HOME AND FARM MAGAZINE SECTION

Needs of Country Schoolhouse

get them for Christmas, why not give a thought to your district school-house? Is it well supplied with the things needed to make it a sanitary, comfortable, attractive place for the children and teacher? If not, why not get people of the district inter-ested in doing something to improve it, as a Christmas present to the dis-

trict, the teacher, and the pupils. Even though the room may be fresh and clean as to woodwork and walls, and well equipped with modern desks for pupils and teacher, with a good blackboard, properly placed, a bookcase and museum cabinet, a jacketed stove, etc., there may be other essentials lacking.

Drinking Water Equipment.

How about the drinking water equipment? Does it consist of an open pail and a rusty dipper? This unsanitary condition is far too com-mon in the country school. The ideal drinking fountain, with water piped from a spring or tank, is not always feasible. But the absence of this con-versioned is no arguing for the unbyvenience is no excuse for the unhygienic use of the open pail. Stone crocks with cover and faucet are not crocks with cover and faucet are not expensive, nor are the many water-coolers and tanks that are advertised on the market. These may be ob-tained in quiet, neutral grays, or even painted with enamel paints to match the general color scheme of the room. the room. A stand, on which the drinking

water should be set, may then be made of plain boards or boxes, stained to suit the color scheme of the room. In front an enamel funnel may be inserted in a circular opening in the table, through which waste may run into a pail below. Placed in direct view of the teacher at the back of the room, with the open side toward the wall, such an arrangement has the appearance of a small cabinet and is in harmony with its surround-ings. Each child should have his in-dividual drinking cup in his desk or hanging on a hook under the bench. Needless to say, great care should be taken in thoroughly cleaning crock, faucet, funnel and pail at regular intervals.

Cleaning and Garden Tools.

If possible, every school entry should have a tall closet in which should have a tail closet in which brooms, garden tools, and other equipment may be kept. In lieu of such a convenience, hooks may be placed under a projecting shelf, four to eight inches wide, each hook be-ing labeled. It should then be the duty of one of the pupils to be re-monsthe for each tool for a certain sponsible for each tool for a certain period of time. The shelf should be high enough so that the longest gar-den implement will not touch the floor and interfere with clean sweeping. A plain curtain of burlap may be hung from the shelf in order to ex-clude the tools from view. This should hang at least six inches from the floor and not lower than the end of the longest tool. The top of the shelf can be used for supplies.

Window Shades and Curtains.

Good roller shades of a green-gray or ecru color, according to the general color scheme adopted in the room, should be obtained if possible. The ideal arrangement for the sunny side at least is to have two rollers fastened across the middle of the window. These may be drawn half to the top or half to the bottom, at will, or the whole window may be shaded.

JUST now, when we are thinking a school bulletin board for the dis-of what "the folks" or the house play of this sort of material, and need or want and what we can papers on exhibition should be se-get them for Christmas, why not give curely fastened to the board at the papers on exhibition should be se-curely fastened to the board at the four corners with thumb tacks or pins. A sheet of artificial board many kinds of which are advertised, serves as an excellent bulletin board. It is light and inexpensive, and it may be tinted to suit any color scheme. If possible, it should be scheme. If possible, it should be framed like any picture, but without glass. If framing is impracticable, a dark band two or three inches wide may be painted around the edge of the board, thus giving the appearance of a frame.

of a frame. If the composition or manufactured board is not obtainable, a wide, smooth and flat piece of soft pine,

the most faithful copying of the fin-est works of art, both in monochrome and in color. The masterpieces of the early painters are not the only good pictures to be secured. Many fine illustrations in the magazines and the works of art, both in monochrome early painters are not the only good pictures to be secured. Many fine illustrations in the magazines and the elements of the composition exlithographic reproductions of modern painters offer fine examples for schoolroom decoration.

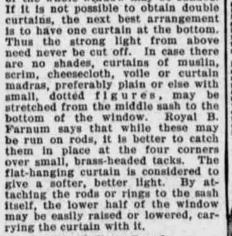
No picture should be chosen solely for its subjects, says Royal Farnum. "Unless it has the merit of beauty for its own sake, it should never be hung as a permanent decoration. Poor prints of a popular subject do not make fine pictures. Pictures with fine detail are seldom suitable for wall decoration. Large, simple masses should predominate, with good con-trast of light and dark.

board is not obtainable, a wide, peal happily to all ages. The best the frame may be similar in value smooth and flat piece of soft pine, subjects are those that appeal to the or two pieces carefully joined to-gether, may be used instead. These some interest in the pictorial ele-inay be stained, or covered with a soft colored denim or monk's cloth. The child life, and daily occupations are advantage of a covering is that the holes do not show. No room is complete without some fine pictures. Modern processes of cence," and Lerolle's "By the River," should the frame be too wide, or it reproduction have reduced their cost to a minimum, and the latest inven-portraits and Madonnas are among eral effect of the picture.

tions in printing have made possible the world's greatest treasures, they

Pictures should be framed in plain, comparatively flat molding. When the elements of the composition exthe elements of the composition ex-tend to the edge of the picture, a mat may be required. "At the Water-ing Trough," by Dagnan-Bouveret, is of this type. Corot's landscapes, and such a picture as Whistler's "Little Rose" have plenty of space around the subject and do not need a mat. Where there is a mat the lower mar-Where there is a mat the lower mar-gin should be slightly wider than the other three sides and the color should blend well with the general color of the picture. It should be darker than the lightest parts and lighter than the darkest parts. The In the average rural school of frame should then be slightly dark-mixed grades, the pictures should ap- er than the mat. For a colored print, peal bappily to all ages. The best the frame may be similar in value





The Bulletin Board.

An otherwise well-decorated room may be completely spolled by the display of school work and of penny prints hung in rows above the black-boards. Presumably this material is intended to be seen, but when hung so high it is certainly difficult to see it. Moreover, the papers are usually fastened at the two upper corners only, and the lower half curls in an unsightly manner. There should be

ertical valves, auto park shift for easy eight, extra sensi-vernors and other

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