THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

August 9. Beginning the Second Missionary Tour, Acts 15: 36 to 16: 5. Golden Text—He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth.—Ps. 72: 8.

ANALYSIS.

I. A SUB-DIVISION OF FORCES, 36-39.

II. ST. PAUL FINDS NEW HELPERS, 15:40-16:5.

INTRODUCTION—St. Paul never was content merely to plant the gospel in a new district. He wished to keep in touch with his converts, and to foster and encourage their growth in Christian life. He knew the temptations which beset his converts, their liability to become discouraged or to grow weary in well-doing. He desired not only to lead them to Christ, but to organize and make them useful in the living society of the Church of God on earth. Consequently, after he had succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the vexed question which had arisen at Antioch, he proposed to Barnabas that they should revisit the churches which they had founded on their first missionary tour and thus the Second Missionary Journey began. Paul was now to separate from Barnabas, and to find other companions. He was also—though this was as yet unknown to him—to extend his travels far beyond his original plan, and to carry the gospel to Macedonia and Greece. We see him determined, not by preconceived plans or ideas, but by the divine guidance of the Holy Spirit, to which he had committed his life.

I. A SUB-DIVISION OF FORCES, 36-39.

V. 36. St. Paul's desire was to see how the Galatian churches, which he and Barnabas had founded some months before, were progressing. He wished to see if they were maintaining their faith and zeal. He recognized that it would not do to leave the converts wholly to themselves.

Vs. 37, 38. But now there developed unexpectedly a sharp difference of opinion between Paul and Barnabas. On the first journey they had labored side by side, but now when Barnabas proposed to take John Mark along with him, Paul objected vigorously on the ground that Mark had not carried out the whole program on the first journey.

V. 39. Owing to this difference of opinion the two chiefs agreed to separate, Barnabas choosing Mark as his associate, and Cyprus as his field of operations. Paul chose the other half of the field, namely, the continental districts of Asia Minor, and resolved to find new assistants.

This separation of Paul and Barnabas was in many ways regrettable. It shows that the best of men do not always see eye to eye even in the holiest of all concerns. But to the honor of both be it remembered that Paul never ceased to speak of Barnabas in the highest terms; see 1 Cor. 9:6. Moreover at a later period we find Mark again with Paul. This shows either that Paul found later reason to alter his opinion, or that Mark had given a better proof of himself. The early disagreement was outlived, and all parties were reconciled in a truly Christian way.

II. ST. PAUL FINDS NEW HELPERS, 15:40-16:5.

V. 40. St. Paul's first choice as assistant and companion is Silas, mentioned in Chap. 15:22, 27, as one of the representatives whom the apostles and elders at Jerusalem sent down with Paul and Barnabas to Antioch. According to Chap. 15:32, he was a prophet whose exhortations at Antioch had found great acceptance.

V. 41. Paul, being once more commended to the grace of God for his labors abroad, takes the overland route to Asia Minor by way of the Syrian and Cilician passes. As he goes, he confirms the various Christian communities lying along the route.

Ch. 16: 1-2. At Lystra Paul finds his second future associate in the person of a young Christian named Timothy, whom probably he had brought to Christ on his previous visit, Acts 14:8-20. Timothy was the son of a Jewish mother who had become a believer in Christ; his father was a Greek. Paul's reason for choosing Timothy is to be found in the high reputation which this young Christian had won for himself in Lystra and in the neighboring church at Iconium.

V. 3. Timothy was only half Jewish, since his father was a Greek. Paul, therefore, wishing to employ him among Jews as well as Gentiles, thought it advisable to complete his Jewish nationalization by the rite of circumcision. Paul would not allow the Mosaic ordinances to be required of Gentile Christians. But Timothy was not exactly in that position.

Vs. 4, 5. The historian tells us that St. Paul and his companions, while passing through the South-Galatian cities (Derbe, Lystra, Iconium, Antioch), delivered to the churches the articles drawn up by the church at Jerusalem for the regulation of Gentile Christians living in fellowship with Jewish Christians, Acts 15:19-21, 23-29. He also remarks that this second visit of the apostle greatly encouraged the faith of the churches and promoted their strength and numbers.

Practice Rigid Culling.

Economy is always in order. There is no more economic procedure for the average poultry raiser during the next few months than to practice rigid culling among his birds.

