

Woman's World

By Mair M. Morgan



Cake as a Desert

How often has a perfect dinner or luncheon been almost too much because a luscious cake has been served along with a fruit or cream dessert? The cake in itself was so good, so nourishing and such a perfect ending to the meal that it would have been quite enough and one could have appreciated its flavour more than mixing it with other foods.

Chocolate Fudge Cake spells perfection for the lone dessert. It has all the elements of sweetness, flavour and nourishment and it can be made as decorative as you please. Serve it on a crystal plate or platter, add chopped walnuts or chopped white almonds put the fudge icing on in swirls as shown in the illustration and the high light of the meal is ready.

Sifted cake flour and unsweetened chocolate are the basis of success for such a cake as this — and it makes such a moist rich cake that it will be lovely for several days — only it is so good you may have trouble keeping the family from eating it all at once.

Chocolate Fudge Cake

- 2 cups sifted cake flour
 - 2 teaspoons baking powder
 - 1/2 teaspoon salt
 - 1/2 cup butter or other shortening
 - 1 cup milk
 - 1 cup sugar
 - 2 squares unsweetened chocolate
 - 1 egg, well beaten
 - 1 teaspoon vanilla
- Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add chocolate and blend, then add egg and vanilla. Add flour alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth. Bake in a greased pan 8 x 8 x 2 inches in moderate oven (350 deg. F.) 1 hr. Cover top and sides with fudge frosting.

Fudge Frosting

- 2 squares unsweetened chocolate cut in pieces
 - Dash of salt
 - 2-3 cup milk
 - 2 cups sugar
 - 1 teaspoon vanilla
 - 1 tablespoon light corn syrup
 - 2 tablespoons butter
- Add chocolate to milk and place over low flame. Cook until mixture is smooth and blended, stirring constantly. Add sugar, salt, and corn syrup, and stir until sugar is dissolved and

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mixture boils. Continue cooking, without stirring, until a small amount of mixture forms a very soft ball in cold water (232 deg. F.). Remove from fire. Add butter and vanilla. Cool to lukewarm (110 deg. F.). Beat until of right consistency to spread. Makes enough frosting to cover tops and sides of two 9-inch layers.

THIS WEEK'S WINNER

Banana Salad

Line a glass dish with crisp lettuce leaves, slices of ripe tomato, then fill dish with bananas sliced very thin over which pour a mild salad dressing, then sprinkle with chopped walnuts and chill.

Summer Drink

Make a pot of cocoa in the usual way only with half the amount of sugar, adding 1/2 cup of strong coffee to one quart of cocoa. Pour while hot into tall glasses, each containing 2 cubes of ice and one marshmallow.

Sent in by Mrs. C. B. Crawford, R. R. No. 3, Lakefield, Ont.

HOW TO ENTER CONTEST

Plainly write or print out the ingredients and method and send it together with name and address to Household Science, Room 421, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

Preserved Vegetables

There were 177,677 lb. of canned vegetables imported in June valued at \$20,284 compared with 174,048 at \$16,674 in the same month last year. The amount from the United States was \$8,994 lb. and from other countries 88,683 lb. Pickles and sauces were imported to the value of \$31,301, of which \$20,409 came from the United Kingdom and \$7,547 from the United States.

Most of Canada's exports of canned vegetables went to the United Kingdom during June. The total was 4,324,895 lb. valued at \$182,119 and the amount to the United Kingdom 3,959,957 at \$163,512. Pickles, sauces and catsups exported were valued at \$328,119, of which the United Kingdom took \$322,747.

In 1935 coffee drinkers in the United States consumed an average of 60.5 cups of coffee each.

The average Harvard student spends \$5,000 to get his degree; 125 years ago the average cost was less than \$3,000.

Welcomed Back Home



Going back to his home town, Independence, Kan., for first time since his nomination, Governor Alford M. Landon is enthusiastically greeted by his women neighbors at luncheon in his honor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IV. — August 30. BEGINNING THE WORLD MISSIONS

Acts 11:19-26; 13: 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT — And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to the whole creation. Mark 16:15.

THE LESSON IN ITS SETTING — The church at Antioch was founded in 42 A.D. The missionary journey of Paul and Barnabas was in 47 A.D.

PLACE — Antioch was situated in the northern part of Syria about 20 miles from the seacoast, on Orontes River. Cyprus was an island located in the Mediterranean Sea opposite and about sixty miles from Syria. Salamis was a seaport located at the eastern end of the island, while Paphos was a seaport located at the western extremity of the same island.

"They therefore that were scattered abroad upon the tribulation that arose about Stephen." This refers back to the persecution and scattering of the Christians from Jerusalem mentioned in Acts 8:4. "Travelled as far as Phoenicia." The country immediately north of Palestine on the Mediterranean coast, part of the Roman province of Syria, in which were the great cities of Tyre, Sidon, Beirut, and Tripolis. "And Cyprus." An island sixty miles from the Syrian coast, and forty-five miles from the coast of Asia Minor, approximately thirty-five hundred square miles in area, about three times the size of the State of Rhode Island. "And Antioch, speaking the word to none save only to Jews." These missionaries were Jews themselves, and felt more confidence in confining their efforts to fellow Gentiles.

