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LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
Dean of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for January 15

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PETER SEES CHRIST'S GLORY

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 17:1-9, 14-18.
GOLDEN TEXT—We beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father.—John 1:14.

Service in the name of Christ can be nothing but an empty formality, and a disappointing experience of one's inability really to help anyone, unless it is backed by a vision of the Saviour in all His glory. To Peter, whose life we are studying, there came such an experience as he went with the Lord to the Mount of Transfiguration. We cannot duplicate that day of days in his life in any physical sense, but we may, yes we must, withdraw to that quiet place where we may spiritually see Him whose we are and whom we serve as our transcendent Lord.

I. A Vision of Glory (vv. 1-9).

1. A mountain-top experience (vv. 1-3).

Two much of the daily life and walk of Christians is in the valley. We need now and then to come up to the high places where we may be spiritually renewed. Jesus is ready to take us as He did the three disciples, "up into a high mountain apart." We may not be able to move our bodies, but our spirits may soar to sublime heights with Him. There He will reveal Himself in all His glory.

2. A mistaken attitude (v. 4).

Whether Peter was confused by the remarkable experience, or if it was but another expression of his unfortunate tendency to talk when he should be quiet, we do not know. But he is a representative of those who miss the supreme blessing of such a priceless moment by trying to tell God what should be done.

Had Peter's suggestion been accepted by our Lord there would never have been any redemption for the human race. Sin and sorrow would have reigned supreme in the earth, while he and his brethren enjoyed a season of fellowship with Moses and Elias and their Lord.

3. A divine testimony (vv. 5-7).

God spoke and scattered the confusion of men's thinking by declaring the deity of Jesus. "This is my beloved Son," and His supremacy, "Hear ye him." We live in days of theological and philosophical confusion. We struggle in vain to resolve the moral chaos which has resulted from erroneous teaching by any arguments or by the devices of men. Let us appeal to the Word of God. It is plain, powerful, "sharper than a two-edged sword."

4. A glorious result (vv. 8, 9).

"They saw no man save Jesus only."

II. A Call to Service (vv. 14-18).

Service should never precede vision. Vision is given as a preparation for service.

1. A needy soul (vv. 14, 15).

We live in a world of such desperate need that even the confirmed "all's well with the world" optimists are beginning to see that their rose-colored glasses cannot make them oblivious to its sin and sorrow. The boy was sick; his father was in despair; and these two things just about sum up the need of most of humanity.

2. Impotent Christian workers (vv. 16, 17).

The man brought his son to the place where he had a right to expect help—to the followers of Christ. But he found them without faith to help him. Little wonder then that those around them were still in perverse unbelief. We who profess to follow Christ, and especially those of us who say that we are His servants, should be ashamed of our impotent gestures toward our needy fellow men. There is power with God, power in prayer, power in devoted and faithful service to Christ. Let us claim it!

3. The omnipotent Saviour (v. 18).

Jesus spoke, and the demon departed. The absolute supremacy of our Lord appears not only on the mount of glory, but shines even more brightly in the valley of need. Words do not suffice to describe Him, and yet we must by both word and life proclaim Him to the world as its living Lord and Saviour.

4. A glorious result (v. 18).

"The child was cured from that very hour."

Here is no partial solution, no "hope to help you" effort to meet man's need. Jesus met the boy's full need and at that very hour. Just so we may tell the sinner that he may come to the Saviour with the full assurance that his sin will be put away, and that by faith he will become a child of God.

Seventy Years' Capacity

Therefore thus saith the Lord of hosts: Because ye have not heard my words, behold, I will send and take all the families of the North, saith the Lord, and Nebuchadnezzar the king of Babylon, my servant, and will bring them against this land. Moreover, I will take from them the voice of mirth, and the voice of gladness. . . . and these nations shall serve the king of Babylon seventy years.—Jeremiah 25: 8-11.

Clothing Specialist

Tells How Buy Coat

January is a month when a good many winter coats are bought, both to finish out the current season and to have in readiness for another year, because winter coats must usually last two, three or four seasons.

Miss Julia McIver, assistant clothing specialist of the State College Extension Service, points out that a coat, unlike most other garments, is a composite of different materials put together in such a way that most of the workmanship and material that counts is hidden. This makes it extremely hard for the purchaser to judge quality.

The way the coat is put together is very important, Miss McIver explains. She lists the following points to watch for. See that the cut is accurate with the grain of the cloth. The coat will not keep good shape if each piece of the pattern is not laid accurately on the "up and down" of the fabric, or bias as the style may require.

The material taken up in the seams should be ample to prevent pulling out. Seams should be evenly stitched and stayed with pre-shrink tape to prevent stretching. The stitch should make a secure lock, and be adjusted in length to the weight and texture of the fabric. Strong thread should be used and it should match the fabric in color and be fast to sunlight and cleaning. In making a first rate garment the tailor presses seams open and steams them as he goes along.