The carrying of nonproductive hens increases the cost of producing a dozen eggs and thus decreases the profits realized. Likewise the feeding and care of poorly developed cull pullets increases the cost a pullet of rearing and increases the intensive conditions on the range, bringing about a greater danger of contamination.

Rigid culling should involve the regular examination of the laying flock to eliminate the nonproducers as they appear throughout the summer. The poor hens will quickly go into a molt and go to rest along in late June and through July. Additional culls will develop from time to time throughout the late summer and early fall.

The practice of going through the laying flock with a flashlight at night every week, or at least every two weeks, removing the nonproducers and shipping them to market the next day, after a further examination in daylight, is probably the easiest and safest way to cull the layers. When turning the flashlight on the birds on the perches, one can generally tell by looking at the heads of the birds which have quit. The comb will be small, shrunken and shriveled, whereas the comb of the heavy layer will be plump, red and distended.

When taking the quitters or culls off of the perch—that is, the suspected culls—place them in a live-poultry crate, and afterward handle them individually and note the condition of the abdomen. The cull or nonproducer will have a shrunken abdomen. The flesh and fat will be hard and thick; the lay bones will be contracted and thick. The bird in laying condition will have a soft, pliable abdomen. The lay or pubic bones will be more or less expended and relatively thin.

While passing these birds from one crate to the other, it is a good plan to pass the hand through the feathers the wrong way and note the presence of the molt or absence of the molt. The early molters will be nonproducers for many weeks, and can best be sold for market.

In culling the pullets on the range, one should eliminate and sell for broilers or fryers any pullets which are extremely slow in maturing, which show lack of size and vigor, which are crippled and deformed, or which show undesirable breed traits. Such birds will never make profitable layers or breeders, and the sooner they can be disposed of the better.

Weed Suppression by Ploughing and Cultivation.

Relative to control and suppression of weeds the Dominion Field Husbandman (Mr. E. S. Hopkins) advises that in the case of three or four years' rotation, consisting of one year in corn or other intertilled crop, one year in grain, and one or two years in hay, that for the intertilled crop the land should be thoroughly prepared and the crop similarly cultivated. In the four-year rotation the timothy sod can be plowed by August 1, but in the case of the three-year rotation, where two cuttings of clover are harvested, the plowing will not be possible until about September 1. Where couch grass is present, or any other weeds having underground root-stalks, it is important to get the land plowed early and to cultivate it throughout the remainder of the fall. After plowing it should be harrowed and in about a week's time disced, and disced at about a week's interval until the sod has rotted sufficiently to allow the use of the cultivator.

Water on the Knee.

FOR YOUR CAMP

BY DALE R. VAN HORN.

What is more refreshing than a good night's sleep in the open air? Farm boys and girls have a much better chance to enjoy camp-life than anybody else. Even if they have to help make hay and take care of their calves, they can always find time to spend a few days and nights of undisturbed camping on some spot of the farm. I know some boys who are pretty big and who have to work rather hard, but when evening comes they walk down to the creek where they have a tent in which they sleep every night throughout the summer.

Most of you, no doubt, will be allowed a week or two to camp to your heart's delight. And then is the time when you will want many things to make your stay in camp much more pleasant.

Of course, you all know how to make a camp to suit your own needs. I'll not take time here telling how, since all of you have seen camps you like. But here are some special hints to make the ordinary camp more interesting.

A CAMP LADDER.

For climbing bluffs and trees and for descending into steep ravines, a ladder of some sort is necessary. A good simple ladder can be made from a small tree and the use of the hand axe. The tree should be selected from a clump, so that its removal will not seem so wasteful. Never cut a young tree standing by itself, if it is thrifty and of good form. One taken from a clump will give more room for those that remain. The owners of tracts of timbers often cull out clumps in this way, leaving the more perfect trees, so that they can grow faster and unhindered.

Select the tree and be sure that the limbs grow alternately on one side and then the other. Cut it down, sharpen the butt chisel fashion, and then remove the limbs. Be sure that these cuts are straight across.

Such a ladder, when set in the ground, will not turn from the weight of the climber. It is light enough to be moved from place to place. And when not in use, it can be set in the ground in camp and used to hang things on.

THE CAMP BELL.

