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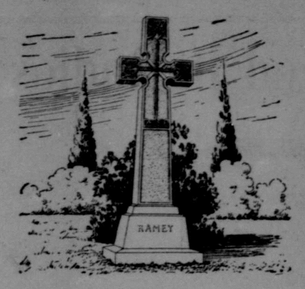
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Hereafter and until further notice the County Commissioners of Carroll County will meet at their office in Westminster every Monday and Tuesday of each week for the transaction of business.

By order.

SAMUEL J. STONE,
Clerk.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

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

March 27th.—**What Does a Missionary Do?** Matt. 10:5-10.

A missionary is one who is sent. He has a specific mission to perform. Missionaries have been sent out from the very beginning of the Christian Church and in the large they were to continue to do the things which Christ Himself did. He was working through them by His Holy Spirit. Thus the early Apostles were sent out and then the Seventy and then others from different centers. Paul and Barnabas went forth as missionaries from Antioch and others joined them in their great mission. From that early day down to this very hour missionaries have gone forth doing the work of Christ and winning people for His Kingdom. The missionary work of the Church is one work. It is only for the sake of convenience and administration that the work is divided into so-called Home Missions and Foreign Missions, but inasmuch as such distinction has been drawn, we must be governed by it more or less. There are, therefore, two types of missionaries, and when we ask the question—"What Does a Missionary Do?"—we must include both types of missionaries whether they labor at home or abroad.

First—**the Home Missionary.** Let us remember that a person may be a real missionary without going to the ends of the earth to do missionary work. In the mind of Christ there are no geographical boundaries to His Kingdom. It is as much a Christian enterprise to build the Kingdom of Christ in America as in Asia. Sometimes people see only that which is afar off and fail to see the importance of that which is near. A Home Missionary is a servant of Christ. There are various types of workers and of work which our Home Missionaries do. There are pastors, evangelists, social workers, deaconnesses, kindergartners, research workers, colporteurs, nurses, teachers. Not all Home Missionaries are preachers in the strict sense of the word. The work is so varied that there must be a diversity of workers.

Now, a Home Mission pastor does practically what the pastor of a self-supporting Church does. He preaches the Gospel, conducts services, visits and comforts his people, baptizes the children, marries people and seeks to impress the community with the Christian spirit through the mission Church of which he is the pastor. Different conditions in different communities require different methods of work and consequently one cannot always define accurately just what a missionary pastor must be doing. He must, however, be a man of leadership, of faith and hope and courage. He must be the inspiration of his people and the sustainer of their hopes and aspirations.

The social worker in the Home Mission field usually assists the pastor in ministering to the life of the community. Such a worker visits the people in the parish, looks after the social and recreational features of the work, and deals especially with the young people. A deaconness functions along more spiritual lines of work. She visits the people, prays with them, brings them to Church, works in the Sunday School and in the other organizations of the Church. The other aspects of work which Home Missionaries perform are clearly indicated in the titles applied to the workers. They are all seeking to build the Kingdom of God into the life of the nation. Some of this work must be done in obscure places, in unpromising communities with inadequate facilities, but always in the spirit of faith and hope and love.

Second—**the Foreign Missionary.** In the field of Foreign Missions we likewise have many types of work and workers. At first the work was very simple. Missionaries went forth simply to preach; they were evangelists. But now the task has enlarged and the types of workers have multiplied. We now have evangelists and pastors and teachers and executives and practically all the types of workers that we have in the home field. Most of the missionary work in foreign lands is divided into the evangelistic, the educational, the industrial and the medical. When a missionary goes to a foreign country it becomes necessary for him to study the language and the customs of the people; consequently one or two years must be given over to study. Most of the missionaries, therefore, first of all go to a language school and prepare themselves for their real life's work. Much good is being done by coming in direct personal contact with the people, consequently much time must be given to social functions. Many of our foreign missionaries are teachers and professors. These have built up strong educational institutions and we have sent Americans there to teach and these constitute a large part of the roll of our missionaries. Then we have evangelists who go from place to place and preach, establish new Churches and train new converts. There are also physicians and surgeons who minister in the hospitals to the sick and suffering, and we have nurses who co-operate with them.

