

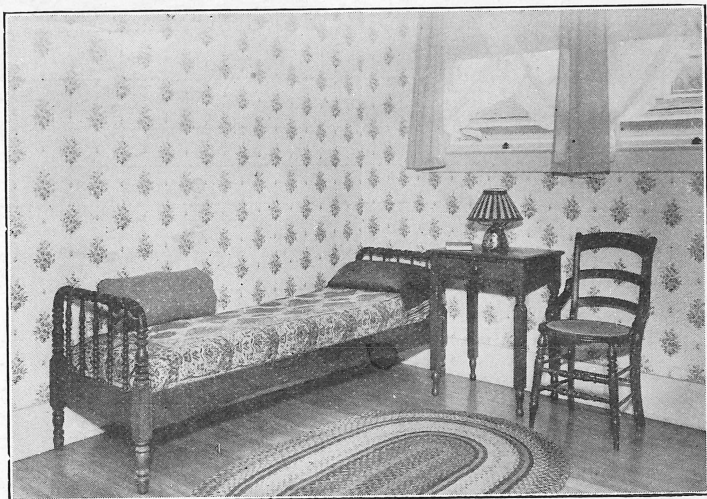
MORE ATTRACTIVE HOMES CLUB II

The Bedroom

4-H CLUB CIRCULAR 41

COLUMBIA, MO.

FEBRUARY, 1932



Unit of Girl's Bedroom

**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS**
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE UNITED
STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
R. R. THOMASSON, Assistant Director, in Charge Agricultural Extension Service
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More Attractive Homes Club II*

The Bedroom

The object of the More Attractive Homes Club II is to foster appreciation of and pride in the home; to emphasize simplicity and good taste in home furnishings; to cultivate an appreciation of order and arrangement; to secure a harmonious, restful and pleasing interior; to get the greatest satisfaction out of money spent in buying new articles and in utilizing the things on hand; and to care for rooms so as to make them comfortable, healthful and attractive.

REQUIREMENTS

There shall be five or more members in the More Attractive Homes Club II who are from 14 to 21 years of age and who are meeting regularly, with their own officers in charge, under the direction of a local leader.

Work Required.—Each member is required to plan a color scheme and to adhere to it as closely as possible in making changes; to make a booklet showing good color schemes, good furnishings and other essentials; to rearrange furniture; to care for room four weeks; to do four of the following things: refinish floor; refinish walls and ceilings; renew woodwork; refinish or improve a piece of furniture; select a picture; have it framed and hang it; build a closet if there is insufficient storage space; and to make 5 of the following articles: a pair of curtains, a window shade, a dresser scarf or table cover, a bed spread, a quilt or light-weight comforter, a mattress cover or pad, a cushion for chair or window seat, a waste basket, a lamp shade, a desk set, a shoe bag or rack, a screen for grooming unit, a rug, a dressing table, a day bed, book shelves, shelves in closet, clothes pole in closet.

(Each member should use a room as a demonstration to show the worth of 4-H club practices. It is advisable that each girl use the room that she occupies even though she shares it with someone else. If this is not possible, some other bedroom may be chosen.)

Records Required.—A record blank is furnished by the Extension Service of the Missouri College of Agriculture, and in this each member is required to record the cost of materials, and the time spent in making changes in her room, and the story of the club work for the year.

Expense.—Each member is required to furnish all materials used for making changes in her room.

*Prepared by Miss Julia Rocheford, Specialist in House Furnishing, in collaboration with Miss Jane Hinote, State Club Agent.

Time Required.—Time is required for attendance at six or more club meetings and to take part in the club tour which will take the place of the local achievement day.

Organization.—The More Attractive Homes Club II may be organized any time during the year.

I. ORGANIZATION

Standard clubs are required to hold at least six regular meetings during the club year. These meetings may be held as often as the local club leader and the members desire; however, the meetings usually are held once a month or every two weeks. It may be necessary to devote two or more meetings to some of the subjects. It is suggested that these subjects be followed in the order named. Local club leaders and clubs are expected to adapt these subjects to local community conditions.

SUGGESTED PROGRAMS FOR MEETINGS

- I. **Organization of the Club.**—(See Club Secretary's Record Book.)
 1. Business meeting.—The local club leader in charge.
 - (1). Explanation of the duties of the club officers and members. (See the Club Secretary's Record Book.)
 - (2). Election of officers from the membership of the club; President, Vice-President, Secretary, Song Leader, and Reporter.
 - (3). Selection of a time and place for regular club meetings.
 - (4). Selection of a name for the club.
 - (5). Adjournment of the business meeting for project instruction.
 2. Discussion.—The local leader in charge.
 - (1). Distribution of club literature and the record books.
 - (2). Explanation of the standard club requirements and the project requirements.
 - (3). Discussion of the main club events for the year.
 - (4). Setting of one or more goals for the club such as: Every member attend every meeting of the club. Every member complete the project and take part in the tour.
 - (5). Assignment for the next meeting: Bring a floor plan showing present arrangement of room to be used. Assign topics for roll call: "What I should like to change in my room and why".
 3. Social Hour. (See Recreational Activities of 4-H Clubs.)
- II. **Club Meeting.**—**Furniture Arrangement in Bedrooms.**
 1. Business meeting.—The club president in charge. Duties of Club Officers —(See Club Secretary's Record Book.)
 - (1). Meeting called to order by president, who leads the club members in repeating the National 4-H Pledge, as follows: I pledge my *head* to clearer thinking, my *heart* to greater loyalty, my *hands* to larger service, and my *health* to better living, for my club, my community and my country.
 - (2). Roll call.
 - (3). Reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the secretary.
 - (4). Unfinished business.
 - (5). New business.
 - (6). Songs.
 - (7). Adjournment for work.

2. Discussion and demonstrations.—The local leader in charge.
Furniture arrangement in bedroom with emphasis on units. Explanation and demonstration of floor plan with furniture arrangement shown. Care of Room.
Assignment of work. Bring floor plan with furniture arrangement shown. Rearrange room. Bring floor plan of rearranged room. Daily and weekly care of room. Bring record books to the meeting. Assign topic for roll call; "Changes I have made in my room."
3. Social hour.

III. Club Meeting.—Color and Color Schemes for Bedrooms.

1. Business meeting.—(Follow suggested outline for Club Meeting II).
2. Discussion and demonstration.—The local leader in charge.
Color and color schemes for bedrooms. Plan for making More Attractive Homes Booklet. Page 36. ¶Assignment of work. Decide upon color scheme to be used in room. Collect color and color combinations for booklet. Daily and weekly care of room. Assign topic for roll call; "The color scheme I have chosen for my room and why".
3. Social hour.

IV. Tour to Visit Rooms.

Leader and girls visit each room to score them, using score card page 9 and make suggestions for changes.

V. Club Meeting.—Sleeping Unit.

1. Business meeting.—(Follow suggested outline Club Meeting II).
2. Discussion and demonstration.—The local leader in charge.
A complete sleeping unit in harmony with other furnishings. Suitable bedding. Making a bed.
Assignment of work. Bring pictures showing complete sleeping unit for booklet. Assign topics for roll call; "How I have achieved balance in my room." "Daily and weekly care of room, making bed according to instructions".
3. Social hour.

VI. Club Meeting.—Grooming and Dressing Units.

1. Business meeting.
2. Discussion and demonstrations.—The local leader in charge.
A complete grooming unit. Grooming. A complete dressing unit. Arrangement of toilet articles and dresser drawer contents. Arrangement of clothes closet contents.
Assignment of work. Bring pictures of complete dressing unit for booklet. Assign topic for roll call; "What I have placed on my dresser." "One point in daily and weekly care of room."
3. Social hour.

VII. Club Meeting.—Reading, Studying or Sewing Unit.

1. Business meeting.
2. Discussion and demonstrations.—The local leader in charge.
A complete unit. Reading, Studying, Sewing. Making a Waste Paper Basket. Individual demonstrations by girls.
Assignment of work. Bring pictures of reading units, studying units, and sewing units for booklet. Arrange reading, studying or sewing unit. Assign topic for roll call; "Points to be remembered in daily and weekly care of room."
3. Social hour.

VIII. Club Meeting.—Floors and Rugs.

1. Business meeting.
2. Discussion and demonstrations.—The local leader in charge.

Floors and Rugs. Making a rug. Individual and team demonstrations by girls. ¶ Assignment of work. Bring pictures of rugs for booklet. Refinish floor. Assign topic for roll call; "Harmonizing floor covering for my room."

3. Social hour.

IX. Club Meeting.—Windows and Window Furnishings.

1. Business meeting.
2. Discussion and demonstrations.—The local leader in charge.
Window furnishings. Making curtains, remodeling or making shades. Divide entire club into teams for demonstrations.
Assignment of work. Improve windows in room. Bring pictures of curtains for booklet. Assign topic for roll call; "The window improvements I have made."
3. Social hour.

