

ROOMS FOR THE CHILDREN

BY ETHEL CARPENTER.

Tucked away in almost every little home is some little spot that can be fixed up for the children. It may be a play room under the eaves or a bedroom with ruffled curtains, painted furniture and a gay color scheme; it may be only an alcove in one of the rooms devoted to other pursuits.

But no matter where the children's room may be, it is surely their right to have some share of the home for their own, where they can do as they please amid surroundings that have been planned for their good as well as for their fun. Not only will such a room be a boon to the grown-ups, who will have more time for their own affairs if the children are provided with a place in which they love to play, but the complete care and responsibility of their own room is fine training for children.

Real and worthwhile interest in home pursuits is often to be traced to some such small beginnings.

Very little actual furniture is required to achieve a sturdy and convenient play room for children. Granted four walls and a sunny outlook through windows, the entire success of the room may depend upon convenient built-in cupboards and shelves and a cheerful color scheme. Tables and chairs just naturally find their way into a child's play room as soon as the essentials are right, and very few of these are needed at the most, since often the little folk really prefer plenty of cushions so that they can sit on the floor.

The play room having walls decorated with cut-outs has many features designed to appeal to the childish heart, while at the same time it is simple in accomplishment and practical in use. The open shelves for books and toys are easily constructed out of planed seven-eighth-inch boards.

THE DESK

The simple desk is constructed merely by the use of a strongly hinged flap lid, opening down, which may be braced additionally with regulation sides such as are found on any ready-to-buy flap-lid desk, or by the easy method of attaching a chain of the proper length on each side, so that the flap lid may not be lowered past the essential horizontal position. This desk, which is an integral part of the shelf series is braced at the base with a footboard, instead of the apron trim to be seen at the floor line of the other shelf sections.

On the right-hand wall of the room, low cupboards of conventional seat height are built to hold toys. The hinged flap may be placed to close vertically, after the same construction given to the flap lid of the desk, fastening with an ordinary snap latch procurable at any hardware store. Or else the flaps of these low cupboards may be placed flat or top after the fashion of usual window seats. In this case hinges are needed, but latches are superfluous.

If the suggested cut-outs are used for wall interest, the walls themselves should be covered first with a plain cream-colored paper, which might be a ceiling veil showing no design. Suitable pictures containing an element of quaint everyday humor may be collected from magazine pages, or else a couple of wall-paper strips of kiddie cut-outs may be purchased at about one dollar each, which should achieve a fine nucleus for future collecting. Ordinary wall-paper paste may be used to fasten the cut-outs on the plain papered wall.

The floor of this play room is covered with linoleum in the tile pattern, and would be effective in tile red with black division lines. The woodwork and the built-in cupboards and shelves might be painted in cream color or a deep putty tone. And, if desired, the edges of the open shelves, the interior of the upper desk body and the interior of the lower cupboards could be painted a red matching the red of the linoleum. The window curtains might be of red-and-white gingham or voile.

An alternative color scheme which may be suggested for this room is found in a predominant use of peacock blue. In this case the linoleum may be of black and gray, the built-in shelves and cupboards may be of a soft peacock blue, and the window curtains of voile or gingham in a plaid of blue, black and white that will harmonize with the scheme. In selecting a linoleum for the floor of a child's play room, a plain or two-toned linoleum which is neither dazzling nor spotty should be chosen.

AN ATTIC TRANSFORMED

In another plan for a play room an actual room was developed in the upper story of a little garage, but in many houses there will be found some such partially finished attic just waiting for the whimsical room of a child. If the side walls are unplastered, these may be covered with wall board, using this also between the ceiling rafters if desired. But from a decorative standpoint the latter is not necessary. The rafters may be left in their rough and unfinished condition or else they may be stained and waxed or even painted a color.

In this room the rafters have been varnished as oak brown and the floor has been covered with brown-and-tan jauped linoleum, on which there is laid a rug rug in blue. The chest of drawers, which is the only piece of furniture, has been painted a deep old-blue with black knobs, and the built-in shelved seat has been done in blue to match this. The window curtains are of cretonne showing rich colors, which include blue, upon a background of black.

