

## SELECTING A FARM COLOR SCHEME

### How it Will Increase the Attractiveness of Farm Premises.

One of the aids to farm beautification is the so-called decorative fences. There are so many types of fences and enclosures, from elaborate trellis-work to simple boarding, that it would be impossible to describe, or even to catalogue all of them, as many are distinctive and originated by their owners. But it is important to protect with suitable paint those fences which are always exposed to wind and weather. And here it may be said that good exterior house paint is far preferable to ordinary calomine or whitewash, which is so often used, as it is more durable and gives a far brighter color than the ordinary whitewash or other water paints, and is protective besides.

If you have an unattractive patch of ground, whether it be the plot that surrounds your home, or a small orchard, you will never know its decorative possibilities until you try surrounding it with an appropriate fence, painted white, or some suitable light color. Such treatment will frequently produce a charming effect upon an otherwise drab plot of land. Try it sometimes when you have such a plot which has jarred on you by its ugliness.

### COLOR IS IMPORTANT.

Color contributes as much to beauty as does design. A house of beautiful architectural design may be quite ugly if it is painted in harsh or conflicting colors. Conversely, a house of quite ordinary design may be made very attractive by the use of an appropriate color scheme.

There are so many considerations to be taken account of in the matter of color harmony, that the successful selection of a suitable color scheme will give pause to the home owner. There are, however, a few fundamental principles which will greatly assist him in choosing an appropriate color scheme for the exterior of his home.

One of the chief causes for the ugly color combinations on so many of the houses that one notes in passing through the country, is lack of harmony. The colors of these houses do not blend into their backgrounds and surroundings. There has been no attempt to harmonize the roof, trim and body, either with themselves or with their surroundings. Roofs may be all painted a bright red, presumably on the theory that red is a good roof color, regardless of the fact that it may be very "glaring" against an open sky or background, or clash with the colors of other parts of the house, though such a roof might be interesting and attractive

against trees or with foliage partly screening it.

### CONSIDER THE SETTING.

We must also consider the setting of the house; whether it be located in the open country and alone, or in the city next to houses of varying color schemes. Then, too, we should consider the type of architecture and the general climate of the territory in which it is located. For instance, a stucco house with salmon-pink walls, would be entirely charming in an appropriate verdant setting of foliage and vines, but startling indeed when in unrelieved contrast with the snow banks of winter. Yellow might be a good color for a house in the woods, but hardly so in the city. The strong contrasts of deep brown, light buff and brick red, eminently suitable to an English half-timbered design, would be impossible for a Colonial farmhouse, and the colors appropriate to a Dutch Colonial house might be most unsuitable for a Georgian. In addition we must consider our instinctive likes and dislikes. Our taste and feeling incline to certain colors, intensities and combinations.

No general rules for exterior color schemes can therefore be laid down. There are so many exceptions that we must rely mainly on sound judgment and common sense. However, we should always be guided by the prime considerations of design, color contrast and lighting and attempt to coordinate them.

### SUGGESTIONS TO FOLLOW.

Large body surfaces in solid color should be relieved by contrasting colors on trim and roof. No material should ever be painted in imitation of some other material, as brickwork, for instance, or the graining of wood. It should be remembered that color masses make different impressions at varying distances. Houses should be inspected for color, both closely and at a distance.

Usually farms are blessed with plenty of "landscape" surrounding them. They would be inconspicuous and dull indeed, were their buildings to be painted in some drab color. There is nothing that presents a more attractive appearance to the passer-by than farm lands, whose buildings are attractively decorated in brilliant or harmonizing colors.

In most cases, one will find farms are painted in one or two bright solid tones. The colors selected are commonly, white, yellow, red and green. The reason for the preference of bright color is that the duller hues would not show so well at a distance, nor would they be as cheerful as the brighter shades.

## IDEAL fashions by Josephine Hamilton



### THE SOFTLY FLARED SILHOUETTE

The matron has her "innings" in this season's fashions, for all clothes are extremely simple, and many of the most important details happen to be those with a slenderizing effect. This is true of the model pictured here, developed in one of the small all-over floral crepes. The bodice has a centre-front opening with gathers at the shoulders, and is joined to a circular skirt front having an inverted plait. The back is in one piece, flaring at the sides, and has a narrow belt. The sleeves are long and gathered into wrist-bands. No. 1325 is in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 38 bust requires 3 1/2 yards 39-inch material. Price 20 cents.

