

PLANNING THE NEW FARM HOME BUNGALOW VS. TWO STORY STRUCTURE

BY A. G. PAGE.

The two-story house is probably the cheapest arrangement for securing the required space for more than four rooms, since it requires the minimum amount of basement room and roof area, two of the most expensive parts of the building; while the wall area for the two-story type is only slightly greater, due to the lower ceilings of the upstairs rooms.

TWO-STORY GIVES BETTER LIGHT AND AIR.
The two-story home has better light and air than the bungalow. With more than four rooms on the ground floor, it becomes difficult to place windows on two sides of all the rooms, and to get free air circulation without the connecting doors open, which is not always convenient in the case of sleeping rooms in cold weather. With the two-story house, up to nine or ten rooms, there is little or no trouble in getting outside light on two sides and a cross breeze without an open door. The upstairs bedrooms get more than those downstairs because they are above most of the breezy obstructions.

THE HEATING QUESTION.
Contrary to the general opinion, the two-story house is more easily heated than the bungalow. The heaviest heat losses in a home are first, through the ceilings, second through the windows, and third through the walls. In the bungalow there is practically twice as much exposed ceiling as with two stories, since any heat escaping through the lower ceilings is not wasted but goes to heat the upstairs rooms.

There should be but little difference in the amount of window area or in the heat lost through them; and with the use of building paper and insulation between the studding or against masonry walls, the slightly greater area of the two-story house will make hardly any appreciable difference in the heat lost through the walls.

Not only is there less heat loss in the two-story house, but almost any kind of a heating system will work more efficiently where the rooms are within close horizontal reach of the heating plant. Either hot air, hot water, or steam is hard to move any distance horizontally, but naturally moves upward.

With the bungalow type it is always a problem to get heat to the outer rooms, especially against the wind; but with the other it is a simple matter to heat the upstairs rooms, often with nothing more than a register in the floor using waste heat from the downstairs rooms. Another point making for better heating efficiency with an upstairs is the greater chimney draft, as a thirty to thirty-five foot height is found to work better than twelve to fifteen feet. Also considerable more radiated heat will be obtained where the chimney goes up through the middle of the upstairs, which is the proper location for a chimney.

BUNGALOW SAVES STEPS.
A point often made in favor of the bungalow type of home is that it is so much more convenient, having the bathroom and sleeping rooms all on the same floor, and that it saves the continual running up and down stairs, so tiring to many women. Undoubtedly it is more convenient to have all the home operations on one floor, and this may in some cases be the deciding factor for choosing this type, especially where there are small children in the family. The importance of this is sometimes over-estimated, especially if there is a toilet and lavatory downstairs, since few trips upstairs should be necessary.

The great point in favor of the bungalow home is its appearance. While the two-story home may be entirely appropriate for hilly and timbered sections, many artists and architects feel that a lower type with horizontal rather than vertical lines is more suitable for prairie homes, where most of the strong lines are horizontal. And it does seem that in many locations, the bungalow type has a better appearance than the two-story type. Just how important

Farmers Are Adopting Business Methods.

Farmers are more than ever before looking on their farming as a business. Indeed, the progress which has been made during the last few years has been nothing short of remarkable. Only a few years ago, farmers gave almost no thought to questions of production and efficient marketing of their products. To-day, these business ideas have come to occupy a large place in the minds of the rank and file of farmers. They are rapidly learning that they need to take stock of their farm property annually. The natural season for taking the inventory is now at hand.

This is, each home builder must decide for himself, but the point is worthy of careful consideration.

STOREY-AND-HALF A MISTAKE.
The storey and a half home is a compromise between the bungalow and the two-story type. It is often used instead of the two-story house from the standpoint of economy, but this is a mistake; since the saving is only in a small amount of outside wall and perhaps a small amount of ceiling in the upstairs rooms and this will be more than balanced in the cost of dormer windows required to secure air and light to the upstairs rooms. Also these upstairs rooms are likely to be uncomfortably hot in summer because of the lack of attic space above them. Sometimes the storey and a half is preferred because of a better appearance, and this consideration may be all right under certain conditions. On the whole, however, the storey and a half bungalow or the two-story home, and should not be selected without careful consideration.

Vastness of Agricultural Publications.

Haphazard farming has passed out and intelligent thought and study has taken its place. Possibly there is no better indication of this fact than the ever increasing demand for agricultural publications. A proof of this is found in the report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ending March 31st last. It is there stated that in the one year the increased demand over the previous year was 25 per cent. and that in all the vast amount of nearly three and a half million copies of bulletins, pamphlets and reports had been distributed. In addition to the printed publications last year 785,591 multigraphed periodicals were circulated compared with 700,509 in 1924-25. In light of these facts it is easy to understand that, as the Minister states, the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture is by far the largest publisher in the government service.