Any room such as this could be developed in a number of different color schemes. But it must be remembered that the simplicity and effect of the scheme must be thought out just as carefully as it would be for a room seemingly much more important. The color effect means everything here since, besides its quaint raftered simplicity, there is really not much else.

I can imagine this room developed effectively in green, with olive-green painted rafters and floor, and walls of pale putty color. The chest of drawers and the shelved seat might be of green or of black, the latter if there seemed to be a necessity to break the color monotony.

The curtains at the windows should supply a characterful and colorful note in the room, and this may be achieved by a background of black on which there is some vividly harmonizing pattern, or else the background may be putty or orange or yellow with the strength of the design making up for the substitution of a less weighty background. The rug may be of black and white or else of the color found in the background of the curtain material.

This room also would be effective done in brown and cream with notes of henna red for effect. The rafters and floor could be painted or stained a walnut brown, the rug should be brown, as should be also the built-in seat. But the chest of drawers might be painted a rich henna red, and the curtains at the windows should be of this color also, selected from plain or figured material.

Many people who want to plan rooms for their children will find that such play rooms as these more than answer their needs. But how about bedrooms? Would not your little girl revel in a lovely bedroom?

Yet for its accomplishment all you need is an old cottage bed, which you may be lucky enough to find in your attic, and an old or new chest of drawers that will lend itself to being painted to match, a couple of old kitchen chairs and maybe a tiny table.

Recently I found an old spindle bed, something like the one mentioned here, for the sum of ten dollars. Of course it was not in an exceptional condition at that price, but it was literally made over when it was painted an effective color and supplied with new springs and a mattress. And I realized anew that old, shabby furniture, if it is of nice lines in the beginning, may be magically made over by paint. Such furniture is especially suitable for use in a child's bedroom and, if of grown-up proportions, this furniture need never be replaced just because the child has outgrown it.

In this bedroom, though the bed and the chairs are old, the chest is new, but the pieces are brought into perfect harmony by the use of the same color paint. In this case the furniture is painted midnight blue, which is very effective against deep cream-colored walls. The window curtains are of dotted organdie in powder blue, and the bedspread is of a creamy yellow, a bit deeper than the walls but blending with them.

The large rag rug is blue, but the hook rug used for accent are of blue, cream, yellow and black. A blue-and-yellow plaid cretonne shade is used on the old crystal oil lamp which has been fitted for electricity, and another is used on the lamp having a pottery base of dull yellow.

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S.S. LESSON

August 23 — The Macedonian Call, Acts 16: 6-16. Golden Text: Come over into Macedonia and help us. Acts 16: 9.

ANALYSIS

I. THE GUIDING HAND OF THE SPIRIT, 6-8.

II. THE MOMENTOUS VISION AT TROAS, 9-10.

III. FIRST-FRUIT OF THE EUROPEAN MISSION, 11-15.

INTRODUCTION.—In the prosecution of the Second Missionary Journey, Paul was again and again checked, guided, and compelled by influences having their source in the Holy Spirit of God. His own original plans had several times to be set aside in obedience to what he felt was God's express command. A divine force constrained him, leaving other districts untouched, to make straight for the Hellespont, the famous strait now known as the Dardanelles, which divides Asia from Europe, and there at Troas he had a remarkable vision which led to his crossing to Europe. Our lesson for to-day contains interesting record of this supernatural guidance, and should be studied very reverently and closely.

I. THE GUIDING HAND OF THE SPIRIT, 6-8.

V. 6. St. Paul, after leaving the South Galatian cities, turned northwards and traversed the border-country lying between the old kingdoms of Galatia and Phrygia. Directly to the west at this point lay the rich and populous Roman Province of Asia, stretching to the Aegean Sea, and Paul's first thought was to carry the mission into this province, where he was afterwards (see Acts 19:1-41) to do so great a work. On this occasion, however, the Holy Spirit forbade the enterprise. In what way Paul recognized the clear intimation of the Spirit that circumstances had closed the gates of opportunity in Asia, it may be that prophetic voices among his followers or in the Christian communities insisted that it was premature or inexpedient to enter that region. It may be that in answer to prayer Paul was convinced that God had another purpose for him at this moment.

