

Fascist Chief Directs Battle Maneuvers



Signor Starage (right), General Secretary of Fascist Party, inspects tanks during maneuvers of Young Fascists near Rome, preparatory for embarkation for Africa.

Woman's World

By Mair M. Morgan

OFFICE METHODS AT HOME

Some housewives are rather haphazard in the management of what might be called the business side of the home, and the result is sometimes needless worry and expense. If they would take a leaf out of their office sisters' books they would find these matters very much easier to look after.

For instance, letters and accounts are always dealt with first thing when they are received. It may not be possible to send an answer right away, but the letter or account is put in its proper department, and is dealt with in due course.

Even if you don't have a desk for your letters, you can set aside a special drawer for accounts, receipts and so on. Get one or two big envelopes and write on the outside what they contain, such as "Receipts".

Then you can get some rubber bands or paper fasteners, and it will be an easy matter to keep together all the gas accounts, rent receipts, and so on. Then if any question is ever raised on a receipt you will be able to put your hands on it quite readily.

Those receipts which may be called on after a good number of years, such as for the annual payment of an insurance policy, should be carefully kept in a separate envelope, labelled on the outside.

Unpaid bills can be put into a special box as soon as received, and paid off as soon as possible. Small bills should be dealt with, as soon as you get them, for it is these small items which one is apt to forget, and when allowed to mount up the total may give you a shock one day when you have not the ready money to pay it.

Another business idea which is worth copying is to make a note for future reference of when any payments become due, or the date when collectors' next visits are likely to be. One sometimes forgets when such a visit is likely, and you say to yourself, "Is it this week or next week the collector comes?"

If you keep a note of such dates in a diary, you will know to allow the sum of money due for that week, and not find yourself short when the collector calls. Or it may be that you become ill, and if someone else is left in charge of household affairs they will know what has to be paid out.

You'll find it a good idea, too, to have a drawer with writing pad, envelopes, postcards, labels, blotting paper, pen and ink (or fountain pen) pencil and rubber. These are often wanted in a hurry, and if you know exactly where to get them it saves a lot of time, and perhaps, temper.

Some rubber bands (in various widths), paper clips, drawing pins, and a small supply of pen nibs are worth while keeping in stock, while an address book is essential if you have difficulty in remembering the exact number of the street in which friends live.

WEEK-END GUESTS

One thing that adds zest to the homemaker's enjoyment of the role of hostess to house guests is to plan, before their arrival, the menus for the entire visit. Besides saving many a flustered minute, it is the most economical way to entertain. Use up leftovers at luncheon whenever there are any and rely on an unusual dessert or hot biscuits or something special to make the meal festive.

Left-over chicken, for instance, goes into stuffed tomatoes. Combine the finely chopped meat with rice, season well and moisten with chicken stock. Stuff scooped out tomatoes with mixture, cover with buttered crumbs and serve with scrambled eggs.

A fruit omelet is delicious for Sunday morning breakfast or makes a splendid luncheon dish when there's not a left-over to be used.

Another interesting fruity main dish is a variation of a club sandwich.

Apricot Fluffy Omelet

Four eggs, 1 tablespoon butter, 1/2 cup milk, 2 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca, 1 scant teaspoon salt, 1-8 teaspoon pepper, apricot jam.

Put tapioca, salt, pepper and milk in top of double boiler. Place over rapidly boiling water and bring to the scalding point. Then cook five minutes, stirring frequently. Add butter and remove from boiling water. Let cool slightly while beating eggs. Beat whites and yolks separately, beating yolks until thick and lemon colored. Beat whites until stiff. Add egg yolks to cooked mixture and mix well. Fold in whites of eggs and pour into a hot 10-inch iron frying pan in which butter is melted. Cook over a low flame for three minutes. Then bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for fifteen minutes. Cut across at right angle to handle of spider, being careful not to cut all the way through. Spread with jam. Fold and slide onto a hot platter. Dust with powdered sugar and serve at once.

