# THE ATHENS REPORTER



April Sunday 13. 19.

Christ-Our Saviour, Matt. 20: 27; John 1: 35-51; 3: 16; Rom. 8: 31, 32. John 1: 25-51; 3: 16; kom. 8: 31, 32. Commentary.—I. The supreme gift to the world (Matt. 20: 27, 28; John 3: 16; Rom. 8: 31, 32). The purpose that Jesus had in coming to earth is im-pressively declared in Matt. 20: 27, 28. He came "to give His life a ransom for many." Although He "thought it not robbery to be equal with God," "He humbled Himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross," that He might render the highest possible service, supreme service, to man. He did not come for the purpose of being exalted, but to take a lowly place and pour out Him-self for the salvation of man. He gave Himself "a ransom for many," but thimself "a ransom for many," but the Father also was a party to this gift, for "He gave His only begotten Son" that man might be saved (John 3: 16). That the Father gave His Son 3: 16). That the Father gave his Son to be our Saviour is further declared through Paul's words in Rom. 8. 32. He "spared not His own Son, but de-livered Him up for us all." Jesus is presented to us as our divine Lord. II. Jesus the Lamb of God (John 125 10) 25 Area the next day — The

1. 35-42). 35. Again the next day —The day following the one on which John the Baptiet said to the people, "Be-hold the Lamb of God." The records of his testimony as to Jesus are that on three successive days he declared to the people that Jesus was the Messiah. He gave witness of this fact to the pries's and Levites who came from Jerusalem. He introduced Jesus from Jerusalem. He introduced Jesus to the multitudes. He declared this truth privately to two of his disciples -We are not told how many disciples John the Baptist had. From this chapter we learn that some of them dir-ectly became followers of Jesus. From the account of his sending an inquiry the trom the place of his imprisonment, asking Jesus of his Messiahship, we know that he had disciples then (Matt. 11. 2-6); and he had disciples (Matt. 11. 2-6); and ne had disciples at the time of his death (Mark 6. 27-29). 36. Looking upon Jesus—The verb has in it the thought of beholding with intense interest. Behold the Lamb of God—"Behold, the Lamb of God!" —R. V. This announcement de-leared heat the neture and mission of clared both the nature and mission of Christ. 37. They followed Jesus — They followed Him because they were convinced that He was the "Lamb of God' to take away the sins of the world. They followed Him through re-proach and shame and through suf-fering, but they followed him to eternal fering, but they followed him to eternal triumph and bliss. 38. Rabbi — A Jew-ish title. Jesus forbade His disciples to accept it (Matt. 23. 8). It means master, or teacher. Interpreted — John explained the Hebrew term rabbi for the benefit of those who were no Jews. Where dwellest thou— They wished to know where He lodged that they might have an extended inter-view with Him. 39. Come and see Jesus gave them a hearty welcome. Jesus gave them a hearty welcome. It recognized their sincerity and de-votion. About the tenth hour-Accord-ing to the Roman method of reckon-ing it would be ten o'clock in the forenoon, but according to the Jewish method it would be four o'clock in method it would be four o'clock in the forenoon, but according to the Jewish method it would be four o'-clock in the afternoon. The latter was probably the hour, 40. One of the is the first mentioned in the list of Christ's disciples. There is no doubt as to the other one, for it must have been John, the writer of this Gospel. He always modestly refrained from mentioning his own name. 41. He mentioning his own name. 41. He first findeth his own brother Simon —The language in the Greek would imply that such of the two disciples sought at once his own brother to bring him to Jesus, and Andrew suc-ceeded first in bringing his brother Simon Thus each disciple sought to Simon. Thus each disciple sought to ever been the method of advancing the cause of Christ. We have found the Mccelas—There was an expecta-tion at that time that Christ was

Jesus determined that his minis try should begin in Galilee rather than in the wilderness where John was preaching or in Juda were ecclesias-ticism was intense. His home was in Galilee, and the people of that district were not closely bound up in religious customs and hence would be open to Christ's teachings.