V. 7. The same strange experience repeated itself when Paul had reached a point on his journey lying farther north. He had now the Province of Bithynia to the east, and Mysia to the west, and here again his first instinct was to preach in Bithynia. Once again, however, "the Spirit of Jesus suffered them not." Paul apparently could do nothing but proceed right on to the Hellespont, God having made it clear that he was not intended to halt at any earlier point on the journey.

V. 8. Paul comes to Troas, the famous district where the ancient Troy had stood and where the wars celebrated in the Iliad of Homer took place more than a thousand years before. Before him lay the straits where about B.C. 330 Alexander the Great had crossed into Asia with the conquering army which overthrew the great ancient empire of Persia and founded the Dardanelles peninsula where the allied troops fought and died in the great Great War. It was a region crammed with history, and Paul as he gazed across at Europe must have wondered if God called him to a farther extension of his mission.

FOR THE HOPE CHEST

BY EDITH BROWN KIRKWOOD.

The matron of honor, wedded one year, looked over the array of exquisite articles with which her friend, the bride, was about to begin house-keeping and remarked with a knowing nod:

"Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink."

"Meaning?" queried the bride.

"The usual array of things of beauty and nothing with which to work," answered the young matron. "The more I see of bridal outfits the more firmly I am convinced that the average young couple is more completely outfitted to establish a museum than to establish a home."

"Now if I were to begin a hope chest all over again here are some of the things for my future homemaking that I would tuck in with the other treasures:

"I would watch mother's old linen and as it became too worn for use I would ask for a share of it. This I would put away carefully, adding to the supply from year to year and thus assembling a collection against that time when there will be a cry for some old, soft linen scraps."

"And into the hope chest, likewise, I would place my old silk stockings. I would open, by running the shears down one edge of the seam. Next cut off the feet and sew the two opened leg lengths together, hemming the edges. Slip the collection into a bag labelled 'dust cloths' and stow them in the chest."

"Whenever mother made her regular raid on the old muslin or cotton flannel or other material's suitable for window rag, I would manage to be around to beg for at least one of the rags to put away with my silver spoons and other valuables."

"And whenever I found an old blanket or other piece of household goods that might serve as a good padding for a new spring board I would, with mother's permission, roll that precious piece in a neat little roll and tuck it into the hope chest."

"I assure you that every new housekeeper, matroned as she is in a sea of

new things, just naturally will adore all these scraps and rags and old bits, so necessary in her housekeeping duties."

"I said that I would slip the dust cloths into a bag. Why don't some enterprising and understanding friend give every bride a bag shower? Of course it is always possible to draw upon mother's supply of emptied flour or salt bags, but there are endless possibilities in a bag shower and, although she may not be aware of it at the time, the day will come when the bride will rise up and call the hostesses of that shower more than blessed."

"Common, everyday bags, the kind that will wear well and will stand hanging about in crowded places, are her real friends in need."

"She needs a bag for scraps and old cloth, she needs one for string, although of course she can use a paper bag for this; she can use one for her cloths and another for paper."

"She will find they are the very best holders for the vegetables which are to be put on the ice or for the uncooked fowl or fish which must be kept chilled."

"Next I would ask mother to save for me all the really old dishes for two people to empty enough coffee and tea and baking powder cans—the kinds with lids, you know—to meet the need for such extra containers."

"I would rescue as many cans and jars, with their valued covers, as I could stow away conveniently. Eventually, of course, every bride hopes to furnish her kitchen with uniform cans and glass jars, but until that time—and even after—she will find continued use for the extra covered containers."

