Calvary Christian Fellowship Mennonite Church
January 27, 2013

✞✝✞ Welcome to our Worship Service! ✞✝✞

Devotional:-------- Jason Ahmed
Message:---------- Norman Yoder
Offering:---------- School
SS Lesson:--------- 1 Corinthians 10:15-33

Adult and Youth Verse: Conscience, I say, not thine own, but of the other: for why is my liberty judged of another man's conscience? 1 Cor. 10:29

Intermediate Verse: For it pleased the Father that in him should all fulness dwell; And, having made peace through the blood of his cross, by him to reconcile all things unto himself; by him, I say, whether they be things in earth, or things in heaven. Col. 1:19-20

Junior Verse: A soft answer turneth away wrath: but grievous words stir up anger. Prov. 15:1

Primary Verse: "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." Luk. 4:8

Preschool Verse: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" Ex. 20:3

SS Lesson for next week:
1 Corinthians 11:1-16

Adult and Youth Verse for next week: Be ye followers of me, even as I also am of Christ. 1 Cor. 11:1

Today's Host Family: Ralph & Jan Yoder

Next Sunday Hosts: Norman & Dorothy Yoder

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Alligator, Created on Day 6, December 2, 2011

Design The American alligator has vertical pupils in its eyes. It is able to see well in the low light of night. The alligator has been known to eat just about anything found in its watery habitat, from paper trash to fish hooks and aluminum cans. The nostrils of an alligator are slightly elevated on its snout, allowing it to breathe while remaining completely submerged.

Features The alligator is smaller, darker, and has a more rounded snout than the crocodile. It also prefers freshwater to the saltwater that crocodiles enjoy.

Fun Facts An alligator's lower jaw is very weak in comparison to its upper jaw. That is how a circus performer can stick his head inside an alligator's mouth without fear of getting it bitten off. The name "alligator" comes from the Spanish word "el lagarto," meaning "lizard." Alligators living in water containing a lot of algae have a greenish hue to their hides.

Created Kind Members Crocodile, caiman

CLASS: Reptilia (reptiles) ORDER: Crocodylia (crocodiles, alligators, and relatives)
FAMILY: Alligatoridae (alligators) GENUS/SPECIES: Alligator mississippiensis (American alligator), A. sinensis (Chinese alligator) Size: 10–19 ft (3–5.8 m); Males are larger than females Weight: Up to 1,000 lbs (454 kg) Original Diet: Plants; Present Diet: Young eat insects and plants; mature alligators eat fish, mammals, and reptiles Habitat: Aquatic areas in southern U.S. and the Yangtze River in China
- http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/zoo/alligator

Announcements:

- ✔ This Evening: Free Evening
- ✔ Wednesday Evening:Prison Services NRU 5PM To go: Robert, Jonathan & Everett- devotions.
- ✔ School devotions this week by: Elmer Yoder
- ✔ Youth Bible Study at Elam Nissleys tonight at 6:30. (We are ready for Chapter 5 titled: Do I View Money and Possessions as Jesus Does?)

❍ ❍ ❍ ❍ ~Birthdays and Anniversaries~ ❍ ❍ ❍ ❍

Jan. 31, Happy Birthday! Elmer Yoder, 1964

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FIRE-CHASING BEETLES
A great article from Don DeYoung at Answers in Genesis, January 26, 2013

Forest fires can be devastating. The Great Fire of 1910 — possibly the worst forest fire in U.S. history — roared through Idaho and Montana, wiping out as much as 3 million acres (12,000 sq km) of timber. Yet we now understand that these fires clear a path for new plants to flourish, thriving in the open sunlight and newly enriched soil. The benefits extend to the animal world, as well. In fact, some insects actually seek this charred landscape to begin their new families.

Of special interest is the Melanophila (mell-ann-AH-fill-a) beetle. Its name means "black-loving" because the beetle likes freshly burned, blackened wood, where the female lays her eggs. Often the charred wood is still hot and smoldering when the beetles arrive. This curious (and dangerous) behavior even has a name: pyrophilic or "fireloving." Dozens of pyrophilic insect species, including certain species of flies and wasps, will often move into the devastated area along with the beetles.

Two design features help the Melanophila beetle find its way to a fire and avoid flying embers once it gets there. First, super-sensitive antennae can "smell" or detect just a few parts per billion of smoke particles in the air. This is equivalent to sensing a single drop of chemical in a 10,000 gallon (38 kl) swimming pool. A second feature is specialized infrared sensors that can detect heat radiation from distant forest fires.

These organs have caught the attention of the U.S. Air Force. Beetles have reputedly been observed flocking to fire zones miles away. Such sensitivity to infrared heat radiation, if true, would be far beyond the power of modern instruments. Not surprisingly, the U.S. military is interested in developing better ways to detect enemy aircraft and hide its own aircraft. So several research programs are seeking to understand and mimic the long-range infrared sensitivity of Melanophila beetles and similar insects.

The range of these sensors may prove to be hearsay, but the existence of such sophisticated sensory equipment still has much to teach us. Even in a fallen world that is far from perfect, we are constantly finding new examples of highly advanced planning and design throughout the creation. Creatures large and small inspire new products and suggest innovative solutions to technological problems.

Could it be that the Creator intended us to search out His workmanship for our own benefit? The command to subdue the earth, found in Genesis 1:28 and Job 12:7–10, surely includes the study and possible implementation of countless design features found in God's manifold creation.
- http://kirkcameron.com/2013/01/fire-chasing-beetles/