In the hills or woods we need signals to call each other in time of emergency. It might be called a bell because its tone more nearly resembles that of a bell than anything else. It is mounted at the top of a post or pole out of the way and the clapper attached to a cord which hangs within reach.

After getting the post, bolt a steel disk from an old disk harrow at the top. The disk is not set tight against the post but separated from it by a short piece of pipe placed over the bolt.

A few inches below the lower rim, cut a rectangular hole through the post, and through this fasten, also with a bolt, a rocker made from a hardwood stick. It should operate freely. In the outer end bore a hole half-way through the wood and insert a short bolt with the head uppermost so that when the other end of the rocker is pulled down the bolt-head will strike the disk. Attach a cord to the other end and then wrap a rubber band cut from an inner tube about it to hold the clapper down out of the way.

If a disk is not available, an old circular saw or a flat piece of steel will do instead. The steel should not be bolted too tight, as that will destroy some of the sound.

SOME CAMP LIGHTS.

Usually the best of camps at night is dark, very dark. Unless some extra lights are provided the camp is not only dark but dismal. You can hardly get along without a good camp light either. The ruddy, uneven glow of the camp-fire is tiresome to any eyes and should not be depended upon for working after dark.

If candles are kept out of the draft they make a good, cheap light. A good lamp that uses a portion of candle will cost nothing, but the lamp should be made at home before leaving. A pound coffee-can of bright tin provides the protection from draft and also serves as a reflector. This is nailed to a wood cleat one inch thick and two inches wide about ten inches long which is, in turn, nailed to the back of a two-inch block serving as a base.

Holes are punched through the can, from the outside in two opposite places. Two or three will be sufficient for the top, but six or eight should be provided for the bottom. The jagged edges thus made offer a security for the candle and the remaining holes insure ample air draft. This can be set anywhere so long as it shines in the direction toward which the wind is blowing.

A light may be made of an oil-soaked stick supported on two green stakes. This light will burn a long while, but is of use only in larger camps or for signaling.

In dense woods a light on a limb will prove convenient, for it is protected from winds and will light up a considerable area. A board is suspended from a horizontal limb by means of wires. A sheet of tin or galvanized iron is nailed to the rear edge and single shingle nails driven through the board from the underside at six-inch intervals. The stubs of candles are then securely mounted on this row of nails. The fires are run through the ends of the board and the upper ends bent into hooks to fit over the limb. Each end of the board should also be protected from draft by a piece of tin.

The flash-light is quite necessary in almost any camp. Use a standard support that can be cut in almost any thicket. A slab of the trunk is left joined with a branching limb and the light held in the notch of this limb. A single rubber-band or piece of string will hold the light in place. This little flash-light stand can be moved around in the tent or right out in the open.

Remember that these lights must be watched carefully. A little flame can do a lot of damage, once it gets a start. Camping is great sport, but be careful. Protect the woods and trees from unnecessary waste.

POULTRY FARMING IN CANADA

Since the success which attended Canada's first overseas exhibition of her poultry at Wembley and at Barcelona, Spain, in 1924, Canadian poultry breeders have come to attach a much greater and wider importance to their industry and become more active and energetic in fostering it. Among other resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the Canadian Poultry Association was one to ask Government assistance in the shipment of live poultry breeding stock to Great Britain and Europe generally with the object of building up a market for Canadian poultry overseas. Recently two hundred White Wyandottes from the ranch of the Hon. J. S. Martin, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, left the Dominion consigned to the British Isles, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and Ireland.

This official interest in the poultry industry synchronizes with the exhibition of a marked degree of interest from many directions in the possibilities of engagement in the poultry industry in Canada. Properly entered upon and intelligently pursued, there is unquestionably opportunity for the expansion of poultry farming in Canada, and certain districts offer peculiar advantages in this connection.

CANADIAN POULTRY INCREASING.

The number of poultry in Canada is showing an increase, there being 42,434,000 of all kinds throughout the Dominion in 1924 as compared with 39,840,300 in the previous year. According to the latest returns there are 98.6 per farm in British Columbia; 79.9 in Alberta; Ontario 79.1; Saskatchewan 76.2; Manitoba 61.7; Prince Edward Island 60.4; Quebec 49.7; New Brunswick 28.2; and Nova Scotia 17.9. The country's output of eggs is likewise on the increase, this in 1924 amounting to 212,648,685 dozen worth $50,322,439, as against 202,185,508 dozen worth $48,770,780 in the previous year.