X. Club Meeting.—Furniture and Furnishings.

1. Business meeting.
2. Discussion and demonstrations.—The local leader in charge.
Furniture and furnishings. Renewing old furniture. Refinishing. Plan for trip to stores.
Assignment of work. Refinish article of furniture. Bring pictures of furniture for booklet. Assign topic for roll call for meeting after trip; "What interested me most at the stores."
3. Social hour.

XI. Trip to Stores.

XII. Club Meeting.—Pictures and other Accessories.

1. Business meeting.
2. Discussion and demonstrations.—The local leader in charge.
Selecting, framing and hanging a picture. Other accessories. Team demonstrations. Plan and arrange for the tour.
Assignment of work. Walls with correctly hung pictures and cut-outs showing good shaped pottery put into booklet. Bring completed booklets.
3. Social hour.

XIII. Tour to Visit Rooms.—Achievement Day.

Suggested Procedure:

1. Tour of rooms. Each girl tell what she has accomplished.
2. Talk on club's achievements by a club member, by the local leader, or by the county agent.
3. Recognition of club leader by club member, by parent, or by county agent.
4. Set definite date to turn completed record books in to leader.
5. Plans for club work for the next year.

Suggestions

Each member should hand in to the local club leader the completed record books so that the results of all the work of the club may be summarized in the back of the Secretary's record book.

Only club members who make a complete report or have their records up-to-date should be eligible to take part in county, district, state, inter-state or national contests, club camps, or take club achievement trips.

The event of the tour of homes and the results of the club work for the year should be carefully prepared and offered to the local newspapers for publication.

II. FURNITURE ARRANGEMENT

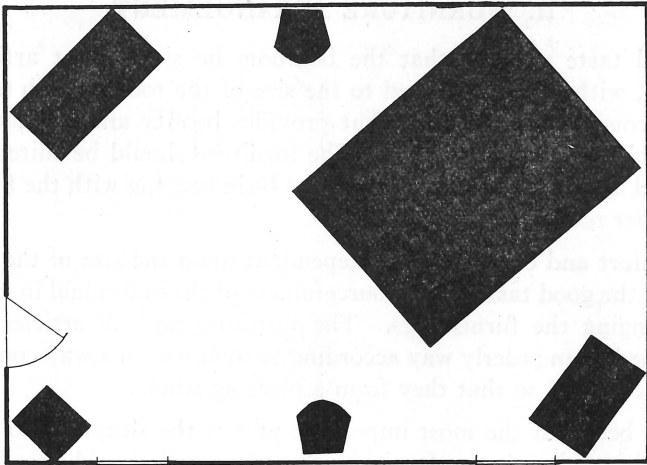
Good taste requires that the bedroom be simply but artistically furnished, with furniture suited to the size of the room, which not only supplies comfort for the body, but provides beauty and attractiveness for mental rest and satisfaction. The furniture should be suited to the individual and as far as cost is concerned be in keeping with the furniture in the other rooms.

Comfort and charm are not dependent upon the size of the income but upon the good taste and resourcefulness of the individual in choosing and arranging the furnishings. The furniture and all articles should be arranged in an orderly way according to their use, in a way convenient for their care and so that they form a pleasing whole.

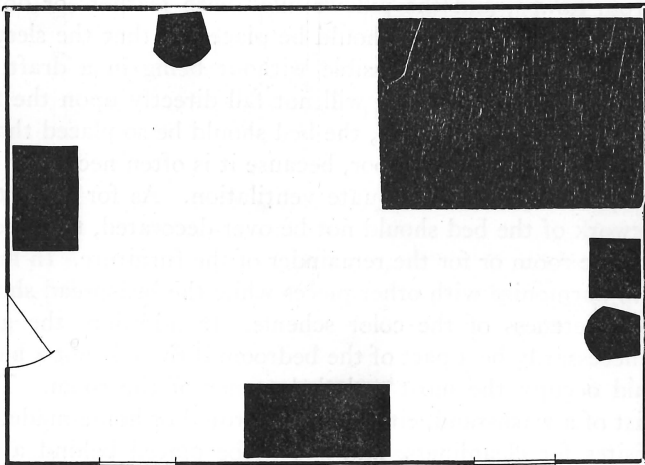
In a bedroom the most important unit is the sleeping room. The bed which dominates the furnishings of the room should first be comfortable, then attractive. For comfort it should be sufficiently long and wide for the occupant, the springs should not sag, the mattress should be free from lumps, and the pillows filled with feathers or down to a comfortable degree. The bed should be placed so that the sleeper may have as much fresh air as possible without being in a draft, and so that the light from the window will not fall directly upon the face. If possible, for the sake of privacy, the bed should be so placed that it will not be in direct line with the door, because it is often necessary to leave the door open to provide adequate ventilation. As for attractiveness, the framework of the bed should not be over-decorated, too massive for the size of the room or for the remainder of the furniture. In finish, the bed should harmonize with other pieces while the bedspread should add to the completeness of the color scheme. In addition, the grooming unit will necessarily be a part of the bedroom if there is not a bathroom, and should occupy the most secluded corner of the room. This unit will consist of a washstand, either manufactured or home-made, with all the requisites for cleanliness, and should be placed behind a three or four panelled screen, which may help accentuate the color harmony.

The dressing unit should have a mirror free from flaws and spots, sufficiently large to enable one to dress comfortably. It should be placed near the closet and where the light will fall on the person dressing, rather than on the mirror. There should be plenty of storage space in the dresser, whether home-made or a manufactured one. A stool, bench or chair will complete this unit. Any accessories should add to the color harmony.

For the reading, studying or sewing unit, the necessary furniture will consist of a desk or table, a comfortable chair, a good light and a paper-basket.



Poorly Arranged Bedroom



Bedroom Well Arranged

Balance

Whether the bedroom contains the four units mentioned or not, each complete in itself, the furniture should be arranged for balance; that is, on opposite sides of the room there should be articles of approximately the same size or capable of attracting much the same degree of attention, rather than all large pieces on one side of the room. In achieving balance, the windows and doors occupying the wall space, may be opposite some article of furniture such as a dresser, or a portable wardrobe.

The large pieces of furniture, such as the bed, dresser, desk and table should be placed against the larger wall spaces, balancing the space on either side of the piece of furniture. They should also be placed parallel with the sides of the room, never across the corners, though not necessarily flat against the wall. Diagonal lines give an appearance of disorder and confusion. Chairs may be placed where most convenient. Over crowding should be avoided even if it is necessary to omit one unit in the furnishing. The best effect results from not placing furniture at too regular intervals. Furniture should not obstruct free passage through and out of the room.

Score Card for Bedrooms

	Perfect Score	First Score	Second Score
Suited for use.....	20		
Sleeping. Grooming. Dressing. Storage. Reading, studying or sewing.			
Background—Appropriate and harmonious color and design.....	20		
Walls and ceiling. Woodwork. Floors and floor coverings.			
Furniture.....	15		
Suitable. Comfortable. In good condition. Well arranged.			
Healthfulness.....	15		
Ventilation. Lighting. Sanitation.			
Furnishings and Accessories—Continuing color harmony.....	15		
Curtains, covers, draperies. Pictures and other accessories.			
General appearance.....	15		
Orderliness. Restfulness. Attractiveness.			
Total.....	100		

Care of Room

Lack of orderliness will mar the beauty of any room and will be a reflection upon the owner.

The daily tasks are: throwing back the covers of the bed over a chair at the foot so that the mattress and covers may be aired; leaving the window open with the night clothes near to air; leaving closet open so that it may be aired, and later putting all clothes away, soiled ones in the laundry bag and those to be worn again hung up in the closet; making the bed and putting the dressing and grooming units in order. Attention should be given to the grooming unit as early in the day as possible.

The weekly cleaning will include the additional work of putting dresser drawers and the closet in order, turning the mattress over, changing linens, cleaning or dusting toilet articles and accessories, removing and shaking the dresser scarf, cleaning the rugs, cleaning floor, dusting woodwork, furniture and pictures, straightening furniture and replacing dresser cover and accessories, washing and sunning washstand equipment.

The more thorough cleaning will include brushing ceiling and walls, brushing mattress and dusting springs, dusting shades, washing windows, cleaning floors, and woodwork with mild soap and water, polishing mirror, cleaning and airing rugs, laundering curtains, and polishing all furniture. Small rugs may be taken out of doors and swept on both sides. For thorough cleaning, place the rugs on the grass wrong side up, beat with a carpet beater, sweep the wrong side, turn over and sweep the right side. A carpet or rug should never be shaken or hung on a clothes line for beating. The threads in the carpet are broken and the ends are whipped out when rugs are cleaned in this manner. A vacuum cleaner removes the embedded dirt as well as the surface dirt, so that little beating is necessary when rugs and carpets are cleaned regularly with a vacuum cleaner. Carpet sweepers and floor brushes remove the surface dirt and may be used on rugs and carpets when they are cleaned in the house. Brooms should be dampened when sweeping rugs or carpets in the house. A duster should be soft and free from lint. Cheese cloth, chamois skins and old pieces of silk make good dust cloths.