"Then, when they had fasted and prayed and laid their hands on them, they sent them away." Barnabas and Saul were not here ordained to be apostles, they were apostles before this. It was, however, a service of solemn dedication, in which these men received the blessing of fellow Christians in the church at Antioch.

"So they, being sent forth by the Holy Spirit." Every work for Christ is a partnership with God. We work together with God (2 Cor. 6:1). A missionary not sent forth by the Holy Spirit is doomed to the deepest disappointment, and perhaps tragedy. "Went down to Seleucia." The seaport of Antioch, at the mouth of the Orontes River, mentioned only here in the New Testament. "And from hence they sailed to Cyprus." Probably the missionary apostles were induced to take this route because Cyprus was the birthplace of one of them.

them, because love for him filled their hearts, because Christ had changed their hearts and given them new life.

"Now there were at Antioch, in the church that was there, prophets and teachers." Prophets were men inspired by the Holy Spirit with a direct message from God (Acts 2:17; 1 Cor. 12:28; 14:1-5). They must have been present in most of the apostolic congregations (1 Cor. 12:28; Eph. 4:11; Acts 11:27; 15:32), and apparently ranked next to the apostles in authority. "Barnabas, and Symeon that was called Niger." Nothing is known of this man except that he was of Jewish origin, as his first name indicates. "And Lucius of Cyrene." This is a Latin name, though his birthplace or home may indicate that he was of the Jews who abounded in Cyrene and the other parts of northern Africa. "And Manaen the foster brother of Herod the tetrarch, and Saul." The Herod mentioned here must have been Herod Antipas. It should be especially noticed that the name of Saul appears last. He is not given first place, even after his first missionary journey, by the officers in charge of the church (15:25). Officialism is slow to recognize work not done in its own way.

"And they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Spirit said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. It may be that the church was now assembled together with the express purpose of talking and praying about the great task of carrying the gospel to the heathen. Barnabas had already been called of the Lord to labor among the Gentiles.

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"And when they were at Salamis."

This was the nearest port of Cyprus for voyagers from Seleucia located at its eastern end of the island, and mentioned only here in the New Testament. "They proclaimed the word of God in the synagogues of the Jews; and they had also John as their attendant." This is not John the apostle, the author of the fourth Gospel, but John Mark, the author of the second Gospel, the cousin of Barnabas. The word here translated attendant is used elsewhere by Luke to designate an officer or servant of the synagogue in Nazareth (Luke 4:20).

"And when they had gone through the whole island." The phrase would seem to indicate that they had preached the gospel in all the important places throughout Cyprus. "Unto Paphos." A seaport near the western extremity of the island, the modern city of Buffo, and the seat of the proconsul, the administrative centre of the island since its annexation by the Romans in 58 B.C. "They found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-Jesus." Cf. the record of Simon the sorcerer (Acts 8:9-25) and of Sevea (Acts 19:11-16). The word here translated sorcerer simply means wise man. He represented in his single personality both the modern fortune-teller and the modern man of science.

"Who was with the proconsul, Sergius, a man of understanding." Cyprus was a province which had become so thoroughly Roman as not to need the presence of troops, and was governed by a civil magistrate under the rule of the Senate. An inscription was discovered at Soloi on the north coast of this island, dated in the proconsulship of Paulus, and probably refers to this very person. A person like the proconsul, keenly interested in nature and philosophy, would enjoy the society of Bar-Jesus. "The same called unto them Barnabas and Saul, and sought to hear the word of God." Certainly this man had heard of the Jewish faith and of the doctrine of one supreme holy God. He like great multitudes of other intellectual men of his time, was dissatisfied with the idolatrous and sensualistic religions of the Mediterranean world.

"But Elymas the sorcerer (for so is his name by interpretation) withouted them, seeking to turn aside the proconsul from the faith." The word here translated withouted is used later by Paul (2 Tim. 3:8; 4:15). The word here translated to turn away means to turn aside from the right path, to pervert, to corrupt.

"But Saul, who is also called Paul." This is the first time that we meet the name Paul. Why he should take this name in preference to the name Saul is not known, but we do know that here the great apostle is entering upon a new period of life, and a new name could not be taken at a more appropriate time than this. "Filled with the Holy Spirit, fasten-

ed his eyes on him, and said, O full of all guile and all villainy." The first word has reference to deceit, and the second to innate wickedness. "Thou son of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness." (Cr. John 8:44) There is hardly a more terrible indictment of one man by another in all the Bible than this fierce denunciation proceeding from the lips of the apostle Paul. "Wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?" The word here translated to pervert is the same word translated in verse eight to turn aside.

"And now, behold, the hand of the Lord is upon thee, and thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a season. And immediately there fell on him a mist and a darkness; and he went about seeking some to lead him by the hand." For the expression the hand of the Lord, see Ex. 9:3; Judges 2:15; 1 Kings 18:46.

