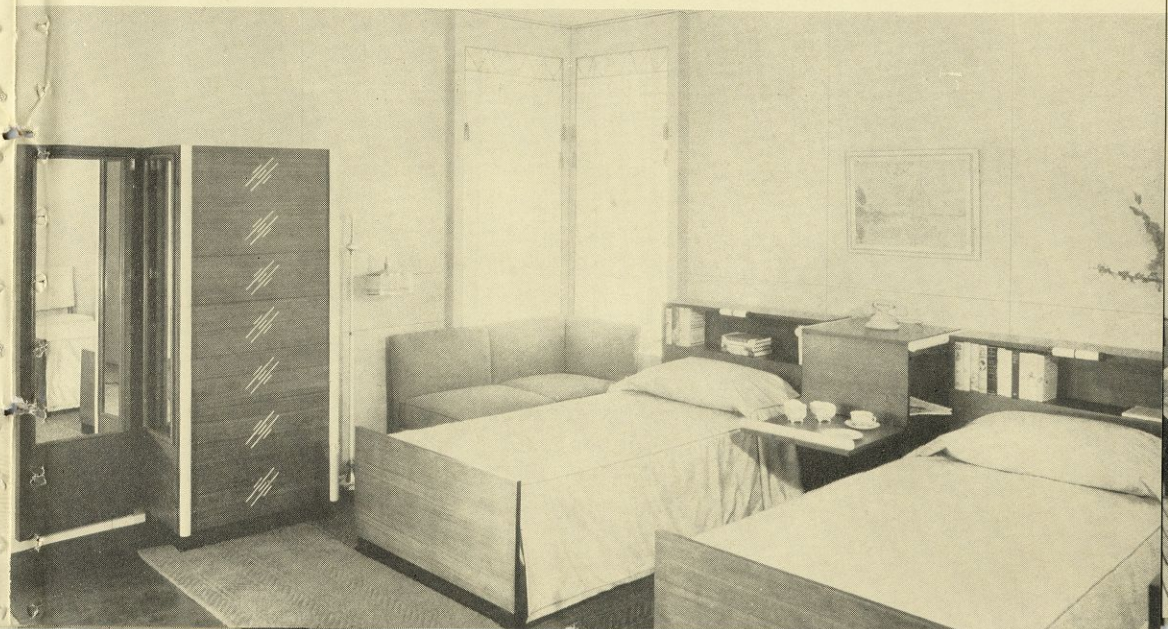
● And this house is equipped with wood floors, the ideal flooring material. Floors of wood are warm and dry. They present an effective barrier to passage of air and moisture. With wood on his floors the home-owner obtains the warmest

... THE MASTER'S bedroom walls illustrate a still different type of veneered plywood panels, this time in *Red Birch*.

... THE WALLS are covered with three coats of white lead and oil in a warm cream gray color, which admirably illustrates the ability of wood to take and hold paint, enamel or other types of finish. A "stippled" effect may be easily secured to produce a sanded plaster texture if desired far easier and more economical than use of plaster.

... Last year the wall decoration depended solely upon the color and figure produced by nature in the logs from which the Birch veneer was cut. However, the general shade of panels of this type may be changed from light to dark by type of finish used without sacrifice of the natural figure. This material was manufactured by the Underwood Veneer Co., Wausau, Wisconsin, (through Birch Manufacturers Association, Oshkosh, Wisconsin).

... THE MASTER'S bedroom floors are Northern Hard Maple in strip style manufactured by the Northwest Cooperage and Lumber Co., Gladstone, Michigan, (through Maple Floor Manufacturers Association, Chicago).





... GENUINE IDAHO KNOTTY WHITE PINE forms a pleasing informal finish for the walls of the second bedroom, called the child's room. Here the solid boards have been layed horizontally in contrast with the more frequent practice of using this material vertically. This material was made by the Winton Lumber Company, Gibbs, Idaho and the Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago.

