

Fairy Tale for the Children

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

"I feel so wretchedly," said Mrs. Deer. "I feel as though I were not going to live any longer."

"And I want to live, for the world is such a beautiful place."

The sun shines, the rain cools it off, the snow looks soft and white and lovely when the winter is here and the trees are almost always lovely.

"In the spring they burst into bloom, in the summer time they are full and green, in the autumn they are of various colors and in the winter they are often covered with soft blankets of white snow."

"There are the trees of the forests, the dark pines and spruces and elms. They are always beautiful."

"Oh, keeper, the world is a very beautiful place and I want to live so very much."

Mrs. Deer was very nervous, for all of the deer family are extremely nervous and timid.

They are naturally rather delicate, too, in most cases.

"I am afraid," said the keeper, as he saw Mrs. Deer limping about most

"Well, Mrs. Deer, we must see what is the matter with you," the keeper said, and then the zoo doctor came along.

The keeper had sent for him. He had been around several times before, but the keeper had sent him away, saying:

"Stay around here, but not too near. We mustn't frighten Mrs. Deer, for she has enough pain without being made dreadfully nervous."

"We must be patient."

The zoo doctor had agreed with the keeper.

Mrs. Deer turned her eyes upon the keeper, now that she was being stroked by him.

The keeper stroked her and soothed her and said:

"There, there, Mrs. Deer, you'll be all well soon. All well soon."

Then the doctor looked at Mrs. Deer and he examined the place where the pain seemed to be.

"Dear me," said the doctor, "you mustn't worry, Mrs. Deer. You have rheumatism which is making you stiff and sore, but there are no broken bones and no fractured joints."

Mrs. Deer did not know just what all these things were, but she knew from the doctor's voice that everything was going well and that she would soon be about again.

"Yes," said the doctor, "you took cold and so got a slight attack of rheumatism which has pained you a lot."

"But you'll be all right in a day or so. You simply need a little liniment on your sore knee joint."

So the deer had the liniment put upon her knee joint. She didn't know just what liniment was, but she knew that something warm and soothing and comforting was being put on her knee and it was being rubbed in.

It was poured out of a bottle and too, it did make so much difference after it had been rubbed on her knee joint.

"You're going to be as well as ever in a day or so," said the keeper joyfully.

And Mrs. Deer, feeling so much better already, looked at the keeper, with tears of joy in her big eyes, and said, in deer language:

"Thank you, thank you so much, my kind, kind keeper."

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Sheer Prints for Ensembles

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY

Printed chiffons are answering a call of the mode to "come early and stay late." Already with spring scarcely begun, sheer prints are making their lovely presence known. Their entrance into the style picture is being accomplished for the most part via the ensemble route.

The costume which has captured fashion's fancy for both daytime and evening wear is the ensemble which exploits lovely printed chiffon for the frock, likewise for the lining of the coat, which is usually of solid-tone crepe, silk or transparent velvet.

Just such an ensemble type as above described is shown in the picture. It is a charming model of the sort of flowery chiffon which is always so flattering to fair women. Its color scheme is richly enhanced by the presence of a chartreuse crepe coat, which, according to fashion's edict, is lined with the same print as that of which the frock is made.

The vogue for these lovely print-with-plain ensembles extends to daytime hours as well as those of evening. Designers suggest the idea of a duo role for these charming costumes.

By styling the frock with detachable long sleeves. At will the wearer can remove the sleeves, thus transforming a modish afternoon frock into a stunning evening gown.

Color sounds an especially triumphant note for these voguish costumes. Whatever the material of the coat, its color is selected to glorify the picture. Usually some one tone or tint in the print gives a clue as to what the coat color will be. There

are such enchanting combinations as a frock of navy and white polka dot chiffon, topped with a three-quarter coat of bright navy transparent velvet, and completing this is a scarf of the dotted chiffon winding its graceful way about the neckline of the wrap.

Favoring on the list of these truly enchanting ensembles are those carried out in the capucine (nasturtium) shades.

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Some Good Things to Eat

By NELLIE MAXWELL

I wonder how many people appreciate fresh, green, piquant water-cress? When one may gather it fresh and serve it crisp and cool there is no green more appetizing. Here are a few ways to serve cress as sandwich filling:

Cress, Chives and Cheese Sandwich.—Thin one-half cupful of cream cheese with a highly sea-

soned french dressing, add one-half cupful of chopped cress and one tablespoonful of chopped chives. Spread on buttered graham bread. Press on a leaf of lettuce and cut into various shapes. Garnish the top of the sandwich with two or three sliced stuffed olives or a small fan made by thinly slicing a small sweet gherkin.