"Then the proconsul, when he saw what was done, believed, being astonished at the teaching of the Lord." So remarkable is the conversion of a Roman proconsul, thus early in the history of the Christian church, that some, including Renan, regard the statement as absolutely incredible. But the narrative, aside from our belief in inspiration, is utterly free from any details that would indicate the narrative to be one written out of the imagination of later generation.

Sophisticated Air



1913-B

Sleeping pajamas are so pretty these days. And this model holds true with today's model not only for slim young 14's, but also for their sisters in the 42's.

The pajama illustrated has a cool, trim neckline with a wainty pointed collar and tricky yoke that extends into a panel for the bodice closing. It is exceedingly appropriate for gardening or to do your morning work in as the dropped shoulder line, instead of sleeves removes every possibility of strain. The blouse is gathered to the yoke in front and back giving a flattering fullness and smooth appearance. Try your hand at this tailored model in polka dotted silk, printed crepe, cotton or light flannel.

Barbara Bell Patterns No. 1913-B is available for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of pattern wanted. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred), wrap it carefully and address your order to Barbara Bell, 73 Adelaide W., Toronto.

Live Long

Restricted Diet in Youth Leads to Old Age — With Water Fleas

At Brown University Dr. Lester Ingle and Professor Arthur M. Banta are studying the mystery of life and especially the process of growing old. The objects of their critical study are cladocera, so-called water fleas, which are not insects at all, but minute animals related to the lobster. Ingle and Banta cut down the food supply in the younger stages of the "fleas," then increased it after maturity. Result: The duration of vigor was increased by 50 per cent.

In four years nearly 2,000 cladocera were tested at Brown. Animals that were normally fed at all stages of growth had an average life of only 25 days. Their 1/2 rations on half rations for fourteen days and full rations thereafter lived to the hale and hearty age of 42 days. Similar experiments with partial diets until the cladocera were 20 and 28 days old resulted in life spans of 44 and 51 days.

Apparently the most favorable period of the abundant life is not early youth, but maturity, when possibly the body is better able to withstand the effects of a fairly rapid dissipation of energy. This is not exactly a revolutionary discovery. For at least a generation it has been known that either by lowering the body temperature or by reducing the food supply it is possible to prolong the life of very low organisms.

Process of Metabolism

Evidently we are confronted here with a modification of the metabolic process whereby food is converted into tissue and energy, a process that obviously put a mechanical and chemical strain on the organism. If the strain is great, as when large quantities of food are devoured, the wear and tear also are great. Meals that mean a burning up of youth. Give the body what it wants — no more — and life is prolonged.

Neither Ingle nor Banta cares to draw any analogy between water fleas and humans. Still, they do permit themselves to say that "if human life could be prolonged to a proportionate extent, the average expectation of life at birth would be close to 100 years and humans would be growing and reproducing at 80 and 90 years of age."

Sale of Sweet Feed Is On The Increase

That livestock feeders and poultry raisers are using an increased amount of sweet feeds is an established fact. In periods of low prices feed costs must be carefully watched. Practices that are not economical must be discarded and true values must be established. The feed that produces the most meat, milk or eggs, for the money expended is the most practical and economical.

In the highly developed dairy sections pure cane molasses has long been considered a necessity. These dairymen have spent years producing and marketing milk and butterfat. They know from actual experience the practices that are most profitable for them to follow. Likewise, in cattle feeding sections the use of pure cane molasses has become more and more important.

These actual feed success tests, carried on by the most successful class of live stock men, pave the way for others who have not developed their industry to that high degree of efficiency. It is only natural, therefore, that more communities are taking up this modern method of feeding which has been proven most economical by the leaders of the industry.

Keeping Harness Out of the Stable

Extremely Important Yet Very Often Sadly Neglected

Every farmer should provide a special room for his harness, separated from the main part of the horse stable. Most harness rooms, so-called, are immediately behind the animals or at some place in the barn where they absorb a large portion of the ammonia fumes which arise. It would be difficult to estimate the loss in harness leather due to the conditions just described. The ammonia fumes eat the life out of the leather, causing it to crack, break, and eventually go to pieces. Overcome this condition by all means, and supplement it with the practice of thoroughly washing the harness twice yearly, allowing it to dry, after which it is thoroughly greased with some dependable harness oil. This, in reality, is not a minor problem; it is one of extreme importance, and yet often sadly neglected by a great number of farmers.

FU MANCHU

By Sax Rohmer



Etham joined us, uttered one short, dry sob, and dropped upon his knees. Denby had not been there just a little while before. Now he came to be there now we dared not guess. Fu Manchu! I felt my flesh creep. . . .



Smith leaped to his feet. "We are fools," he shouted. "Loose the dog!" Then in a lower tone to me: "I know Caesar is crippled, but if anything human kills there, the dog will lead us to it, and if a man is there he will try to escape."



As the gardener approached with the limping mastiff, Smith called to him. "Keep him on the leash, Edwards. He will lead us."



The plan worked! One of the alarm bells connected with points along the fence began ringing madly inside the house. "Wait!" commanded Etham, and dashed inside.