

CHILD STUDY GROUPS HELD FOR MOTHERS



Entertaining the Children With Stories.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Extension workers among farm women in Illinois have combined with their child study groups for mothers an excellent arrangement whereby children are brought to the meetings...

winter time, in a second room provided for them in the house where the meeting is held. A regular plan is followed with the children, so that their time is well spent...

NEW FLAVORS FOR FRENCH DRESSING

Tang and Zest Is Sure to Be Very Much Appreciated.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If one finds the family getting tired of ordinary French dressing on salad, there are a great many flavors and combinations of seasonings by which it may be varied...

Refreshing Lemon Ices During the Hot Season

Lemons are obtainable the year around almost everywhere. If one can also get ice and has an ice cream freezer it is possible to enjoy refreshing lemon ices through the hot weather...

Prepare a syrup of the water and sugar and boil for 2 minutes. When cold add the strained lemon juice and salt, and freeze with a mixture of 1 part of salt to 4 to 6 parts of ice...

Orange and Honey Good for Summer Afternoons

For summer afternoons, to serve with iced tea or fruit drinks, a sandwich that is slightly sweet is very acceptable. For this purpose the bread should be preferably twenty-four hours old...

Accurate Culling Is of Great Importance

Accurate culling requires that each hen be examined. To facilitate handling the birds they should be shut up the night before. A great convenience is a coop into which the birds may be driven and from which they may be easily removed...

Effective Control of Many Poultry Diseases

The most effective control of poultry disease must come through poultry raisers themselves who will employ veterinarians skilled in poultry diseases. Governmental and state action in case of diseases of poultry should aim at the protection of domestic fowls from foreign contagion...



THE KITCHEN CABINET (© 1928, Western Newspaper Union)

And see how everywhere Love comforts, strengthens, helps, and saves us all! What opportunities of good befall To make life sweet and fair.

SPONGE CAKES

The lightness and delicacy of texture of sponge cakes make them especially well liked. Such cakes are appropriate to serve with cooling drinks and icy desserts.

should be used, but especially with sponge cake. A fine granulated sugar, not powdered, makes the best texture; if coarse granulated sugar is used the cake will be coarse grained...

We desire to have fresh eggs for all cakes, but we must remember that eggs but a day or two old will not beat up as light as those three days or a week old.

For flavoring, lemon rind and juice seem to be the favorite. The acid acts on the albumen of the egg and coagulates it, which aids in the lightness of the cake.

The Jelly roll is one of the most attractive and delicious of sponge cakes. One needs to handle them with care to have a shapely cake.

Golden Glow Angel Cake.—Beat the yolks of five eggs to a stiff froth, then add one and three-fourths cups of sugar (granulated) sifted three times; beat all to a light cream in which no grains of sugar are seen.

Sponge Jelly Roll.—Sift one cupful of flour, add one teaspoonful of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt; sift once more.

Foods for Occasions

With cantaloupes so plentiful prepare a cocktail of ripe balls of muskmelon. Fill tall sherbet glasses with the balls, cover with a chilled strup of canton ginger or a lemon sirup, with a bit of the grated rind.

Guinea Chicken With Virginia Ham

Remove the breast meat with the wing joint attached from a young guinea fowl. Place the breasts in a baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, brush over with cream and dredge with flour.

Snowflake Biscuits

Scald one cupful of milk over hot water, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of corn sirup, one-half teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of shortening.

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. A. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (© 1928, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for September 2 PAUL PREACHING IN THESSALONICA AND BEREIA

LESSON TEXT—Acts 17:1-15; 1 Thess. 5:12-23; Romans 15:13-20. GOLDEN TEXT—The entrance of thy words giveth light. PRIMARY TOPIC—Paul Finds New Friends and Foes. JUNIOR TOPIC—Paul Finds New Friends and Foes.

1. Preaching in Thessalonica (Acts 17:1-10). His method (vv. 1, 2). He observed the divine order, 'to the Jew first,' but whenever they proved themselves unworthy he turned to the Gentiles.

2. His message (v. 3). It was that Jesus is the Christ. In order to prove that Jesus is the Christ, he expounded upon them the Scriptures.

3. The attitude of the Jews toward his preaching (vv. 4-10). While some Jews believed and many Greeks, the envy of certain Jews was so aroused at Paul's success that they gathered together the worthless fellows of the town and created a riot.

4. What He Preached at Thessalonica (1 Thess. 5:13-20). He corrected certain doctrinal errors which had crept into the church.