Summer Club Sandwich

Hot buttered toast, cheese, bacon, pineapple, lettuce, mayonnaise. Put a thin slice of cheese on a piece of toast and melt in broiler. Cook bacon until crisp, two slices for each sandwich. Sauté sliced pineapple in bacon fat. Put a slice of pineapple on melted cheese, cover with a leaf of crisp lettuce and add another slice of toast. Cover with lettuce leaves and on these put the bacon. Spread with mayonnaise, add more lettuce and top with a piece of toast. Serve with pickles.

Filled Cup Cakes

This dessert is a winner every time. If you have the individual baking pans to make the cake shells, well and good. If not bake cup cakes and cut out centres. Four cake shells, 1 cup milk, 5 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons cornstarch, 1-8 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1/2 cup shredded coconut, 1 egg, 1 cup diced peaches.

Heat milk in double boiler. Mix and sift sugar, cornstarch and salt and stir in hot milk. Return to heat and cook until thick, stirring constantly. Cover and cook a few minutes longer. Cool and add vanilla and coconut. Fill cake shells with cream filling and chill in refrigerator for an hour or longer. Top with diced or sliced peaches or berries and serve.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Linoleum
Alcohol will clean discolored linoleum. After it has dried thoroughly, apply a coat of lacquer.

Oily Skin
If the skin of the face is oily, try washing it once a day in fresh water, to which the juice of a lemon has been added.

Plaster Casts
To clean plaster casts, cover with a paste of French chalk and water. Allow it to dry and then rub off with a soft brush.

Silk Hose
Rub the heel of the silk hose with paraffin, when troubled with wearing holes in the heels, and the annoyance will be overcome.

Give Pretty Sheen
When rinsing the hair, try adding a half cup of vinegar to the rinse water. It will soften the hair and give it a pretty sheen.

It is well to remember that sixteen mesh is the best size screening to use for the windows and doors. This mesh will keep out the smaller insects as well as flies and mosquitos.

Keeping Out The Flies

When the percolator becomes coffee stained, put a cupful of salt in it, add water, then let it percolate the same as when preparing coffee. The percolator will be as bright as when new.

Brightening The Coffee Percolator

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Laundering Flannels

Wash the flannels in lukewarm water and soap flakes. Do not rub them nor run through wringer. Rinse, hang in shade and when they are almost dry, iron them on the wrong side.

Keeping Paint

If a can of paint has been partly used, and it is not wished to cover the can securely, stir the paint thoroughly, then fill to the top with water. When needed, pour off the water very carefully.

Alcohol Dissolves Shellac

Any mixture containing alcohol will dissolve the shellac on polished furniture, if spilled and not removed at once. It should be wiped off immediately, then the spot rubbed thoroughly with sweet oil.

Laundering Satin

When laundering satin, or any cotton material having a glazed finish, the shiny surface can be preserved much longer if small amount of borax is added to the soapy water and again to the rinse water.

Pouring Liquids

When pouring liquid from a can, the punching of one hole is not sufficient. A second hole should be punched on the opposite side of the can to allow air to enter and make the liquid flow easily.

When a Dutchman refused to cross the frontier into Germany to give evidence, a strange court was held near Elten. The Dutchman was willing to give evidence, so the court removed to the Dutch customs house on the frontier, a little way from Elten. There a table was placed half in Dutch and a half in German territory. The witness, standing on Dutch land, made his statement to the German judges sitting in Germany.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BARNABAS (A CONSECRATED MAN OF MEANS) — Acts 4:36, 37; 11:19-30. **GOLDEN TEXT.** — He was a good man, and full of the Holy Spirit and of faith. Acts 11:24.

THE LESSON IN ITS SETTING. — The first appearance of Barnabas is during the same year as the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, A.D. 31. The conversion of the Apostle Paul took place in A.D. 32. The missionary journey in which Barnabas accompanied Saul took place, according to Ramsay, in 50 A.D., whereas others date it A.D. 45 and 46. The council at Jerusalem took place during the following year.