One of the workmanship details to note is the way the lining is put in and finished at the bottom. In most good coats, Miss McIver says, the lining and the coat are hemmed separately and left loose, except for bar tacks at the seams. The lining is hemmed so that its lower edge is an inch or so shorter than the coat. Then, if there is any slipping or stretching as the coat is worn, the lining won't drop down and show.

Ten Ways to Succeed With Poultry Given

Poultrymen of North Carolina face 1939 with a knowledge that their industry is in a relatively sound position and has required little or no subsidy. This state is not producing poultry products up to its market. Therefore, there is room for expansion.

C. J. Maupin, poultry specialist of the State College Extension Service, has compiled a list of ten ways for North Carolina farmers and poultrymen to succeed with poultry during 1939. Here they are: 1. buy early chicks; 2. buy chicks of good quality; 3. brood chicks in clean, well-lighted, well-ventilated quarters; 4. feed mash from the first feed to market or maturity; 5. raise chicks on ground that has not been run over by chickens year after year, but which has been cultivated and used for producing a crop; 6. house birds in comfortable, sanitary quarters; 7. control lice and mites; 8. feed a balanced ration to the layers; 9. follow a good management program; 10. cull, cull, cull.

Possibly the greatest weakness at the present time in North Carolina lies in breeding. Poultrymen have been backward in accepting and applying the findings of the geneticist. Nutrition has undoubtedly advanced as far or further than any of the many phases of poultry science, however, poultrymen of North Carolina can still make much improvement in the construction of more modern houses for their flocks.

The first hatch of the winter season is about ready to come off in commercial and home hatcheries. There is more money in broilers when the chicks are bought early than time is still available for using the same houses for a second crop from which pullets may be produced for fall and winter layers.

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Oats Acreage Shows Gain In This State

Good livestock feeders unanimously consider oats one of the best available feeds for livestock, and particularly so for young growing animals. The increasing knowledge of the value of oats is evidenced by the fact that North Carolina farmers seeded for grain 308,138 acres to this crop in 1938, or an increase of 25 per cent over 1937.

Oats are more bulky than any other of the cereal grains, but in common with them are deficient in protein. However, this deficiency causes no worry to the Southern farmer says Earl H. Hostetter, professor of animal husbandry at State College, because he has available at a reasonable price protein-rich supplements such as cottonseed meal, soybean meal and peanut meal.

To obtain the most value from oats in livestock rations, it is important to supplement them with these protein-rich feeds that contain nutrients which are lacking in oats, Prof. Hostetter says. They are the safest grain for work stock and young animals, and most useful in starting cattle and sheep on feed.

In the entire Cotton Belt, more than 4,000,000 acres were seeded to oats in 1938. Undoubtedly, this greater acreage is seeded in oats not only because of their value as grain but also because of their value, either alone or as a "nurse" crop, for winter grazing and for hay. New fall sown varieties that are more resistant to cold weather have also contributed to the increasing popularity of this crop.

A suggested daily ration for idle horses and mules is: Oats, two pounds; cottonseed meal or cake, two pounds; and hay or bundle stover, 12 pounds. For animals at light work, the oats are increased to four pounds, the hay cut to six pounds, and six pounds of cotton seed hulls are added.

Liberal consumption of dairy products is in prospect for the winter months, says John Arey, of State College, in quoting a report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Control Of Blue Mold Explained in Bulletin

Blue mold is one of the most serious problems of tobacco growers of this and other states. To provide a better understanding of blue mold, also called "downy mildew," and to describe effective methods to combat it, a report has been compiled cooperatively by representatives of Duke University, the agricultural experiment stations and extension services of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, and the N. C. Department of Agriculture.

This report is contained in Extension Circular No. 229, entitled "Blue Mold of Tobacco and Its Control," which is available for free distribution upon request to the Agricultural Editor of State College, Raleigh.

The circular lists the symptoms of the disease, both in seed beds and in the field; tells the causes of the disease and the factors affecting its development, and describes control treatments.

Three methods of treatment are listed: (1) by benzol (benzene) fumigation, (2) by paradichlorobenzol (P. D. B.) fumigation, and (3) by sprays. In explanation of the difficulties encountered in controlling blue mold, the report says: "Treat-

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ments used for diseases of other crops were not entirely satisfactory when applied to tobacco, and therefore, new methods of procedure had to be devised. The grower should bear in mind that the methods outlined here are the best available at the present time and that if improved methods appear they will be made available."

The first outbreak of blue mold on cultivated tobacco in the United States occurred in 1921, when it was noted in Florida and Georgia. For some unknown reason it did

not again attract attention until 20 years later, when it reappeared in Florida and Georgia and spread rapidly into all tobacco producing states east of the Mississippi River—except Wisconsin.

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