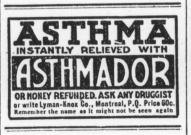
 Christ's teachings.
Bethsaida—There was a village by this name on the northwestern shore of the Sea of Galilee and one also at the north end, east of where the Variation flow into the variation of whethere the Jordan flows into the sea. This was called Bethsaida Julias. The home of Philip, Andrew and Peter was the Bethsaida first mentioned. The name means house, or place, of fish. 45. Philip findeth Nathanael—As soon as Philip became a disciple of Jesus he went forth to bring another to him He became at once a winner of souls. In the law—The Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses. The prophets— The Old Testament prophets foretold the coming of the Messiah. Jesus of Nazareth-Nazareth, the early home of Jesus, is a city about fifteen miles west of the Sea of Galilee, situated among the hill, high above the plain of Es-draelon. 46. Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth—This question implies rather than Nazareth was an insignificant town or that it bore a bad reputation. Nathanael lived in Cana, only four miles from Nazareth, and he was astonished that the Messiah should come from that place. 47. Behold an Israelite indeed—Jesus not only saw Nathanael as one man sees another, but he also understood throuoghly his character. 48. Whence knowest thou me—Nathanael was not acquainted with Jesus and he was filled with wonder that Jesus should know him. 49. Thou art the Son of God-The bearing of Jesus together with the marvelous knowledge that he manifested drew forth from Nathanael this sincere and weighty confes-sion. He declared that he was the Messiah and the long-expected King of Israel. 50. Greater things than these—Jesus gave Nathanael to know of Israel. than that he should see greater proofs of divinity than he had yet beheld. divinity than he had yet beheld. Nathanael wondered at Christ's seeing him under the fig tree, but he should see greater displays of divine wisdom and power. 51. Angels of God as-cending and descending—This doubtless indicates the closeness and con-Jesus and the Father. Son of man-This is the title that Jesus applies to himself many times.

Questions-In what sense did God give his Son to the world? In what sense did Christ give himself as the world's Redeemer? How much did God love the world? What did John the Baptist announce to two of his disciples concerning Jesus? What course did those disciples take? Why did they address Jesus as "Rabbi"? Why Whom Who were the two disciples did they go to see?

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic .-- Christ the wold's Redeemer.

1. The price of redemption. II. The power of redemption.

1. The power of redemption. 1. The price of redemption. Re-demption, as used in religious phrase-ology, means to rescue from sin and its consequences. Its necessity is grounded in racial moral collapse through the disobediance of the follows through the disobedience of its federal head. Its origin is in the infinite, compassionate love of God (John 3:16). The first necessity in the individual



process is the restoration of forfeited noral standing and deranged moral relationships. This is possible only through provisions which, rendering complete atonement to assaulted holi-ness and entire satisfaction to offended justice, permit the righteous exercise of divine clemency in "the remis sion of sins that are past." The law The law can not, without self-destruction, re-linguish its demands or remit its penalties, but can accept a properly accredited substitution. Here arise the necessity of the incarnation and the efficiency of the atonement. It is evident that Jesus regarded his own death as a ransom price paid for the redemption of mankind. "The Son of rean (not of a man), came...to give his life a ransom for many." Apostolic language is equally plain (Gal. 3:13; Titus 2:14; 1 Pet. 1:18; 2:24; 1 John 2:2; 4:10). The unavoidable penalty 2:2; 4:10). The unavoidable penalty of disobedience was immediate spirit ual death, entailing physical death. This could be met vicariously only by he voluntary surrender of a life upon which the law had no punitive claims. Jesus as a racial representative, by his upreme act of "righteousness" (Rom. :25) beyond the personal demands of the law, created a new moral value which could be accepted as a racial atonement. Any higher offering was mpossible; any lesser insufficient. II. The power of redemption. The laims of the moral law include both conduct and character. Hence the second necessity of redemption is the enlisting of moral energies sufficient for the complete renewal of disordered noral nature. This is found in the mmediate and individual operation of immediate and individual operation of the Holy Ghost, the supreme at effi-cient purchase of the atonement. 1. Redemption is universal. Both the fall and atonement are racial in extent. None are excluded from its provisions and possibilities. There is virtual sufficiency in the death of Christ for the alvation of the entire race, and personal efficiency for every man who meets its conditions. The individual choice is the determining factor. The purchase of the race was the price of one soul. Invitations as wide and varied as the world's need are extendone soul. The entire value and virtue the atonement are immeditable avail-able for every individual. 2. Redemp-tion is complete. "That he might re-deem us from all iniquity," is the apostle's statement of its purpose and



restoreth my soul," and the moral up-lift is as inclusive as the wreck of the fall. Spiritual disaster entailed mental and physical disorder and destruction. The entire being has been im-paired. Spiritual restoration involves the rebuilding of the entire intellectual and physical manhood. The com-mencement is at the cross, the consummation is in the "eternal weight of glory.'