PLACE. — Barnabas first appears in the city of Jerusalem, where, no doubt, his greatest ministry was carried on. He was called by the Holy Spirit to accompany the Apostle Paul to the city of Antioch.

"And Joseph, who by the apostles was surnamed Barnabas (which is, being interpreted, Son of exhortation)." Barnabas comes from two words, Bar, meaning son, and nabas, possibly connected with the Hebrew word nabî, meaning prophet, a name which may have been given to him because of his pre-eminent gifts of speaking. "A Levite," Barnabas is the only Levite mentioned by name in the New Testament. They occupied a very subordinate position in New Testament Judaism, and when engaged at all in the service of the great sanctuary, were chiefly employed as temple police. "A man of Cyprus by race," Cyprus was an important island situated in the northeast corner of the Mediterranean Sea in an angle formed by the coasts of Cilicia and Syria, with an area of about 5,384 square miles.

"Having a field," Although the Levites were not allowed to hold possession in land, since God himself was their portion (Num. 18:20; Deut. 10:9), yet they could do so by purchase or inheritance (Jer. 32:7-12). "Sold it, and brought the money and laid it at the apostles' feet." It would seem from 1 Cor. 9:6 that Barnabas by this great gift, was compelled, in later years, to earn his own living. The generosity of that deed is measured not by what he gave, but by what he left.

"They therefore that were scattered abroad upon the tribulation that arose about Stephen." The narrative is now resumed from Acts 8:4. The church at Jerusalem was, no doubt, like other churches, in danger of becoming self-centered and self-sufficient, with a cooling, possibly, of its ardor for the preaching of the gospel, when the persecution here referred the early disciples in each direction, resulting in a marvellous revivifying of the entire early Church. "Travelled as far as Phoenicia." The country immediately north of Palestine, part of the Roman province of Syria, in which were the great cities of Tyre, Sidon, Beirut, Tripolis. "And Cyprus, and Antioch, speaking the word to none save only to Jews." Antioch was the capital of the province of Syria, one of the three great cities of the Roman Empire, excelled only by Rome and Alexandria. "But there were some of them, men of Cyprus and Cyrene," Cyrene was a city of Libya in north Africa west of Egypt (see 2:10; 13:1). "Who, when they were come to Antioch, spake unto the Greeks also, preaching the Lord Jesus." There is great difference of opinion as to what is meant by this word Greeks. Some believe that it refers to Jews of the dispersion, born and brought up outside of Palestine, but Jews in birth, religion, and training. But the best manuscripts of the context itself would lead us to believe that these Greeks were a part of that numerous class who had abandoned the worship of pagan gods and were seeking food for their religious hunger in the services of the synagogues.

"And the hand of the Lord was with them; and a great number that believed turned unto the Lord." So it was not a mistake. In acting thus without official sanction, they had not gone beyond the mind of their Master. The evident blessing on their work justified them.

"And the report concerning them came to the ears of the church which was in Jerusalem." The church at Jerusalem was still the mother church and all that took place in Jerusalem was still the mother church and all that took place in relation to the preaching of the gospel at that time was certainly reported to the pillars of the church in Jerusalem, and apparently was investigated, envoys being sent from the Jerusalem Church to survey and make reports concerning happenings in other cities. "And they sent forth Barnabas as far as Antioch." The choice of commissioner was a wise one. That his introduction had been regarded as sufficient voucher for Saul's discipleship shows that he

was high in the confidence of the Church at Jerusalem; and this is further indicated by the fact that he was now sent alone (contrast with 8:14) on a mission of such responsibility.