The daily routine of the foreign missionary is not much different from that of the Christian worker in our own country. Sometimes we imagine that foreign missionaries must be a class of people entirely different from others. But they are very much like we ourselves are. A missionary naturally is expected to be unselfish and to show the spirit of self-sacrifice. By example, quite as much as by precept and overt act, the missionary wields an influence for Christ. He must be broadminded, openhearted and sympathetic. Dr. Timothy Lew, from the University of Pekin in China, says that a missionary should be what a coach is to a football team. The coach trains the team, is willing to perform the lowliest service for the team, but when the victory is won the coach never gets the bouquet, but if the game is lost he gets the blame. When missionaries both at home and abroad are willing to be "coaches," then they will be doing the work that Christ wants them to do and will be doing it in the Christ way.

The missionary at home or abroad must ever be conscious of the fact that he represents a constituency whose ideals and aspirations he must advance. He is the "far-flung battle line" of the Church. A large host of people are back of him, are interested in him and furnish the support for him. Consequently one phase of the work of the missionary is to keep the constituency which he represents informed. He must write reports, letters and articles for publication in order to enlist the interest and help of the Church at large.

The rewards of the Missionary for his labors are many. He himself may be a martyr to the cause he espouses, but the cause itself will eventually triumph. He is setting influences at work in the communities in which he labors which will never cease. He is the leaven in the lump of human society. His reward comes not in material ways, but in the satisfaction of doing his Master's will and in seeing the temporal and spiritual results of his work. These things constitute the sustaining factors in the missionary's life. These enable him to go into the frontier fields of the world and consecrate his life to the highest and worthiest enterprise among the children of men.

POULTRY

EGGS IN WINTER BRING PROFITS

"To get winter eggs is essential if the average poultry flock is to pay a profit," says Prof. Willard C. Thompson of the New Jersey Agricultural experiment station. "To get winter eggs the hens must be given every possible stimulus to production. They must be kept in perfect health throughout the season.

"The hens' environment directly affects their productive energies. During the winter season in New Jersey it is usually advisable to keep the laying flocks closely confined to the laying houses. This keeps them near the food supply and more busily at work than if they were allowed the freedom of the yards. It allows the poultryman complete control of sanitation.

"Clean the laying house thoroughly. Take the movable fixtures outside and clean them. Remove and preferably burn all old litter. Sweep down the walls, and such muslin curtains as there may be in the house. Then spray thoroughly the entire interior with a 5 per cent solution of one of the reliable disinfectants. Many prefer to whitewash the interior, and the whitened poultry house has many advantages over a darker house. Let the house dry out, and return the fixtures to their proper places.

"Provide clean, dry litter for both nests and floor. For nest litter pine wood shavings are very satisfactory, but chopped straw will suffice, if shavings are not at hand. For the floors use any good dry substance. One of the peat moss litters is especially good if the floors tend to be damp or cold. Unchopped straw also makes a good, absorptive litter.

"Keep the house free from drafts, dry, and comfortable at all times. Give the layers an even chance to maintain an active, healthy productive condition."

Dry Mash Recommended for Winter-Laying Hens

Dry mash has been so widely recommended for laying hens that some poultry keepers have gotten the idea that a feeder full of mash in the henhouse is all that is necessary to make the hens lay. They have given the hens all the scratch grain they could eat, and then wondered why the hens did not eat the mash that is always before them. When hens are given their choice of grain and mash they will eat the grain but if they get only a limited amount of scratch grain, they will complete their fill at the mash hopper.

