The Company We Keep

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D.D. Dean of Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

***************** TEXT-Blessed is the man that walks eth not in the counsel of the ungodiy.—Paulm 1:1.



Who are the ungodly? There seems to be a distinction be tween them and open sinners, because the same verse says, "that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly. nor standeth in the way of sinners.' This distinction is not one that has any bearing on the day of judgment, for all men in the sight

of God are divided into but two great classes, not the good and the bad, subjectively considered, "for there is none good, no, not one," but believers and unbelievers-the saved and the lost. Any other distinctions are only of a secondary kind and limited to the things of earth. For example, when we speak of an adulterer or a drunkard, we associate with him the name of "sinner," but when we speak of an outwardly moral man who nevertheless acknowledges no allegiance to the God of the Bible, we think of him as "ungodly." The latter is unconcerned about his personal salvation. Living an honest life as the world goes, he believes he will fare well enough at the last. He would not deny the existence of God and a future life, but he has no particular or transforming ideas about either. He is uninfluenced by the encouragements and prohibitions, or the hopes and the fears set before him in the gospel. As the Bible says, God is not in all his thoughts."

The "ungodly" is a character with which most of us are more likely to come in close contact than the open sinner, and for that reason he is capable of more harm. We would not willingly associate with notorious transgressors, the libertine, the liar or the Sabbath breaker, but this other class of persons are not so well understood.

The Mark of the Ungodly.

The Psalmist names one distin-guishing mark of the "ungodly" as his "counsel." In other words, he thinks, not wisely, or deep or well, but he He also criticises, advises and recommends. His voice is heard in the popular magazine and work of fiction. He is your companion on a railway train, or in a hotel lobby. You meet him in your store or shop, and it will not be long before he exhibits his missionary zeal. "Look at me." he says, "and thousands like me, who reject all this nonsense about salvation and the authority of the Bibleare we fools?" "How can Christianity be the divine religion to the exclusion of every other, when its numbers are comparatively so small?" This is the way he insidiously argues.

But what is meant by "walking in this counsel?" Are we to abandon soclety, retire from business, and put an end to converse with our fellowmen? Being in the midst of the "ungodly," how can we avoid walking with them? The answer is that we need not walk with them in the moral sense and of free choice. If we go among them in the path of duty we shall be upheld by divine glace, and if the demands of our vocation bring us there, the necessity of entering that society in distinction from selecting it, will put us on our guard and be an antidote to the infection. But we must not put ourselves willingly in their society. We must resist inducements to make one of them, and sacrifice worldly convenience, if need be, in order to honor God and maintain the purity and development of our souls

Sin Progressive.

The verse from which our text is taken is a sentence in which the same thought is repeated more than once with a slight addition to it each time That is, three characters are represented, each exceeding the other in wickedness-the "ungodly," the "sinner," the "scornful." The first walks, the second stands, the third sits down, completely gives up himself to opposition to God. The teaching is that sin is progressive, and as an old commentator says, "he who walks in the counsel of the ungodly will soon stand in the way of sinnners, and he who stands in the way of sinners will ultimately sit down in the seat of the "scornful." One blessing therefore, which accrues to him that "walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly" is that from which he is prevented. He is prevented from growing worse. But is a positive blessing also, for the man who walks not in the counsel of the ungodly is likely to walk in the counsel of God. "His delight will be in the law of God, and in his law will he meditate day and night." As a consequence there shall be seen in him growth and fruitfulness, "and he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.

FRUIT TREES AND COWS ARE PROFITABLE



Fine Old Apple Orchard.

By C. M. SCHULTZ.)

There are days, and even weeks, buy them. when the fruit grower, even with a ist has his hands full and running gult to obtain sufficient help to take care of his fruit and must needs deand by-ways.

The small orchard alone will not perdifficulty is easily overcome, and the owner is in the much better position by the success of his dairying. to take care of his fruit and make a better profit out of it than he would be if conducting the orchard alone with insufficient help.

Orcharding is of course, like dairying, a specialized line of endeavor, also is dairying and poultrying. There are not enough people in the business who realize this, but the fact is slowly beginning to make its way upon the intelligence of those engaged in it.