"Who, when he was come, and had seen the grace of God, was glad." A smaller man would have probably raised difficulties regarding circumcision or baptism, but Barnabas determined not to be more particular than the Holy Spirit. These Greeks might be Gentiles by birth, but they were undoubtedly saints by new birth. "And he exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart they would cleave unto the Lord." Their determination was at present formed and they had turned to the Lord; the purport of Barnabas's exhortation was that continuing in the same determination they should hold fast their

"For he was a good man." The natural, but not certain, inference from faith and allow nothing to check their attachment to Christ.

"And he went forth to Tarsus to seek for Saul." Tarsus was, of course, the city of Saul, and there he had been spending perhaps ten years, a period of his life which, for us, is almost a total blank.

"And when he had found him, he brought him unto Antioch." So Saul now, perhaps, left the home of his childhood for the last time, and entered on his life's work, introduced to it by the same friend who had before introduced him to the disciples at Jerusalem. "And it came to pass, that even for a whole year they were gathered together with the church, and taught much people." This is the first time that the word church is used in Acts for a local company outside of Jerusalem. This is also probably the first time that Paul found a quiet church in which to work, giving him unlimited scope for his great abilities.

"And that the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch." The word Christian has, for its foundation, the Greek word Christos, which is a translation of the Hebrew word Messiah, meaning anointed one. The termination of the word, ianous, is Latin. Thus the word is Greek, the idea is Hebrew, and the particular form of the word is Latin.

"Now in these days there came down prophets from Jerusalem unto Antioch." Whilst foreknowledge of events is not of necessity implied by the word prophet, either in the Old Testament or the New Testament, the case of Agabus, both here and in 21:10, 11, shows that predictiveness was by no means excluded. Then Christan prophets, moreover, as we see them in Acts, combine the duty of ministering to the Lord with that of preaching the word; they are not foretellers, but forthtellers of God's will.

"And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the Spirit that there should be a great famine over all the world; which came to pass in the days of Claudius." Suetonius alludes to assidue sterilities causing famine-prices under Claudius, while Dion Cassius and Tacitus speak of only two famines in Rome, and famine in Rome implied death in the great corn-growing countries of the Mediterranean; Eusebius mentions famine in Greece, and an inscription perhaps refers to famine in Asia Minor. Thus widespread death over the Roman world is fully attested independently; beyond the Roman world our evidence does not extend.

"And the disciples, every man according to his ability." See 1 Cor. 16:2. "Determined to send relief unto the brethren that dwell in Judaea." The suggestion may have come from Barnabas, who had been foremost at an earlier period (4:37) in relieving the necessity of the poor brethren, and who is so often brought before us as performing some act of sympathy and tenderness.

"Which also they did, sending it to the elders by the hand of Barnabas and Saul." Thus Barnabas sent from Jerusalem, brought spiritual wealth to Antioch; Antioch sends back relief for material needs to their brethren in the Holy City.

Potato Field Day Highly Successful

Many Farmers Discuss Problems With Experts at Central Experimental Farm.

Ottawa—"One doughnut is twice as fattening as an eight-ounce potato; a piece of pie, three times as much; rice, three and a half times; chocolate bar, oatmeal and macaroni four times as fattening as potatoes," John Tucker, of the Botany Division, Central Experimental Farm, Dominion Department of Agriculture, informed a large number of farmers and their wives at the potato field day held recently at the Central Experimental Farm.

The potato field day was a tentative innovation for Ottawa for, although potato field days are known at the other Dominion experimental farms in the various provinces, this meeting was the first of its kind held in Ottawa. Farmers and potato growers were present from as far as Port Hope in the West, to Lennoxville, Que., in the East.

MEET EXPERTS

The field day gave all those interested in potato growing in the eastern counties of Ontario and the adjacent districts in Quebec an opportunity to meet and discuss their potato production and marketing problems with the expert members of the Farm staff of the Botany, Horticulture and Field Husbandry Divisions, and also with other specialists from the Dominion Fruit and Entomological Branches.