III. COLOR AND COLOR SCHEMES FOR BEDROOMS

Color is one of the most important things to consider in furnishing a room because it can create an atmosphere that is restful, harmonious, cheerful and attractive, or the opposite. A knowledge of the principles of color and color combinations is necessary if one is to use color to the best advantage.

There are three primary colors; red, yellow and blue that cannot be made from others. These form the base of all colors. By combining these we obtain three others, called *secondary* colors. Blue and yellow in equal parts produce *green*. Blue and red in equal parts produce *violet*. Red and yellow in equal parts produce *orange*. When made lighter, by mixing with white, the results are called tints, and when made darker, by mixing with black, they are known as shades. By combining a primary color with a secondary color in equal parts a third group is obtained, called tertiary colors. The name suggests the combination as red-orange and red-violet. If equal quantities of red, yellow and blue are put together, neutral gray is produced. A color may be neutralized or grayed

by adding its complement, the one that supplies the missing primary color or colors. For example, green, which is made of yellow and blue, is the complement of red. Complementary colors used together contain all the elements of a ray of light and are pleasing if there are the right proportions of bright and dull, light and dark color.

Wise placing of color in a room induces restfulness. The brighter colors should be used in small areas and the more subdued ones in the large areas. Walls, ceilings, and floors should be softer in color than curtains, rugs and upholstery and these in turn should be more grayed in color than lamp shades, table runner, and pieces of bric-a-brac.

Cool Colors

Cool colors are those in which blue predominates, as blue, blue-green, green, blue-violet, and blue-gray. These colors predominating in a room tend to subdue the sunlight, and if used in excess make a room appear larger. The cool colors on the color wheel range from green to violet inclusive.

Blue, is cool, quiet and dignified. It tends to tone down the brilliance of the sun and make a room seem cool. It should not be used in large areas unless very much grayed. Blue tones in pillows, draperies and dull blues in upholstery and rugs will satisfy one's desire for blue without being monotonous. A touch of orange, the complement of blue, is always pleasing.

Green is a combination of colors expressing light and coolness. It combines the cheerfulness of yellow with the dignity and restraint of blue. Soft grayed green is restful for nerves and eyesight. If used in a north room, a very light soft yellow green should be chosen, or it may be combined with a warm color like orange or yellow. It absorbs a great deal of light and if dark in value it will offset the warmth of the warmer colors. Green will absorb two-thirds of the light of the walls, so in the south rooms a green that tends decidedly towards a blue green or gray green should be used.

Violet is made up of blue and red, and suggests shadows and mystery. If much is used it will be depressing.

Warm Colors

Warm colors are those in which red and yellow predominate, such as reds, orange, yellow, rose, tan, and yellow-brown. If used in excess these colors tend to make a room appear smaller. On the color wheel these range from yellow-green to red-violet, inclusive. The light reflecting colors are yellow, yellow-orange, orange, red-orange, and yellow-green, and should be used in dark rooms. These may be used to supply spots of color in upholstery, curtains, cushions and ornaments. For larger areas they should be very much grayed.

Yellow suggests light and is cheerful and bright. It reflects light to a greater degree than any of the other hues. Ivory woodwork, buff walls and yellow curtains would make a north room appear cheerful. Soft, grayed tints of yellow are ecru, light buff, cream, putty, cafe au lait, ivory, sand and beige.

Red is rich and exciting and unless grayed to a greater degree, is too warm for a wall covering. A room papered in red appears one-third smaller and reflects about one-eighth as much light as does yellow. It may be used with good effect in small areas such as sofa pillows, book bindings, brick in the fireplace, pictures, vases, flowers and splashes in draperies and upholstering. Grayed hues of red are terra cotta, wine, maroon, brickdust, oxblood, henna, pink and old rose.

Orange is made by uniting yellow and red, colors representing sunlight and fire, therefore, it is the warmest color there is. The pure color can only be used in very small quantities such as is found in a small bowl, candle, or a bouquet of flowers, or splashes in draperies. Its variations are brown, red buffs, and the whole range of tans.

Significance of Color.—Light tones of a color express youth, femininity, gaiety, and informality, while dark color tones signify dignity, strength, masculinity, seriousness and repose. A girl should use the light tones of the color that she admires since her room should reflect her personality.

Color Harmony

Color harmony means agreement of colors, and may be achieved in several different ways. Probably the simplest way is to use one color to form the color scheme for the room, and vary this by using light tones (tints) or dark tones (shades). For example, buff and cream, brown and tan. This is known as self-tone or one-tone harmony and is always good, but rather lacking in interest. If touches of the complement of the color chosen are used in small amounts, monotony will be avoided. Orange is the base of tan, so touches of blue, the complement of orange, will make a pleasing combination.

Neighboring color harmony is produced by combining two or more colors that are related, that is, they contain the same colors only in different proportions. For example, red, red-orange, orange, and yellow-orange, all having the common element red in varying proportions, make a neighboring color harmony.

Contrasting or complementary color harmony is very interesting and may be obtained in several different ways:

1. Simple contrasting harmony is made by combining those colors which lie directly opposite each other on the color wheel, as blue-green and red-orange.

2. Double contrasting harmony is made by combining two colors, adjacent on the color wheel with their direct opposites, as green and blue-green with red and red-orange.

3. Split contrasting harmony is the product of combining a primary with the two colors on each side of its complement as red with yellow-green and blue-green. The split is made on the secondary color, never on the primary.

A three-color harmony may be made by combining every fourth color on the color wheel, as red, blue and yellow. Unrelated colors, such as red, blue and yellow, may be made harmonious by adding black or gray to each to soften them. The common element will produce harmony. Or they may be brought into harmony by adding a third color to each, or by adding some of one to the other, thus providing a common element in each.

Use a color wheel and locate:

Primary, secondary, and tertiary colors.

Complements of each.

Cool colors. Warm colors.

Select five groups showing neighboring color harmony.

Select six groups showing simple contrasting harmony.

Select four groups showing double contrasting harmony.

Select three groups showing split contrasting harmony.

Select four groups showing three-color or triad harmony.

Backgrounds

Ceiling, walls, and floor are the background for the furnishings of the room. They should never attract attention or they cease to be backgrounds. The ceiling should be lighter in tone than the walls, and these in turn lighter than the floor. One color, though in different tones, should be repeated somewhere in each of the three parts of the background to tie them together.

Light colors in soft tones are best for walls, not only because they are pleasing, but because they reflect more light. Plain walls or those with indistinct patterns are more restful and less obtrusive than those with bold, conspicuous patterns. Large designs make the room appear smaller, while small designs have the opposite effect.

The woodwork is a part of the wall and its color should be the same though of a slightly different tone and have a soft, dull finish. For example, cream walls with ivory woodwork are very pleasing, or tan walls with a darker tone of tan for woodwork.

In selecting a color scheme, there will have to be considered the location of the room, its size and the amount of light, and the type of girl who is to occupy it. The feminine type will select dainty colors and

designs that appeal to her, while the athletic one will prefer colors and designs that suggest strength and activity. The very effeminate type will select the soft tints that blend while the dashing type will use strong colors in an unusual way.

Also, one must take stock of the furniture and furnishings on hand and build the color scheme to harmonize, unless the material on hand can be changed. For example, one may have a rug with several different colors in it. These colors in tints may be repeated in walls, woodwork, curtains and accessories. Or it may be a new spread for the bed, of yellow, blue or pink or a colored picture that will be the determining factor in choosing a scheme. A piece of cretonne or a sample of wallpaper may provide color combinations that will make an interesting room.

Dominant Color

Whatever colors are used in a room there must be *one* that gives character to the room. This will depend upon the location of the room, the amount of light, and personal preference. It may appear on all principal surfaces of the room in more or less variation, or it may be used in relatively pure form in small areas. After the dominant hue and its harmonizing colors are selected, they should be well distributed. For instance, the dark and the light areas should be scattered to give charm. To illustrate, suppose as a dominant color, we take yellow-orange, a color which can be used effectively in either cheap or costly schemes of furnishing. It varies from dark golden brown to ivory, is in strong contrast to blue and violet, and complementary to blue-violet, so just a touch of blue-violet is attractive. We will keep the dominant color, yellow-orange, constant, and vary the tones, using figured paper having blue-green in the figures; back ground, cream, cream ceiling, ivory woodwork, furniture painted a grayed blue-green, rugs home made with cream, red-orange, blue-green and black, ecru curtains, accessories such as pillows, pictures, vases and ornaments in red-orange, and blue-green with touches of black.

Suggested Colors for Bedroom

1. Walls, cream background, small design, pink predominating; floors painted warm gray, slightly darker than furniture; woodwork ivory; furniture, painted warm gray (more red than other colors) touches of coral and black; curtains, cream with pink dots, ruffles or bands; floor covering, crocheted or braided rug with center pale yellow, bands of black, gray and deep rose; and accessories, deep blue, orange, yellow.