Dairying is a man's job and so is poultry raising, although the latter can be conducted and in fact, is now, being conducted in thousands of places by women who find it more profitable and healthful than indoor employ-

A large farm is not necessary for dairying. While pastures are needful to a certain extent, it is a fact that dairymen are becoming less dependent upon them every year. A dairyman of my acquaintance near Danbury, Conn., last year plowed up 75 acres of pasture and put it all into corn which was later turned into the silo. He now has two pastures, each of about 40 acres, and one of these will go into corn this spring and the other will follow next year. This man says he has demonstrated that he can produce more milk with greater regularity of flow by the use of silage than on pasture and at less cost.

On an orchard farm where there is say, 40 acres of fine land, a dairy of 10 cows could be maintained without difficulty. Of course pasture could not be depended upon, but specialized feeds must be used. Good corn land will turn into the silo 25 to 35 tons of the very best kind of feed per acre. and no pasture on earth has ever yet been able to produce such an amount of milk-giving product.

Two silos of, say, a total capacity of 75 or 80 tons, will hold sufficient ensilage for six months' winter of 10 cows, and also provide plenty for summer use. Ten cows at least can be maintained on a farm of 40 acres exclusive of the orchard, provided the highest cultivation is followed and the work is specialized. Of course if the cows are to be allowed to run over large areas of pasture this cannot be done. While a little pasture must be used, mainly for exercise and to give the main support of the dairy must come from the silo and from green crops, especially grown for them.

Of course, on a combination orchard and dairy, farm crop rotation is absolutely necessary. We must have clover, we must produce corn for the silo pigs are necessary to use up the skimshould always have a place in the ro-

calves and the pigs and horses necessary to work the farm, will produce sufficient manure to dress the land fairly well. If this manure is applied to clover sod and this is turned down owner from \$75 to \$100 net profit per for the corn it will produce a tremen. annum. dous amount of succulent feed to go

a field of alfalfa-and let no man be- are now being milked and the regular-Heve that alfalta is to be confined to ly monthly gross income from these the arid regions of the west. Some nine cows runs from \$115 to \$125 per of the finest alfalfa is now grown on month. The work is all done during the New England bills in places the winter by one man, a young Gerwhere little else have been raised for man who is a good dairyman, and who many years, while on the rich corn runs his place on scientific principles. lands of the middle west, alfalfa is During the summer he hires some exnow as much a fixture as the corn it. tra help, but laments the fact that he self. The orchardist with only 40 has no orchard or enough small fruit acres of free land at his command will to enable him to keep a man all the have to buy some concentrated feeds. year around. All right, let him buy them. He will | Poultry raising is the true adjunct find it will pay well. Dairying is strict of dairying and ought to be hitched up ly a manufacturing business, and if with fruit raising on every farm where certain raw materials are necessary to orcharding is not a strictly commerget returns from those grown at home, cial business.

it is a matter of business economy to

No farmer need be afraid to buy feed small orchard, if he be a true orchard for his dairy cows provided he knows what to buy and how to buy them over. At such times he finds it diffi- He must have those feeds that contain the elements lacking in the home feed, and then again, he must own pend upon such boys and girls and cows which will make the best use women and non-competent men as he of the feeds he buys. This means the may be able to gather from the hedges scrubs must be kept out of the herd.

Dairy farmers on a small place must buy bran, oil meal and barley, and he mit the employment of competent help must at all times study the question all the year around, but when combin of feeding as carefully as any other ed with dairy or poultry raising this branch of the business, because upon this proper feeding depends very large-

But no matter how much good feed the farm will produce, nor how much the owner may be willing to buy from the market, he will surely fail unless he owns the right kind of cows. Have nothing to do with beef blood. -Stick to the two dairy breeds. Perhaps no other subject has so much written and talked about at the dairy meetings as the dual purpose cow. Some farmers imagine that they can produce an animal that will make good beef an anter as it is needed. Never was there a greater mistake. If we are going in for dairying let us use cows that are bred for milk and butter and not for beef. If we are going in for beef we have no use for the wedge-shaped, bony big paunched dairy type of cow.

Let us select the breeds that best pleases our taste, providing it is à true dalry breed, and then stick to that. By the use of pure bred bulls any careful man can, within five or six years, bulld up a herd that will produce the very best results and a great deal less expense than he could by going into the market and buying pure bred at the start.

We believe that the right way to run a dairy is to grow up with the cows. Select the best calves every year, and by this we mean those from cows that produce the greatest amount of milk and butter, use nothing but pure bred bulls and by keeping up this process of selection a man will soon be surrounded with a herd of which he may be proud.