Interesting information bearing on all phases of the potato was conveyed in the shape of short lectures, followed by general questions and answers. Incidentally, in a lull after a lecture on fertilizers, a voice was heard to ask, "Did you use fertilizers with your strawberries this year?" "No," came the reply, evidently from a farmer's wife with a "sweet voice." "We just used sugar and cream like the other folks."

Insect pests of the potato and their control was dealt with by A. G. Duxton, of the Dominion Entomological Branch, while R. E. Robinson, of the Dominion Fruit Branch, explained the official grading of table stock potatoes.

EXPORTED 1,000,000 BUSHELS

John Tucker, in dealing with the production of seed potatoes, reminded his hearers that for the past 10 years Canada had exported more than 1,000,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes every year. L. E. Wright, of the Chemistry Division, interested the meeting in the use of various fertilizers for specific soils bearing potato crop, and the Dominion Animal Husbandman, G. W. Muir, who had just returned from an official visit to the Maritimes, spoke on the feeding value of potatoes for livestock.

In the afternoon, after an address of welcome on behalf of the Farm from the Dominion Cerealist, L. H. Newman, P. O. Ripley, of the Field Husbandry Division, led a personal tour of the potato plots, when field demonstrations were carried out.

CURIOUS WORLD

"The Old Tippling Philosopher" is the name of a small roadside inn near Caldwell Castle, Monmouthshire.

After a career of forty-nine years, during which she has covered 780,000 miles, the most historic L. M. S. engine is to be preserved at St. Rollox, Glasgow.

The oldest dog in Great Britain is believed to be "Don", an Airedale belonging to Mr. G. Sparrow, of Costessey, Norfolk. He is twenty-one.

The meat G. Britain consumes, 44 p.c. is home supplied, 34 per cent. comes from the Argentine, 6 per cent. from Australia, and 16 per cent. from other Empire sources.

A turkey has taken charge of a brood of goslings near Wigton, Cumberland, and in the same district a wild drake has mated with farmyard ducks.

Scotland is called Sotima in the Magyar language, Skotsko in Czechoslovakia, Iskocya in Turkey, and Szkocja in Poland.

The oldest type of pottery ever made in Ireland has been discovered in a great stone cairn at Dunloy, Co. Antrim. It dates from the Stone Age. The cairn also yielded perfect flint arrowheads, stone beads, polished stone axes.

