

SHEEP AND PASTURES ARE CLOSELY ALLIED

Letter is Absolutely Necessary for Successful Raising of Former.—Numerous Crops May Be Grown.

Pastures and successful sheep raising are so closely allied that it may almost be said the one can not exist in the absence of the other. Certainly it is true that sheep are not being grown as economically and advantageously as they can be nor are the maximum benefits to the soil being realized, unless pastures are provided to furnish feed for the sheep from early spring until late fall.



A Picturesque Pasture.

The man who is seeking the very cheapest sort of feed for his sheep finds it in pastures, writes D. A. Gauntz, in the Illuminated World Life. They are productive and cost nothing but the price of the seed, and the labor of producing them. All the labor of harvesting and storing and feeding these crops is saved; the sheep get all the good of the crop, and they get it in the field where it grows. For cheapness of feed, pastures are not to be outdone.

Not alone are they cheap, but they furnish the most desirable sort of feed for sheep. Succulent, palatable, bulky enough, yet possessed of all the nutriment needed. No feed could be more readily digested than these pasture crops for the cell walls surrounding the nutrients are thin and tender and readily broken down. Sheep are foragers by nature and pasture furnishes for them not alone the ideal feed but likewise the ideal conditions. Never



Good Friends.

are they so contented nor so healthy as when given the freedom of a five or ten acre plot over which to play and feed.

Science has long since taught us that grass and root crops must be grown, if soil fertility is to be maintained. In the end all profits must come from the soil whether its products are marketed in the mineral, vegetable, or animal form, and to keep his land yielding large and increasing crops annually should be every farmer's first business. How better can he subserve this end than by growing grass crops to improve the physical condition and give humus to the soil, and feeding them to sheep

that will not alone make good use of them, but will likewise help to improve fertility by scattering their manure about the fields where it is needed, and by eating up the noxious weeds that sap the life of the crops? We should have fewer run down and weed overgrown crops to-day if pasture crops had been grown, and sheep kept to eat them down.

For the sake of saving a few dollars in fence, many farmers use the same piece of land from month to month and from year to year, for pas-

ture. Now the money they save in fence, they more than lose by worms in their sheep. There is no disease to-day that so threatens the future of the sheep industry as do worms. Our flocks must be purged of worms or we must quit the business. It was estimated that in one state alone, \$5,000 sheep succumbed to the ravages of worms in the year 1903. It is impossible even to hope to have your sheep free from worms if the same land is used for pasture continuously. Worms and their eggs that are passed from the sheep, cling to the grass and are ready to be again taken into the system. How can we be rid of them if sheep are left to eat this infested crop? Change of pasture from season to season, and from year to year is absolutely imperative to successful sheep growing and one of the chief advantages of such a system of pasturing as the one outlined lies in the fact that sheep are kept upon a single piece of land but a few days or a few months at a time.

It would pay to have every field in the farm fenced, as there is scarcely a crop grown that at some time or other does not furnish feed for sheep. Most farmers, however, do not find themselves in a position to do this, but they can, every one of them, do the next best thing and that is fence, say, three, five or ten acre fields, and practice upon these a three year rotation which will give a pasture crop each year, or if they prefer, sow them all to pasture, and alternate them between hogs, sheep and cattle, or just sheep and hogs.

The alleged cost of fencing is the hedge behind which many seek to hide in excusing themselves for not using pastures. Yet as a matter of fact, figures show that practically anywhere in the northwest, a five acre field can be fenced at an annual cost of \$8.50 or \$1.70 an acre, allowing ten years as the life of the fence. Certainly this sum cannot be regarded as prohibitive. As compared with the cheap and excellent feeds it makes it possible to use, it is not worthy of consideration.

The man who is attempting to grow sheep without pasture is making a big mistake. He is not growing his sheep as economically and as well as he might, nor is he realizing the maximum benefits to his soil as a result of his sheep industry.

over one another, squealing for their breakfast—the old sow wants to be milked. They push under the creep, the sow throws herself upon her side and the little fellows commence business, but they have to give it up in about two minutes. They are already

full from the trough and from the alfalfa and have to suspend operations owing to the lack of capacity.

If this plan is followed in a week or 10 days the sow will have dried completely up and the pigs will have been weaned without either of them knowing that any change has taken place.



A Six-Months-Old Product.

A man has no business with religion if he doesn't use it in his business.

Close of Paul's Second Journey

Sunday School Lesson for August 1, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Acts 18:1-22. Memory verses 9, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT—"In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."—John 16:33.

TIME—From late A. D. 51 to early in 53. Paul was at Corinth a year and six months.

PLACE—Corinth, the political capital of Greece, the metropolis of commerce.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.
1. Corinth, the Vanity Fair of the Roman empire. Corinth, the center of government, commerce and business, as Athens was of learning, literature and art, was situated on the isthmus which joins the great divisions of Greece. It attracted people from all over the world on account of its delightful climate. It contained a population of 400,000, of the most heterogeneous nature possible; a population of Greek adventurers and Roman bourgeois, with a tainting of Phoenicians—a mass of Jews, ex-soldiers, philosophers, merchants, sailors, freedmen, slaves, tradespeople, hucksters, and agents of every form of vice—a colony without aristocracy, without tradition, without well-established citizens. Hence it suffered from democratic license and turbulence.