In selecting calves from the best cows, guess work is not to be thought of. The Babcock tester is the detective that spots the worthless cow every time and the tests must be carefully made in order to know just what the herd is doing. There are thousands of cows in every state today that are not giving enough milk to pay for their feed, there are thousands of others that are not paying for one-half of their feed, yet their owners go on, year after year, caring for these sortless animals because they are able to hide their shortcomings in the product of the general herd.

A farmer may own six cows that will produce every year a profit of from \$75 to \$100, but if he has, in adthat variety necessary to dairy feed, dition, six others that do not pay for the feed they consume, he is simply trying to lift himself with a boot strap and is working against himself all the time.

The Babcock tester is now an easy matter to tell exactly just what each cow in the herd is doing, what it proand some for the pigs, because the duces every day, and how rich the production is in butter fat. The young milk and the oats and cow peas heifers must also be tested. At first many of them will not prove profitable, but as the true dairy blood works it-Ten or a dozen cows with their self into the herd, the per cent, of nonprofitable ones will grow smaller. There is absolutely no use on the small farm, or any other for that matter, for the cow that will not pay her

We know of a farm of 43 acres near Elgin, Ill., on which is kept a herd A farm of this size should also have of from nine to 12 cows. Nine cows



GOOD ROADS NATIONAL ISSUE

Congressman Borland of Missouri Says It Is One of Biggest Questions Facing People.

Of the addresses given at the recent Federal Aid convention in Washington, called by the National Good Roads board, none contained a more comprehensive summing up of the situation than the remarks of Representative William P. Borland of Missouri, who, among other things, said:

"I believe that the good road question is the biggest question, without exception, now facing the American people. In congress, we are trying earnestly and sincerely to deal with this problem of the extent and character of federal control and federal aid to good roads. There are difficulties confronting us.

"Some of us believe in a continuous system of roads; roads that go somewhere; roads that give us the benefit of the scientific progress of engineering skill that has been developed in connection with road building. We believe that federal aid, if it comes at all-and it must come must mean a better type of roads, long roads, roads of higher class, roads of a more permanent character, roads that go some where, roads that mean something in the development of the country.

"I want to say to you frankly, that the easiest proposition to get through any legislative body is not a proposition that really means betterment; but a proposition that distributes its little advantages as widely as possible. If we could take a little federal money, or a good deal of federal money, or as much federal money as we could lay our hands on, whatever the amount might be, and spread it out over every road district in the United States, and put it in the hands of the existing road overseers for the existing system of roads, and not ask anything in return, we could get the greatest applause and the most tremendous unanimity of opinion back of it that any legislative proposition could possibly get. There is no doubt about that.

"Rut here is the idea that must occur to every thinking man. . We do not have to improve the 2,150,000 miles of highways in the United States. That need not stagger any man's imagina tion. Experience has shown at the very threshold of this subject, that 90 per cent. of the traffic on roads goes over less than ten per cent. of the roads. If we had a system of good roads leading fairly into every section of the country, within the reasonable reach of the majority of the citizens, and producers and tax payers of the country, that system would be a vast advantage over the present system of isolated local control of highways,

"If we can bring that about by a spirit of self-sacrifice and co-operation, -not necessarily with any stubbornness or pride of opinion-but if we can get together on the idea that it is bet ter to have some good roads than it is is to have no good roads, then we will all get behind some proposition and accomplish something for good roads; and it is going to take that spirit of co-operation and self-sacrifice to bring about legislation."

PATROL SYSTEM IN VIRGINIA

Experiments Made by Public Roads Office of Department of Agriculture on Earth Roads.

The office of public roads of the department of agriculture has been making experiments on an eight-mile stretch of road in Virginia to demon strate the results that may be ob tained on country earth roads by continuous work under a patrol system. A patrolman was employed to furnish a horse, a cart and small tools, and he was supplied with a road drag built of plank and required to furnish two horses to drag the road whenever it was in suitable condition for

dragging, usually following each rain, The use of the road drag has greatly improved the daily condition of the road and rendered it smooth and comfortable for travel for a greatly increased number of days in bad weather. The department expects to continue the experiment this year, for it is already apparent that the entire eight miles of road will show remarkable improvement under the systematic work of the patrolman.

Top-Working Apple Trees.

Apple trees up to a foot in diameter may be top-worked, if unsatisfactory. Core, however, should be used that too much of the top is not removed in any one year. Cut off about one-third of the top the first year and insert scions on stubs not more than two or three inches in diameter. The next year remove more of the top and insert other scions, and the following year complete the work.

Guard Early Development.