The garments illustrated in our new Fashion Book are advance styles for the home dressmaker, and the woman or girl who desires to wear garments dependable for taste, simplicity and economy will find her desires fulfilled in our patterns. Price of the book 10 cents the copy. Each copy includes one coupon good for five cents in the purchase of any pattern.

### HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number, and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

### Weaning Pigs.

Soon will come weaning time for the spring litters, and with it the second critical period in the life of these young porkers, where the handler must be on the alert. If you have allowed them space to hustle a portion of their rations, this period will be the easier spanned.

Two or three weeks after farrowing, pigs should be fed a little, by themselves, some thin slop—milk and middlings—and a little shelled corn or other feed that they like. This will prepare them for the shift from the mother's table to their own feed trough.

Hog raisers who use only thin slop as a ration for weaning pigs, or give too much heavy slop, will soon be worrying about a badly bloated unshapely bunch of porkers, for if left to their own inclinations they will fill to overflowing with slop and then sleep until they get hungry and you carry them some more.

The best thing for weaning pigs is shelled corn scattered over a grass plot, giving them exercise while they are gathering these tiny morsels. This keeps them in good trim.

The secret of profitable pork growing is a continuous, healthy growth and development of the pigs from the day they are farrowed until they reach the marketing weight desired. Some slop of a necessity must be used even during the weaning period, but it must be used sparingly and with plenty of feed where exercise is required to get it; and along with these, good clean pasture will help.

The most thrifty crop of pigs coming under my observation in a good many years was on a farm where they ran on small alfalfa lots and were switched from one lot to another of about the same size every alternate week, the alfalfa being clipped in each lot after the pigs were turned to the other. These plants were allowed to grow fresh young leaves in plenty before the pigs were replaced. These pigs had a little shelled corn in addition to the succulent new shoots of the alfalfa.—R. J. E.

Recently a nightingale singing 100 feet away from the London Broadcasting station 21.0, could be heard almost perfectly by radio listeners.

The windows in the living rooms of Swiss farmers are almost invariably filled with beautiful flowers. Flowers add so much to the beauty of a room that more of them should be used in our homes.

## S.S. LESSON

June 6. Jacob and Esau, Gen. 25: 19-34; 26: 34 to 28: 9; 32: 3 to 33: 17. Golden Text—Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.—Eph. 4: 32.

### ANALYSIS.

I. BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE OF JACOB AND ESAU, 25:19-28.

II. ESAU'S BIRTHRIGHT SOLD FOR A MESS OF POTAGE, 25:29-34.

III. THE STOLEN BLESSING, 27:1-40.

IV. REASONS FOR JACOB'S DEPARTURE TO PADANARAIM, 26:34-35; 27:41 to 28:9.

V. RETURN OF JACOB, THE MIDNIGHT WRESTLING, AND THE MEETING WITH ESAU, 32:3 to 33:17.

INTRODUCTION—The story of Jacob and Esau vividly portrays the character of the two brothers. Esau was a *cutting hunter, a man of the field*, averse to settled and continuous labor, governed by his senses, and careless of the promises and privileges attached to his birthright as elder son. Jacob was the toiler, the plain, simple, home-loving man, but nevertheless shrewd, far-seeing, and ambitious. There is no doubt that the laborer was in mind also the contrast in character of the two closely related peoples of Edom and Israel.

I. BIRTHRIGHT AND EARLY LIFE, 25: 19-28.

V. 23. *Two nations.* The prophetic oracle here, like the blessing of Jacob in chap. 27, forecasts the future of Edom and Israel. There is no doubt that the two brothers as their respective founders, Israel was to be the stronger nation, and Edom, founded by Esau, the elder brother, was to be subject to Israel, founded by Jacob the younger. The subject of Edom actually took place in the reign of David, see 2 Samuel 8:14. Compare Gen. 27:40, and the successful revolt of Edom as related in 2 Kings 8:20-22 and 16:6. Edom was sometimes called Esau in later times, just as Israel was sometimes called Jacob. See Jer. 49:3-10; Hag. 2:10.