## W. H. C. THREE NICE ONES.

CANDIED GINGER.

Scald and peel ginger root. Cut in convenient pieces for eating. Boil up three times in separate waters. Drain and measure. Add an equal amount of extracted honey and half as much water. Bring slowly to the boiling point and let simmer until translucent and very tender. Drain and spread on paraffin paper to dry. ORANGE SPONGE.

Three oranges, juice and pulp, 14 cup white sugar, ½ lemon, juice and pulp, 2½ pints of cold water. Strain. Mix three tablespoons com starch in a little cold water: start into the liquid and let boil ten or 15 minof three eggs and whip into the sponge with a Dover egg-beater, when it is ready to serve.

LIGHT SPONGE PUDDING. Mix a teaspoonful of flour with a little cold water until quite smooth.

Milton's mother was asking each member of the family which view of the sailor boy they preferred her to keep for them. One said she would eep for them.

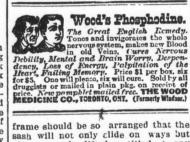
characteristics on his offspring in greater degree than will a grade. If a suitable pure bred cannot be found, the next best is a ram from a high-grade flock belonging to a man who has added hig ewes carefully and who has used good pure bred rams of the same breed for a number of years. It is a rigk to buy a ram without It is a risk to buy a ram without

having any knowledge of his breeding; and no matter how good the breeding, it is poor practice to select a ram that not conform to a high standard

In selecting the ram, one should en deavor to get one, that is bold in head features and strong in constitution. He should be active, vigorous and from 1 to 3 years old; symmetrical and even-ly covered with a dense fleece. It is possible at times to secure an

excellent pure-bred ram for a grade flock at a comparatively cheap p because he is deficient in one or price breed characteristics. In hornless breeds, a ram having strong stubs of horns cannot be sold at a high figure: nor can a ram having dark wool on his head command a high price if the breed requirement calls for white wool in their sector. In case a man starts in that region. In case a man starts with a ram belonging to a breed gen-erally recognized as being adapted to his community, he should select rams of thet bread work of the theory of the theory of the of that breed year after year. By us-ing care in selecting his rams he sould be able to correct any marked defi-ciency in his flock without introducing a ram of another breed. HOTBEDS AND COLD FRAMES.

The surest way to have an early garden next spring is to prepare a hotbed and a cold frame, or a com-bination of the two, before the ground freezes this fall. After the ground freezes hard it will be impossible to dig a pit proparily and construct the dig a pit properly and construct the frame preparatory to making a hot-The essentials are a framework of boards and sash or light canvas for a covering. Standard hotbed sash are by 6 feet in size, and the frame can be made to fit one, two or more of these sashes. The framework of boards should be 18 to 24 inches high at the back or north side and 10 to 12 inches hight at the rront or south side. The



asah will not only clide on ways but also may be lifted or titled at any angle for ventilation. The framework should be painted, and the sash should be given at least two coats of white lead and linseed oil, with a little drier added, before the glass is put in. In glazing hotbed sash the putty is first spread in the grooves on the sash bars, the glass then being bedded in the putty and well pressed down. The bot-tom light or glass in each row should be put in first; then the second light should overlap the first one about onefourth of an inch; and so on until each section of the sash is filled, the last section of the sash is filled, the last piece of glass being cut to fill out the remaining space. Each piece of glass is fastened in place by means of spe-cial glazing points driven into the wooder cach be:

wooden sash bar. The hotbed pit should be 12 to 14 inches deep and just a trifle smaller than the framework of beards. The

dirt removed from the pit is used to bank around the frame. The pit may be filled with leaves during the early winter to prevent the soil freezing, and the sash stores where they will be to start plants in the weather until time to start plants in the bed. If this part of the work is done there will be no difficulty in getting an early start for a spring garden. be in good health, which is indicated by lively, energetic movements, by a bright, clean sin, deep pink except in

# Worth Remembering.

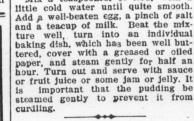
The standard measuring cup holds one-half pint.



Do., No. 1 yellow ... Do., No. 2 yellow ... 9 76 9 66 9 56 Do., No. 3 yellow Do., No. 3 yellow ... t. Lawrence granulated Do., No. 1 yellow ... Do., No. 2 yellow ... 10 16 9 76 9 66 Do., No. 3 yellow .... Barrels—5c over bags. 9 56 Cases-20 5-1b. cartons, 60c, and 50 -lb. cartons 70c over bags. Gunnies, 20-lb., 40c; 10 10-lb., 50c over bags.

