



Reversing this picture, we have exactly the conditions in the house described in the Jan. 20th issue

A One-Color Plan

All the Rooms Designed to Blend in One-Color Scheme

HOUSE plan No. 1, published in Farm and Dairy, Jan. 20th issue, gives such an impression of compactness that one instinctively feels that there must be perfect harmony between the different parts of this house. In order to achieve this we would finish the woodwork in bull roid or ivory enamel and decorate the walls of the entry and living room with a soft pinkish tan oatmeal paper, the bedrooms in a lighter buff oatmeal paper and the kitchen and wash room in a buff sanitas, carrying the one color note throughout.

In the living room which must serve as dining room also, much charm might be obtained by having a seat built in around the corner, as suggested in the illustration. The round dining table drawn up beside the seat between meals would complete the delightful picture of solid comfort.

Rich Looking Furniture

There is a kind of furniture which can sometimes be bought very cheaply in the stores and the auction rooms, because it is a departing fashion, which would look very attractive in this room. It is called cathedral finished oak and has a reddish brown color and a polished surface, which gives it something of the dressiness of mahogany without the costliness of that very handsome wood. A dining table and three or four dining chairs of this kind (the remainder of the set of chairs could be used in the bedrooms where the family is small and they are only needed for company) combined with red willow easy chairs would make a most delightful room. The cretonne over-curtains at the windows should have much old blue and a little of the tan, to tie them to the wall, as it were, and the willow chairs should have seats of plain old blue linen. The floor, stained brown and waxed, should have a rug of a deep tan and old blue mixture: a home-made one of rugs is not to be despised.

Furnishing the Bedrooms

It will increase the apparent size of the house to have the rugs in the bedrooms repeat the general colors of the living room rug. An iron bed, painted the color of the walls, and a mahogany or cream enamel dresser with a comfortable willow arm chair will be sufficient furniture for each of these rooms. Enough variation

can be introduced by using different colored draperies at the windows. Really this method of introducing color into a room is not as expensive as it may sound, since surprisingly pretty cretonnes can be purchased for from twenty to thirty-five cents a yard.

Once again it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the charm of a room depends upon those little last touches of color—a sofa cushion in just the right shade, a vase, a row of books, a jar of flowers, a beautiful growing plant, a harmonious mat under the lamp. These are the things that lift a room out of the commonplace and give it interest and distinction. Let the housekeeper not grow weary in well-doing when she has the walls tinted or paneled, the rugs down, the curtains up and the furniture arranged. She is apt by that time, especially if she has done the decorating herself, to be so thoroughly sick of the whole business that she is glad to quit when she gets it fit to live in again. And that is probably the reason why so many really well furnished rooms just stop short of actual beauty and give one a sense of flatness.

Just what these last touches should be depends, of course, upon the room. One woman who had an olive green room that suffered from this lack of something, discovered the solution of her problem to be in a number of quaint little Japanese tea cups in bright orange which she brought in quite by accident one day, and kept there permanently by intention, they gave the room such a happy expression.

The housewife should try the different sofa cushions and vases and pictures she possesses in the room, one by one. If they don't positively add to the beauty of the room let her expel them. Then begins the matter of finding out just what the room does want, and here the farmer's wife may think herself greatly handicapped in not being able to visit the big city stores, and she is, to a certain extent. But in the summer the country is covered with color for her experiment with and no salesman to be fussy about giving out samples. The woman who makes a thorough and careful study of nature's color schemes need take no second place in furnishing her home to her city sister, who merely learns of color from the store windows.

Lunches for the Rural School

THIS is the title of a bulletin that has come to us recently, issued by the Department of Home Economics at the University of Nebraska. The idea of the warm lunch at the noon hour has been tried out in some rural schools, and this bulletin deals with some of the results of their experiments. Here are some of them:

Greater interest in school work has been shown, better health and less need of discipline. Increased interest in home work has been found. Cooking at school invariably encourages the girl to do more of this work at home. Wherever the mothers and teacher cooperate, the results have been satisfactory. The partaking of a lunch served in a sanitary, attractive manner should be a real and much needed part of an education, and the tactful teacher could do much to get better standards of sanitation by encouraging clean hands and a clean, orderly room in the preparation and serving of the lunch.

Experience in Nebraska has been that there is a feeling in many quarters that this work will add greatly to the school expense and decrease the value of the regular work. It is strongly recommended, however, that a modest beginning be made, until the interests of the parents on the one hand and the ability of the teacher to organize the work on the other hand, assure the success of its development on a larger plan.

The amount of space and money available, as well as the conditions in a community, must guide the teacher in planning the equipment. A good oil stove with two burners and an oven can be purchased for from \$10 to \$12. A list of inexpensive equipment costing less than \$5, which may be used with a two-bottle coal oil stove, is given in this bulletin, which reads as follows:

1 teakettle, granite	80.65
1 kettle, covered, granite	30.00
1 saucepan (fit to teakettle)	25.00
1 baking dish or bean jar	25.00
1 spoon, long-handled	10.00
1 can opener	10.00
1 coriander	10.00
1 baking pan, sheet iron	15.00
1 mixing bowl (wood)	15.00
1 wire strainer, tin	10.00
1 ketchup	40.00
1 measuring cup	10.00
1 egg beater, Dover	25.00
1 biscuit cutter, tin	10.00
1 grater, tin	10.00
1 butcher knife, steel	50.00
1 paring knife	15.00
1 spatula	10.00
2 tablespoons, composition metal	10.00
1 case fork	10.00
1 wooden spoon	10.00

In the matter of dishes, these may be brought from home, although, if they are the property of the school, they can be uniform, thus obviating any possible distinction between the various homes. The method of obtaining supplies must be decided by the school board and parents. Where the school lunch idea has been tried out, it has been found satisfactory for parents to furnish food. Each pupil may bring enough apples, potatoes, eggs, etc., for himself, or a better plan is for one home to furnish all that is needed of one article. A simple record could be kept to ensure fairness. The actual work of preparation of the lunch must be planned with the aim in mind of doing the work as quickly, skillfully, and in as clean a manner as possible, with little use of school time.

Always Getting Lost

AT a certain public school it was the custom for the teachers to write on the blackboard any instruction they desired the caretaker to receive. One evening while cleaning a room the caretaker saw written on the blackboard: "Find the greatest common denominator." "Hullo," she exclaimed, "is that thing lost again?"



Why Not Cut Off the Two Cars of Filler?

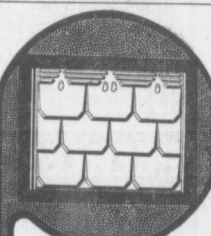
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