

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
Dean of The Moody Bible Institute
of Chicago.
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

S. S. Lesson for May 18

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

BROADENING CHRISTIAN HORIZONS: SAUL'S CONVERSION

LESSON TEXT—Acts 9:1-18.
GOLDEN TEXT—I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision.—Acts 26:19.

The conversion of Saul is recognized as one of the outstanding events in Bible history. When two brilliant English lawyers, Lord Lyttleton and Sir Gilbert West, set out to disprove the truth of Christianity, they selected the resurrection of Christ and the story of Paul's conversion as the focal points of their proof. Working independently, they then came together to compare notes, and found that they had both become Christians as they had become convinced of the truth of the Scriptures.

The two events may well stand together as mighty evidence for Christianity, for only on the ground of regeneration can the change in Saul be accounted for, and only on the assurance that he met the risen Christ on the Damascus road can we account for his conversion. This is a great lesson, let us make the very most of it.

I. Saul, a Bold Persecutor (vv. 1, 2).

As our lesson opens we find the brilliant and zealous young Jew, Saul, "yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord." The persecutions in Jerusalem had practically wiped out the church in that city, but had scattered the disciples abroad, and thus the witness had been spread. The death of the godly Stephen, to which Saul had given his approval, had only increased his determination to destroy those who were "of the way" of Jesus. Looking for new fields to conquer, he carried with him to Damascus letters from the high priest at Jerusalem, giving him authority to imprison the followers of Christ. But on the way he met Christ Himself, and was stricken to the earth.

II. Saul, a Convicted Sinner (vv. 3-9).

Stricken down by a brilliant heavenly light, he finds himself talking to the Lord Jesus. He hears from His holy lips the solemn indictment of those who persecute God's people—"Why persecutest thou me?" He who lays unkind hands upon, or brings untrue accusation against, God's children had best beware, for so closely is our Lord identified with His people that when they suffer, it is He who bears the hurt.

In a single sentence the Lord disposes of the persecuting zeal and the sinful skepticism of this proud young Pharisee, and Saul enters into Damascus not as the haughty persecutor, but as a man trembling and astonished. He spends three days shut in with his own soul and God, not seeing, not caring to eat, but entering into communion with God. By God's grace the old life is pulled up by the roots as it is displaced by the new life in Christ Jesus.

III. Ananias, an Obedient Disciple (vv. 10-12).

Ananias was the "I am here, Lord" type of Christian to whom the Lord could confidently commit His important business. All we know of him is what is contained in this chapter, but it is a very beautiful and enviable record. God is able to work directly on any human soul and accomplish His end (as He did with Saul on the Damascus road), but His usual manner of working is through faithful human agencies.

One wonders how much would be accomplished for God if every Christian were as willing and ready as was Ananias to do the Lord's bidding in seeking out and helping a struggling soul.

The greatest of all Christian leaders, the apostle Paul, was led out into his life of loyalty and service to Christ by a humble layman. Repeatedly God's Word by precept and example stresses the vital importance of personal work on the part of laymen and women. The leaders of Christian work during the coming generation are now in the Sunday school classes of our churches, perhaps in a little wayside chapel in the country, in the village church, in the mission or settlement house, or in the great city church.

IV. Saul, a Chosen Witness (vv. 15, 16).

The fears of Ananias that Saul might still be a worker of evil (v. 13) were soon overcome by God's assurance that in the praying Saul He had prepared for Himself "a chosen vessel" (v. 15) to bear the gospel to the Gentiles and to kings, as well as to Israel.

The great witness of Saul was to be accompanied by great suffering. How often the two go together, and both may be (as they were in Paul's life) for God's glory. Saul knew nothing of that subtle hypocrisy known as being "a secret believer," for at once he made open confession of his faith in baptism, and "straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues that he is the Son of God" (v. 20).

CHECK THE THIEVES THAT TRY TO STEAL POULTRY PROFITS

Lice and Worms Greatly Reduce
Chances of Laying Flock
Producing on a Profitable Basis.

