

# Here we go again

### **Good Sunday everyone!**



Hello dear Bernd.

One Bernd told me to be less reddit tier and so on. But this episode has more memes than ever. I am sorry you have to read this.

This issue covers Ylilauta a little bit and its contribution to meme making. We have a really good follow up to the sheep article from last week. But that's not enough. Modern culture is not the first one to create meme. We visit a Roman piece of art from Egypt which is very Hellenic depicting an comic actor with a mask. And the closing article introduces you to the "shigir idol". Tall idol found in Russia. Let's have a look.

t. Bernd

When you want to submit an article send it to metabernd@tfwno.gf

# Follow up

This follow up is about last issues sheep. We learned how to hold them and how to shear those nice creatures. The following article could easily be the main article of the week. But having two sheep article in consecutive weeks may be inappropriate or may annoy some one who is not really into that topic.

But for all who enjoyed the 2<sup>nd</sup> issue's sheep article here is more. Enjoy!

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#### The Jolly Jumbuck and the Jackaroo Wisdom from Farmer Bernd

Part 2: Managing Your Flock



"When comes a time that a boy understands fully the care of his father's sheep, he ascends to the responsibilities of manhood. He must from here seek his fortune alone and take upon himself the duty of raising his own flock."

Lammas Babilim

Managing your own flock is not very hard once you have some experience dealing with the characteristic behaviour and requirements of the main livestock species. The real issue, thus, is creating your flock. The type of flock you will create is determined by certain parameters: your land's carrying capacity and your market. Sheep are one of the more efficient stock species if your land is dry or arid, and is chosen more often than similarly hardy species such as goats and camels due to their diversity of product and market demand. Within the species, there are a variety of breeds to choose from, all bred for adaptability to various climates and production for one or two commodities. The most common and profitable species are the Merino (see above picture), originally from the Iberian Peninsula and raised in warm weather climates to produce a very fine and long-stranded wool in high demand by the garment industry. The Corriedale is another wool sheep, with a thick, bristly and rougher wool suited for carpets and outerwear not directly in skin-contact, which is also often used for meat at the end of its 6 to 10 year lifespan. The Dorset and Suffolk are raised for meat, and are also called "terminal" breeds. The Border Leicester is very good for those starting their flocks or improving strains for their excellent temperament – they produce twins more often than other breeds, and make good mothers.

Some young ewes, after lambing for the first time, wander off and forget about their young, which is either found by the farmer and must be laboriously handraised, or is killed by foxes. This rarely happens to the docile and caring Border Leicester female (right), which is often introduced to good rams of other breeds.



So how do you know what makes your flock good? It comes down the individual sheep, the breeds you've chosen or mixed, and the individuals that have the qualities that you want carried into future generations, whether it be their temperament, production quality or volume, or fecundity.

The easiest characteristic to select for is conformation. This is the observable physical appearance of the sheep that make it fitter and more capable to survive and produce reliably, usually checked through looking for good teeth and straight legs. One check for the quality of wool sheep is observing the lines of their backs.



A good sheep will have a straight back with no dips or humps. This is because a sheep with a dip in its back will collect rainfall on rainy days. Most sheep are kept in pastures year-round, and are only herded to barns in weather they cannot normally survive (extremely uncommon in Australia, occurs mostly in northern Europe), for routine veterinary inspections, or for shearing. Thus, most sheep will be outdoors during heavy rains. It takes 3 sunny days for a fully fleeced sheep to dry out after rain, and a smooth back is preferred over a dip, because the fleece over the dip closest to the skin will often stay damper than the rest of the body. The warmth of the sheep's body combined with moisture can cause fleece rot, a bacterial infection, or draw flies (*Lucillia cuprina*) to lay maggots in the fleece which will eventually eat into the sheep's skin and leave it vulnerable for other parasitic insect species to enter. This is commonly known as flystrike. This is the reason why lambs have their tails docked, to disapproval of animal rights activists.

When you have your suitable ram, the old-fashioned way of "servicing" your flock of ewes is to strap a bag of powdered coloured chalk to its chest. Small holes are poked into the bag or sack (potato or burlap) and the ram is let loose into the pasture. After a few days you may observe ewes with chalk marks on their backs or rumps and can expect lambs from them after their 5 month gestation period. The modern method is to use vials of semen bought from breeder catalogues with a large syringe and a pair of vagina tongs similar to a speculum. You must herd your sheep into a gated sheep run and service them manually.



Afterwards, you mark the sheep with washable spray paint and let them go on with their business. After they drop their lambs, it is advisable to separate the males and either geld them using a rubber band (castrated rams are termed "wethers") or send them off to be used for meat.

It is advisable for starting shepherds to keep a female only flock, as they are smaller and are much easier to work with due to their weight and lack of aggression. It is also suggested to start with at least 4 to 5 sheep because they are by nature herd animals with a herd instinct. They feel safer in larger flocks and will follow the group if a few members of the group are moved into a different direction. Groups of three or less sheep will tend to wander aimlessly and have less appetite.

Sheep are a relatively low maintenance livestock species suitable for people seeking to work from home, choose their own hours, and GET RICH QUICK. **HOW?** 

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Don't blab to Adolf's thugs about finding a gf, dogface!