Each year the Department issues scores of publications that, returns show, are eagerly sought after by farmers, gardeners, specialists and agricultural interest is dealt with in the publications, of which there are over 500 catalogued, and that can largely be had free of cost. Lists can always be obtained by application to the Publications Branch.

Making Gardens Beautiful.

Gardens, like everything else in the world, should be made with imagination as well as knowledge. The setting out of plants, pots carefully concealed as in a florist's window, carries no real thrill to the beholder. There must seem leisure in the loveliness and permanency. In short, the beauty of a garden lies in looking lived-in—by dreams at least.

Sunday School Lesson

March 30. The Christian's Hope, John 14: 1-13; 2 Cor. 5: 1-10; 1 John 2: 2, 3. Golden Text—In my father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.—John 14: 2.

ANALYSIS.
I. THE GROUND OF ASSURANCE—JESUS' WORD, John 14: 1-3.
II. THE ASSURANCE IN ITS PRACTICAL OPERATIONS AND EFFECTS, 2 Cor. 5: 1-10.
III. THE ULTIMATE GOAL AND PURPOSE, 1 John 3: 2, 3.

INTRODUCTION.—We take to-day three great passages which illustrate from various angles the Christian's thought of the heavenly life. First, we have the ground of the Christian's assurance: Jesus is himself the source and the foundation of the hope of heaven, and it is he who has given the life in heaven to his Christian character and content. Secondly, in a practical message of Paul, we see the heavy trials we find the apostle sustained by his profound sense of the reality of the heavenly life. The present world disappoints, but the invisible world will never be discouraged, and will never lack the highest motive to effort and to achievement. Thirdly, we have the ultimate goal of the Christian hope. It is that the Christian should be like Jesus, and should have fellowship with him forever. While much in this world is dark and mysterious, there can be no doubt as to the final purpose of life, which is to serve and to follow Christ both in time and in eternity.

I. THE GROUND OF ASSURANCE—JESUS' WORD, John 14: 1-3.
V. 1. Jesus, knowing that the hour is come to leave his disciples, gives them comforting assurances regarding the higher world to which he goes. He asks them not to let their minds be agitated or distressed at the thought of his parting from them. They must clasp to their hearts the sure certainty of the life beyond. "Believe in God," he says—for so the words should be rendered: "Believe in God, and believe in me." The Christian is to believe in God as the Father in whose hands all things are and whose gracious will all things, even death itself, serve. The Father will not suffer death to have the last word, or to come eternally between us and himself.

V. 2. But the Christian is also to believe in Jesus, and above all in the assurance which he has given of the home beyond. The disciples suppose mistakenly that this world is the only place where they and their beloved Master can be together, but Jesus assures them that it is not so. In God's house, which is the universe, there are many places where the soul can find rest, and where spirit with spirit can meet, and Jesus even says that in going from them he has in mind the provision of such a home where he and they may meet again, and be together forever.

V. 3. Jesus means to appear again to his disciples and to bring them into eternal fellowship with himself.
II. THE ASSURANCE IN ITS PRACTICAL OPERATIONS AND EFFECTS, 2 Cor. 5: 1-10.
V. 1. Paul compares our present physical nature to a temporary house or "tabernacle," which like a tent may be taken down or "dissolved" in a moment; but he says that, when this happens, the soul obtains possession of a new and heavenly nature which God creates for it, and which will form its eternal home.

V. 2. The present life is full of grief and heavy trial. The soul cries to be delivered from "this body of death." It yearns for the new nature which neither sin nor weariness nor death can affect.

Vs. 3-5. Paul cannot rest in the thought of a disembodied immortality. He looks forward, as all the early Christians did, to a resurrection-body, resembling in its nature the heavenly life of Christ. And he presses definitely that God intends no less than this when he calls men to newness of life in Christ. The Holy Spirit given to the Christian here is the pledge that he will yet acquire a completely heavenly nature, renewed in body as well as in spirit.

Vs. 6-8. Now comes the practical application. Courage and high-hearted resolve are asked of him who knows that the present life is but a passing phase of things, and indeed a barrier to that complete commun-

ion with Christ for which the Christian longs. Here we walk in shadow, guided by faith and not by sight. Therefore no follower of Jesus should be reluctant to die when he knows that death is only a going home, the passing of the soul to be with Christ.

Vs. 9, 10. Nevertheless, we need to warn and remind ourselves of the importance of the present life. The Christian must make it his aim to serve Christ here, for we must all appear before him as judges, and Christ the judge will take account of the use we have made of the earthly existence. We know that he can approve only of that which has been good, and how shall we stand before him if we miss the opportunity of the present life?