"That may sound foolish, but no bride can appreciate how long it takes for two people to empty enough coffee and tea and baking powder cans—the kinds with lids, you know—to meet the need for such extra containers."

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A NARROW CHANCE

BY T. W. R. HINNEY.

Tom Yatsman and Fulmer Selton were two of those who in the early days of the California gold discovery were infected with the desire for sudden wealth, and who took their way across the plains toward the land of promise. They had been near neighbors in the mountains of Virginia, and when the gold fever reached their vicinity made common property of everything they owned, and leaving the farm to be cared for by the old people, started for the West.

They established themselves on a branch of the Feather River, where, in company with some dozen or fifteen others, they began their search for the precious metal.

But the work was hard, and the returns, though good at first, became more and more meagre, until finally the boys began seriously to consider the advisability of a move.

Things were in this state when, one morning, as they were eating their breakfast of corn bread and bacon, Selton said:

"Tom, let's take a day off and go hunting. I'd like some fresh meat, and I know there's deer in these hills."

"All right," said Yatsman; "only we'll have to take turns with the gun." His own rifle had been lost in a perilous river-crossing some time before.

So, instead of proceeding as usual to the bank of the stream, the two friends ascended to the hillside, and plunged into the forest.

They walked together for some hours, keeping a sharp lookout, but there was no sign of game. Both were tired and disappointed; but being ardent hunters, were not yet ready to give up the search.

Finally they separated, Yatsman wishing to explore, with the rifle, a thick belt of trees to his right, while Selton kept on down the little ravine in which they were at the time.

He had gone scarce a hundred yards when in turning a bend in the gully, his eyes took in a sight which caused him to drop flat on the ground in an instant.

Just ahead, and a trifle to the left, was a gentle slope covered with low bushes, and over these showed the backs of five deer—a noble buck, three does and a half-grown fawn.

Fortunately, the wind was from them, and they had not heard Selton's footsteps.

The latter was in a quandary. He dared not call to his companion, and yet, if he gave no warning, Yatsman would either remain away so long as to allow the deer to escape, or would approach carelessly and frighten them off. However, as they gave no signs of leaving the hillside, he concluded to wait.

But presently the buck became uneasy. Perhaps he faintly scented his enemy; perhaps instinct told him his family was in danger. At any rate, he raised his head, surveyed the woods around him, and with a slight sniff, struck the ground sharply with his hoof. Then he moved a little nearer the top of the slope and paused again, his fears apparently somewhat quieted.

Selton's heart had been in his mouth, but no time was to be wasted. He turned his head and gave a low whistle, then glanced at the buck. The animal had not noticed the sound. He whistled again.

This time the "antlered monarch" heard, threw his head up, and gazed around him as before.

Selton was in despair; but he tried once more, and was rewarded by hearing Yatsman's answering signal. But it reached the ears of the deer also, and in an instant they all disappeared in the forest.

Fulmer rose up a supremely disgusted youth, and at the same time the laggard Tom made his appearance at the bend. An explanation followed, and Selton, whose enthusiasm had been fired by the sight of game, advocated an immediate pursuit.

But his companion had no desire for further tramping, and expressed his intention of returning to camp by the shortest route possible.

So Selton took the rifle and ammunition and followed the game alone. To his great delight he found that, after running a quarter of a mile or so, the deer had again begun to browse, still, however, keeping on the move.

Eagerly, but cautiously, he pressed on through the woods, and at last came again in sight of the animals. Carefully creeping within range, he aimed at a spot behind the fore shoulder of the buck, and fired.

The crack of the rifle rang sharply on the stillness of the woods, but when Selton looked through the smoke, no deer was visible.

He hastened to the spot, and was gratified at the sight of blood on the leaves, and also saw where the wounded animal had made off.

Quickly reloading, he followed the trail, and a half-mile further the buck sprang up before him. He was gone too quickly to allow a shot, but Selton saw that his foreleg was badly broken.

Twice more, in the same manner, did he start the deer, whose strength was evidently failing. At length he saw before him a huge tree, uprooted by the wind and lying on its side, though the main trunk was held some inches from the group by the broken branches. These, with their remaining foliage, formed an excellent cover.