Seldom does it occur to the poultry raiser that lice and worms are chicken thieves. And they should be treated as such, maintains Grafton Lothrop, head of the sanitation department, Purina Mills.

"If pullets or hens are infested with lice and worms when housed for the winter, the chances of their returning a profit are hurt tremendously," he claims. "Infested birds cannot give the poultryman maximum production during the months of October, November, and December when prices are at their peak, no matter how good their feed is."

Compared with the value of the extra eggs the hens will produce, the cost of cleaning up an infested flock is very small, Lothrop asserts. Only one or two more eggs per hen during the fall will pay for the entire cost of a strict sanitation program.



"A poultryman can follow one of two methods for ridding his flock of worms," he says. "One is to give each bird a gelatin capsule containing tetra-chlorethylene, called a Purina Tetsule. Tetrachlorethylene is the drug most frequently recommended by poultry authorities for the removal of large roundworms, known as ascarids, from poultry."

"The other method is to use Purina Chek-R-Ton in the mash. Experimental results show that either of these methods is 90 to 95 percent efficient."



Also, according to Lothrop, there are two popularly accepted methods for ridding flocks of lice. One is to treat each bird with an approved louse powder that will stick to the skin and kill the lice, like Purina Lice Powder. An easier way of applying this powder is to mix it with road dust or wood ashes placed in a box where the birds will dust, thereby treating themselves.



The second method for controlling lice suggested by Lothrop is to paint the roost poles with an efficient roost paint. This method is commonly used by large flock owners. It is easy and quick, as well as inexpensive. He warns, however, against using a roost paint that blisters the feet, stains the feathers, or that will suffocate the birds.

"The efficiency of a roost paint for killing lice depends upon the volatilization of the product, permitting fumes to permeate through the feathers and reach the lice in sufficient volume to kill them," he explains.

Booing Schools

A campaign to discourage the practice of "booing" by Geneva, Ill., school children has been started by Harry M. Coultrap, superintendent of Geneva schools.

He distributed bulletins to teachers, urging them to address their pupils a few minutes each day on the un-American habit of "booing," which reached a new high during the last election. He said:

"Teachers will be asked to encourage our children to be polite, respectful and tolerant of all persons and their opinions. A chaotic state will result and mob rule may develop if 'booing' is not stopped. The foundation of our democracy is tolerance, and we must practice it in all things. The children must be taught to forget the 'booing' by grown persons they heard over the radio in the recent election campaigns."

Tea Consumption in U. S.

America is fast becoming a nation of tea-drinkers to vie with Great Britain, according to latest figures of the U. S. department of agriculture. During the last year, more than 100,000,000 pounds of tea were imported into the United States—a 14,000,000-pound increase over the previous year.

Good Nickname

"John calls his girl the 'Queen of the Links.'"
"Ah, so she's a golfer, I presume."
"No—far from it. She sells hot dogs at a roadside stand."

FARM TOPICS

DAIRY CATTLE
NEED ROUGHAGE

Constitute Important Part in
Balanced Ration.

By DR. W. B. NEVENS

(Chief in Dairy Cattle Feeding, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.)

One of the new developments in dairy cattle feeding is the discovery, made in recent investigational work, that the roughage portion of the ration is by far the most important part. If dairy cows are supplied with liberal amounts of well-preserved, high-quality legume roughages, the balance of the ration is of little importance from the standpoint of the character of the nutrients.

One of the facts which has led to this conclusion is the finding that dairy cattle require vitamins A and D in large amounts and that these are supplied by the roughage or sunlight, the concentrated portion of the ration supplying little or none of either vitamin. As a rule, either the other vitamins are supplied in adequate amounts in the ration or dairy cattle have means of synthesizing sufficient amounts.

