

Poultry Culling

The season of the year is now approaching when every Poultryman who has not already done so, should look to the matter of culling out the poor birds from his flock in every flock of hens, no matter how well bred, there are some birds which do not fit sufficiently to pay for their upkeep in other words, they are unprofitable breeders. Not only this, but frequently there are some birds, which do not fit sufficiently to pay for their upkeep in other words they are unprofitable breeders. Not only this, but frequently there are some birds which through disease or malformation are a source of danger in the flock and should be removed. It is well worth the time therefore, for every poultryman to go through his flock and handle each bird individually to discover whether it is laying or not and if fit to keep.

Flock Culling Work has within recent years assumed very great importance throughout the various States and Canada. Vigorous campaigns across the border have been conducted covering an entire state and many car loads of birds have been removed and shipped to Market. Records kept of the production after these culling campaigns showed little or no decrease in the number of eggs produced, but they did show a considerable saving in feed.

Poultry Culling Work has been done in Prince Edward Island for a number of years now and has passed through several stages. When first introduced by the Live Stock Branch, the policy was to cull flocks in any district where ten or more applications were made. This had such good results that soon the number of applications were more than could be dealt with by the men available for the work and a different policy had to be evolved. The result was that Flock Culling Demonstrations were commenced and wherever application was made for this work, a demonstrator would attend and illustrate the method in selected most sections through out the Island, but here again the difficulty arose of more applications being received than could be dealt with. Moreover, it was found that although many people attended these demonstrations, very few returned home with sufficient confidence to cull out their own flock. It seemed, therefore, that things were not progressing as rapidly as they should, in view of the value and necessity for this work. Moreover, with the commencement of car lot shipments, it was found essential to cull many flocks in one district within a comparatively short space of time.

To meet this new situation, it was decided to hold a Poultry Culling School or Short Course, to train men from different parts of the Province who could do this work when required in their respective districts. The outcome was the Poultry Culling Short Course held at Charlottetown, June 12-17, last, when approximately thirty candidates attended, half of whom qualified as expert cullers. These men are now available in their different localities for purposes of flock culling.

While it is a matter of mutual arrangement between the expert flock culler and the person who desires to get their birds culled, as to the charge that will be made at the time it is well to know what is a fair and reasonable charge for this work. In Ontario during the last two years, expert flock cullers have travelled around the country culling flocks at the rate of 3c a bird. That is, if there were fifty birds in the flock they charged \$1.50, the same to be paid in cash at the time the work was done. At this price it was found that there were more requests for their services than they could look after. At the higher charge was made and fewer people had the work done. In cases the minimum charge would be 50c. In culling a flock it is expected that assistance will be given to the man doing the work to catch the birds and to mark or take them away after he has classified them. Where there is no man in any district qualified to cull flocks, the old practice of demonstrations will have to be restored to and applications for this should be sent to

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Sunday School Lesson

EZEKIEL RECEIVES HIS COMMISSION.

Third Quarter. Lesson 1. July 2nd, 1922. The Golden Text.—Seek ye the Lord while He may be found, call ye upon Him while He is near; let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord and He will have mercy upon him, and to our God for He will abundantly pardon, Isa. 55, 6-7.

The Lesson Text.—Ezek. II. 1-6: 11: 17-21.—For entire lesson see Ezek. Chaps. II and III.

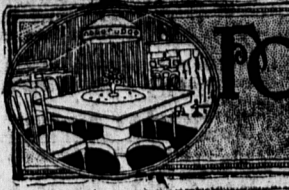
The Time.—B. C. 593. The Place.—Tel-abid, on the River Chebar, Babylonia.

At the time of the first captivity when the young king Jehoiachin, with many ladies citizens, including priests, were exiled from Judah Ezekiel was among the number whom Nebuchadnezzar carried off. There is some ground for belief that Ezekiel was the son of the prophet Jeremiah. His calling was probably that of a priest, if so he must have been of the tribe of Levi. He seems to have entered upon his prophetic work at the age of thirty (Ezek. I. 1) the time of life when priests too, usually began their labors. "And he said unto me," We are not told as a substantive who is referred to, yet we feel that the reading of the version permits no other supposition than that it was the most high God, "Son of man." This title by which constantly (more than ninety times) Ezekiel is called throughout his book, is equivalent to "member of the human race, mortal," and shows how Ezekiel was meant to realize his own frailty in contrast with his vision of the majesty of God. "Stand upon thy feet and I will speak unto thee." At sight of the glory of the Lord (Ezek. I. 28) the prophet had fallen on his face in awe and worship, as Saul fell prone before the glorious vision of Christ on the Damascus road. "And the Spirit entered into me." The Holy Spirit of God filled the prophet and gave him strength to stand in God's presence and received the further revelation. "And he said unto me Son of man, I send thee to the children of Israel." "Israel" no longer means only the northern Kingdom, which had perished, but its remnants, and also Judah—that is, as of old, before their sinning schism, all of the Jews. "They said unto thee, have transgressed against me unto this very day." The wickedness of the Jews began with their idol-worship even in Egypt. "For they are impudent children and stiff-hearted. In other passages the prophet speaks of the hard forehead (Ezek. III. 9). We would say that they were brazen-faced and hardened.