"Like as not," muttered Selton, "he's laid down under that."

And he leaped the trunk, his rifle ready in his hands. As he struck the ground the wounded buck rose up at his very feet. But it was no longer with the intention of flight. He was facing his pursuer, and the fire of rage and revenge glared in his eye. With his shattered leg hanging limp, and his desperate intention plainly visible in his attitude, the animal was a spectacle to daunt the heart of the stoutest hunter.

Selton was, for an instant, paralyzed with fear. Then his presence of mind returned. He had no time to turn, the tree behind him prevented a backward movement, and he knew that if he attempted to put his gun to his shoulder, the motion would be fatal.

But the weapon was ready cocked, and he swung the muzzle in line with the deer's breast and pressed the trigger. But, to his horror, no report followed.

At the same instant the buck lunged forward at him.

Selton gave a spring, in the desperate hope of clearing the trunk behind him, but only succeeded in falling heavily upon it.

However, the motion saved his life. Instead of several of the deer's prongs piercing his body, only one struck him, that inflicting a deep scratch on his left shoulder.

Before the enraged animal could strike again, Selton had rolled over the trunk upon the ground beyond, where, the buck being unable, with his broken leg, to mount the barrier, he was effectually protected.

His rifle had fallen from his hands on the other side; but by creeping close to the log, and quickly reaching his hand under it, he recovered the weapon, which he immediately reloaded and brought to bear upon the head of his adversary, who was still standing defiantly in his place.

But Selton was trembling so from his recent encounter, that, fearful of missing altogether, he changed his aim to the animal's heart. Even then it was some seconds before he could control the direction of the barrel sufficiently to warrant him in pulling the trigger, which he did with some fear of a second misfire.

To his great gratification, the rifle cracked, and the animal plunged forward upon the ground, mortally wounded.

Selton quickly leaped the fallen tree again, and then sat down to regain his composure; for, experienced hunter as he was, his whole frame was shaking. He knew perfectly well that if the deer had struck him fairly the blow would have been a disabling one, and that then the animal's sharp hoofs would have made short work of him.

When his nerves had regained their usual steadiness, he secured his prize to the limb of a tree and started toward camp, which he reached just as the men were leaving work.

The news of the kill was soon communicated, and a party of eight men, delighted at the prospect of venison steak, set off with Selton to bring in the game.

It was dark when they returned to camp, with the buck hoisted upon the shoulders of two of the men. It was duly divided, Selton and his partner receiving the choicest portions.

The former has since killed many deer; but he will never forget that one moment of his life when he felt the horns of the wounded patriarch of the Feather River.

Avoiding Heat Casualties

It is not at all uncommon during extremely hot and muggy weather for chickens to die from heat prostration. This situation is caused primarily by insufficiently ventilated houses, by an inadequate supply of drinking water near by and more often by the improper care of birds under trap-nests. Lack of adequate shade in the yards is sometimes responsible.

Correcting these faulty conditions will avoid serious losses from this trouble. During extremely warm weather the trap-nests should be visited with great regularity so that no birds are confined on the nest for more than half an hour. The water pans should be filled with fresh, cold water two or three times during the middle of the day.

If natural shade is not available in the yards, artificial shelters should be provided. During any particularly bad spell of extremely hot weather, when the birds seem to be suffering from the heat, it will take very energetic treatments to save some of those affected.

The best procedure is to take the birds which are apparently overcome with the heat, dip them in a tub of cool water—not cold—and leave them in a shady place to recuperate.

During extremely warm weather it is unwise to change the birds to new quarters or to put together two or more flocks that have been running separately. There are always hens which fight one another, and if put together on a very warm day the loss is apt to be excessive.

The Canning Season

The more farmer wonders some times why mother can't get the green peas out of the garden and then when she has the last cover screwed on opens a can of last year's for dinner.

Some husbands have a don, while others grow all over the house.

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