5. The events associated with the Lord's coming (vv. 13-15). In this section he gives the reasons why they were not to allow themselves to be overwhelmed with grief.

6. Living believers will be caught up together with those who have been resurrected (v. 17).

7. The time of the Lord's coming is unknown (5:1-11). We are commanded to be ready, to watch.

III. Paul Preaching in Berea (Acts 17:10-15). 1. His method (v. 10). He entered the Jewish synagogue and preached to the Bereans (vv. 11, 12).

2. The reception of the Gospel by the Bereans (vv. 11, 12).

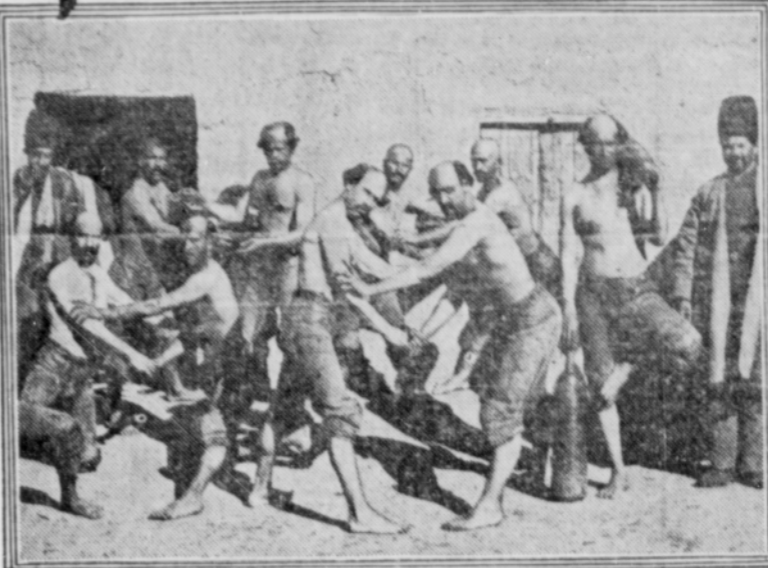
3. The wicked action of the Jews (vv. 13-15). Wicked Jews from Thessalonica followed the missionaries and stirred up the people against them, making it necessary for them again to flee.

IV. Paul's Manner of Preaching (Rom. 15:13-20). Wherever he went in the Gentile world he preached salvation through faith in Christ.

Jesus and Preaching Jesus chose preaching as the method of extending the knowledge of Himself throughout the world.

At the Door "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock; if any man hear My voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with Me."—Rev. 3:20.

Sports of Nations



Persian Wrestlers.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

EACH recurrence of the Olympic games shows a growth of the play spirit among the nations and a greater recognition of the value of games as a training for life.

Games played a big part in maintaining the morale alike of civilians and soldiers during the World War; and from this experience has come a renewed realization that the sneers that win wars are just as needful for the vigorous, bloodless battles of peace.

Back home, before the war, America had contributed two new things to sport: baseball and the city playground.

It has been noted that sports of a nation afford an almost invariable barometer of its progress in civilization.

Baseball is one of the most complicated and highly organized pastimes known to any people. It is a veritable instrument of the most delicate precision in the world of sport.

A South Sea Islander no more could play it than he could operate a linotype machine or deftly handle the paper money in a bank teller's cage.

Yet the instincts baseball satisfies—the zest of racing to a goal ahead of the ball, the deep satisfaction of diverting a swiftly moving object to serve his own ends, the mere impact of the speeding sphere against the instrument he controls, bagging the spheroid as it flies ahead, the suspense of nine men as they await the batter's fate—each and all find their counterpart in play as old as animals that walk on two feet and have enough gray matter atop their spinal columns to control nature's laws for their human purposes.

The foot-race ever was the most popular of the 24 Olympian events. The Romans batted balls with the forearm swathed with bandages, and the Gilbert Islanders wrap coconut shells with cord so they will rebound to a blow from the open palm.

Boxing and wrestling are the most humanized forms of individual contests of strength. Naturally the program of the original Olympic games, veritable encyclopedias of ancient sports, included boxing and wrestling.

Wrestling, at least, is much older than Greece, as indicated by the bouts pictured on tombs along the Nile.

In Greece, boxing fell into disfavor in Sparta for an unusual reason. The Greeks had developed sportsmanlike rules for the game, eliminating kicking, biting and ear-pulling, and the bout closed when one boxer admitted his defeat.

The Japanese have been devoted to both sports for ages. Sukune, Hackenschmidt of Nippon, in the days when John was foretelling the coming of Christ, was a deft, and from wrestling jiu-jitsu evolved. Boxing today is extremely popular throughout the empire.