III. THE ULTIMATE GOAL AND PURPOSE, 1 John 3: 2, 3.
V. 2. We must never cease to wonder at the love of God who in Jesus has called us to be his children, and seeks to impart the filial spirit to us. The divine adoption of the Christian is an accomplished fact, which remains real, however many other things in God's purpose for us are still concealed from view. The apostle admits that we cannot conceive in all its aspects the nature of the heavenly life which God intends for us. The only thing we can be sure of is that we are meant to see Christ as he is, and so to wear his image.

V. 3. Like Paul, the apostle warns us of the moral effects of such a faith. The Christian hope should purify us, and make us willing to order our present lives after the example of Christ. We can only inherit heaven as we are transformed into the likeness of Jesus.

Wilson Publishing Company



SHIRTING AND YOKES ARE NEW THIS SEASON.

This picture shows how very attractive a one-piece dress or smock may be. Of particular interest is the manner in which the whole of the garment is shirred to a shaped yoke having a front opening. View A illustrates the dress with long raglan sleeves gathered to wrist-bands, useful patch-pockets and a trim belt. View B is the smock having short sleeves, and with the belt omitted. No. 1534 is in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. View A, size 38 requires 3 1/2 yard 39-inch material, or 2 1/2 yards 54-inch. View B, size 38 requires 2 1/2 yards 36-inch material. Price 20 cents the pattern.

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.

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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.

HERE COMES THE EASTER BRIDE DETAILS OF THE APRIL WEDDING

BY MARY RIDDLE HOWARD.

Her wedding.
This is irrevocable. No matter how prominent the groom may be, there is always the evident acknowledgment that the bride is the person of interest.

The bride's mother—or the bride's senior aunt in event of the mother not living—is taken into the confidence of the engaged pair.

The mother asks the elected clergyman to officiate; in fact, the mother becomes the hostess and the director of all preparatory events as well as of the beautiful wedding itself.

One of the first things a bride thinks of, when she is going to have a church wedding, is whom to invite. The bride and groom make out the original list. The mothers of each then make out their respective lists. Then all four spend some time together in eliminating names from all the lists and making one list of the four.

If, however, the wedding is to be a very small home affair the bride is permitted to have even more to say about the guests, as no young woman would offend her household by inviting undesirable guests, nor would she fail to include guests her future husband would want. Such weddings need not have engraved invitations; in fact, there is a special charm in the young bride-to-be issuing such invitations verbally or by personally written notes written and signed by either the bride or her mother.

Almost every stationer has or can send to a larger city and procure samples of various forms for the wording of engraved invitations. Often these invitations are for the formal service only. There are other invitations to be sent for the selected guests who are invited to attend the reception, wedding breakfast, supper or whatever form of house entertaining the bride's mother plans to follow the ceremony.

WHEN SENTIMENT RULES.

I believe every bride is happier when she remembers old girlhood friends at this time. Sentiment is one of the loveliest assets the human race possesses. The valuable friends of the mothers and fathers should never be forgotten, and that gesture of old-fashioned courtesy is as favorable a thing to-day as it ever was.

If it is a season of early flowers you may decorate as elaborately as your heart desires. However, there is a youthful simplicity about nothing more than great vases of flowers in the chancel, and the pews reserved for the family, decorated with bunches of spring blossoms. At the house there should be as much hospitality and flower-laden beauty as possible.

When the wedding takes place in a small town the hour of the wedding is often governed by the train schedule. There may be only one important train a day. This may mean a morning wedding, a high-noon wedding or at any time later in the day, and determines the kind of refreshments to be served. A wedding breakfast is a vastly different meal from a dinner-hour celebration.

The buffet form of service is greatly favored in smaller homes where space is limited. It may be served by servants, but often girl friends of the bride, dressed in simple costumes of white or some light color, give a very sprightly air to the little gathering.

Up to the minute when the bride and groom proceed on their journey after the wedding, the entire expense of the wedding is arranged for and paid for by the bride's family. It is a great breach of etiquette for the groom or his family to take over any of this obligation. Even if the groom comes of very wealthy parents and has a fortune of his own, if the bride comes of a family of modest means the wedding and its financial details must conform to the financial status of her family.

What the bride shall wear is another personal matter of the bride's. Unless she wears her traveling clothes, there is no choice so perfect as all white. It carries a sweet note of significance all through life.

The invitations should be issued from eighteen to twenty-one days in

A Dressmaking Hint.

All my summer clothes are to be twelve inches from the floor, so I have hunted up a wooden box of just that height. When a new dress is to be "hung" by some kind neighbor, I stand beside the box and all my friend has to do is to bring her hand down over the skirt to the top of the box and mark with chalk or pin. Then I turn six inches and another mark is made. Skirts hung in this way are sure to be even.—Mrs. A. E. E.

advance of the wedding. This gives friends time to readjust other possible social engagements.