A rather curious situation exists in this industry in as much as Canada, whilst producing voluminously and exporting substantially of eggs, is under the necessity of making large imports each year. In the last three calendar years Canada's egg exports have been respectively 3,619,356 dozen worth $1,417,487; 2,900,111 dozen worth $1,039,460; and 2,716,604 dozen worth $1,007,837. Against these there have been imports of 8,140,549 dozen worth $2,476,906; 6,623,251 dozen worth $2,087,306; and 4,980,709 dozen worth $1,529,107. The greatest bulk of exports go to the United Kingdom, but quantities are also shipped to the United States, Bermuda, Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon and other countries. More than half the imports come from the United States, and others from the United Kingdom, China and other countries.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE INDUSTRY.

Opportunities for poultry raising in Nova Scotia are considered good, particularly along the territory served by the Dominion Atlantic Railway. No trouble whatever is experienced in disposing of the product, eggs and chickens. The nearby markets of Halifax and Saint John offer outlet for all products available, and conveniently adjacent to these are the large centres of the Eastern United States.

In British Columbia, poultry raising is carried on largely in the coast district of the Lower Mainland, Vancouver Island, and the adjacent Gulf Islands. The Poultryman's Exchange has its head office in Vancouver with a branch in Victoria, and handles poultry and eggs co-operatively for its members. In other districts similar co-operative organizations exist. Land generally runs from $100 to $500 per acre cleared, with possibly some buildings. The chief poultry instructor of the Provincial Department of Agriculture advises the securing of five acres of land, and gives as other requirements not less than $5,000 capital, some experience in the industry, and a willingness to undertake some additional form of farming, such as growing small fruits and vegetables and keeping one or two cows.

Combining Beauty and Utility.

Beauty and utility are valuable properties in poultry, but one can not have, in a supreme degree, both beauty and utility in any breed of fowls. The ideal, however, is not to be cast aside lightly. Some degree, perhaps a reasonably high degree, of both properties can be attained.

Take the general purpose fowls—they are useful and they are beautiful, but when bred with an eye to production of eggs primarily, they lose not a little of their beauty and their market qualities. When bred solely for their beauty, some degree of their useful qualities is lost.

The testimony of all practical poultry breeders upon this point is abundantly convincing. Barred Plymouth Rocks, if bred for eggs, lose their typical shape and, what is more, their beautiful coloring. They, like Wyandottes, tend towards the Leghorn type when so bred. There are, of course, occasional chickens which seem to preserve their original type, but they are exceptions.

The poultry breeder should, therefore, decide what shall be his main aim—the production of eggs, of table poultry, or of beauty. And that aim should be rigidly adhered to. If it is the production of a very large number of eggs, he will not discard from his matings the plainest hen which has proved her laying ability; if it is the finest table qualities, he will not reject a bird that possesses the desired type, even if she is an indifferent layer; if it is beauty, only the most beautiful fowls will grace the breeding pen. But when he can, without losing sight of his chief purpose, unite other desirable qualities, he will do so.

Selection for the purpose to be realized is practical breeding.

One great German writer (I think it was Richter) has said: "If I were offered truth in one hand, and the search for truth in the other, I would unhesitatingly choose the latter." I quote from memory, but the idea I know is correct, even if the wording is inaccurate, and every real breeder will acknowledge the truth it expresses.

Let us, therefore, make a proper use of this slogan, and strive to make the useful more beautiful and the beautiful more useful. Let us hold fast to our main purpose, whatever it may be, of producing a strain of great layers, or of splendid table fowls, or of sure winners at the shows.—H. S. B.

Grease spoils the hatching egg. While riding through our park recently with a friend, I said to him: "Henry, have you noticed that we do not have nearly so many sparrows as we once had?" He admitted that I was right. I then said: "I'll tell you the reason they are decreasing in number. The automobile is responsible. Dripping oil and grease on the streets and roadways get on the feet and feathers of the birds, is then transferred to the eggs, and consequently they do not hatch." Farmers should be careful that waste oil and grease from autos and farm machinery is disposed of in a way that it can not come in contact with the fowls, or the same thing will happen during the hatching season.—H. I. P.

A sandy-soil is the most sanitary for poultry. Such ground being porous is readily cleansed by rains carrying all filth into the soil.

