



1280. Numberless Sheep Grazing in the North Dakota Bad Lands. Copyrighted, 1905, by T. W. Ingersoll.

**No. 1280. NUMBERLESS SHEEP GRAZING IN THE NORTH DAKOTA BAD LANDS.**

Theodore Roosevelt says of the Bad Lands: "The country was not equally rough in all parts. There were tracts of varying size, each covered with a tangled mass of chains and peaks, the buttes in places reaching a height that in the East would have entitled them to be called mountains. Every such tract was riven in all directions by deep chasms and narrow ravines, whose sides sometimes rolled off in gentle slopes, but far more often rose as sheer cliffs, with narrow ledges along their fronts. A sparse growth of grass covered certain portions of these lands, and on some of the steep hillsides, or in the canons, were scanty groves of coniferous evergreens, so stunted by the thin soil and bleak climate that many of them were bushes rather than trees. Most of the peaks and ridges, and many of the valleys, were entirely bare of vegetation, and these had been cut by wind and water into the strangest and most fantastic shapes. Indeed it is difficult, in looking at such formations, to get rid of the feeling that their curiously twisted and contorted forms are due to some volcanic action, but they are due to the action of the dry climate on the different strata of stone, clay and marl."



7171—Shepherds and Their Flocks on the Argive Plain, Greece.

480—(7171)

### SHEPHERDS AND THEIR FLOCKS ON THE ARGIVE PLAIN, GREECE

One third of the land of Greece is in pasture and meadow. Most of the pasture area is stony upland, not fit to cultivate. Sheep, goats, horses, mules, cattle, and hogs are herded in the pastures. Sheep and goats are the most important of these. The country contains about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million sheep, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million goats.

Such a scene as the one you observe is common. On the wind-swept plains the shepherds herd their small flocks. In the summer their garb is the usual belted tunic and breeches, made of cloth. Their caps are kerchiefs tied under the chin. In the winter their coats are often of sheepskin, with the wool turned inside.

The Gulf of Corinth cuts the peninsula (pēn-īn' sū-lā) of Greece almost in two. The parts are actually severed now by a ship canal. The southern portion is called the Peloponnesus (pēl' ō-pō-nē' sūs). The chief city of this

Lat. 38° N. Long. 22° E.

section in ancient days was Sparta. It was a strong rival of Athens for the control of the country. The scene here shown is about half way between Sparta and Athens, near Argos.

Argos is now a small city of 12,000 people. In the very early history of Greece it figured as one of the chief city-states. For a time it was a stronger power than Sparta, and controlled the northern part of the Peloponnesus. It was the parent city of many little city-kingsdoms, Corinth being one of these. It waged war on Sparta many times, and was gradually overcome. It became a part of the Roman Empire, 146 B. C.

The word "Argos," signifying "plain," was formerly applied to the country about, as well as to the city itself. It is from this word that "Argive" comes, the name now given the plain which you are viewing.