... THE FLOOR of this room is *Royal Southern White Oak* in strip style and is the work of the Fordyce-Crossett Sales Company, Chicago.

... CLOSET LININGS are of *Tennessee Aromatic Red Cedar* manufactured by the George C. Brown Company, Memphis, Tennessee.

and driest type of construction that is justified for the purpose. Colds and coughs and more serious diseases are less prevalent in rooms with warm dry floors. Many other considerations in addition to those of health and comfort are provided by wood floors. Beauty is always obtainable. Wood can be selected in dozens of combinations of pattern, texture, depth, and color. There is more than one such combination for every taste.

Besides this, wood provides adaptability to and harmony with other exquisite furnishings. Wood floors are resistant to wear, remain smooth, and above all are resilient—comfortable under foot. Wood is the most economical flooring material considering every factor, ease of maintenance, and length of life.

Theory of the Layout

● Attention is called to the segregation of the three functions of a residence—provision for service—living quarters—and sleeping quarters. Despite this feature none of the rooms are far distant from the others. The living room and the dining room are separated by a folding wall and may be consolidated or used privately as the occasion requires.

Says Architect Grunsfeld, "We have relied on the straightforward use of wood whenever it was satisfactory for the purpose. Our aim was to demonstrate that wood is still the most flexible building material and, if judiciously handled, creates a conservative, but interesting background for the interior treatment of a house. The fact that, with the exception of the nails, hardware, and glass, wood or wood products have been used throughout is due to the versatility and variety of wood as a building material; and not to any preconceived idea of the lumber industries to use wood irrespective of its suitability.

"Houses built in this manner are practical from the standpoint of strength, insulation, and appearance. They can be built at lower cost and in about half the time of the ordinary type of domestic construction now used."

Seen From The Outside

● The exterior aspect of the spaciousness is gained by the projection toward the front of the garage on the left and the child's bedroom on the right. The main

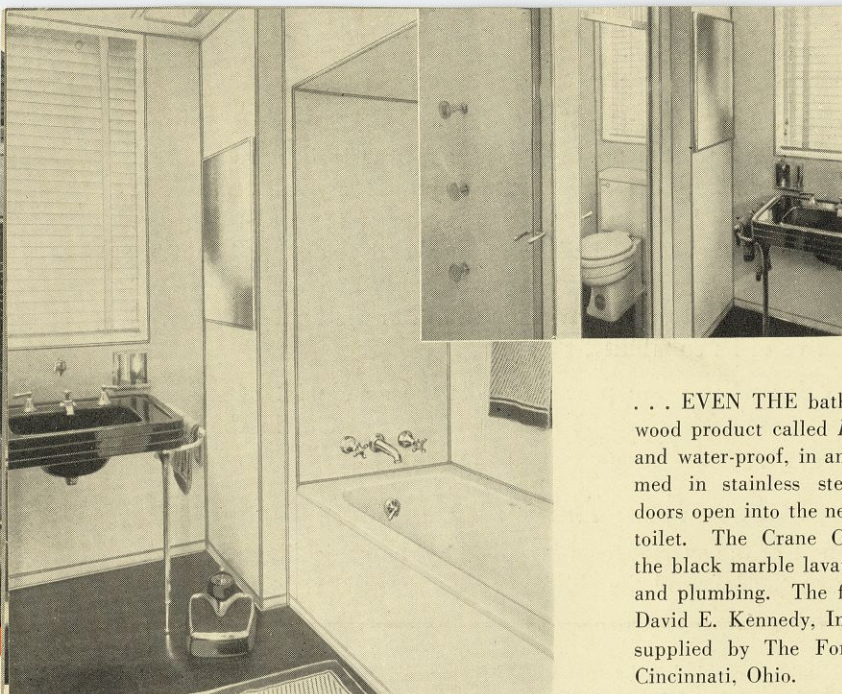
... THE EXHIBIT House kitchen has not been left dependent solely upon paint for decorative effect. The walls and cabinet have been fashioned from *Northern White Maple* panels and lumber with a clear glazed finish which responds perfectly to washing without change to the pleasing and novel effect of natural wood in the kitchen.