This is the ideal ration and the one that builds up egg production, according to the University of Nebraska. On the farm where corn is lying around, the flocks should be kept in the house during the coming winter months and forced to eat the dry mash in addition to the scratch grain supplied it. Keeping the hens in a warm, clean house will help maintain the egg production at a higher level than if they are allowed to run out in the cold and wet. Good house rent for hens costs only five eggs per hen during the winter months, so a good poultry house can be afforded on the average farm.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 1st, 1927,

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Sunday School Lesson

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

(©, 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for March 27

REVIEW—STUDIES IN THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

GOLDEN TEXT—If ye love Me keep My commandments.—John 14:15.

PRIMARY TOPIC — What Jesus Wants Us to Do.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Christian Way of Living.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What it Means to Be a Christian.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Marks of a True Christian.

The following methods of review are suggested:

I. A Descriptive Essay Method.

Each member of the class should be assigned to the task a week ahead of the preparation of an essay on the topics involved in the quarterly lessons, as for example: What constitutes a true Christian. Following Christ. The prayer life of a Christian. The Christian and his Bible. The home life of a Christian. Christian stewardship. The Christian and the missionary obligation.

II. The Question Review Method.

The teacher will prepare a list of questions dealing with the various phases of the quarter's lessons. These will be written on slips of paper and the members of the class will draw them. As examples of questions note the following: What does following Christ involve? What is the Christian's responsibility as to his Bible? What is the Christian's obligation as to stewardship? What are the duties of the members of the home? What is the Christian's obligation as to the evangelization of the world? What is the Christian's hope? Is Christ coming again? Will there be a resurrection of the body?

III. The Summary Method.

This method can always be used to good advantage with the advanced classes. The outstanding fact or facts should be grasped and the principal teaching of the quarter's lessons stated. Suggestions:

Lesson for January 2.

Jesus first calls men to be His disciples. He then calls them to have fellowship in His service. Those who receive this two-fold call will walk as He walked.

Lesson for January 9.

The one who really follows Christ shall be hated and opposed. Having fellowship with Christ, he will love his enemies, do good to those who hate him, bless them that curse him, pray for those which despitefully use him.

Lesson for January 16.

The Bible furnishes the Christian with full knowledge of God and man's obligation to Him. The only way to be able to stand firm and true in the coming perilous times is to be thoroughly grounded in the knowledge of the Scriptures.

Lesson for January 23.

Jesus, though divine, resorted much to prayer. If he needed this fellowship, how much more do His followers need it.

Lesson for January 30.

Followers of Jesus may expect temptations, but divine help is available for every need.

Lesson for February 6.

To every believer has been given certain talents such as gifts for service, knowledge, time, money, to be used for the honor of His Lord. A time of reckoning is coming at which reward will be given for fidelity, and judgment meted out for infidelity.

Lesson for February 13.

The home is the oldest and most important institution in the world. The most effective way of making strong and pure the church, society and the nation is to make the home Christian.

Lesson for February 20.

The subject of the kingdom is under solemn obligation to permeate society and let his light shine so that the heavenly father may be glorified.

Lesson for February 27.

Every believer has two natures—the flesh and the spirit. The only way to overcome the flesh is to be filled with the Spirit.

Lesson for March 6.

The Lord permitted persecution to fall upon the church to cause the disciples to be scattered in order for the widening of the testimony.

Lesson for March 13.

Christ has imposed upon every disciple the obligation of witnessing for Him to all the nations of the world.

Lesson for March 20.

The Christian's hope is the personal return of Jesus Christ to take him to His heavenly home. When Christ comes, the body of the believer who has fallen asleep will be resurrected and living believers will be caught up into glory with Christ.

Harder to Do Right

There never has been an age where it was not harder to do right than to do wrong, just as there has never been a time when it was not harder to swim upstream than down.—Herald of Gospel Liberty.

Let Your Light Shine

A light under a bushel, besides being hid, will go out in a short time for want of air. Unless our lights shine for others, they will soon perish in ourselves.—Herald of Gospel Liberty.