V. 26. *His name was called Jacob.* The Hebrew name "Jacob" means "one who takes by the heel" or "one who supplants," and is regarded by the writer as suggestive of the fact that Jacob did supplant his brother by robbing him of his birthright. (The fidelity of Isaac for Esau and of Rebekah for Jacob is also regarded as a chief cause of the trouble which arose between the brothers.)

II. ESAU SELLS HIS BIRTHRIGHT, 25: 29-34.

V. 31. *Thy birthright;* that is, his rights and privileges as firstborn son. It is altogether likely that Esau succeeded his father as head of the community or tribe, and that, in the distribution of his father's property he would have had the larger share (Deut. 21:16-17; Gen. 49:3). Compare the blessing intended for the firstborn in 27:25-29.

V. 34. *Esau despised his birthright.* To the later Old and New Testament writers it seemed clear that Esau had, by this foolish act, forfeited his claim, and that of his descendants, to the great promises of the covenant made with Abraham (chs. 15 and 17), and so that his high destiny which became Israel's in God's plan of salvation for the world. See Mal. 1:2-3 and Rom. 9:10-13. Thus the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews speaks of him as a "profane person," and Esau is regarded as the "old Esau" (Heb. 12:16).

V. 32. *The land of Seir.* This was the rough, wild country south of the Dead Sea in which Esau had taken up his abode. Jacob who is now, after many years, on his way back to Canaan, desires to establish friendly relations. When he learns, however, that Esau is coming to meet him with a large company of men he is very much alarmed, and prays for deliverance. He sends on his servants with rich presents, hoping thus to secure his brother's goodwill. But the burden of a guilty conscience is heavy upon Esau, and, after a meeting with Jacob (east of Jordan), he spends the night in agonizing prayer. When morning dawns he has prevailed, and bearing his new name of Israel, that is, "He who strives with God," he goes forward to the fateful meeting.

V. 33. *He divided.* So disposing of his family that those most dear to him would be in the rear, and in case of an attack would have a chance of escape.

V. 3. *Seven times.* Jacob's prostration indicated extreme humility and desire to appease his brother. Esau shows himself generous and forgiving. The tension was relieved and they went for joy.

V. 10. *As one seeth the face of God.* (Rev. Ver.). No doubt Jacob spoke truly. His brother's forgiveness and warm, friendly greeting must have been to him an assurance of the forgiveness of God.

## USES FOR EMPTY SACKS

Sugar, flour, meal, chicken-feed and bran sacks which are made of unbleached domestic or muslin can, after being laundered and the lettering removed, be made into many useful articles. A 100-pound sack contains enough material for a small child's dress. Buttonhole the neck, sleeves, and around the pockets with pink or blue thread, making the stitches one-fourth of an inch apart. Work a simple design in French knots on the front of the dress and you will have a pretty garment.

Be sure to remove all lettering before sacks are made into garments, especially garments made for children. Children can be very cruel to ward each other, and the child of a thrifty mother is sometimes subjected to much teasing because that mother sees things only through her own eyes.

A serviceable cloth for an oblong dining-table can be made by connecting two large sacks with a strip of torchon insertion. A touch of color is added by running a heavy thread of Delft blue near the edges of the insertion and along the hems. Make napkins to match.

I suppose every one makes quilt linings and tea towels of the sacks, but does every one know how to make the tea towel's suitable for gifts? At a shower for a bride, a friend presented a half-dozen tea towels hemmed by hand. Each one was embroidered with a pitcher, a teapot, cup and saucer, or knife and fork, outlined in blue. Another girl made a fudge apron from a sugar sack. The bib, pockets and hem of the apron were trimmed with wide bands of flowered percale.

Underwear made from heavy sacks will last a long time. Trim with rickrack or torchon lace. This material makes pretty sash curtains. You can add a deep hem of striped, checked, dotted or flowered material. Scarfs and squares to match the curtains are pretty. To make a dresser scarf, cut a strip of white sacking about seven inches wide and as long as the dresser, less six inches (to allow for the burder). Add a three-inch border of the colored material all around.