2. Walls, cream background, pattern with blue and yellow predominating; floors painted sand or putty color; woodwork, old ivory;

furniture, ivory with touches of soft orange, and black; curtains, cream with blue dots, ruffles or bands; floor covering, tones of brown, dull reds and blues; and accessories, blue, red-orange, yellow.

3. Walls, light tan background, pattern, yellow predominating; floors, yellowish brown; woodwork, brown oak; furniture, walnut; curtains, double, orange ruffled over canary ruffled; floor covering, blue with touches of yellow and browns; and accessories, blue-green, red-orange, and orange.

IV. TOUR TO VISIT ROOMS

Leader and girls will visit each room and score them. The score card on page 9 will be used and suggestions for changes will be made.

V. SLEEPING UNIT

A complete sleeping unit will consist of a bed, bedside table, a good light and a rug placed lengthwise in front of the bed.

The bed being the largest article of furniture and the most important one, should, as a rule, be placed against the largest wall space, provided this allows for fresh air without a draft, and so the light does not annoy the sleeper. It should, if possible, be placed so that both sides are out from the wall to facilitate its making. It should not be placed across the corner, as this renders useless the space behind the head and makes cleaning more difficult, in addition to making converging lines that do not make for a pleasing, restful arrangement.

Selection of Beds and Bedding

Comfort is the first essential in the selection of the bed and bedding. This is assured by a good mattress, firm springs and warm, light-weight covers. A bedstead of simple lines has the advantage of being in good taste and of being easy to clean. Wood and enameled iron are the cheaper materials, and should be finished to harmonize with the rest of the furniture.

A good, well-made spring is a good investment, since sagging springs are not conducive to sound sleep and cause hard wear on the mattress. There are several types of springs on the market as the coil, link and woven, or combination of these. Since comfort is essential, the coil springs remain the favorite for the home even though they are a little more difficult to clean.

It is better economy in buying mattresses to spend money for good filling and plain covering rather than for expensive, colorful covering and a cheaper filling. Reliable mattress manufacturers usually furnish the merchant with a sample of their mattress so that the customer may know and compare the material and thickness of fillings as well as out-

ward appearance. Cotton felt, inner coil and hair fillings do not pack and lump as quickly as cotton linter and excelsior that are used in the very cheap mattress.

Bedding

Sheeting comes in bleached, half bleached and unbleached muslin. In size, the sheets should be one yard longer and one yard wider than the mattress. This size allows plenty for folding envelope corners at the head and foot, thus protecting the mattress and bed clothes. Most persons prefer to buy the pillow case tubing as it is more quickly made up. A well proportioned hem in a sheet or pillow case is sufficient trimming in itself.

A mattress cover made of unbleached muslin or similar stout material that can be laundered will protect the mattress from dust and from discoloration by the springs. A pad on top of the mattress under the lower sheet provides protection. This mattress pad may be purchased ready made or may be made of cotton batting covered with washable white material and quilted. A worn cotton quilt will answer the same purpose.

Wool is the warmest and lightest weight material for bedding. While the first cost of wool blankets is high, they are the most economical in the long run. The cost of the blanket depends upon the per cent of wool, the pattern, the size and the weight. Plain, light colored blankets for use on beds are preferable to darker ones with heavy designs. Cotton blankets are easily washed and make a light cover for spring and summer. Wool bats for comfort are more expensive than cotton bats, but they are warmer and lighter so that fewer comforts are needed. The wool from one's own sheep can be washed and carded at home, or factories will do this quite inexpensively.

The material for bed covering should be washable, light in weight, warm and attractive in appearance. The last requirement is often the one that receives first attention. None of these need be sacrificed because there is bedding that meets the four requirements.

A bed spread may add to the attractiveness of the room as well as saving the laundering of the comforts and blankets. Laundering qualities should be considered in its choice. Spreads may be made of material like the draperies, of different material in a color that harmonizes with the colors used in the room. The spread, whether a quilt, India or other cotton prints, or other kind, should add to the color scheme that is being carried out. A room may be more interesting if a dainty colored rather than all white spread is used, but the bed furnishings should be kept simple.

The bedside table should be small, of average table height, not ornate, and supplied with a good light. Any cover should add to the color scheme, and yet not contrast too strongly with the color of the table.

Making the Bed

A bed should be made so that it is smooth, neat in appearance, and comfortable to sleep on.

In the weekly bed making where there is to be a complete change of linen, the bedding should be loosened on all sides, the pillows removed, slips taken off, pillows beaten and shaken, clean slips put on by placing the pillows on the bed and drawing slips over them, and each piece of bed covering removed and placed over a chair. The mattress should be aired by turning back over foot board or setting up on end, occasionally taken out on a porch for a thorough airing, sunning, or cleaning by means of beating and sweeping. The bed frame and springs should be dusted.

After the mattress is sufficiently aired it should be turned over from end to end or side to side, as this makes it wear more evenly, thus lasting longer.

The mattress pad or a substitute should be placed smoothly on the mattress and then covered with a sheet, right side up, allowing about 18 inches to tuck under the head end of the mattress. The sheet is then tucked under the head of the mattress, corners mitered. In making a mitered corner the edge of the sheet is grasped about two feet from the corner, lifted up and turned back over the edge of the mattress. The corner of the sheet is then tucked under the mattress and the edge of the sheet that was folded back allowed to drop down and then tucked under. The sheet is stretched smoothly from head to foot and tucked firmly under the foot of the mattress, the corners being mitered. The sides should then be tucked under the mattress making the sheet smooth and tight.

The top sheet is next placed wrong side up, with the end of sheet even with head of mattress. The sheet is tucked under the foot of the mattress and the corners are mitered.

The blankets and comforts one at a time are next put in place, the edge of each about six inches from head of mattress and tucked under mattress at foot of bed, the corners mitered in same manner as were sheets. The top sheet is turned down to protect the bedding. The covers may be left hanging at the sides or put between the bed rail and mattress.

The pillows are next smoothed, flattened and placed on the bed if they are to be covered with the spread. If not, the spread is placed even with the head of the mattress, tucked in at the foot, corners mitered

and left hanging at the sides after which the pillows are put in place.

If the bed is well made when the linen is changed the covers can be thrown back over the foot of the bed to air, the lowersheet smoothed, covers drawn up, corners refolded, and the spread smoothed, without removing the bedding each day.

VI. GROOMING AND DRESSING UNITS

The grooming unit, if there is no bathroom, is a place with equipment for securing personal cleanliness. A wash stand may be hidden behind a screen that adds a decorative note to the room. A straight screen may be made of beaver board, 5 feet wide and 4 feet high framed and mounted on substantial supports at each end. This screen may be painted, papered, or covered with fabric. A screen of this type will not blow over easily. A screen of three or four panels each about 5 feet high and 18 inches wide, hinged together may be preferred. The wooden screen frame may be made or bought but must be substantial. Each panel which consists of five pieces of well seasoned wood, two uprights with cross pieces at top, bottom and center is made separately.

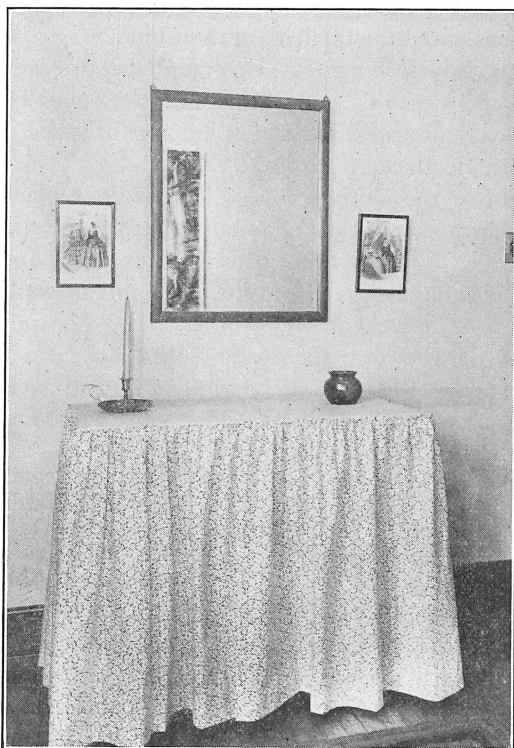
An attractive room calls for an attractive occupant, one who adheres to the following rules in order that she may be well groomed:

1. Keeping immaculately clean.
2. Washing face and hands well before retiring.
3. Brushing teeth before retiring, before breakfast and after each meal.
4. Using individual clean comb and brush upon hair before retiring.
5. Washing hair as often as necessary to keep it clean, healthy and attractive.
6. Giving nails daily attention.
7. Cultivating good posture at all times.
8. Wearing clean, neat, becoming clothes in good repair.

Dressing Unit

A complete dressing unit will consist of a dresser or a dressing table, with a stool, bench or chair and a clothes storage place, which may be drawer space, a clothes closet, or portable wardrobe. The dresser or dressing table should be located so that the light will fall on the person dressing rather than on the mirror.