... THE FLOOR, another departure from the conventional, is built of beautiful blocks of *Northern Hard Maple Units* finished with Bruce Floor Finish. They may be cleaned without injury in the conventional way.

... MATERIAL FOR wall panels and cabinets came from the plant of the Underwood Veneer Company, Wausau, Wisconsin, (through the Maple Manufacturers Association, Oshkosh, Wisconsin) and flooring was manufactured by the E. L. Bruce Company, Memphis, Tennessee, (through Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association, Chicago).

Located over the gas range is a Built-In Ilgairs Kitchen Ventilator Supplied by Ilg Electric Ventilating Co., Chicago.





... EVEN THE bathroom is finished in a wood product called *Formica* highly glazed and water-proof, in any color desired, trimmed in stainless steel. Steel and glass doors open into the needle shower bath and toilet. The Crane Co., Chicago, supplies the black marble lavatory, bath tub, shower and plumbing. The floor is inlaid cork by David E. Kennedy, Inc., Chicago. *Formica* supplied by The *Formica* Insulation Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

entrance, in the recess thus formed, affords an air of welcome. The living room bay projects into the rear yard which is also accessible from the dining room and the master's bedroom, a feature which makes garden use easier and more natural.

The exterior walls are covered by handsome wide siding. The edges are nosed with concealed lap-joints. The ends of the siding are rabbeted so that they fit tight under and over windows and doors, as well as behind the rounded corners. When first applied the wide siding was left with a natural finish; for the second exhibit year the siding was finished with a rub coat of lead and oil to emphasize the grain and color of Weathered Redwood. The color scheme of wood exteriors may be changed at will through choice of the many lead and oil colors available.

Wood sash, wood window, and wood door frames are used throughout making the weatherstripping, which reduces air infiltration and cuts heating costs, easy to install. Wood enclosed windows avoid the nuisance of moisture condensation on the inside during cold weather and are also very easy to curtain.

Wood is naturally a good insulating material and wood exterior walls have a head start in this respect over other types. In addition, there has been tucked in between each wall stud and ceiling joist and each wall and ceiling cavity a wood wool blank one-inch thick, which with the building paper between the sheathing and the siding, stops all passage of air through walls.

A long-lived roof is insured by the use of clear, all-heart, edgegrained wood shingles certified to conform to the U. S. Government Commercial Standard CS 31-31. Shingles of this type will always lie flat and will last for fifty years or

more. A roof of this type, while not artificial or gaudy, combines beauty and permanence with the three essential attributes of economical heating, tightness, and effective insulation.

Service Facilities

● The plan of the Exhibit House in general speaks for itself, but the kitchen deserves special mention. The light-toned wood used in the walls and the cabinets gives an aspect of purity and cleanliness without harshness or total lack of "hominess." The walls and the floor are easy to clean because of their washable coating of clear lacquer. The cabinets are large enough to accommodate all necessary kitchen equipment and very conveniently shelved.

