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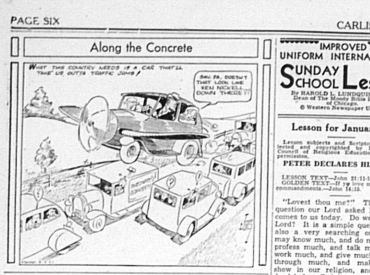

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D., Dean of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for January 29

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PETER DECLARES HIS LOVE

LESSON TEXT—John 21:11-19.
GOLDEN TEXT—If ye love me, keep my commandments.—John 14:15.

"Lovest thou me?" This is the question our Lord asked Peter. It comes to us today. Do we love our Lord? It is a simple question, but also a very searching one. We may know much, and do much, and profess much, and talk much, and work much, and give much, and go through much, and make much show in our religion, and yet be dead before God from want of love to Christ. There is no life where there is no love. . . . Knowledge, orthodoxy, correct views . . . a respectable moral life—all these do not make up a true Christian. There must be some personal feeling toward Christ" (J. C. Ryle).

The instructive story, the center of which is Peter's declaration of love for Christ, presents a picture of a life of true devotion and service to the Lord we love.

I. Fishing at Christ's Command (v. 11).

Peter had led the disciples in a fruitless fishing expedition (vv. 2, 3). There may have been some self-believing self-will in his "I go a-fishing." It may also have been the need of food on the part of the disciples who had not yet been sent forth to preach. But in the night they caught nothing until they went to work at the Lord's direction.

Useless and pathetic is the effort of the Church to win men to Christ except as He directs and blesses the work. He knows when, where, and how we ought to fish for men. Let us seek His guidance rather than suffer the disappointment which goes with man-directed campaigns and "drives." As a matter of fact we need more divine directing and less human driving.

II. Fellowship With the Lord (vv. 12-14).

There are some folk who seem to think that following Christ is a doleful matter, devoid of every pleasant contact. Jesus never taught any such thing. He attended weddings and dinners even in the homes of those despised by men. Remember that He always did it for their spiritual good, not merely for His own enjoyment; and that He always brought the gathering up to His own spiritual level, rather than stooping to any worldly or wicked standards.

Here we find Him with a glowing fire upon which fish is broiling and with bread ready for the hungry fishermen. It is just like Him thus to meet in most delightful and satisfying fellowship those who serve Him. Draw up to the fire, Christian friends who are standing afar off. You may be so timid that, like the disciples, you will not dare to call Him by name (v. 12), but if you will come you will find that the precious fellowship will soon warm your heart.

III. Feeding His Flock (vv. 15-17).

Many theologians and great preachers and conservatives and evangelists like to point. Here is an example. Such was not the case! Our sympathies whether we would or not, tend to take the suggestion and turn our thoughts and those of our readers to spiritual things. Surely it should be no annoyance to have us feed such and in a Christian home.

Three times Peter is asked to declare his love for Christ. Perhaps public confession was quite in place, before the man who had three times denied his Lord is restored to a place of leadership. The words "lovest thou me?" (vv. 15), indicate that Jesus was asking of him a high measure of devotion. It is no more than He has a right to expect of us.

The expression of love for Christ means practically nothing except as it manifests itself in service. Just like Peter, are to be delighted about feeding His flock, whether they be the young and inexperienced lambs, or the mature sheep of the fold. Observe that we are to catch the fish (the unconverted) and feed the flock (the redeemed). Sometimes it seems that we are trying to catch the Christians to forward some scheme of advancement, and failing to win the unconverted, because we are feeding them spiritual food that belongs to the flock of God.

IV. Following Christ to the End (vv. 18, 19).

The Christian (and surely the Christian worker) is to glorify God even by his death (v. 19). What a significant reply John Wesley made when his followers were criticized. "An any rate, our people die well." Peter was to go on to the end, knowing that he faced martyrdom for Christ.

But we are not only called to die like Christians, we are to live like Him. When Jesus "had spoken this, he saith unto him, Follow me" (v. 19). Just as we said that the Church needs more divine directing and less human driving, so we say that the crying need of the Church now is not more leaders, but a greater host of faithful followers of Jesus. Will you, because you love Him, follow Him in life and death?

Early Lespedeza Sowing Suggested

Sowing lespedeza in middle winter or else waiting until late March or April is suggested by the Kentucky College of Agriculture circular, "The Lespedezas in Kentucky." If sowed in late January or early February freezing and thawing and rains will cover the seed sufficiently, the stand will become established early and the plants be in a better position to withstand competition from native crops and weeds.

If not sowed in middle winter, then it is considered better to wait until late March or April, when the seed can be covered with a harrow or other implement. Late sowing may be safer where lespedeza is sowed with small grain. With oats or alone on prepared ground, it is better to sow the seed on the surface and allow rains to do the covering. On hard, bare ground, the use of a harrow or other implement is advantageous. After mid-April, moisture conditions are usually less favorable and it becomes increasingly difficult to get a stand.

For maximum yield the first year, 20 to 25 pounds per acre of Korean lespedeza seed should be sown, with about a third more of kobe. Good stands are often obtained with lighter seedings, but the use of more seed is generally profitable, up to five pounds an acre will give stand enough to provide a full crop the following year by volunteer seeding even if the first year's growth is pastured.

See Newspaper Advertising

Quick, Easy Life For Modern Pigs

The modern pig lives six months of a quick and easy life, according to a Kentucky College of Agriculture circular called "The Pig from Birth to Market in Six Months." Once time meant little or nothing to the hog raiser, as well as to the pig, but not so any more.

Up-to-date farmers push pigs along to maturity and then cram them off to market weighing 200 pounds or a little more when five to six months old. But in the half-year the pigs had a good time, received liberal feedings of balanced rations, roamed on luscious pasture, had comfortable quarters, and went to market fat, sleek and prosperous.

The circular points out two annual peaks in hog slaughter—one in March or April and the other between late July and early September. It is good management to have hogs ready to sell in one or other or in both of these periods, the fall pigs in the spring, the early springs pigs in late summer.

The value of pasture in reducing the cost of raising hogs is stressed. An acre of good spring pasture may save 14 to 18 bushels of corn and also tankage or other feed it is said. Many hog raisers grow rape and sudan grass, in addition to mixed grasses, clovers and alfalfa.

CITIES GROW LARGER

The number of persons living on farms in the United States is approximately the same as in 1910 although the population of the country has increased about 33 per cent.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the farm population, which is about one-fourth of the total population in the United States, accounts for approximately one-third of the births and one-half of the excess of births over deaths each year. Failure of farm population to increase at as rapid a rate as national population is attributed to extensive migration from farms to villages, towns and cities. The number of people living on farms has decreased from one-half of the total population to one-fourth in less than a century.

Rapid technological changes have made it possible for a relatively stable number of farms to produce food and fiber crops, it is pointed out. Increases in efficiency, however, have not been equally distributed in all parts of the country nor to all agricultural groups. But the increase in the productivity of farm labor worker in agriculture is said to have kept pace with that of the average factory worker.

Says "Well Done" Way To Cook Pork

Cook pork "well done," warn the cook books. This means, says Miss Florence Imlay of the Kentucky College of Agriculture, to keep it cooking until it has lost its pink color, both in the meat and in the juice. Pork is not a tender meat and many people, therefore, cook it too quickly, especially such cuts as chops, tenderloin or sausage. Ham, bacon, but the total population of the country has increased about 33 per cent.

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smoked sausage and other pork products should also be cooked well done.

The danger in eating pork that is not sufficiently cooked is that it may contain parasites that cause a disease called trichinosis. These parasites are extremely small and are not seen except under the microscope. There is no practical way of inspecting pork to locate them. When pork from affected hogs is thoroughly cooked the destroyed organism is no more dangerous than the devitalized bacteria in pasteurized milk or purified water.

The necessary precautions are simple. It should be remembered that large pieces require much more cooking than small ones, because heat penetrates slowly into the center of the meat as it cooks. Cook approximately 30 minutes to the pound in a moderate oven, after browning the outside surface to develop a rich flavor. If a meat thermometer is used, cook to an internal temperature of 185 degrees. Particular care should be taken to cook pork chops well done to the bone. Make a small incision next to the bone with a sharp pointed knife to be sure the meat and juice are no longer pink or red. A good way to avoid drying out is to brown the outside of the pork chops first and then cover the pan and cook them slowly.

Frozen or cold meat may require longer cooking time whatever the cut, than meat of ordinary temperature.

An extreme rigor is sure to turn everything against it—Burke.

The camomile, the more it is trodden on, the faster it grows—Shakespeare.

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Farm Bureau President Cites Agriculture Gains

Ben E. Niles of Henderson, president of the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation, told the organization's annual state convention at Louisville last week "definite gains were made for the cause of agriculture in 1938."

Niles made his yearly report before assembled farmers and farm leaders who approved a militant legislative program proposing sweeping revisions in state services and conditions.

Notable among the "gains" of agriculture, Niles said, was "passage of the warehousing act which dovetails perfectly with the Federal Farm Program and permits corn growers to store their product and borrow up to the maximum federal loans available."

The Kentucky Farm Bureau head outlined difficulties—"though not insuperable," he said—which followed passage by congress of "the 1938 AAA." Tobacco allotments, he recalled, did not reach the farmers until May 20 and even the allotments issued June 21, long after crops had been planted.

Where allotments "were" made known, he said, "Leadership was paralyzed and confusion followed."

Niles expressed belief the "real" power of the control boards of Kentucky farmers, and especially those engaged in farmers' and must come from the grass roots and not from above.

Scattering Food For Birds Good Practice

Scattering food on the ground for birds during severe winter weather is a good practice, but not necessary, as is believed by many to do the job of feeding the birds, according to R. E. Williams, superintendent of the CCC camp at Corbin, Kentucky.

A wide variety of plants and shrubs adapted to this section can be planted on small areas about the farm so as to provide both food and lodging for quail, rabbits and other desirable species of wildlife during the pinch periods of winter and early spring, he said.

As one phase of its program of soil and water conservation in its erosion control area in Whitley county the Soil Conservation Service is using plants and shrubs which will serve the double purpose of controlling erosion and providing food and cover for wildlife on small scattered areas on farms of cooperators in the projects.

By selecting a variety of such plants which mature seed and make such available over nearly the entire period throughout the year, conditions favorable to the development of wildlife can be provided on many farms, Williams said.

Among the plants and shrubs adapted to this section are: Lespedeza, annual grasses, small grains, and such shrubs as Black Haw, Hazelnut and Sawtooth Blackberry are excellent for this purpose.

Gullies and gullied areas and on severely eroded areas the farm make ideal locations for such plantings. Fence corners are also ideal for feed patches include field borders, fence rows, fence corners, margins of woods and other waste spaces not suitable for cultivation.

Simple Treatment Saves Draperies

Have you wondered what made your window curtains and draperies sour out so fast? It's not entirely the gases in coal and oil, though that is held responsible for much damage. Most of us have never considered the possibility that the draperies have been affected by the absorption of gases from the air in the house. Sulphur in gases from oil burning stoves and furnaces, and sulphurated gas, is destructive to all kinds of fabrics. Even when the fumes of sulphur or coal gas smell is not present, there may be some sulphur fumes which combine with moisture to make strong acids. These are often responsible for the thorough destruction of curtains, rugs, and draperies.

There is a simple way to protect your household textiles from the fumes and at the same time make them more fire-resisting. The treatment does not affect the appearance of most fabrics. Simply dip the fabrics in a solution made of 2 ounces of borax and 3 ounces of boric acid dissolved in 2 quarts of water of the resulting water-resistant fabrics enough soap is added to the solution to form a soft, Laundered articles have usually had their starch and soap is not needed.

There are other fire-resisting and gas-proofing formulas, but everyone is familiar with borax and boric acid and every drug store sells them for a small sum, so that it is not difficult to make the treatment does not furnish protection against sunlight, but treated curtains suffer no more than untreated ones. Articles laundered or exposed to the weather must have the fire-resisting dip after each laundering or wetting.

In righteousness shalt thou be established; thou shalt be far from oppression; for thou shalt not fear.—Isaiah.

Experiment Station Develops Tobaccos

In response to inquiries about improved tobaccos, especially root-rot resistant burley varieties, the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association has prepared the following statement:

"White Burley Number 16 is a variety of tobacco developed at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station about seven years ago. It is the result of years of work of careful breeding and selection. It has proved to be more highly resistant to black root-rot than the root-rot resistant variety White Burley Number 5, which is now widely grown in Kentucky. It is a higher yielding variety than Number 5 and of equal quality. It will outyield any Burley variety now grown in Kentucky on old black root-rot infested soils and has, on an average, given a higher yield of smoking tobacco than other varieties on uninfected land at the Experiment Station the past five years. It matures about one week later than Number 5. Burley 16 averages about two more leaves per plant than other varieties which has resulted in a heavy yield of lug leaves. It is recommended for trial on new and well as old tobacco land.

"White Burley Number 5 is a variety of tobacco developed at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station over 10 years ago. It is resistant to black root-rot, is of high quality and yields moderately well. It has proved to be a popular variety in old tobacco land, especially in counties not far from the Central Experiment Station. It will outyield the commonly grown varieties on diseased land but will usually not equal them when there is no disease in the land. It is now grown in Kentucky, several adjoining states, and is popular with growers who want a high quality and uniform type."

Sportsmen Urged To Feed Quail In Winter

With a successful quail hunting season behind them, the sportsmen of Kentucky are turning to the duties and making preparations for the open season next November.

That season is a number of months off and many things can happen to either make it a successful one or make it very unsuccessful.

At present the quail are not getting any too much food and if snow remains on the ground any length of time and forms a hard crust or if sleet falls on top of a snow and forms a surface on all trees, limbs, shrubs and grass, the birds are helpless as they cannot get to the food that is on the ground and as a result they starve.

Quail do not freeze to death when they have food, as their body temperature is so high that it protects them in almost any kind of weather, but in order to keep up this body temperature they must have food. Starvation will lower this body temperature to where they will fall victim to the cold. This can be prevented if sportsmen will feed the birds when snow and sleet locks them away from their food supply.

Major James Brown, Director of the Division of Game and Fish makes the following suggestion to sportsmen who would aid in the feeding of quail:

"If, because of a covey or two is not known, bird runs may be used to find their feeding ground. After the birds are located, clear a spot of ground and place either plants or fed sacks on the exposed area and scatter corn and small grain along with some sand to help in digestion. On the exposed area, where you sent out small grain, the birds will be sure to find it. They pick up most of the grain with their bills, but will be on the lookout for any."

"If the sportsmen, landowners and farmers will cooperate with the Division of Game and Fish in the feeding and saving of the bird, I think the next hunting season will be greatly benefited."

Several Diseases Resemble Sleeping Sickness in Horses

Forage poisoning, or botulism, causes acute nervous and muscular disease in horses and mules in fall and winter. The symptoms are similar to those observed in sleeping sickness, a disease of horses and mules that does not produce symptoms in some regions but resembles symptoms of these diseases, points out Dr. W. D. Dimock, head of the department of animal pathology. Post-mortem diagnosis of these diseases from clinical symptoms is not an easy matter ne says. The time of the year that the horse takes sick and the feed that it is receiving help somewhat in directing attention to which disease the animal has.

RURAL YOUTH

(Pathfinder)

Young people of today, by the training they acquire and by the cultural habits they form, shape the pattern of tomorrow's world.

In the United States in the last decade, this sociological truism has become more sharply apparent than ever before—a fact reflected in wide and intensive study of youth and its problems. Most of this study, however, has been concentrated upon the young people on cities. Data on rural youth have been largely scattered and unrelated, this despite the fact that it is a body made up of nearly half the nation's 21 million young people.

But this deficiency in data was largely ended this week in a 187-page report drawn up by the Division of Social Research in the Works Progress Administration. Entitled "Rural Youth—Their Situation and Prospects," the report was described as the first comprehensive survey of the nation's young. Covering all those between the ages of 16 and 24 who live on farms or in communities of less than 2,500, it sketched this picture:

In the 10 years from 1920 to 1930, some two million youths migrated from country to city. But with the depression, vanishing opportunity for city employment abruptly checked this stream and even reversed it. Meanwhile, rural youth kept on increasing. By 1935, the ranks had been swelled by 1,500,000 to a record figure of just under 10 million. By 1940, according to the WPA study, unless migration eyward resumes on some thing like its old scale, there will be two million more young people in non-urban territory than there were in 1930.

This "piling up of youth," the WPA investigators found, has produced one of the most tragic problems of the day. Unable to find employment in a time when there is a lack of rural opportunities. The inability of rural America adequately to sustain and mould its youth under these conditions was found reflected most shortly in four fields—employment, marriage, education and recreation.

Employment, accordingly to the WPA study, is the key problem. The extent of joblessness among rural youth is almost impossible to estimate, because so many work in farm lands or farm homes for bare subsistence and cannot properly be called either gainfully employed or out of work. But at least two million rural youths have received government relief at some kind since 1930.

Marriage, the study showed, has suffered less from hard times in rural areas than in cities. Despite rural marriages declined somewhat in keeping with the national depression trend from 1930 to 1935, country youths continued by and large to marry younger and in greater numbers than their urban brothers and sisters. Reasons for the popularity of married life in the country were seen in social approval of early marriage and the subsistence possibilities of rural life even in hard times. But the WPA report pointed out that this trend toward domesticity might aggravate the economic problems of rural youth through increased birth rates.

Education in rural America, the report stated flatly, was inferior in quality and quantity to that in the cities. With 142,000 one-teacher common country schools still left on the nation, the "piling up of youths in rural regions placed a heavy strain on already inadequate educational facilities. While only one out of every 100 urban youths was illiterate, said the report, one out of every 20 rural youths could neither read nor write.

Recreation: The WPA investigators found that while much incidental work was being done in planned recreation for rural youth, 3 surveys remained: (1) "communities have not been sufficiently aware of the recreational needs of youth," and (2) "a great mass of rural youth are in no way participating in such community inspections or organizations as have been developed." As a result, thus shall find it after many days."

"I believed that verse when my mother read it to me, because I believed everything she ever told me, but I believe it more than ever now."

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Country Sales Show Increase In December

Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for December showed an increase of about 2½ per cent over December 1937 and were about the same as for December 1936 when they were the highest on record. These changes were revealed by estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, just received by its Louisville District Office, and were based on rural chain store and mail order sales. A more than seasonal increase took place from November to December 1938, with the result that the seasonally adjusted index number for December advanced o 129.3, on the basis of the monthly average 1929-31 as 100, from 119.7 for November. Sales for the entire year 1938 were down about 6 per cent from the level of 1937, but about equalled that of 1936. As compared with the peak year 1929, a decrease of 8¼ per cent was recorded.

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