The main advantage of a dresser over the dressing table is the drawer-space for storing personal belongings. A dressing table may be improvised by using a curtained shelf or table with a mirror above it. The drapery may add to the color harmony of the room. If a large



A Dressing Unit

wooden box is used with the open end to the front, shelves may be placed within on either side in order to allow knee room when sitting at the dressing table. If the drapery on the front of the box is held in place by rings on a rod it will make easy access to the storage shelves on the inside. Two orange crates placed on end eighteen inches apart with a board or table leaf across the two crates makes an attractive dressing table.

Storage

The top of the dresser or dressing table should not be cluttered with useless and unnecessary articles as these make it more difficult to keep it orderly and clean. A place in the top drawer, or in the case of a dressing table, a box should be arranged for the toilet articles.

Boxes or partitions for pins, jewelry, handkerchief, or other articles fitted into the drawer space will aid in keeping the drawers orderly.

All garments that are to be kept in the dresser drawers should be neatly folded and placed with other articles of their kind.

In order to keep clothing neat, clean and well pressed, it is necessary to have a storage closet of some kind. Clothes may be kept in good condition and easy of access in a small amount of space if suspended on hangers from a pole placed horizontally.

Shelves above the clothes pole will provide a place for hats and boxes. Shoe bags or shoe racks and laundry bags complete the equipment of clothes storage. Closets twenty-four inches deep, and from four to five feet long, will be adequate and may be built of wall board at very little expense.

A built-in daybed may be made with bookcases as ends, these about eighteen inches wide, the shelves in front being twelve inches deep. The shelves at the ends behind the book case will be eighteen inches deep and may be used for storage space.

VII. READING, STUDYING OR SEWING UNIT

A desk or table of good line and size to conform to other articles of furniture in the room is the main article in this unit. The desk or table should be placed where the light will fall over the left shoulder, even though this requires placing the end of the desk against the wall. A good lamp will furnish the necessary light for study or reading at night and add attractiveness to the room. A straight chair will be needed for use at the desk. A small rocker or a comfortable arm chair will be more restful for sewing and reading. Unless the room is quite large, usually two chairs are sufficient.

Book-ends, wall shelves and home-made open book shelves maybe added for convenience and attractiveness and should be painted to harmonize with other furnishings. A wastepaper basket will be necessary to complete this unit, and whether purchased or made at home, should help carry out the color scheme.

Books in the room will not only add to the owner's pleasure but changes the entire personality of the room. They often add an attractive note to the color scheme. Girls may not only want to read but will enjoy owning some books from the following list:

Alcott—Under the Lilacs. Barrie—Little Minister. Clemens—Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn. Cooper—Deerslayer. Dickens—David Copperfield. Field—Eugene Field Book (Poetry). Hale—Man Without a Country. Harris—Nights with Uncle Remus. London—Call of the Wild. Macaulay—The Lady of the Decoration. Rice—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. Sewell—Black Beauty. Van Dyke—Story of the Other Wise Man. Wallace—Ben Hur. Wiggin—Birds' Christmas Carol.

VIII. FLOORS AND RUGS

The floors, including rugs are part of the background and should, therefore, be inconspicuous in color and design; and darker, considered as a whole, than the surrounding walls.

If any new floor is given two coats of equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine, to which a trace of umber has been added, the pores will not only be closed, but the resulting color will be an excellent one when the finish has been applied. The first coat should stand overnight before the second coat is applied. A small portion of the mixture should be tried on a board to test the resulting color before applying to the floor. New floors of porous wood, such as oak and ash, need a paste filler rubbed into them before varnish, wax, or shellac is applied. Maple, pine, and other non-porous wood do not need this treatment. Fillers can be bought with directions for applying. The surface of the floor and the air in the room should be as free from dust as possible when the floor is finished, whether shellacked, varnished, or waxed.

Varnish or shellac should be brushed on lengthwise of the grain in a smooth, thin coat, without strokes overlapping or brush marks showing. It is best to apply the finish in the morning, and allow it to dry for two days before using. One gallon of varnish is enough for two coats on about 300 square feet of oak or about 200 square feet of pine. The more coats of varnish put on a floor, the more durable the finish.

Hardwood floors are generally paste filled, then surfaced with a thin coat of shellac before being waxed. Waxing not only preserves the wood but brings out the beauty of the grain. The wax should be applied in thin coats, allowed to dry, then brushed with a weighted brush, first across the grain, then with it, until a good polish is obtained. A heavy block or brick covered with a woolen cloth, burlap or piece of carpet will do for polishing.

Old floors should be as smooth as possible, and all remnants of tacks pulled out or driven below the surface. The wood should be well cleaned with soap and water, stains bleached out with oxalic acid, cracks and holes filled with a crack filler. The floor may then be stained, varnished, shellacked or waxed as though it were new. A crack filler may be made by making a paste of real fine sawdust and glue, about the consistency of thick cream, and applied, to the cracks, working across them. When dry, they should be sandpapered.

If a floor has been varnished and badly worn and another coat is to be applied, it is best to remove the old varnish. A strong solution of sal soda, applied and allowed to stand for a time, will often remove varnish so that it can be washed off, or, a household lye solution may be applied with an old broom, left on a few minutes, then clear water used to rinse

off the lye. The last rinsing water should contain vinegar in about the proportion of 1 to 3. This will stop the action of the lye and prevent the floor from becoming discolored. The floor should be sandpapered and dusted, then finished just as a new one. A good floor paint may be used and is often preferable to a stain and varnish for old floors, especially bedrooms.

Rugs

The rug should be considered as the foundation of the room, a part of the background, and should contribute to a harmonious whole. The color should harmonize with other colors and the pattern be sufficiently inconspicuous as not to be the all-controlling design of the room. Rugs should follow the structural lines of the room, never placed diagonally since straight lines are more restful than broken ones. When a single large rug is used, the floor margin on either side should be equal and the margin at either end be balanced.

Cleaning and Repairing

Rugs may be cleaned by first removing all loose dirt, then spreading on a flat surface and scrubbing. A brush with stiff bristles should be used to apply a jelly made with a mild soap and warm water. This should be used while warm before it hardens and should be rinsed off thoroughly by using a cloth and clear water, wiping with the pile at the final rinsing. A tablespoon of ammonia to a gallon of water for rinsing hastens the process of removing soap, and also brightens the colors.

Rag rugs may be tubbed after which they need to be thoroughly rinsed to prevent a dingy appearance. They will keep their shape better if spread flat rather than across the line.

Frayed ends may be trimmed off and the rug bound with braid or oilcloth, or the edges turned under and faced, or a fringe may be added. A selvage may be made by sewing a heavy cord to the edge of the rug and another cord to the first cord, then working over and under these cords in a figure 8 fashion with yarn, completely covering them thus forming a flat strip. Care must be taken to take the stitches far enough back from the edge to make the selvage substantial. If the warp near the edge has lost its firmness, it should be reinforced with a facing of some strong material before starting the selvage.

Rugs may be resized by cleaning thoroughly, tacking face down stretched on a flat surface, and with a brush applying glue water of about the consistency of thick cream. Let the rug be thoroughly dry before removing.

Home Made Rugs

Cotton or woolen blankets, heavy cotton goods, light weight woolen goods, old silk stockings, and underwear, yarn or burlap may be used for

home-made rugs.

The colors in any rug should be soft and harmonious, so that the rug will be a background rather than the center of attention. Some good combinations are dark gray background with rose, lighter gray and sage green in the design; brown background with tan, or orange in the design; or gray with a deep rose, pale rose and deep blue in the design. Other combinations that are good are old rose, gray and black; old rose, dull blue and black; gray, blue and orange; dark blue, light blue, and black; lavender, black with a touch of pale yellow. The colors should always be determined by the colors in the room in which the rug is to be used.

Braided Rugs.—The width of strips depends upon weight of material and number of strands used in braiding. For 3-strand braiding, strips from 1½ inches to 3 inches wide; for 4 strand braiding, strips from 1 inch to 2 inches wide; while for more than 4-strand braiding, strips from 1 inch to 1½ inches wide.

In the sewing and braiding, short strips should be used and sewed as braided. Raw edges should be turned in as braiding proceeds. A bodkin threaded with coarse thread should be used in fastening braids together, slipping bodkin in and out under strands of braid instead of sewing. If each round is made complete, there will be no offset in the rug.

Crocheted Rugs.—The width of strips depends upon the weight of material, varying from one-half inch for heavy material to one and a half for light weight material.

The length of chain is decided by the size of the rug when completed. If to be oblong, the width wanted when the rug is completed should be subtracted from the length of the finished rug, and beginning chain made equal in length to this difference.

In crocheting a large wooden hook is used. The single crochet stitch is used, starting with a chain in center and crocheting around evenly and, as the rug grows larger, it must be widened. This is done by crocheting two stitches in one loop at the end of the chain and at the turn, never on the sides. To prevent offsets, each round should be completed, a new round being started at some other point. The rug should be laid out flat occasionally during the process of crocheting in order to make sure that the rug will lie flat. If it puckers, it is not widened enough; if ruffling, it is widened too much.