Not only has vitamin A been found to be of tremendous importance in the health of dairy cattle, but dairy cows have the ability to convert a considerable portion of the carotene of the ration into vitamin A and to secrete this vitamin in the milk. In view of these facts, it has become increasingly important to make sure that roughages fed to dairy cattle contain large amounts of green color and that they are in excellent condition—that is, not moldy or musty—so that they can be completely consumed.

Sunlight obtained by dairy cows while at pasture or in their exercising yards or sun-cured hay are ordinarily the sources from which vitamin D is supplied. However, even during early spring, sunlight is very low in its power to impart vitamin D.

Sun-cured hay is probably the best source of vitamin D for dairy cattle large enough to consume at least 2½ pounds of hay daily. Small calves, as a rule, do not consume this amount of hay and it has been found advantageous to supply them with one teaspoonful of feeding grade of cod-liver oil in the milk each day.

Woodland Makes Poor Pasture, Foresters Claim

"Divorcing" the woods from the pasture and the pasture from the woods, has been recommended by foresters for many years.

One reason is that there's more danger of live stock being poisoned from plants in a woods pasture than in an open pasture.

Woodland offers poor pasture to cattle. Bluegrass pasture should yield 3,000 pounds of dry matter an acre, while woodland pasture yields only 450 pounds.

The productivity of the woodland for wood crops is also impaired, and after several years the area is devoid of trees or contains only undesirable species such as persimmon and hickory.

For these reasons, the combined value of both woodland and pasture doesn't approach what the site would have produced either in woods or pasture separately.

Grazed woods can be restored to their original productivity by complete removal of live stock, Carroll concludes.

DiETING

A man was introduced to a circus sword-swallower. Not having seen a sword-swallower before, he asked him to demonstrate his art, whereupon the fellow apparently swallowed some pins and needles.

"But," protested the man, "those aren't swords; they are pins and needles."

"I know," replied the circus freak. "I'm on a diet."

MICKIE SAYS—

OUR EDITOR SAYS AT IT
JEST SIMPLY WOUNDS
HIM TO ASK READERS T'
PAY THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS,
AN' GEE WHIZ GOSH—
HERE I AM, DOING TH'
DIRTY WORK AGAIN



Tremendous Truffles

Autos don't grow on farms, but car manufacturers depend on many farm products. For instance, flour is used at the Ford Rouge plant in making foundry casting molds.

Five thousand workers at the Ford Motor Company plant at Dearborn, Mich., do nothing but wield brooms and mops to keep factory buildings clean.

A product hardly expected from a giant mass production industry is the school textbook, yet thousands are published monthly at the Henry Ford Trade School, within the big Rouge plant at Dearborn, Mich.

So immense is the Ford Rouge plant at Dearborn, Mich., it would take several days to visit all departments. Highlight plant tours take two hours.

More than half the 92 known chemical elements are used in making Ford cars. Among them are such precious metals as gold, silver, platinum and tungsten.

Enough wire to reach from New York to San Francisco is produced in one day at the Ford Rouge steel mill, Dearborn, Mich.

There are 2,300 drinking fountains in the Ford Rouge plant at Dearborn, Mich. All of them are ice-cooled in summer.

If a Ford automobile were made by hand today, it would cost upwards of \$17,850 to build, according to Ford officials.