Tranks ....

Toronto	Cattle	Markets		
Export cattle,	choice	\$14 00	\$15 00	
Export cattle.	medium	13 00	14 00	
Export bulls .		10 50	11 50	
Butcher cattle	choice	10 75	. 13 00	
Butcher cattle,	medium	9 50	10 75	
Butcher cattle	common	9 00	9 50	
Butcher cows,	choice	10 75	12 00	
Butcher cows.	medium .	9 50	10 75	
Butcher canne	rs	5 00	6 00	
Butcher bulls		9 25	10 50	
Feeding steers		9 50	11 50	
Stockers, choic		8 50	9 50	
Stockers, light		8 00	8 50	
Milkers, choic	e	85 00	135-00	
Springes, choi	C0	90 00	145 00	
Sheep, ewes .		11 50	14 00	
Bucks and cu	19	6 00	12 00	
Lambs		18 50	20 00	
Hogs, fed and	watered	20 00		
HORB, Icu and		10 25		



# Not Very Complimentary.

like a side view, another a front view, and, when Milton's turn came, thinking he ought to say something different, earnestly requested a back view.

Th beginner in sheep raising can acquire more information regarding the types and habits from a small flock than he can from a large one. A flock of 25 ewes would be sufficiently large from which to take note of the capacity of each for producing wool and lambs. With a small flock he is able to develop a conception of the type of ewe hat is prolific, motherly, and able to produce sufficient milk to rapidly grow her lambs. By observing cer-tain individuals from day to day, he also becomes familiar with the habits of the sheep and learns to know when

and and

SHEEP TIPS FOR BEGINNERS.

they are slightly "off" in health. A little attention in the first stage of ill-ness will frequently restore a sheep to complete health, while if neglected until the animal no longer attempts to stay with the flock, the task of treating it is much more difficult.

Except in certain periods such lambing time, 15 to 25 ewes require little, if any care than from two to 10 head. He should have enough to jushead. He should have enough to jus-tify giving them adequate attention, for a busy man with three or four sheep on his hands will find they re-quire more time than the returns will justify, and he will be apt to not give them the care they should have. CHARACTERISTICS OF BREEDING

### EWES.

For breeding purposes ewes should be well grown, healthy and spirited They should be sound in mouth and milking organs; should be from one to four years of age, and covered with dense coats of marketable wool. They should be uniform in head lines they. should be uniform in body lines, show-ing capacity for feed. It is highly important that the ewen

about to appear. 42. And he brought him to Jesus-It was through human agency that Simon was brought into

thet with the Saviour. II. Jesus the Son of God (John 1: II. Jesus the day following—The co. III 43-51). 43. The day following-The day after Christ's interview with Pet-Jesus would go forth into Gali-ET.

# IN THE SPRING When Energy and Vitality are Lowest, then-Influenza?

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(By S. C. BOWER, M. D.)

At this time of the year people feel weak, tired, listless, their blood is thin, they have lived indoors and perhaps expended all their mental and bodily energy and they want to know how to renew their energy and stamina, overcome headaches and backaches, have clear eyes, a smooth, ruddy skin and feel the exhileration of real good health tingling thru their bodies. Good pure, rich, red blood is the best insurance against ills of all kinds. You are apt to suffer from an attack of Influenza if your health is run down.

Purify the blood and you can defy influenza. This is the time to clean house and freshen up a bit.

Drink hot water a half hour before meals, and for a vegetable tonic there's nothing better than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the old-fashioned herbal remedy, which has had such a fine reputation for fifty years. It contains no alcohol or narcotics and is made into tablets and liquid. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. for trial package.

STRATFORD, ONT .- "For many years I suffered with nuralgia. It would affect my head, extending down into my neck and shoulders. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and was completely cured. I have also taken 'Pleasant Pellets' and found them an excellent remedy for constipation, billous attacks, also stomach and liver troubles. They seem to regulate one'ss whole system. Ever since I can remember Dr. Pierce's modicines have been used in my family. I am always ready to recommend them."-W.J constipation, billous attacks, also stomach and Tame, 272 Railway Avenue.

Evil of Substitution Exposed. A dealer substitutes because he more profit on an inferior makes article. A local citizen was induced to take a substitute for Putnam's Corn Extractor, with the result that the substitute burnt his toes and fail-ed to cure. Putnam's contains no ed to cure. Putnam's acid and is guaranteed. Always Putnam's Extractor, 25c, at all dealers.