No matter what the subsequent use of the pig on the farm is to be, his early development should be carefully guarded



Just Like All the Rest. "But, doctor," she said, "I want to raise my baby with all the modern improvements."

"I don't see a single modern improvement about him, "the prosaic old man replied.

ECZEMA ON ENTIRE SCALP

R. F. D. No. 2, Sunfield, Mich .- "I was troubled with eczema. It began with a sore on the top of the scalp, broke out as a pimple and grew larger until it was a large red spot with a crust or scab over it. This became larger finally covering the entire scalp and spread to different parts of the body, the limbs and back and in the ears. These sores grew larger gradually until some were as large as a quarter of a dollar. They would itch and if scratched they would bleed and smart. The clothing would irritate them at night when it was being removed causing them to itch and smart so I could not sleep. A watery fluid would run from them. My scalp became covered with a scale and when the hair was raised up it would raise this scale; the hair was coming out terribly.

"I treated about six months and got no relief and after using Cuticura Soap and Ointment with two applications we could notice a great difference. It began to get better right away. In a month's time I was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Bertha Underwood, Jan. 3, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."-Adv.

Special Hospitals Needed. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis estimates that there are over a million consumptives in the United State, of whom probably at least onethird are unable to provide for themselves the necessary treatment at home. Most of these cases are a menace to the health of their families and associates, and should be in special hospitals. At the present time, however, even if every case were known, it would not be possible to provide accommodations for more than one in eight or ten. The removal of these foci of infection demands more and better hospital and sanatorium pro-

Slightly Adulterated.

Mandre de Fouquieres, the celebrated Parisian cotillon leader, talked to a group of reporters, before his departure for France, about the American woman.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the question of money plays an important part in American marriages," said M, de Fouquieres. "The love match is not rare. Indeed, it is much more common here than with us." Smiling, the Frenchman added:

"I believe there are few American girls who would answer as the candid New York debutante did when asked if she was marrying for pure love. 'Pure Love?' said the debutante.

with a roquish smile. 'Well, not altogether. Pure love, adulterated with a little money."

Pay Roll Wit.

\$8 a week, my son.-Life.

Small Boy (crouched up over a big book)-Mother, what are the "Wages of Sin?" Suffragist Mother-Anything under

> PANTRY CLEANED A Way Some People Have.

A doctor said:

"Before marriage my wife observed in summer and country homes, coming in touch with families of varied means, culture, tastes and discriminating tendencies, that the families using Postum seemed to average better than those using coffee.

"When we were married two years ago, Postum was among our first order of groceries. We also put in some tea and coffee for guests, but after both had stood around the pantry about a year untouched, they were thrown away, and Postum used only.

"Up to the age of 28 I had been accustomed to drink coffee as a routine habit and suffered constantly from indigestion and all its relative disorders. Since using Postum all the old complaints have completely left me and I sometimes wonder if I ever had them. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require bolling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that wax in the future. "There's a Reason" for Postum.

The going is always good on a to boggan slide.

It's always too early to rip, but never too late to mend.

Smokers like LEWIS' Single Binder cigas

Many a girl might be proud of her ankles if it wasn't for her feet.

Mrs. Winalow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind coile, 25c a bottle. 48

It's when riches take unto themselves wings that they feather other people's nests.

Red Cross Ball Blue, all blue, best bluing value in the whole world, makes the laundress smile. Adv.

New Apple Orchard Pest. Apples in French orchards have been injured by an insect which bores into the fruit and causes it to wither and fall, so that many orchards are practically denuded.

Irritating Skin Troubles,

so prevalent in summer, such as hives, poison oak, chafing, sunburn, eczema, etc., are quickly relieved when Tyree's Antiseptic Powder is used. 25c. at druggists or sample sent free by J. S. Tyree, Washington, D. C .- Adv.

What They Told Her.

A group of old ladies was talking and knitting. Each one was telling how much or how little she weighed at birth.

One said: "Well, I weighed just three and a half pounds." The others gasped and one of them

asked: "And did you live?" She answered: "They say I did and done well."

IT'S HARD TO WORK

It's torture to work with a lame, aching back. Get rid of it. Attack the cause. Probably it's weak kidneys.

Heavy or confining work is hard on the kidneys, anyway, and once the kid-neys become inflamed and congested, the trouble keeps getting worse.

The danger of running into gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease is serious. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, a fine remedy for backache or bad kidneys.



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Cut out cathartics and purgatives. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Purely vegetable. A gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE:

Genuine must bear Signature

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