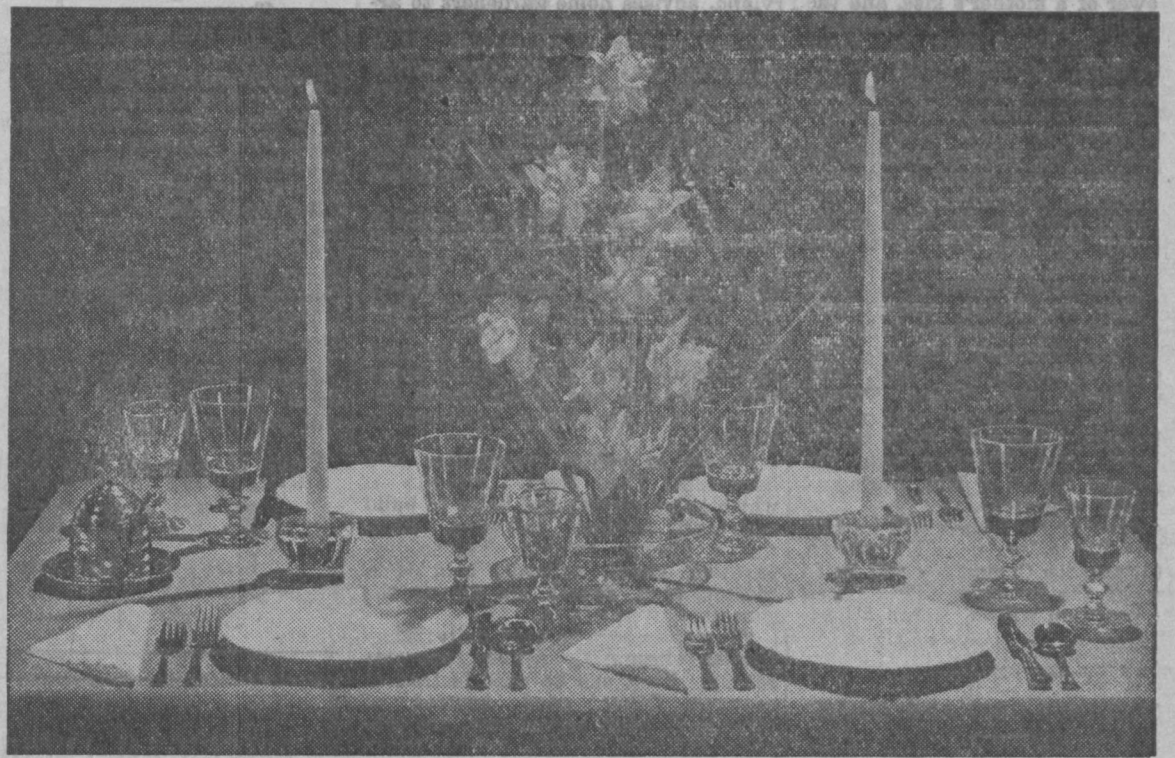
Among the unusual items in the tremendous list of purchases made each year by the Ford Motor Company are "four tons of beeswax, 312,000 pounds of castor oil, and 325,000 pounds of cork."

Toting a 600-pound Bomb



SELFDRIDGE FIELD, Mich.—A familiar piece of motorized equipment around U. S. Army Air Corps bases these days is this bomb service truck, shown being demonstrated near a big bombing plane at Selfridge Field. Manufactured by the Ford Motor Company, the truck is rigged with special derrick and winch to handle bombs weighing 600 to 1,200 pounds. The bomb in the photo is a dummy 600-pounder used for training purposes.

MODERN AMERICAN TABLE GREET'S SPRING



Modern American crystal in a new pattern dresses up this cheerful dinner table done entirely in spring colors. The cloth is apple green against which yellow napkins, jonquils and a jar of honey are patches of sunshine. The plates and candles are white. A festive touch is added by the little pewter honey bee perched atop the jar of rich translucent honey—an old, old sweet that is gaining new popularity on American dinner tables. The stemware and center bowl are the finest quality handblown work, and even the candleholders shaped like spring flowers are fashioned of gleaming modern American crystal.

Men and Motors—The New Army on Wheels



Uncle Sam's motorized force—the new army on wheels—is symbolized by the "dawn patrol" of Chevrolet 4 x 4 army trucks shown across the bottom of the photo. The Chevrolet four-wheel-drive army truck, above, carries a complete telephone switchboard. Within a few minutes after the Fourth Division's motorized units completed a 235-mile trek from Fort Benning, Ga., on a practice mass movement, Major-General Lloyd R. Fredendall could communicate with every part of the vast encampment. The Fourth, moving in three columns, each 45 miles long, made the trip in 10 hours as compared with nearly 10 days before motorization.