Cress and Egg Sandwich.—Mix equal parts of hard-cooked egg and water cress. Bind with mayonnaise dressing and season well. Spread on buttered slices of whole wheat bread and sprinkle with finely chopped dill pickles. Trim, cut into finger shapes and serve on a bed of lettuce.

Cress and Tomato Sandwich.—Mix enough mayonnaise with finely chopped cress to use for filling for sandwiches. On top of the filling place two thin slices of ripe tomato well seasoned. Cover with another slice and cut diagonally.

Chicken and Mushroom Sandwiches.—Spread rounds of toast with a paste prepared of white meat, cover with sliced mushrooms, sprinkle with grated American cheese and brown under a hot flame. Garnish with bacon, cress and pickles. Serve at once.

Henri Sandwich.—Rub two ounces of Roquefort cheese through a fine sieve and reduce to spreading consist-

ency with cream. Spread on slices of white bread, press on a leaf of crisp lettuce. Cover and garnish with ripe olives and celery hearts.

Chicken is so universally well liked that one is always safe in serving it.

In homes where the family is of such size that several fowls are needed, the legs are often left, as white meat holds preference; the legs may be served in a creole sauce on toast, making a satisfactory use of good meat.

Roasted chicken makes the best flavored meat for any dish, while for sandwiches the "stewed chicken" looks the best, which is true of chicken salad.

Chicken Livers.—Cut up and cook one dozen chicken livers and cook in butter until well done. Cut fine four slices of broiled bacon, mix with the hot livers. Toast and butter rounds of bread, spread with fried onions and top with the chicken livers and bacon. Garnish with two slices of fried tomato and surround with a little hot well-seasoned tomato sauce.

Any kind of liver from a young animal should be simmered, never cooked at a high temperature, as it toughens it, as does boiling eggs.

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Soap for Household Laundry

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The kind of soap used for household laundering depends on the fabrics that have to be washed, how much they are soiled, whether the washing is done by hand or machine, and whether the water is hard or soft.

Silks and woolsens are most sensitive to alkalis, and strong soaps which may contain uncombined alkalis should never be used on them, says the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A mild, neutral soap of known purity should also be used on cotton materials that show a tendency to fade, and on all delicate fabrics.

On the other hand, it is not economical to use an expensive soap on ordinary cotton fabrics where a medium-priced soap would be satisfactory, or on very heavy, dirty materials which would be more easily cleaned with a stronger soap.

Many women ignore this and are either wasteful of good soaps or spoil their more delicate garments with poor ones.

Chipped and flaked soaps go into solution very easily and have many uses for special fabrics. Some of these soaps are useful for the washing machine, but if heavy or much soiled articles are being washed, a solution made by dissolving a stronger soap in boiling water will do the work better.

The ingredients of most washing powders are cheaper and more satisfactory when bought separately.

Water softeners are sometimes added to soaps but their price is usually greater than their value. It is cheaper to buy them separately. There are other objections to their presence in soaps. Common salt and other inert and sometimes insoluble materials are often added to increase the weight of the bar or to give scouring properties.

Materials that will not dissolve and make suds, such as pumice and sand, are only valuable as scouring agents and should not be present in laundry soaps.

A good laundry soap should also be free from excessive water, which makes a moist, but wasteful bar of soap. No one wishes to pay for soap and receive a large proportion of water.

Almost all yellow laundry soaps contain rosin. It will lather and make suds, therefore it has some cleansing value, but if there is too much rosin the soap will have a disagreeable odor, give a sticky feeling, and possibly yellow the clothes.

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Shorter Working Hours Have Raised the Standard of American Workers

By ETHELBERT STEWART, Federal Labor Official.

MORE industrial workers in the United States are enjoying an increased amount of leisure than in any industrial country in the world. The dismal prognostications made some years ago when first shorter work weeks were introduced have not been justified.

The labor unions have agitated for shorter hours for many years and have succeeded in bringing about that reform. Now the five-day week is coming into general use. Forty or fifty years ago it was the universal opinion of employers that the longer the hours the better it was for the man. Vacations were practically unknown in industry. Both employers and the wives and children of workers in many cases dreaded Sundays because so many of the men got drunk. When the unions came along with their demands for shorter hours these arguments were advanced and were renewed when, more recently, the five-day week was proposed.

These arguments do not hold good any longer. The type of man working in the industries has progressed with the progress of industry. He has been compelled to keep up with the times or drop out of the procession entirely. Some workers still drink on their days off, but that is the fault of the man and not the system. If they drink habitually, they will find their jobs gone and, to that extent, the situation is self-corrective.

Modern Youth May Be Depended Upon to Measure Up to Test Put on It

By CONGRESSWOMAN RUTH BRYAN OWEN.

They talk about building more ships for defense against outward enemies! There are two ships we need within the nation itself—Citizenship and Statesmanship. A real republic is not governed by a small group, but by the service of each individual pulling together for the national good.