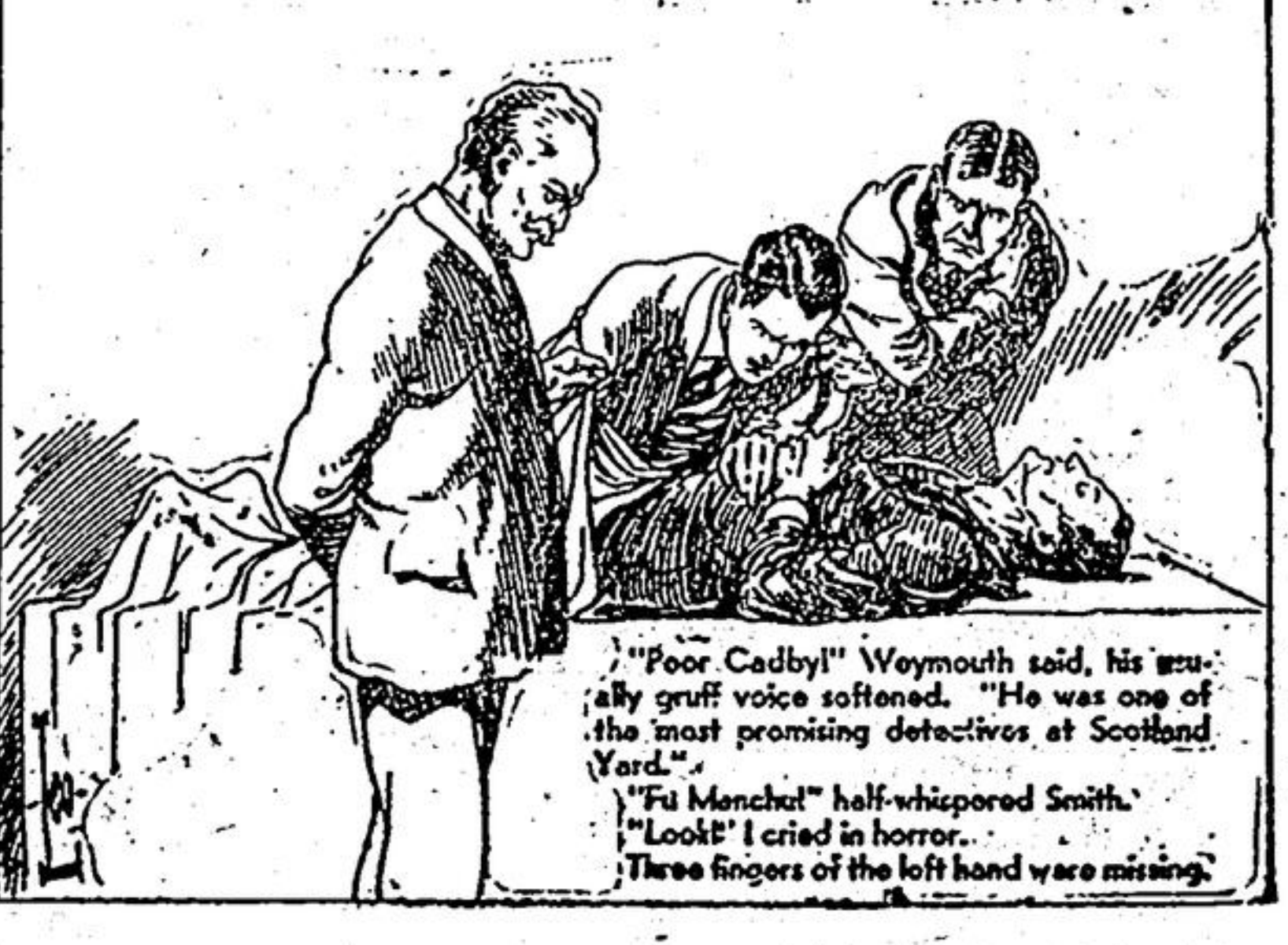
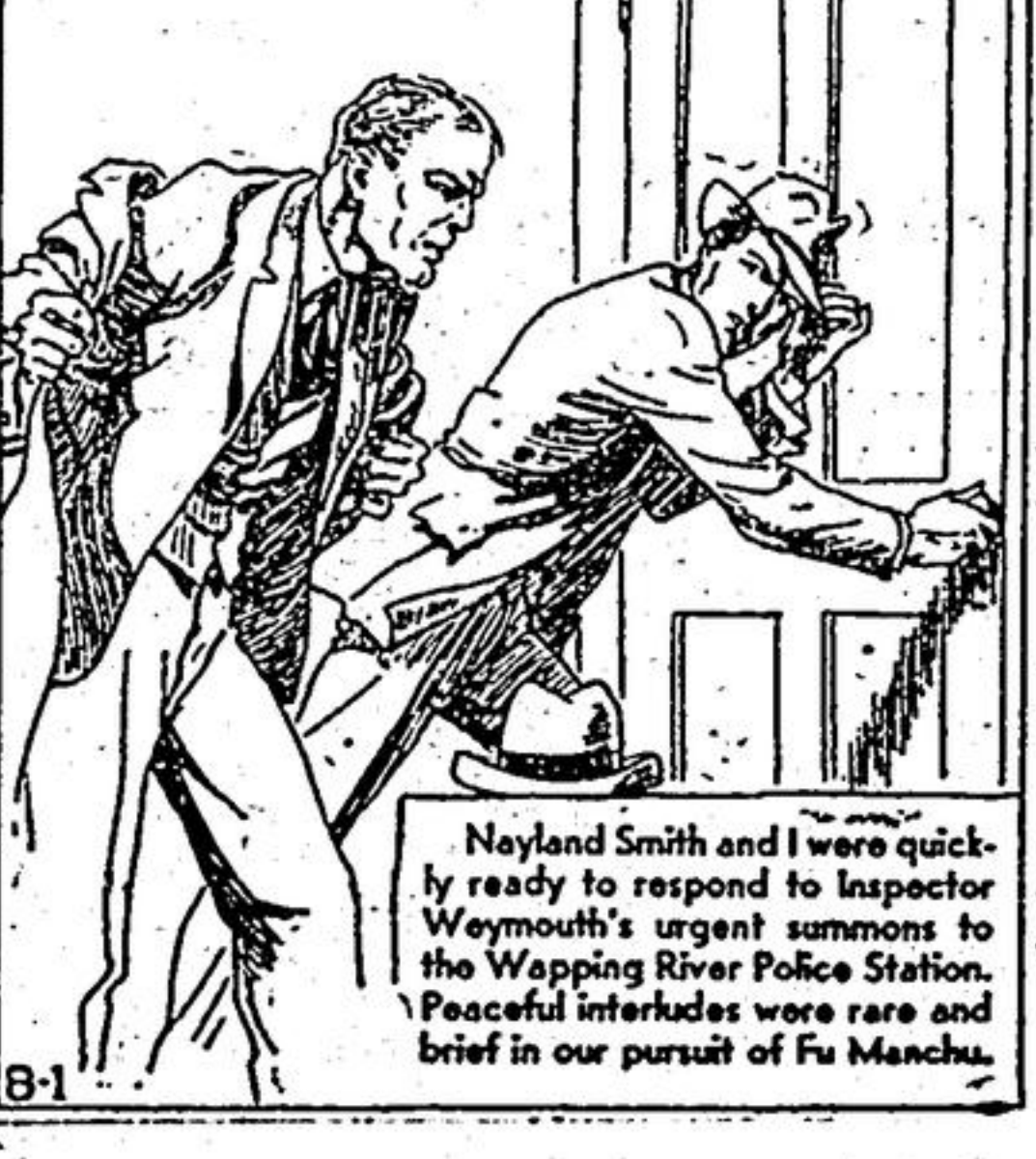
Austrians, flocking to an exhibition in Vienna of relics of the late Emperor Franz Josef I, stared at a tray of cigar ends, badly chewed and bearing this label: "Certified by his valet, Ketterl, to have been smoked by his Majesty on the 12th of August, 1914."