2. Paul's Labors Among the Corinthian Jews.—Vs. 2-6. 1. His Opportunity. This great city with its worldliness, and absorption in pleasure, its vigorous and varied life, its infinite needs, gave Paul a great opportunity. And yet the difficulties were so immense, the obstacles so insurmountable that it is no wonder that Paul came to them feeling his weakness, and in fear and trembling (1 Co. 2:3) and needed the vision of cheer (v. 9).

2. His Four Friends.—Paul had a strong, social nature and felt the value of friends. He "found a certain Jew." Paul always began with the Jews, as the best possible opening for his work. He was a tentmaker named Aquila, a man of some wealth, "born in Pontus" but doing business in Rome. His wife was named Priscilla, and is supposed to have been a Gentile.

3. In addition to these friends, Silas and Timothy came from Macedonia. They had been left at Berea, when Paul was compelled to leave (Acts 17:13-15). Timothy had been sent to Thessalonica (1 Thes. 3: 6), and from Philippians (4:15 we judge that he had visited Philippi also. Paul's friendly heart was cheered by their presence.

The Circumstance in Which Paul Worked.—1. He earned his own living by working at his trade. He was thus a living sermon, as it was Jewish law that every boy be taught a trade of some kind for his support.

2. He attended (v. 4) "the synagogue every Sabbath and reasoned with the Jews" and Greek proselytes, determined to know nothing among them save Jesus Christ and him crucified (1 Cor. 2:2).

4. He met bitter opposition from his countrymen. (v. 6) "They opposed themselves." The intensity and success of Paul's labors kindled an intensity of opposition. The result was that the Jews (v. 66) "opposed themselves, and blasphemed." That was a sign that the Gospel was becoming a power in the community.

III. Paul's Work Among the Corinthian Gentiles.—Vs. 7-22. Paul's Preaching Place was in the house of a man named (v. 7) "Justus, one that worshiped God," a Gentile believer in the one true God, but not a Jew, "whose house joined hard to the synagogue." Here would be a perpetual invitation to the Jews, while at the same time the Gentiles would feel welcome to go there.

During this period Paul wrote his two letters to the Thessalonians. Renewed Opposition. This was both natural and providential. It was time for Paul to go on with his wider mission which no one could carry on as well as he. But his work seemed so necessary where he was, and his vision had bidden him to stay, how long he did not know, that it was necessary that some unmistakable guidance should make his duty clear and plain.

18. After continuing for some time longer at his work, Paul went to Cenchrea, the port of Corinth, where he made a vow and then sailed for Cæsarea, stopping at Ephesus on his way. Thence he went up to Jerusalem where only the vow could be consummated. Moreover he wished to be at the great feast of the Jews, probably the Passover. (v. 21.)

The Vow. The shaving of the head indicates a vow of separation like that of the Nazirite prescribed in Numbers 6, in a later modified form. The man under the Nazirite vow was to drink no wine or strong drink, and to let no razor pass over his head or face. The hair was shorn at the beginning and end of the period, so as to present that grown in the interval. At the end of the time during which the vow lasted, his hair was shaven.

As Rendall suggests, Paul may have wished to show that although he had broken with the synagogue at Corinth, yet he was a true Jew and a faithful disciple of Moses, by paying homage to the law and submitting to its rules. This would also be shown by his attendance at the Passover.

Thus closes the second missionary journey. Make a brief review of these years: 1. By the map, tracing out the course of Paul's travels. 2. By cities and countries. 3. By person. 4. By events. 5. By a summary of the results in the progress of Christianity.



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COMFORTING.



Man in the Water—Help! Help! I'm drowning!

Droll Gent—What! you don't need help to drown, man.

Neatly Put.

Two Quakers were having an argument and one considered the other was speaking falsely. This is how he reproved him:

"Friend Thomas, I will not call thee by any bad name, but if the mayor were to ask me who was the greatest liar in the town I would hasten to thee and say: 'Thomas, I think the mayor greatly desireth to speak with thee.'"

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He Bit.
The city man was jogging on toward the summer boarding-house in a rickety old wagon. The driver was glib and far from entertaining, and the city man felt rather lonely.
"Fine field over there," he ventured, after a long silence.
"Fine," grunted the driver.
"Who owns it?"
"Old man Bitt."
"Old man Bitt, eh? Who are those children stacking up hay?"
"Old man Bitt's boys."
"And what is his idea in having them out there in the field such a hot day?"
"Wal, I reckon he thinks every lit-tle Bitt helps, stranger. Anything else you want to know? Get up here, bosses."

In the Editorial Sanctum.
Editor—I like the last verse of your poem the best.
Poet—And why?
Editor—Well, principally because it is the last.—Judge.
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MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG SHOTS

Unique As Well As Useful Idea Concerning Little Pigs.

The following is a rather unique as well as useful idea concerning the weaning of pigs without apparent danger of injuring either the litter or the mother. As quoted in the last report of the Nebraska state board of agriculture, the author says:

It is best to wean pigs when they are two months old, but wean them slowly. By this time they have been or should have been running four weeks on alfalfa pasture with their mothers. Some morning when they start for the pasture let the sows find the gate closed, but with a creep under it to permit the pigs to go out.

Outside let the little pigs find a trough full of nourishing, appetizing food and they will fill themselves up on it and then start, as usual, for the alfalfa pasture. The sows are retained in a dry lot and their ration suddenly changed to an exclusive dry corn and water diet, which has a tendency to check the flow of milk.

After a while you will hear that peculiar grunt which you have so often heard from the sow and the little pigs will hear it, and they know what it means and they will come tumbling



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