"And thou shalt say unto them, thus saith the Lord God." God puts words into the mouths of his faithful servants so that they can speak with the utmost confidence, knowing that it is not they that speak, but God speaking through them. This confidence Ezekiel had in all his messages. "Shall I know that there hath been a prophet among them?" The Jews, Ezekiel is warned, may hear or may refuse to hear, but in either case they will have had their chance, and will know that they have had it. "And thou Son of man, be not afraid of them." When Moses was commanded to go before Pharaoh, and bid him let the Israelites go free, he shrank from the hazardous task. "Though briars and thorns be with thee." These briars and thorns were the heathen all around Ezekiel. "And thou dost dwell among scorpions." Those among whom the prophet was dwelling would endeavor to injure him with venomous acts and words. "Though they be a rebellious house." Literally "a house of rebellion," a characteristic expression of Ezekiel's. The charge given to the young Ezekiel may be compared with that of St. Paul to the young Timothy who had to do with Jews and Gentiles alike (II. Tim. IV. 2).

The eating of the roll is one of Ezekiel's characteristic symbols implying the prophetic reception of God's truth. The words which follow are told by the prophet after his visit to the seven days' sojourn among the Jews dwelling on the banks of the River Chebar. "Son of man I have made thee a watchman unto the house of Israel." And a watchman stands on a rampart and gives warning of an approaching foe, calling to troops to arms, so Ezekiel is to give warning to his nation of their own sins, summoning them to conflict against them. "When I say unto the wicked thou shalt surely die." From the beginning of the word of God it is clearly understood that, "The wages of sin is death." (Roman. VI. 23.) Ezekiel's business was to warn sinners of the doom which would come upon them if they did not repent. If Ezekiel should fail to warn any sinner, his failure would not excuse the sinner. "But his blood will I require at thy hand." The Hebrews thought of life residing in the blood, so that this sentence means, "His life will I require at thy hand."

"And I lay a stumbling block before him." This difficult phrase does not mean that God seeks to make the righteous fall but that the temptations of the righteous are under God's providential control. "His righteousness which he hath done shall not be remembered." The Jews believed that their good works were counted as merits by God, and were laid up "for a memorial before God." (Acts X. 4.) Thou hast delivered thy soul." In this commission the chief side of the work of a prophet is brought out. We think of prophets as those who foretell events, but more commonly they



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announced God's will and called upon men to obey it. They were so much foretellers as fortune-tellers. The modern preacher has inherited this side of the prophets task. Sunday-school teachers, parents, friends, and all Christians in the measure of their powers and opportunities, share it with the preacher.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
(From the prose by Charlotte M. Young.)
By Walter M. Campbell.

Long ago in Syracuse A tyrant ruled the land, And rich and poor alike were crushed By his oppressive hand. Till the people thought that it were time To make their power known, And under Damon found a plot To drive him off the throne.

But every person has false friends, And Damon was betrayed, Condemned to die, he asked the king To have his death delayed. That he might go and see his wife, And family e'er he died, If he should go, a friend must come In the prison cell to bide.

Now Damon had a valued friend, And Pythias was his name; To take the cell in Damon's place At once he forward came. The tyrant king now kept his word, And Damon went away; While Pythias waited in the cell For execution day.

When the day for execution came, From Damon was no word, And Pythias on the scaffold cried "Thank God, my prayers are heard. But as the rope went on his neck A horseman galloped in, And it was Damon, and these words Were heard amid the din: "The gods be praised that you are safe, I feared I might be late;" But Pythias was not pleased at all, "With this sudden change of fate. But the king heard all, and pardoned both, "If they his friends would be! "When one man for another'll die, He is my friend," said he.

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The Home



ATTRACTIVE in appearance and practical in plan, the house shown today is a design that at once arrests the attention of the prospective home builder. It contains many interesting and charming features one of which is the bright cheery sun porch just off from the living room. The long living room with wide casing opening between it and the dining room makes an ideal arrangement for entertaining; the fireplace directly opposite the bay window together with the French doors opening on to the sunporch gives a very pleasing appearance to one on entering.