A doctor wishing to pay a call at a cottage near Bracknell, Berks, made inquiries at the post-office, but found the directions too involved. So he addressed a sixpenny telegram to the cottage. Then he accompanied the messenger who delivered it.

FU MANCHU

By Sax Rohmer

AYLAND SMITH, British Government official, is in London from the East fighting Dr. Fu Manchu, sinister leader of a vast Yellow conspiracy to overthrow Western civilization. Fu Manchu, having murdered Sir Crichton Davey with the Zayat Kiss, seeks to end the lives of Smith and Dr. Patrio, his associate, by the same means. But they'll Fu Manchu's poisonous giant centipede. Now...



Neyland Smith and I were quickly ready to respond to Inspector Weymouth's urgent summons to the Wapping River Police Station. Peaceful interludes were rare and brief in our pursuit of Fu Manchu.

"It is certainly something important, Patrio," said Smith as we waited for a taxi to pull up, "and it is probably ghastly if Fu Manchu is at the bottom of it." At the police station we were taken immediately to Inspector Weymouth. Greeting us briefly, he nodded toward a long table, where lay a still form.

"Poor Cadby!" Weymouth said, his usually gruff voice softened. "He was one of the most promising detectives at Scotland Yard."

"Fu Manchu!" half-whispered Smith. "Look! I cried in horror. Three fingers of the left hand were missing."

THE SEVERED FINGER—Another Victim.

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