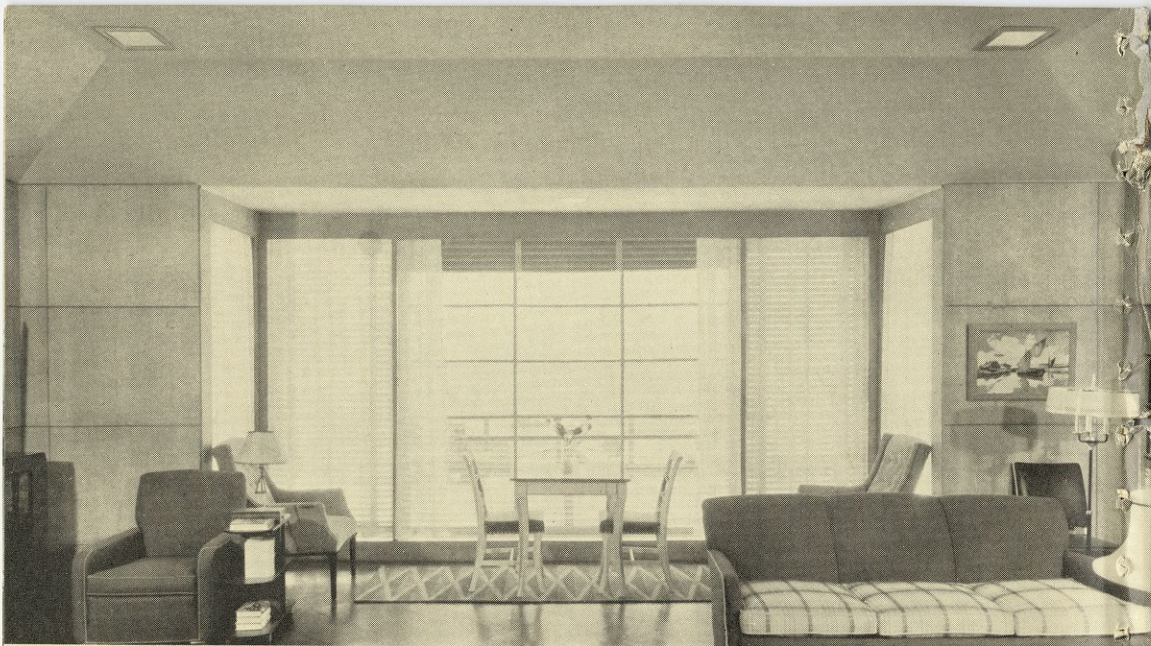
Between the kitchen and the front vestibule is a dual-purpose small room deserving of mention. In a basementless house it serves as a utility room for the heating and air conditioning equipment and for brooms and brushes and similar articles. When space for such uses is elsewhere available this room becomes the breakfast nook—just a step from the kitchen and with a window facing the street.

The garage of ample size is entered from the kitchen or through a service door from without. The door, of wide-board exterior and doweled wood panel interior, is equipped with the latest type of radio control which opens the door when the horn of an approaching automobile is sounded. The garage has sufficient room for lawn mower and garden tools.

... THIS HOUSE is designed to take advantage of a lake or river view, a wooded vista or a garden. The Living Room, Master Bedroom and Dining Room are located on the quiet rear side while the Boys' Room, Kitchen, Service Room and Garage are conveniently located on the street front.

... THE LARGE solarium window in the living room has a French door on each side and there are French doors from the Master bedroom and dining room. The "deck" in this photo is next to Lake Michigan.





Furnishings of the Lumber Industries' House

● The National Retail Furniture Association was chosen to sponsor the interior, and given the responsibility for the selection and arrangement of the furnishings.

In determining the cost of the equipment the price levels prevailing in 300 typical communities were surveyed. This cost was apportioned among the several classes of furnishings in such a way as to ensure maximum satisfaction in comfort, serviceability and beauty. The home was furnished as an American family would furnish it—through the facilities usually available—the nation's stores.

Following the recommendations of leading authorities, the cost of furnishing was set as approximately one-quarter the cost of the house. Families moving into a new home usually select first the *necessities*; when able they add the *conveniences*; finally, sometimes through investment, often through gifts, the *finishing touches* are chosen. The first step, the *necessities* as shown here and in more than 150 furniture stores the country over—are available for \$1,000. The *conveniences* add \$400 to this; the *finishing touches* another \$400.

From 65 to 70% of the expenditure is for furniture; from 15 to 20% for floor coverings; 8% for decorative accessories; 7% for window treatment.

In this home an effort has been made to provide attractive and useful furniture. While realizing that one receives the value for which he is willing to pay, the furnishings of this home demonstrate that good design and serviceability are not necessarily dependent on cost.

