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to the other caves, such as that in which Jerome translated the Vulgate or the cave of the baby martyrs. One day I hired an Arab, that knew the way and with Raad the photographer, rode round this district. As I ascended the hill of Tekoa, where Amos lived, I saw openings in the rock. Into one of these I crept. Here the Bedouins shelter their flocks in rainy weather and also creep in themselves for cover. It was that murky cave, with its smell of sheep and cattle and its starving simplicity, that made real to me what took place on that night when there was no room in the inn.

"My Sheep Know My Voice"

On that same day I passed a Bedouin encampment, with its row of low black goat hair tents. Hagar, in loose blue garments, peeped out at us beneath the flaps of her tent or covering the side of her face toward us with one hand, steadily fed thorns and briars to the tiny fire at which she cooked the family meal. A horde of snarling curs rushed snapping at our horses' heels or trying to reach my stirrups. I did not then wonder that the shepherds carry a stout staff or bludgeon in these parts, or that the author of Revelation adds to his description of the New Jerusalem, "but dogs shall be without." Not far from that camp as we tried to reach the so called Cave of Adullam near the Wady of the Bell, we came upon a huge cistern, built by the Crusaders, whose chapel bell had given a name to this place. It held the year's water supply for an Arab tribe. I was told it was 40 feet deep, 80 broad and 120 long. As it was noon, we waited to see the shepherds gather in to water their flocks. The heavy stone was rolled aside, skin buckets hauled up the water, which was emptied into a small trough, to which the animals pressed forward in groups of two or three. No water was wasted. During this process the flocks were soon lost among one another. After chatting awhile, each shepherd climbed up the hill side in the direction of his grazing ground, gave a shrill "grrr" and in a moment his flock disentangled itself from the rest and scampered up the hill after him. I could not but think of John's word, "I am the good shepherd. My sheep hear my voice and I know them and they follow me."

In Palestine I had for the first time an opportunity of seeing three great religions at or near their fountain head, Mohammedanism, Judaism and Christianity. The question could not but rise, to which belongs the future. There Mohammedanism shows itself in most unlovely forms, indolent, intolerant, neglectful of its poor and ignorant, rapacious of gain. Judaism seemed to me, while most careful of its own, to feel no sense of responsibility for those outside of their own communion. Perhaps the cruelty of long ages has forced them to curb their missionary zeal. As for Christianity the only buildings I saw in Palestine that aimed at ameliorating the suffering of the poor, irrespective of race or creed, were the Christian. No one can forget the missionary schools or the ophthalmic hospitals, with their groups of women holding babes with rings of flies about their festering eyes, awaiting treatment. These testify to a sense of world obligation and world brotherhood.

As I turned my face westward and homeward, I was conscious of a new sense of fellowship with all that calls itself Christian. I felt that in comparison with what of Truth and Life we Christians have in common through the Master our differences of sect and creed sink into insignificance.

PREPARING CORN LAND

Experience has clearly shown that small grain crops like wheat, oats, or barley can not be successfully grown year after year on the same land. The effect of the continuous cropping is to reduce the yield so low that such crop-raising is not profitable. In the past the common method has been to let the land go uncropped, or lie fallow, every second or every third year. After

this fallow year it has been found that the grain crop is good, and farmers have concluded that the fallow maintained the producing capacity of the soil.

The reason that the fallow improves the yield of the succeeding crop is found in the moisture which has been accumulated in the soil and the plant food which has been made available while the land was uncropped. These effects must be gained if dry-land crop-raising is to be carried on successfully.

Corn is a crop that requires a relative small amount of moisture for growth, and the tillage which is necessary for the development of the crop makes possible the accumulation of moisture in the soil and also makes the plant food available. For this among other reasons, the Experiment Station is encouraging the growing of corn in the dry-land sections of Mon-

tana. Except in a few of the higher valleys, proper types of corn make good growth and give a very suitable return in grain and fodder. The factor which determines the corn possibilities of any locality is the temperature. The soil is not a limiting factor as any soil that will raise satisfactory crops of small grain will raise corn.

There is no best method of preparing land for corn. The plowing should be done to a reasonable depth and in the case of spring plowing the land should be harrowed as soon as plowed. The importance of this can not be over-emphasized. Prompt harrowing stops evaporation from the surface and this conserves soil moisture, raises the soil temperature, and prevents the surface soil from becoming hard. The plan of attaching one section of a harrow to be dragged by a horse tied beside the plow team is followed in some locali-

ties. This insures prompt and economical surface tillage. Before planting time the land should be disked and worked down with a spring-tooth harrow until a finely pulverized, firm seed-bed is established.

Fall plowing is advised where conditions are favorable, though in dry-farm practice plowing in the fall is usually difficult. In sections where the surface blows easily or in localities where Russian thistles are apt to be blown about, it is usually best to let the land lie unplowed until spring.

When land has been fall-plowed, it should be harrowed as soon as dry enough in the spring and should be further cultivated into good seed-bed condition before planting. The early surface tillage hastens the germination of the weed seeds in the soil and these are destroyed by tillage at planting time.—Montana Bulletin.

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