Flour-sacks make good covers for mattresses and pillows, keeping the ticking clean. Heavy sacks can be made into pillow-cases and mattress pads. Make the pads by putting a layer of cotton batting between two strips of the material and quilting across. You can also make sacks

into covers for clothes hanging in closets.

When making a bedspread of sacks, be sure all sacks are of the same quality. Put together with heavy lace insertion, hand or machine made, and edge with the lace. Feather-stitch along the sides of the insertion with thick, lustrous embroidery cotton in white.

Then comes the dyeing game! Dyed dark blue, the sacks make durable work-dresses. Pink is pretty for children's clothes. Dark brown and green sacks make nice slip-covers for the plain rockers. They are used over a heavy padding of blanket or comforter pieces. Pillow-covers for the lounge and porch chairs can also be made from sacks.

We used dark green for curtains on a rural school stage, dark red for a Santa Claus and a Red Riding Hood suit, dark gray for Old Grip, the rat, brown for a brownie suit, white for suits for the baker and milkman and collar, cuffs and cap for a nurse's uniform made from medium blue.

All the pieces can be used, some for quilts to be lined with sacks dyed gray, red or blue, and others can be stamped for the little girls' sewing lesson. The cuttings also provide material for the crocheted rups that brighten every corner in our house.

How many of you have ever used cement-sacks? Cut lengthwise and finished with hems and a loop or ring on each end they make every-day towels that last for years. They will also hold feathers as well as the best feather ticking. I have pillows made of them which have been in use for five years and the feathers have never come through. I have also sewed them together for straw ticks and they wear splendidly.

Gunnysacking provided the foundation of a floor covering for one of my neighbors. "I first covered the floor with heavy paper," said my neighbor, "then stretched the gunnysacks (sewed together) to fit the room, and tacked them firmly all around the wall. I then prepared a thick, cooked paste of flour and water, and spread while hot over the gunnysacks. When that was thoroughly dry, I applied another coating, filling all the meshes, and after letting it dry well, I gave it a coat of yellow floor paint, and covered the paint (after it had dried) with a coat of oak stain. This makes a smooth, durable, brown carpet, which is easily cleaned by running over it with a cloth dampened in kerosene, and will last until we can buy linoleum."

### The Production of Wax.

Beeswax being worth more than twice as much per pound as honey, all the wax that is produced in the apiary should be saved, says Mr. C. B. Gooderham, the Dominion Apiarist. In an apiary worked for extracted honey the wax will come principally from cappings. A special box should be kept for old combs that have been rejected, for pieces of adventitious comb, for pieces of drone comb that have been cut out of worker combs, for trimmings of foundations, etc., as they represent wax. The best way to deal with cappings and pieces of clean new comb, says Mr. Gooderham, is to place them in a solar wax extractor consisting of a glass covered box containing a sheet metal tray in which they will melt by the heat of the sun during the warmer months of the year; but combs that contain much pollen or have been used for rearing brood so often that they have become dark-colored cannot be rendered profitably in the solar extractor and must be melted over a fire in boiling water or by steam. A certain amount of wax may be extracted from such combs by rendering them in a wax extractor made on the principle of a potato steamer but to get nearly all the wax out of them it is necessary to subject the molten mass to pressure. The supply dealers will readily take beeswax in exchange for comb foundation, charging a moderate commission per pound for making the foundation.

### New Preventive for Calf Scours.

A new method for preventing calf scours, known as the colostrum-milk method, has been discovered. As soon as the calf is dropped, one or two eight-ounce bottles of dam's milk should be drawn and given to the calf. This feeding is best done by using regular nursing-bottles and enlarging the holes in the nipples.

This first milk, or colostrum, of the cow possesses a number of qualities highly essential to the new-born calf. It cleans out the digestive tract of the young animal and also provides an immunity against scours and digestive disorders.

Even if there is no evidence of scours in the herd it is well to feed colostrum milk to all of the calves at birth before they have a chance to suckle their dam. To be effective the colostrum must reach the calf's stomach before any filth does.