BE FAIR TO OTHER PEOPLE'S CHILDREN

BY MRS. HATTIE R. BOYER.

Is there anything more unfair than passing judgment on the children of others? It will eventually react on the one doing it, especially on parents who think their own children without serious faults, as compared with their playmates.

Time after time, I've heard a mother remark: "My child is the best youngster! He wouldn't think of touching a thing that didn't belong to him, and he would never tell me an untruth."

Then I think of my visit some time ago at the home of just such parents. They had a small daughter who seemed to me a very charming, unspoiled little girl. She was in the second year at school and at times found her work very hard, but somehow managed to keep up with her grade.

The first afternoon I was there, Irene came home from school, dragging her oilcloth book-sack by her side. She acted as though she could hardly carry it.

Naturally, I asked her mother why she allowed Irene to carry all her school equipment back and forth each day. It was so absurd of me. She replied: "I don't want my daughter's things taken. There is the biggest bunch of sneak thieves in that school. You can't trust one of them out of your sight."

I couldn't very well dispute her prejudiced notion, since I was a newcomer and didn't know the situation, so I merely said: "That's too bad. I'm sorry to hear it."

It went on for some time, the little girl dragging her things back and forth each day.

Then came the mid-term tests. I happened to be in the yard a few days after, and saw Irene coming down the road. I went to meet her, and helped carry her bag.

As I lifted it, I said, "You sure do have a load, don't you?"

I opened the sack, and took out a book to look through on our way to the house. It was a Third Reader.

"What's this?" I asked as I turned the front pages, and saw the name of another girl on the inside of the cover. "Isn't this a mistake? This isn't your book; it has someone else's name in it."

The child flushed and looked embarrassed, then falteringly replied: "Oh, yes, that is my book now. You see we had our exams, and teacher gave me this book 'cause I passed."

"Oh, isn't that nice! Let's go in and tell Mother and Father about it," I answered.

I still held the book in my hand when we entered the house. We were met by Irene's mother, who noticed the new reader, and inquired about it. I told her just what the child had told me.

I saw that Irene seemed extremely nervous, and as soon as she could bounded out of the house, banging the door behind her. Her mother looked through the book, and she, too, noticed the name on the cover but didn't seem at all surprised. She had great confidence in her daughter.

Just then a disturbance took place in the yard. There was loud excited talking, and all of a sudden a strange little girl appeared in the doorway, and inquired brusquely: "Have you seen anything of a Third Reader? I'm just sure Irene has it. One of the girls told me she saw her creep over to my desk and take it out. Irene felt dreadfully, and cried when Teacher didn't pass her. So I guess she took it to pretend that she did pass.

It was such a sudden blow to Irene's mother that she burst into tears, saying between sobs: "To think my own daughter is one of the sneak thieves I said you couldn't trust out of your sight! I just can't believe it, and yet it must be true. I'll never pass judgment on any other child, again, since this has come home to me!"

You see, Mothers, we should have faith in other people's children as well as in our own, and at the same time realize that our boys and girls have faults, too. Otherwise, we may receive a terrible shock some day, as Irene's mother did.

Fall Lettuce and Radishes Do Well.

Scientists have found that vitamines are necessary for mankind. They have gone further and found that there are no foods any more desirable for furnishing these essential vitamines than lettuce and radishes. Lettuce, especially, is valuable. Since either of these crops may be had until late into the winter, and are always feasible, they should become a part of the diet.

Lettuce may be sown in the fall and will do better than it does in the spring. The writer has gathered lettuce when there was snow on the ground. This lettuce was more tender and palatable than spring-grown lettuce. Radishes will do equally as well. One should not worry about sowing the radish and lettuce seed late in the fall. Several sowings should be made.

Leaf lettuce seems to do better than head lettuce for winter use. The writer always seeds a bed and has never failed to get a good stand of lettuce and radishes.—H. Holt.

A bunch of ducklings turned into an alfalfa field last summer cleared it of grasshoppers. Prior to then a part of the field was thickly infested with the pest. The alfalfa also furnished protection from bees, which are so disastrous to young ducks on short pastures. When the alfalfa bloomed and the bees came, the blossoms were too high for the ducks to reach them.

The only quadruplets on the continent, now 18 months old. At their birth, the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Mahaney, of St. John, N.B., received the king's bounty from his majesty.