If you do, every Axis bigwig will soon be riding around cradled in the PilloSoft luxury of an aryan qt's soft embrace.

And you know what that means. It means a pampered Axis bigwig is a bigwig better able to plot doom for more free folks. What folks? Your folks. Sis Sue. And a certain freckle-faced someone in calico.

Someday, you can tell Adolf and his pals to give german gf or die. That's what we're fighting for.

But that day's a ways off. So, mean while, dogface, don't crack!

STUMPENBACKER CORPORATION

# Main article of the week

### **Evidence Analysis:**

### **Comic Actor Figurine**

The figurine of the comic actor is a second to third century AD depiction of an actor wearing a comic mask while seated cross-legged on a bench. It was created in Fayum, Egypt from a light brown clay, though was never hand finished, as evidenced by the obvious join-marks on the sides and other imperfections on the surface. Figurines, though sometimes made of other materials, were used in burials, religious ceremony or simply for decoration. There is no indication as to what purpose this figurine served.

While there is no evident maker's mark or signature, judging from the evidence provided by the join-marks it can be deduced that the figure was created using a mould as opposed to being fully hand crafted. Notably, there are many imperfections in the cast which could show different insights into the creators; that is to say that the imperfections could denote this figurine as a defect, hence why it was never completed, or it could be of a lower, mass-produced quality, which was simply moulded and left as it came out.



The design of the figurine itself is a depiction of a Comic actor, sitting cross-legged on a bench. He wears a mask with a large smile on it and is resting his head on his hand. The actor is also wearing a cloak thrown over his shoulder. The mask is one used in the 'New Comedy' which was a style of comedy which satirised the problems of the average citizen as opposed to grander styles of comedy which targeted political figures and the problems of state, one famous Latin New Comedy playwright being Terence, who attempted to Latinise the older Greek style. The statue also shows a second mask placed next to the seated actor, this mask is also one used in comic acting. The use of masks in not only Roman, but also Hellenic theatre serves the purpose of exaggerating expression, with those used in comedy being particularly disproportioned for humorous effect often, as depicted on the figurine, using large grins. The presence of multiple masks on the figurine is perhaps indicating the ability of an

actor to become multiple different personas, though unlike their Greek counterparts, Roman actors did not remove their masks on stage.



1 Wiles, 1991: 2 2Marshall, 2006: 15 3 Hall, 2002: 15 4 Wiles, 1991: 131 Another striking feature of the design of the figurine is the pose. As mentioned above, the actor sits crosslegged and rests his head on his hand. The pose is very dramatic and exaggerated, and when combined with the large grin on the mask promotes the image of a comic while in character, possibly depicting a scene set during a performance. These features show the stereotypical traits of a Roman comic actor from the second to third centuries AD. This is helpful in understanding the Roman perception of the arts during this period, as what is considered key figments of the actor's persona are prominently displayed in order to make the figurine identifiable despite its small size. The figurine also provides evidence for the production methods of clay figurines in second to third century Roman Egypt, as it is a work in progress instead of a surviving finished product.

#### Bibliography

Marshall, C. W. 2006. The Stagecraft and Performance of Roman Comedy, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

- Hall, Edith. 2002. 'The Singing Actors of Antiquity,' in Easterling, P. and Hall, E. eds. *Greek and Roman Actors: Aspects of an Ancient Profession*' Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Wiles, David. 1991. Masks of Menander: Sign and Meaning in Greek and Roman Performance, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

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# Ylilauta

The source of ebin menes and Spurdo Spärde XDDDDD

The whole year Santa Clause and the elves are making toys for good children And when KC runs out of funny images it is Ylilautes duty to produce new ones. Some are funny others not so but they are forced upon and they stay.



As we can see, Ylilauta is an imageboard similar to KC and some others. But we also see that there are differences. For example there is a field for logging. As I was visiting this magic place it detected my country and translated the buttons. Talking about translation. There is an English version of course. And it is needed. Check the language; double vouls doulble consonants. When you are forced to speak like than you see Spurdo Bears as a normal thing.

For /int/eger Bernds, the most relevant board is /int/ of course. As we can see they have some additional features that replace our balls. At Fridays they also have Homer in Spurdo version. The American bear that you can often see at KC's /int/ is an a "country ball".



The most famous meme is the Spurdo bear, of course. This meme was derived from pedo bear which itself derived from kuma. And this meme still evolves.



#### The lates evolution of Spurdo bear



Body is overrated.





What the hell guys, soriously?

## Closing article The ancient Russian feel figurine

It fits the figurine topic and the meme topic very well. Have a look at this wooden figure.



This "shigir idol" is five meter tall and made out of wood. In fact it was discovered in 1890. But there are some news about it. The radio carbon method dates the ancient feel to 9000BC.

The patterns on its body might be a scrip of some sort but it is unclear what it says.

#### That's it.

You made it to the last page of the 3<sup>st</sup> issu of the meta magazine. Thank you for reading

The meta magazine was created in LibreOffice Impress.

The main font is Nimbus Roman No9 L. Mainly font size 16 and 18. The articles "**Documentary Evidence Report: Roman Legionary Tiles**" has the font Times New Roman.

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