The zinnia is a native of Mexico. This popular flower is now cultivated to the point where some specimens are enormous.

Remember that dahlias always thrive best when planted by themselves. They need so much nourishment.

## THE SPOILED CHILD

BY MARY E. UNDERWOOD.

My boy would have been hopelessly spoiled had I allowed either grand-mother to do as she wished. Both objected to me if I permitted my baby to cry. Later on, they complimented me because he was unspoiled, healthy and lovable.

A naturally attractive child may become unlikable through the neglect of his parents to direct the small acts of childhood. The child is not to blame. The moulding of every baby boy and girl is very much in the hands of the parents at the start. If we realize this, it is not difficult to understand how important a factor training in the right direction can become.

One often hears some mother relating to a friend a cute remark made by her child or telling of some act while the child listens intently even smiling with self-satisfaction at this repetition. He is impressed, and he soon thinks his "smart" sayings and acts are cute and begins to realize that they are the means by which he gets notice. Then he loses the sweet, innocent ways that belong to a child and becomes self-conscious.

One little boy I know is giving the teachers in school a troublesome time, and the mother declares she is unable to prevent it. When he was a baby he was bright and attractive, imitating naturally little things his people did. If he heard a slang expression he repeated it much to the amusement of his audience. They led him on and entertained friends by showing him off. Now they are suffering; the child is not wanted anywhere.

Children should be encouraged to think and act for themselves and, to a certain extent, by themselves; it is surprising how quickly they pick up manners and customs by observation. After a child has begun to toddle about, there ought to be very little need to amuse him. It is often a revelation to grown people to find how good a child can be if left alone, and indeed he shows at intervals early to being alone at intervals.

We often forget that a child has his own fancies. The one thing it is necessary to provide is something to do. A little child loves to feel busy, to be occupied as he sees older people occupied, and he cannot always get this feeling with factory-made toys. He should be encouraged to make some of his playthings out of cardboard, wood or paper. He can quite easily make his own picture books. Very often a child will need to be started in an occupation or game and then should be left to manage the rest for himself.

We should try to think as the child thinks. This will help greatly in solving many perplexing problems. To laugh at or ridicule a child when he asks some question, innocently, even though the question is amusing, may do serious harm. The laugh seems to cast his grave thoughts aside as worthless. Very often when he has a motive which can be discovered if one will watch carefully.

This careful watchfulness is a continuous demand upon parents, but there is no greater happiness for us than the knowledge that we have done our best. If we have, the best results will in all probability follow, and our children will be as we want them—lovable and happy. The spoiled child will no longer be among us.

### Novel Grafting Process.

Graft-waxing—I would not be bothered with it. In fact, it is a nuisance to me. It cracks and lets in water and moisture and air, and dries the stock and graft. I use auto fire-tar—three-fourths to one inch in width. With a little practice any one can put it on very easily. Start at the bottom of the split and wrap to the top, and always lap enough to keep out air and moisture. Make about two rounds across the top. Then cut short strips for across the top. I often cross-cross them and put as many as four on the top—just as many as necessary to make a good job. It stays on better than wax. I have had the tree grow over the tape, but the tape should be taken off after the wound heals. I have used this for 13 years.—K.

### What Am I?

I live in a house that holds only me and often it's muddy as can be. I take my queer house wherever I go and unless I am swimming, I'm awfully slow. You'll find me and my house in lots of queer places. When some children see me, they pull funny faces. If they happen to touch me, I go right inside till I'm sure they have left me and there I abide. Sometimes I'm as small as a stone in a wall and sometimes so big you can't lift me at all. I'm a word of six letters beginning with T, so guess me at once, I am easy to see!

### Building Up the Runts.

Where any considerable number of hogs are raised there are bound to be some runty or otherwise unthrifty pigs, and it is quite unlikely there is enough milk to supply the entire herd. If the unthrifty fellows are placed in a separate pen and given the available milk plus a small quantity of tankage with a basal ration of soaked shelled corn and oats they will make astonishing headway and soon will be big enough to be turned back into the herd.—F. F. M.