Hooked Rugs.—The width of strips varies from one-half to one inch, depending upon weight of material. For the foundation, burlap or sacking is used, the desired size, making allowance for hems. Foundation may be hemmed on machine before work begins, and then overcast with black yarn, or one may hook through the hem, or turn edges under and whip down after hooking. Use pasteboard patterns and crayolas for stamping. Thumb tacks will hold patterns in place.

In hooking the work is easier when the foundation is stretched on a frame, which can be made of light weight lumber, similar in construction to quilting frames. A short steel or a sliding hook may be used for hooking the rugs. In hooking, with a short steel hook, hold strip under foundation, push hook down through top, draw strip up through about one-half inch, leaving a loop. This process is repeated until rug is finished. The loops should be about one-fourth inch apart, depending on width and quality of strips. The loops may be clipped as the work progresses or all clipped at once when the rug is finished if woolen rugs, yarn or burlap ravelings are used. The cotton or silk loops should not be cut as they will ravel. The sliding hook gauges the loops and work may be done faster with it.

IX. WINDOWS AND WINDOW FURNISHINGS

Windows should open readily, be well screened in summer and admit sufficient light and air for the comfort and health of the occupant. In addition, much of the charm of a room depends upon the window treatment.

Shades

Window shades should be selected so that each window will present the same color when viewed from the exterior. On the inside, if it were possible to secure them, the color of the shade should be a tone of the color of the wall. They may be covered to secure this effect. Tan or ivory shades admit more light than green, but any color may be had in the duplex shades. Shades may be made at home of unbleached muslin, Indian-head, cotton poplin, cretonne or glazed chintz. Glazed chintz seems to add daintiness and attractiveness to bedrooms suited to certain types of girls. The material is cut just a fraction narrower than the roller, a small hem made on either side and a hem deep enough for a flat stick made at the bottom. It is then tacked to the roller with very small tacks. It may have a cotton fringe sewed on at the bottom if made of either of the first three materials mentioned.

Cleaning and Repairing Shades

White and light shades may be cleaned by using art gum or a commercial wall paper cleaner, or, by applying with a brush a thick, cold starch solution, allowing this to dry, then brushing the starch off. This is not altogether satisfactory, since streaks are often left. There are washable shades to be had which are more easily cleaned.

When the lower part of a shade gets cracked or broken, it may be taken from the roller and a hem put in this end and the other end tacked to the roller. Very small tacks should be used for this to prevent injury

to the spring. If the shade is too short and constantly being pulled from the roller, a strip of thin cambric four inches or more deep may be stitched to the top of the curtain and the cambric then tacked to the roller. If a shade has been turned end for end and the whole shade is worn, it may be covered about two-thirds of its length from the bottom with cretonne, silkline, percale, glazed chintz, calico, or material without design, the cover to be stitched on.

Draw Curtains

A room may be made more attractive by the use of draw curtains instead of shades, particularly if the room is dark. These should be made of heavy material such as cretonne and lined, leaving the lining loose at the bottom and putting weights in each corner. They should have a heading about two inches deep and be box plaited.

The draw curtains are operated on a brass rod on which rings are strung, the curtains having hooks that fasten in the rings. There is a double pulley at one end of the rod, a supporting hook in the center, and a single pulley at the other end. A cord passes through the double pulley and the rings that are hooked to the curtain at that side, tied in the end ring farthest from the pulley, the cord passing on through the rings of the other curtain, over the single pulley, back through the rings, a knot being tied to the ring at the end of that curtain. That is, knots are tied in the cord, which is continuous to the two rings that are nearest together, one on each curtain, when the curtains are closed. When one end of the cord is pulled, the curtains are drawn back, while pulling the other one closes them. The cord should be long enough to be easily reached, and should have a weight at each end to keep it hanging plumb.

Curtains and Draperies

Window draperies are the keynote of the room and may enhance and emphasize the beauty or may utterly ruin its charm. They should harmonize with the rugs, walls and woodwork, and accentuate the colors therein. The material should be placed against these backgrounds before a purchase is made to be sure there is no jarring note.

In choosing material and determining the style of hanging curtains and draperies one must consider the style of architecture and the interior decoration of the room. As a rule, if the walls are plain, figured draperies are most attractive, while if the walls are figured, plain draperies should be used. If the room is dark the curtains must admit light. If very bright, they must shut out the light.

Care must be exercised not to have too strong a contrast between draperies and delicately colored walls lest the walls appear washed out. By studying the color in wall-paper or rug, one can get the color that is

needed for accent in the curtains or draperies. If the window furnishings are to be prominent, and that might be the case with subdued walls, they should match the color accents in the paper. If they are to be inconspicuous, they should match the ground tones of the paper.

Plain curtains in a small room will apparently add to its size. Horizontal lines will give the appearance of width, while vertical lines add height. Next, economy and sanitation should be considered and one should not only look for artistic drapery material, but for those that are washable, non-fading, and dust resisting. Cretonnes, denims, monk's cloth, crash, osnaburg, prints, gingham and other cotton fabrics that are sunfast, meet these requirements as do printed linens.

The glass curtain, the one nearest the glass except the shade, should be of thin material which will not shut out the light, such as scrim, cheese cloth, dotted Swiss, organdie, voile, dimity, net, or marquissette. Unbleached muslin and crash toweling dye beautifully and make excellent hangings. If material with a pattern is used the pattern should be very small or inconspicuous. Striped materials tend to make the window appear longer.

Window furnishings may stand out prominently in a room or they may be subdued, all depending on the color and design. The same rule that applies to woodwork applies to curtains; that is, there may be a strong value contrast which means choosing a light value if the walls are medium, or a complementary color may be chosen, or a color of the wall may be repeated in the background of the drapery material with figures of the complementary color, provided the walls are plain. Strong contrasts made by combining curtains of complementary color with plain colored walls should be avoided. For example, with a tan wall a figured curtain with tan background and some blue and a few spots of orange would look better than a blue one of plain material.

If the paper is gray with grayed rose in the pattern, curtains with darker or lighter rose dots, ruffles, or bands would be attractive. With walls of a light yellowish tan, a cream and tan drapery with blue accents would give the contrast that is needed, since blue is the complementary color. Suppose the walls are apricot with no pattern to indicate what color to use. Plain cream curtains could be used with deeper apricot ruffles or bands or a cretonne with apricot in the background along with touches of blue green and yellow splashes of color. If the wall is cream, ruffled curtains of a deeper tone of yellow with ruffled tie-backs will be interesting.

Making.—In measuring for curtains, an allowance should be made for hems, headings and casings, and about an inch per yard shrinkage. The extra length for shrinkage may be basted in a tuck and tacked behind the top hem. The heading is the folded portion above the casings

and should be about an inch in width to prevent falling over the casing. Threads should be drawn and curtains cut exactly on the thread so that they will keep their shape in laundering.

Before making the curtains, the selvages should be cut off, since in laundering they shrink in a different degree from the body of the curtain, causing it to hang unevenly. Hems on each side should be the same width from three-fourths to an inch; the hem at the top and bottom should be of the same width, each from an inch and a half to two and a half inches, depending on the height of the window. Each time a curtain is laundered this permits it to be reversed end for end and side for side, making the curtain last longer. If a heading is used, the hem should be the width of the casing and heading. When it becomes worn a heading may be stitched across the top, thus prolonging the use of the curtain.

Hanging.—It is best, in ordinary windows, to let the curtains hang straight so that they are in harmony with the lines of the window, except in colonial houses where ruffled curtains tied back are pleasing. Windows are designed to let in light and air, so heavy curtains and draperies should not cause them to cease to function but should stay at the sides of the windows. Curtains should always be full enough so as not to look skimpy and yet not so full as to appear to muffle the window. Nor should they obstruct the view since often this view is one of nature's most charming pictures.

The glass curtains should hang just to the window sill, except where criss-cross or ruffled tied back ones are used; they may be somewhat longer. The draperies may hang to the end of the wood trim, or stop at the sill. It is not advisable to let the draperies hang down to the base board of floor, as this requires more material and the draperies catch more dust. Besides, the window is the cause of draperies being used, so the logical stopping place in length is the end of the wood trim. If only one set, either curtains or draperies, except draw curtains, is to be used, the curtains are usually chosen as they soften the light and relieve the bareness better.

When draperies are used in addition to the curtains, two rods must be used, or else the wrong side of the draperies will show from the outside and detract from the appearance of the window. Even if there is no difference between right and wrong side, the two different materials showing, renders the appearance of the window less pleasing from the outside and inside.

Valances may be used to make the windows appear taller and wider, according to whether they are put between the side draperies or across the top of them. If the windows are extremely long and narrow, blocks

of wood may be placed on the wall at the side of the window casing at the top, and the fixture for draperies put on these blocks.