The Furniture Woods Employed

● Today approximately 92 per cent of all household furniture is of wood, we are told by government authorities. Eighty-eight per cent of the American furniture is of domestic hardwoods; more than eight per cent is American softwood, and about three per cent imported hardwoods. The Home, accordingly is furnished throughout in native hardwoods.

American Walnut, Maple, Cherry, Red Gum, Birch, and Oak are employed as surface woods and drawer interiors, while poplar is the core stock in the Master's bedroom. The many advantages of wood as a furniture material include its natural beauty of grain, the ease with which it may be worked and carved, the fact that it is neither hot nor cold to the touch, and being a poor conductor of heat does not absorb or radiate the cold of winter or the heat of summer. Furthermore it is comparatively noiseless under impact.

In the Living Room a coffee table of Walnut, a reading table of Walnut and Birch, a desk of Cherry, and upholstered pieces with exposed parts of Red Gum are noted. In the Dining Room the veneer is striped Walnut, while the legs and solid parts are of Maple. Walnut is also employed in the Master's bedroom, while solid Maple is the material in the Modern Maple bedroom, with drawers interiors of Oak.

In the Tempo of 1934

● Renewed in spirit, the America of 1934 goes forward toward fuller and more comely ways of life. The new tempo is quicker, more exhilarating; the new spirit more discerning.

Furnished in the tempo of 1934, and designed to fit today's needs and aspirations as a becoming garment fits its wearer's form, the Budget House aims to unite—at modest and wholly practicable cost—comfort and beauty, convenience and distinction. It seeks to exile drudgery and conserve leisure; to provide individual as well as common needs and tastes; to create an atmosphere of sheltered ease and intimacy for the family, and of gracious hospitality for their guests.

Furnishings throughout are in the contemporary style, which bases design upon function, aims at simplicity without bareness or crudity, and relies upon sound proportion, graceful line, interesting materials, and rich but quick coloring.

The House as a whole was planned, not as a temporary showroom or stage setting, but rather as an enduring and satisfying background for gracious living. Nothing essential to that end has been omitted; nothing foreign to it included. Furnishings were chosen and arranged to leave space, and the sense of spaciousness, for people; and only such things were used as promised to become the servants, not the masters, of their owners.



● Beautifully executed finish and decorations are worthless without a good sub-structure, which, in this Exhibit House, has been given careful consideration.

Footings, sills, and floor joists are pressure creosoted Southern Yellow Pine and the sub-flooring is zinc chloride pressure treated Southern Yellow Pine furnished by the Ayer and Lord Tie Co., Chicago.

Studding, ribbons, ceiling joists, bridging, roof boards, and wall sheathing are in *Douglas Fir*, *Eastern Hemlock*, *West Coast Hemlock*, *Norway Pine*, *Ponderosa Pine*, *Southern Pine*, and *Spruce*. This material was furnished by Chicago Retail Lumber Dealers.

Window and door frames are of *Tidewater Red Cypress* furnished by the Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, Jacksonville, Florida. The window sashes are made of *Ponderosa Pine* manufactured by the Shevlin Pine Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

All general millwork for the entire house was fabricated by the Joseph Kaszab Company, Chicago.

All siding and exterior trim is of *California Redwood* furnished by the California Redwood Association.

WOODS FOR LUMBER HOMES

● The different kinds of woods utilized in the Exhibit House represent only a few of the scores of American species which are available and used extensively in home construction.

A wide selection of woods is available to every architect and to every prospective home builder through his local retail lumber and local millwork shop.

Softwood Lumber

The following kinds of softwoods are used extensively for house framing and sheathing and many of them for exteriors and interiors:

AROMATIC RED CEDAR
PORT ORFORD CEDAR
WESTERN RED CEDAR
TIDEWATER RED CYPRESS
WHITE AND YELLOW CYPRESS
DOUGLAS FIR
WHITE FIR
EASTERN HEMLOCK
WESTERN LARCH
ARKANSAS SOFT PINE
IDAHO WHITE PINE
LONGLAUF SOUTHERN PINE
NORTHERN PINE
PONDEROSA PINE
SHORTLEAF SOUTHERN PINE
SUGAR PINE
CALIFORNIA REDWOOD
EASTERN SPRUCE
ENGELMANN SPRUCE
SITKA SPRUCE
TAMARACK
WEST COAST HEMLOCK