As the presents arrive the bride should carefully note them, their date of arrival, the names of the persons who sent them, with their addresses. This is very important, for the bride must take the first possible moment to write the senders and thank them for their gifts.

The sender of a wedding gift should inclose a personal card. If it is a joint gift from husband and wife their joint card should be inclosed, or their two individual cards. All presents sent are addressed to the bride.

There is often a doubt in the mind of the sender about the initials to use on a gift for, let us say, June Morgan and Richard T. Hall. According to the most formal acceptance of a practice, the initials of the bride—that is, J. M.—should be placed as the marking on silver, linen or whatever. Yet many a correct young woman to-day makes a request that her new family name be considered, and have the presents marked J. M. H., thus making them a part of the Hall household.

REHEARSING THE CEREMONY.

The bride selects her bridesmaids and tells them just what color, fabric and style of costume she desires them to wear. The bridesmaid stands the full expense of her costume? The bride furnishes only the decorative accessory. Bouquets, fans, baskets, parasols—whatever she elects as the distinctive note for her bridesmaids, she furnishes and presents to her maids.

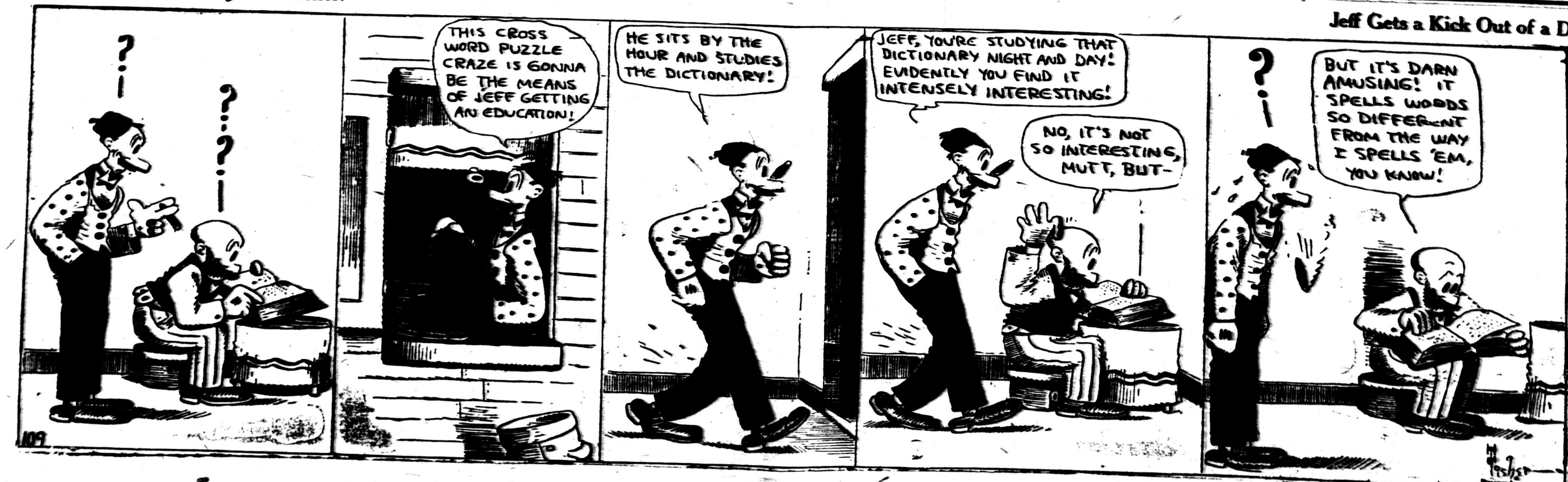
The entire marriage ceremony must be rehearsed by the full wedding party. The bride is the only person who does not actually act in the rehearsal. She stands by generally to see the small technicalities of "what foot to start with," and so forth, so there will be no confusion at the time of the wedding. At this rehearsal the organist plays the wedding march, and the entire party carefully notes the distance up the aisle, the positions to take, and the order of entering and leaving the church.

If the bride has invited out-of-town guests she is responsible for their comfort while they remain in town. If her home is not large enough to accommodate them she must arrange for relatives or friends to be their hosts.

The best man takes over the lesser responsibilities of a junior host; he sees that the bridesmaids and the men of the wedding party meet and are entertained. He is expected to see to all the details of the luggage of both the bride and groom. He oversees the toilette of the groom for fear that nervous young man may forget some important thing like shaving or extra collars. He carries the wedding ring in his waistcoat pocket, as well as the clergyman's fee, so these two important notes of a wedding will not be missing. The Easter bride may indulge in some individuality, but she should regard her wedding in some ways as the doorway to her future social life, and not fail to observe the formalities that mark her as a distinguished and well-bred young woman.

Francisly speaking, stability is but an augmentation of ability.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



Jeff Gets a Kick Out of a Dictionary.

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