A group of windows should have glass curtains at each window, while the draperies may hang at the sides with valance in between, or else have a narrow drapery between the windows.

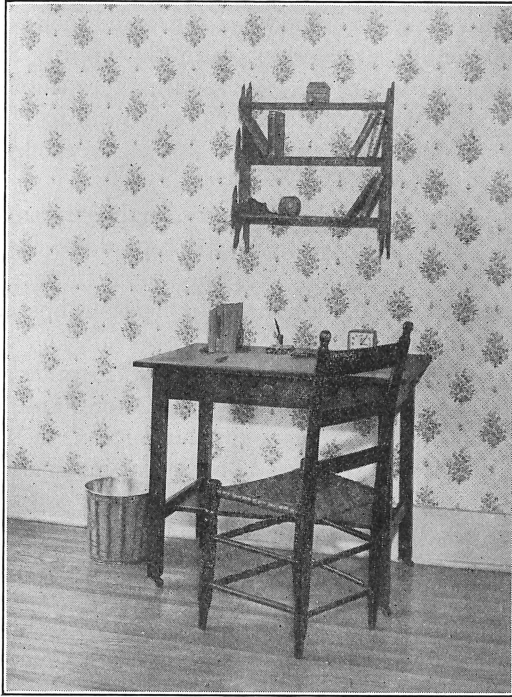
Repairing.—Curtains may be repaired by turning the worn bottom part to the top and piecing down, covering the piece with overdraperies and a valance, or with a valance alone. The worn part may be cut off and a border of colored material added to both top and bottom to make the curtain long enough. Or if one has some material like the curtain, the worn part may be cut off, a new piece added to the length, then bands of colored material put on, a very narrow one over the seam, a wider one nearer the bottom, and a still wider at the bottom.

X. FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

In selecting furniture one should bear in mind that if of good material, well-constructed and well-cared for, it will last for several generations. This means that judgment must be used in selecting furniture that has lines and design that will withstand the changing fashions of time. Simple straight lines are much more preferable than elaborate turnings and carvings.

Since one lives with furniture so intimately, it seems wise to be very conservative in its selection; always keeping in mind comfort, durability, appearance and ease in cleaning. This may necessitate buying one article at a time, and using home made pieces of furniture until it is possible to buy others.

The bedroom needs plain, substantial furniture suited to the owner's needs, of a size to suit the room, and to correspond with the type of home of which it is a part. It often is not necessary to buy furniture since old dressers, bedsteads, tables and chairs, even though different in design, can be brought into relationship with little outlay of cash. All machine-made ornaments that have been glued on, may be chiseled off, and then after sandpapering, all articles be painted or refinished the same color. If painted, at least two coats should be given, sandpapering all roughness off between coats, possibly a coat of enamel at the finish will be needed, or some one of the quick-drying lacquers may be used which will lessen the amount of work to be done. Tints of the colors are more appropriate for a girl's room. Among these are ivory, light gray-green, light yellow-green, lavender, grayed rose or warm grey. Touches of complementary colors will add interest, while a touch of black will often enhance the charm of the colors chosen.



A Study Unit

Refinishing

It is not necessary to paint all furniture to renew it as old pieces of mahogany, cherry, rosewood and walnut, should be refinished, and often times oak ones are better refinished than painted. The surface should be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water, washing soda and water, baking soda and water, or kerosene and water. All useless ornaments that are glued on should be removed, and missing parts as spindles, rockers and rounds supplied. Holes should be filled with wooden plugs, paste of sawdust and glue, colored wax, putty or plastic wood.

A brush should be used to apply a varnish remover, a saturated solution of washing soda, or denatured alcohol. (Lye paste made with lye and flour, may be used if carefully watched so as not to injure the wood.) When finish is soft, it should be wiped off with newspapers and old cloths, using putty or dull knife when finish cannot be wiped off, until all old finish has been removed. Then it should be washed in gasoline, benzine, denatured alcohol, or turpentine. If dented or scratched,

a steel scraper or piece of broken window pane should be used to remove dents, scraping with the grain of the wood. It should then be sandpapered with Number 00 sandpaper, working with the grain. Steel wool for carving and rounds should be used where sandpaper cannot. All stains should be taken out, using oxalic acid, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint of water. If too weak, it should be made stronger; if it bleaches too much, the color may be restored with ammonia.

In finishing walnut, rosewood, cherry, mahogany and sometimes oak, linseed oil $\frac{3}{4}$ part and turpentine $\frac{1}{4}$ part should be applied, rubbing with a woolen cloth. This should be applied until all parts of the wood are thoroughly saturated. For the next application, linseed oil $\frac{1}{4}$ part and turpentine $\frac{3}{4}$ part should be used.

For waxing walnut, mahogany and other desirable woods a thin coat of wax should be applied and let dry for 20 or 30 minutes, then be polished with a woolen cloth, using a circular motion, then rubbed with the grain of the wood. Waxing and polishing at intervals results in an excellent finish.

For staining woods not so desirable as those above or for furniture made of different woods or to get a darker or different color, one should apply a spirit stain with a brush. (Oil or acid stains are not so easy for amateurs.) After each brush stroke, excess stain should be wiped off with a cloth. After the stain is thoroughly dry, 24 hours is sufficient, the surface may be shellacked and waxed. The coat of shellac should be thinned with alcohol. Clear shellac should be used on all except very light colored woods, orange shellac being best on these. After drying 24 hours it should be rubbed with No. 00 sandpaper until smooth and dull. Then the wax should be applied.

For furniture which receives hard wear varnish may be used. A dull finish is desirable, so lusterless varnish or one coat of shellac should be used, and when dry, (24 hours) sandpapered. Powdered pumice stone in oil may be substituted for the sandpaper. This should be applied with a soft cloth. A few strokes will dull the finish. A high gloss obtained by varnish alone is not desirable because of reflected light and difficulty in caring for furniture so treated. Several coats of thin varnish are often needed, each of which should be rubbed down.

Painting Furniture

Painting furniture has a three fold purpose, to bring color into a room, to reclaim at small money cost furniture that is unrelated in form and color, but useful in character, and to express one's individuality by artistic blending of color and quality of workmanship.

There are two classes of furniture for painting; new furniture, unfinished; and old furniture or pieces that have been finished with

paint, varnish, or shellac. Furniture simple in form is best for painting, since curves and ornaments are not adapted to decoration. Quick drying enamels are best adapted for painting furniture at home.

It is not necessary for painting old furniture to remove the original finish provided the old finish is paint, varnish or shellac. If the old finish is oil or wax, this will have to be sponged with turpentine and then washed with warm water and soap.

Varnish or shellac can be identified by scratching with a knife, producing a whitish powder. If the old finish is flaking and cracking, it is best to remove it as for refinishing.

To enamel over old paint, varnish, or shellac, sandpaper thoroughly so that the enamel will bind. Give successive coats of gloss enamel, allowing each to dry and sandpaper evenly before applying the next coat. Two coats are usually enough. White enamel may be tinted with tube paints to obtain colors other than those ready mixed. The enamel should always be worked thin as the coats dry faster, work easier, do not run in heavy lines, and the finished product is better. If a dull finish is desired, this may be secured by daubing the piece with linseed oil, shaking fine ground pumice stone on it, and then brushing with a clean shoe brush, working with long strokes lengthwise of the grain. After this is done, the oil and pumice stone should be wiped off with clean, soft rags.

To prepare the surface of new furniture for painting, one should smooth any rough places with medium fine sandpaper; then give one coat of common orange shellac to fill the pores. Let it dry overnight. Next it should be sandpapered to smooth the surface. This is to be followed with a coat of flat, non-porous enamel paint, the desired color, which should dry thoroughly. Then after sanding lightly a coat of gloss enamel should be given and allowed to dry thoroughly. A final coat of gloss enamel may be given.

Homemade Furniture

The dressing table has been mentioned previously.

A comfortable cot bed may be made at home if springs and mattress are available. This may be a single or three-quarters size. Four wooden blocks, four by four inches, should be sawed each about five inches long. Then two planks one inch thick, and four inches wide, should be sawed as long as the springs are wide, and two planks sawed the length of the springs. These should be nailed securely to the blocks to form a frame to which the springs should be stapled. The mattress is then fastened securely to springs by cords. Casters should be screwed on the bottom of the blocks. This cot can be draped with cretonne, monk's cloth or

other heavy material on which are placed some cushions, contributing to the color scheme of the room.

Open book shelves made the size needed and painted or stained to harmonize with other furnishings will be useful as well as attractive. Hanging shelves may be used if floor space is not available.

Care of Furniture.—Scratches if deep enough to show light colored wood may have color applied with a pen point, then rubbed with a mixture of three-fourths linseed oil and one-fourth turpentine. After this hardens, the entire article may be given a coat of wax and polished. Often it is necessary to wash furniture before waxing, and this may be done by wringing a soft cloth out of suds made by mild soap in lukewarm water, rinsing with cloth wrung out of clear warm water and dried with another cloth.