## Spruce Used in Airplanes.

Because the government needs all the spruce for airplanes, the piano manufacturers of the United States are having a hard time to get sounding boards for their instruments. Spruce is the best wood the piano manufacturers can get for this pur-pose and they have used it in im-mense quantities for many years. But sounding boards and airplane beams call for the same quality of stock—clear, straight-grained, toughfibred and free from blemishes. In their desire to assist the government in airplane construction the piano

manufacturers have agreed to curtail manufacturers have agreed to curtail their output 30 per cent. during the war. They can get along with the spruce stock now on hand for some time, they say: Meanwhile they will time, they say: Meanwhile they will try to find a substitute for spruce.

#### Learn to Do Without.

One of the arts of life is to learn how to do without. Few of us have everything we consider desirable and if we grumble at every little deprivation we make ourselves miserable and our associates uncomfortable. To learn to do without and yet be cheery and happy, goes far toward making life a success

"Now, Maria, we will have a course dinner." "Oh, John, you told me you would give me a fine one."-Baltimore American.

of red blood shown in the veins 4 the whites of the eyeballs.

occasional specimens of the dark-faced breed, and by bright eyes, with preity

The best ewe for the beginner is from two to thre years old. At this age they are in their prime for pro-At'this dueing lambs and wool. Having raised from one to two crops of lambs they have less trouble in delivering, their lambs and are better mothers

than young eves. The wool is a very important fac-tor which too often is partly overlooked in selecting breeding ewes. A ewe yielding less than eight pounds should be discarded unless she is an except tional producer of lambs. To get a fleece of desirable weight, the budy must be densely covered with weel. The purchaser should see to it that the belly is well covered and that the wool extends to the knees and hocks, and al so over the forehead and cheeks. The fleece should be even in quality, and for farm flocks should grade from onsfourth blood staple to fine staple. In addition to its commercial value a dense, compact fleece protects her health by keeping her skin dry and by essening the effects of sudden changes it temperature.

Ews having capacious bodies and straight/body lines are likely to have well-formed lambs and to nourish strai them well.

THE KIND OF RAM TO BUY. In the selection of the ram there should be even more care taken than in the case of the ews. It is an old say-ing that "a good ram is half the flock, and a bad one is more than half." If possible, a pure bred ran should be secured, because he will impress his

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digeative organs at once. Get Seigel's furative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottlec. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine. 6

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**Bad Breath** 

A Cure for

the genuine.

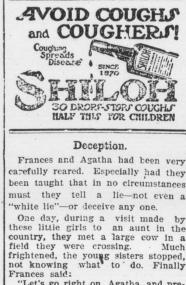
Nut bread is very good for the children's lunch basket, and grown-ups cujoy it also.

It is said that yeast cakes will Lill rats or mice, if left where they can ent them.

Substitute flours, such as rice, barley, potato, etc., require longer baking and twice as much baking powdy Save every crumb of bread and bake

a dei cate brown in the oven, then use as breakfast food with top milk. When using a food chopper, add a cracker the last thing. It will save every bit of your food and leave the

Don't wash anything that has held fat until you have set it on a warm range to melt all fat that clings to the sides.



"Let's go right on, Agatha, and pretend that we are not afraid of it. But Agatha's conscience was not slumbering. "Wouldn't that be de-ceiving the cow?" she objected.

Bess—That's Mrs. Grabbit—she's a great war worker. Bob—Indeed! Bess —Yes, she's married four of her daughters to soldiers.—TitlBits,

Hogs. f.o.b..... 19 25 Calves .... 15 00 16 50

#### OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows: Oats- Open, High Low, Apr. 1 May ... x 70% 0 71% 0 71% 0 71% Barley-May . 0 99% 1 025% 0 99% 1 0214 July . 1 00% 1 021/ 1 001/2 1 01%

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN. Minneapolis-Flour 15c higher; in

Minneapons—Fiour 13c Inglet, In carload lots, standard flour quoted at \$11.80 a barrel in 98-1b. cotton sacks. Barley, 93c to \$1.04. Rye, No. 2. \$1.65½. Bran, \$38.00. Flax, \$3.74 to \$3.76.

The Candid Friend.

Alleged Composer (at piano)-Listen to this. (He does brutal things to the instrument.' How do you like it? Too little air and too many variations perhaps? The Helpless Friend -Yes! give me more air. (He opens the window.)-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One way for a woman to get all puffed up is with a powder puff.



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