A house in fact that the owner who liked to entertain would find particularly suited to that purpose—the kind of a house, indeed, that any host or hostess would be proud to "show off" to their friends.

On the second floor there are four rooms one a sleeping porch, a bath room and ample closet space. It has maple floors throughout with bath room tiled. The first floor is finished in white oak, the second in birch enameled with birch doors stained mahogany.

In size this house is thirty feet wide by twenty-eight feet deep and it has a full basement with concrete walls, and with laundry, home this amount being exclusive fuel and storage room with

mitted to enter the joints and fill the drain. To prevent this the joints may be filled with strips of burlap or similar material, about six inches wide and fifteen inches long. Sometimes tarred paper or specially constructed carthenware gutter cap pieces are used. Nothing less than four inch tile should be laid. After the laying of the drain the trench should be refilled with coarse material. Screenings or pebbles, one half to nine inch size, should be used to the depth of a foot, to cover the top of the pipe with a deep layer of screened gravel, broken stone, slag or brick. Over the top of the stone it is well to spread burlap or bagging to prevent fine material from falling or washing down the stone. Sod grass side down, hay straw, corn-cobs or brush are suggested as having been used with fair success. Where a building is located on a hillside and the soil against the cellar wall is likely to be saturated the coarse stone filling should be brought up near the surface of the ground. The top soil should be graded to throw the water away from the buildings, and seeded or sodded, to protect itself and the cellar wall.

A Dry Basement
When the site for a new home has been selected one of the first things which must be taken into consideration is the character of the soil and the general drainage conditions. Whether the sub soil is clay or sand or gravel, whether the soil is wet or comparatively dry, depends the kind of treatment necessary to insure a dry basement. Built upon sand, gravel or chalk subsoil, a basement is not likely to be troubled with water, unless the ground is very low. In a wet soil there should be drainage about the foundation walls. There are several ways of keeping dampness out of the cellar. The best methods are those which treat the outside of the walls, preventing the dampness from coming into the structure at all. Every site must be judged for itself, as often times the nature of the ground varies even in a short distance. Sandy and gravel soils are naturally drier and warmer than clay, on account of their openness, water rapidly sinks through them, and they contain a considerable quantity of air.

Decorated Ceilings
Some Novel Ideas.
A room that has a sunless aspect and is generally depressing in summer or winter may be considerably improved by the addition of a colored or partly decorated ceiling.
There are many ways of beautifying a ceiling which do not involve an elaborate scheme of decoration.
Adding a Beam.
In a low-ceiled room antiquity is easily simulated by a cream ceiling, with just one big old black beam fixed across the middle. These old beams are very popular and expensive to buy just now, but new beams "faked" antique and stained black are quite cheap. One beam in this style looks better in the average sized room than do panels outlined with oak.
An easy way for an amateur to decorate a ceiling is by stencilling it with colored distempers. A suitable stencil can be procured from a studio which specializes in such materials, or could be cut out of stout cardboard—a paper stencil will not be found satisfactory. A triangular motif can be arranged in each corner, and four placed together to form a square could be used as a centre-piece. A simple design is easiest to achieve with success; say a black fleur-de-lis on a lavender grey ceiling, or purple iris on a soft pink background.
An equally simple plan is to paper the colored ceiling with a border of flowers—an ordinary frieze-paper with irregularly cut edges—arranging a group in the centre of the ceiling. This looks very delightful if the color-blending is carefully carried out. A pretty fad is to have the walls and ceiling distempred in one color and a big cutout design of wisteria or grape vine placed across one corner of the ceiling so that it trails naturally down the wall.
A more elaborate scheme is to have the ceiling cut into panels with strips of wood moulding which are painted to agree with the other woodwork in the room. In the centre of each panel is an oval medallion—usually a posy encircled with a wreath of flowers.

Damp-Proofing.
Where greater precautions are necessary than drainage around the outside or the foundation, different kind of Waterproofing are to be considered. When such conditions are realized before the buildings begun, the most logical thing to do is to make the concrete of the wall itself waterproof, either through an integral waterproofing or by making the concrete sufficiently rich. A brick or other type of wall may be plastered thickly on the outside, with a rich concrete mixture of Portland cement, before being filled around, extending both above and below the ground. If more than this is needed the application of a heavy, penetrating lacquer, bituminous damp proofing paint may be applied to the wall before the plaster is put.

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