## TUDDY TOAD TEARS HIS COAT

By JOSEPHINE E. TOAL.

Tuddy Toad hopped out from under a rhubarb leaf into the garden path where he sat warming his back in the bright sunshine. Tuddy was a bit ragged. He felt old and faded and ragged.

A bluebird dropped down from the apple tree to the edge of the path. Such a beautiful thing he was with his bright, blue coat and his warm red vest!

"How I should like to have a coat of that color!" sighed Tuddy Toad. "All the world would say, 'Oh, the darling blue, blue toad! Isn't he sweet?' I am so tired of being an ugly brown thing covered with warts."

A shadow flitted overhead. Tuddy blinked his eyes and rolled them up to the sky, where far, far above him a happy swallow skimmed through the sunshine.

"How I wish I could fly!" sighed little brown raggedly. "Then all the world would say: 'How gracefully the charming toad flies and how swift!' I am tired of always being under foot!"

Tuddy gave his shoulders an impatient shrug that actually split his shabby old coat right down the back! Dear, oh, dear, what a sight he was now! He was grumbling away when from the apple tree came a joyous burst of song. "Sing! Let us sing!" warbled the oriole.

"How I wish I could sing like that!" sighed the toad. "All the world would say, 'Just hear the dear toad warble! Hasn't he a wonderful voice!'"

Then Bill Frog came leaping by on his way to the pond. "Kerchug! I'm off for a glorious swim." He chuckled as he sprang lightly over Tuddy Toad's head.

Tuddy looked after him and sighed: "How I wish I could swim! I would cross the pond to the other side and all the world would say: 'What a great traveler our smart Mr. Toad is! But no, I never can do anything but grub along in the dust.'"

He gave himself another impatient shrug. Crack! Spit! His shabby old coat tore from neck to tail. Whatever in the world was going to become of him if it kept on!

A wandering breeze blew the dust into his eyes and shook a yellow rosette beside the path until the air was fragrant with rose-breaths.

"How I wish I could be fragrant like a rose!" sighed little Split-down-the-back. "Then I would be put in a glass bowl on the table and all the

world would say, 'How sweet!' instead of 'nasty toad!'"

Stamp, stamp, stamp, came Mr. Man down the garden path. In his arms he carried a horrid-looking, floppy, tattered thing with an old straw hat where its head should be, its slatty arms thrust into a ragged jacket, a red apron round its body.

"There," Tuddy Toad heard him say, when he had set the scarecrow in the middle of the strawberry bed, "I hope I won't see any more of those thieving birds around my garden."

Then he called to one of his helpers: "Bring your spade, Joe, and dig out that yellow rosette by the path. It is spreading so it will root out all my hollyhocks. And say, Joe, if you happen to find any frogs around, catch them for me. They make good bait to go fishing."

Stamp, stamp, back up the path came Mr. Man's heavy footsteps. Tuddy Toad tried to hop out of the way, but was slow about it because, in the mysterious way of toads, he was just disposing of the very last of his old faded, ragged garment.

"Well, well," laughed Mr. Gardiner Man, stopping right in the middle of the path, "if there isn't Friend Toad! See, Joe, he has just shed his skin. How clean and nice he looks in his new suit! Ah, he is a fine fellow. Don't ever hurt a toad, Joe. The toad is the gardener's best friend. He is a wonderful little chap at destroying insect pests and he doesn't harm the fruit. Yes, sir! Friend Toad is just all right!"

And Tuddy Toad heard. He hopped gaily away to make a dinner of squashes. He was glad he was not a bird, nor a frog, nor a rose, but a really truly useful member of society.

### Egg Flavor.

In investigations made some years ago, by feeding nitrogenous and carbonaceous feeds, it was found that hens fed a ration of wheat, middlings, cottonseed-meal and skim-milk, produced eggs with a disagreeable flavor and odor, small yolks, and poor keeping qualities. On the other hand, hens fed largely on cracked corn and corn dough laid larger eggs with richer yolks and better flavor. However, the latter ration gave a smaller egg production. When there was a proper balance of both nitrogenous and carbonaceous materials, there were better production, better size, and improved flavor.