It has taken woman seventy years to find her place in the community. She is now gradually finding her place in government, and the future promises to see woman as a figure in international affairs. Uncle Sam needs a wife to help him with the national housekeeping.

On the young people of today depends the future of the republic. It is part of my campaign to give them an opportunity to play up to. Youth has always measured up to the test put to it. Look at youth's rally in wartime!

We still have the pioneer spirit in youth, and that spirit is as important today as it was when physical sacrifice was asked of the pioneer. We have our Lindberghs and our Amelia Earharts, who are more representative of American youth than the types criticized in the newspapers.

The same spirit is exhibited among young people with regard to citizenship. I am working chiefly among high school boys and girls, and the response proves that even they want their opportunity to be of service.

World Today Has Many Men of Faith Comparable to the Biblical Heroes

By REV. C. E. JEFFERSON (New York), Congregationalist.

Doctors, scientists and peacemakers are men of faith comparable to the Biblical heroes. Men of faith are not confined to the Bible or past history. We have groups in the world today who are heroes in the world of faith. Of these are the men who are working day and night to find a cure for cancer. Another are the engineers who are charting the log to perfect commerce in the air. Others are those working for a united church. Then there are the peacemakers, working for the abolition of war.

Many people do not know what faith really is. Faith is building on the invisible in order to accomplish the impossible. It is a thing of action, not a state of feeling. Most people connect faith with some theological belief about the Bible. Noah had faith, but there was no Bible in the ark. Enoch walked with God, but there was no book in his hand. So it is possible for men today to walk with God without a book to rely on.

It is true that faith is invisible; but scientists are working every day on foundations they don't see and never will see. No one has ever seen an atom, an electron, or wireless wave, yet we know they exist.

America's Need Is More of the Spirit of Christ and of Washington

By DOCTOR SHELTON, President National Bible Institute.

America today needs a greatly increased number of men and women who possess the disposition that was in Washington and that was pre-eminent in Christ—humanity, purity, clear-headedness. When Washington was derided and attacked he was patient and forbearing. When he wrote to the governors of all the states in 1783, he referred to his retirement as commander-in-chief of the American army, and said that he made it his earnest prayer that God would . . . most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy and to demean ourselves with that charity, humanity and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the divine author of our blessed religion, without a humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation.

American Farmer Is Handling Only One-Half of His Own Business

By P. L. BETTS, Expert on Farm Economics.

The farmer hasn't kept up with improving business methods. He has let some one else take over the selling end of the business of farming, where most of the money is made. He is permitting the other fellow to take profits the farmer himself should have.

Big businesses are merging, because by consolidating they can do things in a bigger way and produce greater dividends. What is the farmer doing? He is trying as an individual to compete with scientific business.

The farmers need to take over the other half of their business, the selling end, which they have let get away from them.

We farmers have made millionaires of those who own the other half of our business.



Mrs. Deer Was Very Nervous.

painfully, "that you have sprained or strained your knee joint or maybe your ankle."

Poor Mrs. Deer wanted to be made well and yet she was afraid to be captured by the keeper.

Now the keeper did not want to frighten Mrs. Deer, and he understood just how she felt.

She was certainly in a great deal of pain and yet she dreaded being attended to for she knew that often meant so much more pain.

"I have to be patient," said the keeper, "for if I hurry her and frighten her I will only make her worse."

"Then she will have a terrible case of nervous fright in addition to the pain which is making her limp."

Indeed, the keeper was very patient. He waited a long, long time before the deer would let him take her gently, not forcing her to come to him.

Makes Cozy Room for a Girl

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In "Own Your Own Room" clubs, 4-H girls learn how to plan a simple attractive room, how to overcome drawbacks and eliminate undesirable furnishings, how to arrange to best advantage what they already have, how to spend money wisely for new furnishings, and how to care for their rooms. Very often it happens that

that she could have exclusively for herself was a little room over the kitchen which her two brothers had more or less wrecked with "rough-housing." There were seven shot holes in the walls where they had tried out their air rifles. The plaster was cracked in many places; the paper was streaked and faded, and none of the furniture was in usable condition. Ruby had almost no money to



View of Ruby Bing's Room and Dressing Table.

when a girl has succeeded, with the help and advice of the extension agent, in making her own room attractive, the family becomes interested and soon the whole house is transformed.

Ruby Bing of Albemarle county, Virginia, wanted a pretty bedroom of her own. The only place in the house

spend for improvement. She decided to invest what little she had in paint—white paint for the furniture and woodwork, rose water color for the walls. She filled up the cracks and shot holes with putty, and then gave the walls and ceiling two covering coats. After the frame of the window and the doors were painted she var-