Jack Broughton, English "father of boxing" as it is practiced today, is believed to have invented the modern boxing glove and the division into rounds, but he scorned to train in order to meet a butcher named Slack, who belted his name with a blow like a cleaver, and put the idol of British sportsmen in the ex-champion class.

A writer of the sixteenth century called football a "devilish pastime" and charged it with inciting "envy and sometimes brawling, murder and homicide."

Nevertheless, by the time of Charles II football had become firmly established at Cambridge. It was ever held in high esteem in Ireland. There, when all other sports were prohibited for archery's sake, "only the great football" was exempt.

Game-hunting marked an important development in the life of primitive races. The Indian who stalked deer, the Semang black man who tracked snakes, the naked savage who hunted the rhinoceros, snared wild birds at their drinking places, and trapped the tiger were not out for a summer's sport.

Ingenuity in Hunting. Methods of hunting were exceeding by primitive at first, but some tribes early developed an amazing technique. The Eskimo would wrap himself in skins and lie by the hour alongside an ice-hole to harpoon a seal.

The British carried football into Jerusalem when they recovered the sacred city. Missionaries have taught it to heathen tribes.

score to get squirrels occasionally caught as the trees fell. More ingenious were the Tasmanians, who would clear a forest oasis by burning, wait for the grasses to grow and attract animals, and they would set fire to a barricade of brush they arranged in the meantime, with exits near which they would take their stand and spear the frightened animals as they sought to escape.

Some African tribesmen camouflaged their spear-heads with bird feathers. Fuegians attained a low visibility by daubing themselves with mud and clay. Florida Indians donned skin and horns of deer to enable them to approach their prey.

Ways of setting traps for animals and of poisoning spears were known thousands of years before Christ. The sportsmanlike Greeks shrank from use of poisoned darts in warfare for the same reason that they regarded archery as a savage practice in combat.

Even in war they declined to use instruments which would give one side an unfair advantage.

It was long before the horse, ridden so skillfully by the Arab and the Moor, became either a beast of burden or man's plaything at the races.

And whatever the civilized opinion of bull-fighting, that sport is a far cry from either the combat to death of human beings or the lack-sport diversion of watching two animals tear each other to pieces.

The Spaniard will defend his national pastime by citing that the matador runs a far greater risk than the hunter of the biggest game, with the advantage of his firearms.

Horse-racing is another sport that dates back to remote antiquity. Probably the French were the pioneers in turf sport as practiced in modern times, but it was natural that the English, with their love of outdoors and of animals, should have cultivated the horse for the race as they did the dog for the hunt.

Boxing and wrestling are the most humanized forms of individual contests of strength. Naturally the program of the original Olympic games, veritable encyclopedias of ancient sports, included boxing and wrestling.

Moreover the Greeks had one game, the panceas, which combined both.

In Greece, boxing fell into disfavor in Sparta for an unusual reason. The Greeks had developed sportsmanlike rules for the game, eliminating kicking, biting and ear-pulling, and the bout closed when one boxer admitted his defeat.

The Japanese have been devoted to both sports for ages. Sukune, Hackenschmidt of Nippon, in the days when John was foretelling the coming of Christ, was a deft, and from wrestling jiu-jitsu evolved. Boxing today is extremely popular throughout the empire.

Jack Broughton, English "father of boxing" as it is practiced today, is believed to have invented the modern boxing glove and the division into rounds, but he scorned to train in order to meet a butcher named Slack, who belted his name with a blow like a cleaver, and put the idol of British sportsmen in the ex-champion class.

A writer of the sixteenth century called football a "devilish pastime" and charged it with inciting "envy and sometimes brawling, murder and homicide."

Nevertheless, by the time of Charles II football had become firmly established at Cambridge. It was ever held in high esteem in Ireland. There, when all other sports were prohibited for archery's sake, "only the great football" was exempt.

Game-hunting marked an important development in the life of primitive races. The Indian who stalked deer, the Semang black man who tracked snakes, the naked savage who hunted the rhinoceros, snared wild birds at their drinking places, and trapped the tiger were not out for a summer's sport.

Ingenuity in Hunting. Methods of hunting were exceeding by primitive at first, but some tribes early developed an amazing technique. The Eskimo would wrap himself in skins and lie by the hour alongside an ice-hole to harpoon a seal.

The British carried football into Jerusalem when they recovered the sacred city. Missionaries have taught it to heathen tribes.

Nellie Maxwell