XI. TRIP TO STORES

At the furniture store the group should study the good and less desirable in lines, designs, finishes and construction and the comparative cost of the prevailing mode and more lasting types.

At the dry goods store a study of curtain material should be made, considering sheerness, design, width, wearing and laundering qualities and cost. In drapery material, design, color, width, tub and sunfast qualities and comparative costs should be considered.

Color, ease of cleaning and durability, as well as cost in shades, should receive attention.

XII. PICTURES AND OTHER ACCESSORIES

Through pictures and other accessories such as candles, lamps, pillows, vases, books and flowers, just the right personal touch may be added to a room that would otherwise be uninteresting. If too many are used the room will look cluttered and the effect be spoiled.

Selection

Suitability should be considered in selecting a picture or pictures for a room. The most important, perhaps, is the use or purpose of the room. Pictures that are suitable for a living room, hall, or dining room are not always suitable for a bedroom, and one may hang pictures in a bedroom that, preferably, should not be hung any other place, for example, photographs of the family or friends which are very personal and as a rule interest only the family. Pictures that have been discarded in other rooms should not be hung in bedrooms.

The owner of the room must also be considered, and a picture in a bedroom should be of the nature that appeals particularly to the person who is to live in that room. One well chosen picture not only helps to

decorate, but it adds cheer and interest to the room, and is preferable to many poorly chosen ones.

Pictures should be selected for fine pattern, beautiful color, or the noble idea expressed; for the feeling or thought that is in them. Everyone may learn to appreciate a really fine picture which will prove a standard to judge things of lesser value. Association with fine things creates finer feelings. Persons of trained minds and cultivated tastes have selected what they consider best in pictures and stamped them as masterpieces. From good reproductions of these one can choose what will suit the individual taste.

If it is necessary to introduce color into the room, or if one particularly craves color in a picture, then one should be very careful in the selection. One should avoid the gaudy, flowery ones as well as the cheap poster and calendar types, together with cheap water colors and oil paintings done by amateurs. There are many pictures done in lovely soft colors, that may be purchased today, such as the lovely old Japanese prints, or excellent reproductions. Often one can find covers on magazines that are excellent for framing and have beautiful coloring. They are suited to use in bedrooms, but are usually so small that it is best to hang several in a group. Godey prints or French prints and silhouettes are also interesting for bedrooms.

Mistakes in selection will seldom occur if a copy of some well known masterpiece that appeals to one is chosen. The important thing is to select the picture which fits the personality for which the home stands. Then to decide upon a frame that will show off the picture to the best advantage, and will harmonize with the colors in the room in which it is to be placed.

If the room is developed in dull paper and hangings, it is safe to strike a contrasting note with the picture. If the room has sufficient contrast between rug, draperies and paper, it is safer to select a picture which melts into the general scheme.

The following is a list of artists and some of their pictures suitable for a girl's room:

Breton—Song of the Lark. Ferruzzi—Madonna and Child. Gainsborough—The Blue Boy. Hitchcock—Flower Girl in Holland. Le Brun—Madame Le Brun and Daughter. Reynolds—Age of Innocence. Sully—Torn Hat. Taylor—Home-Keeping Hearts are Happiest. Vermeer—A Girl Reading a Letter. Watts—Sir Galahad.

Framing

The picture frame is intended to hold the picture in place, mark a slight transition from the wall to the picture, and help tie the picture to the wall. It should not detract from the picture itself, but rather en-

hance the beauty thereof; when it attracts attention through its bright glitter, or its size, or the ornaments on it, it has ceased to function as a frame and is contending with the picture for attention.

To frame a picture to the best advantage, one should use wood molding in dull gold or one which repeats or harmonizes with the color of the picture, and is related to the color of the wall on which it is placed. In general, the frame should be as dark as the middle tone of the picture. If one will partially close his eyes and look at a picture with molding held against it, and from across the room, and can scarcely tell where one begins and the other ends, the right molding has been found. If there is difficulty in obtaining the right color, one may use unstained wood molding and color with turpentine and oil paint. A gold frame that is too bright may be dulled by giving it a transparent coat of paint such as green or brown. Dye may be used followed by a coat of shellac or varnish.

The size and width of the molding should be in proportion to the size of the picture and in harmony with the composition. For example, landscape should have a lighter weight frame than a turbulent sea scene. Mats are used at present in framing colored or black and white etchings, Japanese prints, prints of flowers, and some portraits or other pictures that are delicate in line and coloring. Mats are usually cream, but may match the tones in the picture if this tint looks well on the wall.

Hangings

Two screw eyes should be screwed into the frame about two inches from the top. This will permit the picture to hang almost flat against the wall, which will not only insure a good light, but will prevent so much dust collecting on the back. Pictures should be hung so that the center of interest of the picture will be on a level with the eyes of the average individual, when standing.

Pictures should be hung by wires or cords from two picture hooks fastened on the picture molding. It will be easy to adjust the picture if one end of the wire or cord is fastened to one hook, the other brought down and passed through both screw eyes at the back, and then fastened to the other picture hook. If cords are used, they should be as near the color of the wall as possible. If wire is used, it should be very fine. If there is not a picture molding, a picture may be hung by a wire run straight across the back from screw eye to screw eye, and hung over a very small wire nail or brad. A picture should be placed on a wall space similar in shape to the picture for the most pleasing effect. A round or elliptical shaped picture presents more of a problem for placing than does a rectangular or square one, since the wall spaces are rectangular.

Pictures should be so placed that the wall spaces on either side are balanced. Small framed pictures look better grouped together in such a way that they appear to form a collection which appears as a whole mass that is the same shape as the wall space. Used singly they seem lost except in a narrow wall space between doors or windows. Where several pictures of different sizes are grouped together, the larger should be hung above, as we naturally think of the lower being suspended from the heavier, upper one. If several are grouped together, the lower edges should be in a straight line since there is a feeling that all are resting on the same thing. Stair-step arrangements should be avoided, as they catch the attention, lead it up step by step and leave it suspended, resulting in disappointment.

Accessories

There is absolutely no necessity for ornaments at all, unless as an inspiration because of their beauty in color or form or unless they are useful, and bad ones are totally worthless. Inartistic vases, impractical ornaments, such as elephants and kewpie dolls will clutter the room and make more cleaning necessary.

The objects chosen should be appropriate in color and form for the room for which they are selected. A vase or a lamp that looks top-heavy for a small table should be avoided.

Lamp shades, table runners and pillow tops should harmonize with the color schemes of the room in which they appear. Linen or cotton goods of the accent color of the room may be used for accessories. Flowers of a color that harmonizes with the color scheme always add a cheerful note to the room, but should not be displayed in a container that vies with the flowers for attention.

XIII. TOUR TO VISIT ROOMS. ACHIEVEMENT DAY

Suggested Subjects for Team Demonstration

Selecting, making and hanging bedroom curtains, selecting and hanging pictures, making a rug, daily and weekly bed making, arranging furniture in a girl's bedroom, making a dressing table, making a dressing unit, assembling a sleeping unit, arranging and equipping a clothes closet, refinishing a piece of furniture, improving window shades, making chair pad or cushion, making an improvised clothes closet, selecting colors and materials for a bedroom, hat and shoe storage (such as shoe bag, or shelf), making a waste-paper basket, selection and making of dresser scarf.

Suggested Subjects for Individual Demonstration

Dresser drawer arrangement, furniture arrangement of my room, selecting and hanging pictures, and closet arrangement.

Suggested Outline of a Demonstration

<p><i>A speaks and demonstrates</i></p> <p>Leads in giving the 4-H club pledge; tells what club and community team represents; introduces team mate and self; gives brief history of club.</p> <p>States title of demonstration and tells why this subject is of value.</p> <p>Begins work, explaining and giving reasons.</p> <p>Continues to a logical break in subject matter and states that ----- will continue with demonstration.</p>	<p><i>B assists</i></p> <p>Joins in giving pledge. Stands at attention while being introduced.</p> <p>Assists team mate.</p>
<p><i>A assists</i></p>	<p><i>B speaks and demonstrates</i></p> <p>Continues with demonstration until conclusion or until convenient stopping place is reached.</p> <p>States that ----- will continue with demonstration.</p>
<p><i>A speaks</i></p> <p>Summarizes demonstration.</p> <p>Asks for questions.</p> <p>Concludes demonstration.</p>	<p><i>B assists</i></p> <p>Clears demonstration table.</p> <p>Stands at attention for questions.</p>

Suggestions for More Attractive Homes Booklet

Desirable color schemes, samples of wall papers suitable for bedrooms, samples of curtains or dressing table material, sample of rugs, if homemade, picture of room before and after, picture of girl, picture of club, picture of leader, silhouette of girl, silhouette of any article of furniture refinished or chair reseatd before and after, silhouette of any article of furniture or furnishings made, pictures of bedrooms cut from magazines, collection of miniature pictures suitable for bedrooms and pictures of suitable storage places. Make plan of room before and after the furniture and furnishings have been rearranged. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot.