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Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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Lesson for March 30

REVIEW—ABRAHAM TO SOLOMON

GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy.—Ps. 103:8.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Selected Stories of the Quarter.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Great Events of the Quarter.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Chief Persons of the Quarter.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—From Abraham to Solomon.

Since the needs and capacities of the various classes differ so widely, no set method or form of review is possible. For adult classes two methods are suggested.

I. Central Scenes of the Lessons.

Have the pupils prepare brief essays or speeches of two or three minutes on the outstanding historical scenes of each lesson. The following subjects are taken from Peloubet's Notes:

1. Abraham Sets Out for Haran.
2. Jacob Starts for Egypt.
3. Moses at the Burning Bush.
4. Moses Bids the Israelites Cross the Red Sea.
5. Moses Receives the Law on Sinai.
6. The Debate at Kadesh-barnea.
7. The Last March Around Jericho.
8. Gideon Cuts Down His Army.
9. Samuel's Victory at Mizpeh.
10. Saul's Return From the Campaign Against the Amalekites.
11. David Writing the Twenty-third Psalm.
12. Solomon Dedicating the Temple.

II. Summary of the Teaching of Each Lesson.

Lesson I. Abraham was called of the Lord to be the head of the nation through whom the Redeemer was to come, and Palestine was the chosen land. Israel, God's chosen and most favored nation, the nation to whom He came nearest and gave most, in order that it might pass on its goodness to the other nations, was given the most strategic position in the earth. Palestine is practically the center of the earth. It is to be the capital of the world when Jesus shall reign.

Lesson II. Israel's sojourn in Egypt welded them into a nation and taught them a new way to trust God. Through God's providence Joseph was sent to Egypt to preserve Israel until they were ready to enter Canaan.

Lesson III. When the purpose of the sojourn in Egypt was about to be accomplished God prepared a man, Moses by name, to deliver them from bondage and lead them to the Promised Land. God always has his servants in training, so that when the exigency arrives the fit man is ready to execute His will.

Lesson IV. Pharaoh saw the Israelites in a straitened position, and therefore madly pursued them. Having seen the Israelites go through the Red sea dry shod, the Egyptians insanely thought they could follow in their wake. Ruin shall surely follow those who in unbelief attempt to follow in the path of those who walk by faith.

Lesson V. Because of God's unparalleled goodness to Israel, they were under solemn obligation to render obedience to His commandments.

Lesson VI. Through unbelief a tour of investigation was made before entering Canaan. Against the earnest protest of Caleb and Joshua the people refused to enter the land. Because of this God sent them to wander in the wilderness for forty years.

Lesson VII. Upon the death of Moses Joshua was called to lead the people into the land. Though God's servants die His work goes on.

Lesson VIII. While Joshua and the

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

By the Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D. D.

March 30th—**What Missions Have Done for Social Welfare.** Isa. 1: 16, 17; Luke 7: 18-23.

Christianity is distinctively a social religion. The God which it worships and sets forth is a social Being. We who believe in the Trinity—Father, Son and Holy Spirit—at once recognize the social element in the Godhead, so our religion is social. It has been said that one man cannot be a Christian by himself. It takes two or more people to make the Christian religion really effective. The Kingdom is a social reality. You cannot conceive of the Kingdom in which a single individual only is interested. The Kingdom is an order, a realm of life in which many people may share. The Church likewise is a social institution. One man by himself does not contsitute a Church. The Church is the greatest social institution in the world. It offers the best and the most genuine social fellowship, the highest social ideals and also the greatest social influence. Our worship is social. Jesus gave us that ideal when He told us to say, when we pray: "Our Father." The best of our hymns are social and our highest and best mission on the earth is notfor ourselves, but for others.

This social idea so deeply ingrained in every aspect of our religious life, must express itself in the outreach of our life everywhere. Consequently the work of Missions, whether at home or abroad, takes on very largely the aspect of social uplift and betterment. This is a phase of our Missionary activity which has not always been recognized. But our changed emphasis upon the social note in Christianity makes this a necessity. The contrast is not to be drawn so much between the individual and the social. The real contrast is between the social and the selfish. The social note in Christianity does not minimize the individual. We still must deal with individuals. Individuals make up the social group. The emphasis is on being socially minded rather than being selfishly minded. The individual must not live only for himself but for others. The Church does not seek the salvation of the individual for the sake of the individual alone, but through the individual the salvation of all mankind. The Church is set in a community in order to transform the life of that community. Its purpose is to bring the Kingdom of God upon the earth and so to change the ideas and ideals of men and women that they will live in brotherly relations with each other and seek to make the community more and more like Heaven on earth. The Church is supposed to minister not simply to the souls of people. We shall never get very far in trying to reach men's souls merely. We must influence their bodies as well—all their environment, all the circumstances and conditions in which they find themselves, their contacts in life—for all of these have a bearing upon the life of the individuals. It is awfully hard to be good in a bad environment. Food and clothing and shelter and atmosphere, proper recreation, make it easier to be good. It used to be said that "cleanliness is next to Godliness," but cleanliness makes for Godliness. It is easier to serve God in clean clothes and with proper food than when one must go in rags and be hungry.

Now this changed emphasis in great and constructive work for social welfare has been done. There are four types of missionary work in the Foreign field. They are, evangelistic, educational, medical and industrial. All four of them are either directly or indirectly affecting the social welfare of the nations. The social aspects of Foreign Missions have been stressed in recent years. President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, some ten years ago wrote a very interesting book on "The Social Aspects of Foreign Missions." Some years before that Dennis' volumes on "Christian Missions and Social Progress" proved very illuminating and stimulating. Other volumes have been published setting forth this aspect of Foreign Missions. There is no doubt that Missionary efforts have changed the social life of the people in non-Christian nations. Perhaps one of the greatest accomplishments has been the new attitude towards woman. Wherever Christianity has gone it has uplifted womanhood. This is more pronounced in India, probably, than in some other countries. It is said that there are probably twenty-five million widows in India who, with shaved head and in coarse garments must do penance for imaginary sins by serving as social drudges for their relatives. Multitudes of girls are married at the age of seven or eight Christianity is seeking to bring about a change and has to some degree at least succeeded. Another reform is that pertaining to foothinding. When in 1874 there was called a meeting of Chinese women to protest against the practice of footbinding, there was an open riot because the putting away of this was attacking the foundation of their social order. Respectable women considered their feet as "golden lilies," rather than "instruments of progress." Then there was organized "The Heavenly Foot Society," and one of the bravest of the women "gave her feet to the Lord." Then came "The Natural Foot Society" that wrought a reform that spread throughout the whole of China. It was the influence of the missionaries that brought it about.

Another reform is a protest against certain moral evils which were practiced in the name of religion. These evils were drunkeness and immorality, licentiousness and cruelty. While, of course, we have those in Christian lands, they exist in spite of our religion and our efforts to abolish them, whereas in some non-Christian lands they were indulged in as religious acts. Even in India today the grossest forms of immorality are tolerated as an expression of their religion. The same thing is true with reference to obscene paintings and images. There has likewise been war on narcotics and gambling. The use of opium and cocaine and alcohol is still largely prevalent, but through the efforts of the missionaries a great change has been wrought.

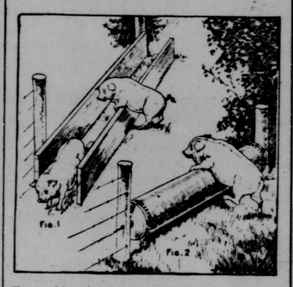
Gradually the world is awakening to the fact that we are all living in one common brotherhood and that none of us can live to himself alone. The world has become a neighborhood and what affects the welfare of the people in one section will also affect others in another section of the world. We are bound up in one common bundle of humanity, and as we seek to lift up our brothers in other parts of the world, we shall find ourselves benefitted thereby. We should give ourselves no rest until the whole wide world is pervaded by the spirit of Jesus Christ and when sin and iniquity shall flee away and righteousness and peace and the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the deep.

LIVE STOCK NEWS

HOG-PROOF GATE IS HANDY CONTRIVANCE

It is common practice to run hogs in the same field as cattle. To allow the cattle the liberty of passing into adjoining fields and at the same time prevent the hogs from doing so, a special kind of gate is required. Two types of such gates, that have been found very effective, are shown in the illustration. Figure 1 shows a gate consisting of two wide planks, one nailed to the gate post and the other arranged parallel to it, with a space of about 2 feet between. The second plank is nailed to strong stakes that are securely driven into the ground. The hogs can climb over this plank because they can approach it at right angles, but cannot get over the other because the second is so close. A hog (this has been proved many times) will usually climb over the first plank into the chute and run along it back into the yard, thinking, apparently, that it has accomplished its purpose.

An equally effective gate, which involves the use of an old hot-water tank, is shown in Figure 2. It is drilled in the center at each end for



Two Simple but Effective Gates to Keep Hogs in a Pasture.

a heavy gas pipe or iron rod, which is also passed through the gate posts as indicated, allowing the tank to rotate freely. The hog can get on the tank as indicated but the moment the hind legs are clear of the ground the weight on the tank causes it to turn and the hog promptly returns—a rather provoking situation for the hog, but it works.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Often Happens Teeth of Young Pigs Are Harmful

Frequently when sows carry their pigs beyond the usual period of gestation, it will be found that the pigs' teeth have made an abnormal growth, and often the teeth are discolored. This has led to the common saying that "pigs born with black teeth never do well."

These teeth are often long and sharp and prick the tender udder of the dam when the youngsters are sucking. This causes the mother great pain, and usually results in the dam refusing to allow the pigs to suck. It also causes sore udders, which soon become infected, this in turn causing severe trouble and often results in spoiled udders.

The hog breeder should watch the young litter for symptoms of pigs with such teeth. Immediate steps should be taken to remove the trouble as soon as it is detected.

Save Lambs and Increase Profit From Farm Flock

"Save the lamb and increase the profits from the farm flock," should be the slogan of every flock owner at this season of the year. From now until the lambs are ready for market a little

POULTRY

CARELESSNESS WILL CAUSE POOR HATCHES

The careful gathering, selecting and holding of hatching eggs are factors too often overlooked, asserts W. H. Allen, poultry specialist at the New Jersey College of Agriculture at New Brunswick. To prove his statement Mr. Allen points out that nearly 90 per cent of all eggs that are set in incubators or under hens are fertile, and should hatch strong chicks, yet only 50 to 60 per cent ever do.

Eggs should be collected three or four times a day, and from clean nests. This prevents them from getting chilled, dirty and damp. Grade them for size, color and shape. A bird usually lays eggs of the type of the one from which it was hatched. Keep the eggs in a dry room with a temperature of 50 degrees F., and never hold them more than six days before placing in the incubator. Eggs held 12 days will hatch 10 to 15 per cent fewer chicks than eggs only a week old.

Incubator rooms should not be cold. The ideal temperature is 70 degrees. When the temperature is lower than this the hatch will be retarded and the chicks of poor quality. A chick hatched in twenty days is worth two hatched in twenty-two.

The incubator should be leveled to prevent uneven temperatures within the machine, all thermometers tested for accuracy, and the machines disinfected. The manufacturer's instructions should be followed. Run the incubator three days before putting in the hatching eggs. Do not disturb them for two days after they are set; after that turn them twice daily. No cooling is necessary during incubation, especially during the months of February, March and April.

The best temperature at which to run a machine is 103 degrees. Test out all infertile eggs on the seventh and fourteenth days. To prevent chicks from dying in the shell, it is often necessary to add moisture. This can be judged by weighing the eggs plus the hatching tray on the first day and again on the seventh. The eggs plus the tray should not weigh over 5 per cent less on the seventh day than on the first.

Poultry Profits Depend on Earliness of Hatch

Profits in poultry raising depend to a large extent on the earliness in the season that chickens are hatched. The earlier in life a pullet commences laying, the greater the number of eggs produced during the first laying year. Pullets should be in laying condition the first part of October, if good winter egg production is to be expected. The more eggs laid during November, December and January, the greater are the annual profits.

In order to commence laying in October, pullets of the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte, and similar breeds should be hatched the latter part of March or the first part of April. Pullets of the Leghorn, Ancona, and similar breeds should be hatched the latter part of April or the first part of May.

Intestinal Disinfectant for Control of Diseases

A good intestinal disinfectant, such as bichloride of mercury, can be used in the drinking water provided for the poultry flock, as a means of aiding in the control of poultry diseases. This, however, is but a small part of the procedure in disease control and does not strike at the real source of the trouble.

One of the first steps in keeping the poultry flock healthy is to dispose of, by killing and burning, all birds afflicted with tuberculosis, fowl cholera