Hardwood Lumber

The following kinds of hardwoods are used primarily for house interiors and certain exterior parts, and a few occasionally for house framing and sheathing:

RED ALDER
BROWN ASH
WHITE ASH
BASSWOOD
BEECH
BIRCH
BUTTERNUT
CHERRY
CHESTNUT
COTTONWOOD
ELM
BLACK GUM
RED GUM
SAP GUM
TUPELO GUM
MAGNOLIA
MAPLE
RED OAK
WHITE OAK
SYCAMORE
WALNUT
YELLOW POPLAR

Auxiliary Materials and Equipment

INSULATION

Balsam Wool Blanket
WOOD CONVERSION CO.
Cloquet, Minn.

BUILDING PAPER

Sisalkraft
THE SISALKRAFT CO.
205 Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

GARAGE DOOR

Radio Control
BARBER-COLMAN CO.
Rockford, Illinois

HEATING EQUIPMENT

CRANE CO.
836 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PLUMBING FIXTURES

CRANE CO.
836 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FIREPLACE

ALBERENE STONE CO.
1700 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BATHROOM WALLS AND CEILING

THE FORMICA INSULATION CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio

BATHROOM FLOORS

DAVID E. KENNEDY, INC.
Chicago, Illinois

BATHROOM TRIM

WOOSTER PRODUCTS, INC.
Wooster, Ohio

BATHROOM ACCESSORIES

HOEGGER, INC.
Chicago, Illinois

GAS RANGE

See Velsey
New York, N. Y.

ELECTRIC DISHWASHER

THE CONOVER CO.
3123 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR

NORCE
INCINERATION
KERNER INCINERATOR CO.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

KITCHEN VENTILATOR

ILG ELECTRIC VENTILATING CO.
2550 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WINDOW GLASS

LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS CO.
Toledo, Ohio

WEATHER STRIPPING

ATHEY COMPANY
6035 W. 65th St., Chicago, Ill.

FINISH HARDWARE

SARGENT & CO.
New Haven, Conn.

CHECKING FLOOR HINGES

THE OSCAR C. RIXON CO.
Chicago, Illinois

FLOOR WAX

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, INC.
Racine, Wisconsin

INTERIOR ILLUMINATION

HOLOPHANE CO., INC.
342 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

DINING ROOM FIXTURES — ELECTRIC LAMPS

LUMINATOR, INC.
851 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

REFLECTORS

Garcy
GARDEN CITY PLATING & MANUFACTURING CO.
Chicago, Illinois

CLOTHES CLOSET FIXTURES

KNAPE & VOGT MANUFACTURING CO.
Grand Rapids, Michigan

GARAGE FLOORS

BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA
Cleveland, Ohio

ROOFING

Certified Wood Shingles
RED CEDAR SHINGLE BUREAU
Stuart Building, Seattle, Washington

DINING ROOM TABLE APPOINTMENTS

HELEN HUGHES DULANY STUDIO
936 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ALL-WOOD HOUSE

SHOULD you wish to use this Exhibit House as a model for a similar home of your own, the plans, specifications and material will be made available to you at approximately the cost of blueprinting, handling, and mailing. The plans may be secured from the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1337 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., at \$3.00 for a duplicate set.

For advice as to the rearrangements of the Exhibit House plan or a house incorporating the structural features of the Exhibit House, you should consult your local architect. He can and will guard against errors in design and construction.

Your retail lumber dealer will also help you. He can supply, or secure for you, every item of lumber and millwork going into this or other lumber-built homes.

You owe it to yourself when considering the erection of any home, to study carefully whether the structural and living advantages, beauty, and low-cost do not demand that your home should be lumber-built.

Reasonably Priced Plans Available for Your Exhibit House Reproduction